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House of Representatives

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

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
September 24, 2002.

I hereby appoint the Honorable JOHN ABNEY CULBERSON to set as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

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

MORNING HOUR DEBATES

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. SMITH) for 5 minutes.

THE FEDERAL DEBT

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, tonight I and some others are going to do a one hour special order, on some of the problems, the misconceptions about the debt of the Federal Government. The policy committee that I serve on, the Republican Policy Committee, met with Art Laffer, who I consider an esteemed economist in this country. One of my questions to Art was what is worse as far as being a downside to economic growth—the debt and going deeper into debt in this country or having tax increases, and he said they are both about the same. They take private money out of circulation that could be used to expand businesses and jobs.

And that brings a question that this body must consider. How big should the Federal Government be in terms of a percentage of gross domestic product? How fast should the expenditures of this Congress grow compared to inflation? We have been growing from 2 to 4 times the rate of inflation every year for the last 20 years. The elections of politicians to come up with new programs, to come up with pork barrel projects to take back to their districts probably enhances the chances that they are going to be reelected. So the tendency has been to have government grow faster than the economy, faster than the ability of the American taxpayer to pay, and certainly faster than what is good for us in terms of increasing taxes and debt.

Politicians, Members of Congress, Members of the Senate, the President have tended to say, well, we can expand government and not have it quite so visible in terms of the American worker digging into their pockets, if we pay for some of that increased spending with increased debt.

When I was first elected to Congress 10 years ago the debt of the Federal Government was four trillion dollars. Today guess what the debt is in just under 10 years? The current debt of the Federal Government is $6.2 trillion. A 50 percent increase in 10 years. So we can imagine if we project that kind of debt increase for the next 20 years we are leaving our kids and our grandkids a tremendous indebtedness burden because we think the expenditures today are so important that it justifies higher taxes and more debt for our kids to pay.

I think there is a misunderstanding about debt. We have said we have paid the debt down. Actually, the total debt of this country over the last 20 years has continued to increase, and so has the obligation of our kids to pay off our overzealous spending. I am a farmer from Michigan. Our tradition has been to try to pay off the mortgage on the farm to give our kids a little better chance. In Congress we are doing the opposite. We are increasing that obligation.

Tune in tonight to the special orders and we will talk more on the problems of going deeper and deeper into debt and the increased downside for the economy.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 23, 2002, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GEPHARDT) is recognized during morning hour debates for 30 minutes.

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I rise to urge the Republican leadership to address the unfinished business of the American people's agenda. The House has a lot of work to do and not a lot of time in which to do it. In America today millions of hard working families face challenges in their daily lives.

Since January, 2001, our Nation's economy has deteriorated dramatically and this House has failed to provide real relief to the families who need it most. We have seen the most anemic period of economic growth since Dwight Eisenhower was President. In 18 months the stock market has lost $4.5 trillion in value. More than 2 million people have lost their jobs. A wave of corporate scandals has eroded people's fundamental faith in our Nation's free markets and scores of corporations have become bankrupt.

Consumer confidence dropped in each of the last 4 months and is at the lowest level since November, 2001. Our Nation's retirement security system has

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also been undermined and in great difficulty. In 18 months Republican economic policies have taken $2 trillion from the Social Security Trust Fund. Baby boomers' retirement benefits have been jeopardized.

In each of the last few years, prescription drug prices have soared more than 10 percent. Reliable prescription drug coverage eludes almost two-thirds of all Medicare recipients. On a daily basis, senior citizens face a choice between buying food, paying the rent, or buying their medicine. Senior citizens actually slice pills into halves because they cannot afford their full prescriptions.

Faced with these challenges, the House Republican leadership has failed to address people's kitchen table concerns. In the last 18 months this leadership passed an agenda that satisfied the special interests, misled the American people, and dismissed the interest of America's hard working families. But for bipartisan action after the September 11 terrorist attacks, Republicans amassed a record of nonachievement in this 107th Congress and failed to make a difference, a real difference, in people's lives.

On the economy Republicans have demonstrated a devotion to special interest-driven tax cuts. In 2001, in a mammoth tax cut giveaway, Republicans gave the lion's share of the breaks to those who least needed tax relief. The Republican economic plan turned record surpluses into deep deficits for the decade ahead. The only surplus that is left is after they have squandered most of the Social Security surplus.

The Republican economic agenda rejected the fundamental values that in the 1990s propelled the longest economic expansion ever recorded: Opportunity, responsibility, and community. In a so-called stimulus bill, the Republican agenda even tried to give Enron a $254 million tax break. For the economic victims of the September 11 attacks, the Republican agenda blocked the extension of unemployment benefits legislation for 5 months. For people who had lost jobs in this Republican recession, the Republican agenda blocked the extension of health care benefits legislation. This ideological agenda has blocked a modest, very modest, minimum wage increase even though in the 5 years since the last increase the minimum wage's real value has fallen 11 percent.

This agenda has done almost nothing positive for Americans. It has instead led to large layoffs, weakened America's manufacturing sector, and helped produce big losses in people's pensions, IRAs, and mutual funds across the board. Faced with this mounting tide of bad economic news, Republicans continue to support more special interest tax cuts for the wealthiest individuals. In April, in the middle of a recession, they voted to extend provisions in the spring 2001 tax cut bill that would not take effect until 2011. Think about it. As families face financial hardships, the Republican majority wasted valuable time trying to cut taxes for the wealthiest individuals starting 10 years from now, in 2011.

In recent weeks they have wasted the House's time and people's money, passing the exact same tax cut all over again. Republicans sliced their 10-year enrichment plan for the wealthy into individual tax cut pieces in order to distract attention from the absence of a real agenda that would address America's real problems.

The sole passion of House Republicans has been to reward their wealthy political clientele for the next decade and beyond at the expense of every other need of the American people. Republicans pass one press release after the next and abdicate their responsibility to lead America. They seek to create the illusion of real life legislative progress on America's real problems where none exists. Perhaps more telling about their inability to carry out their responsibility to govern is that to date not a single spending bill has been sent to the President, just one week before the new fiscal year begins. In fact, since the August recess, this House has failed to pass a single spending bill and it is the House that must originate this important budgetary legislation.

Republicans are failing at this most basic task because their misguided economic plan is starving important investments we can and must make in our families' futures, especially in educating our children. Their budget plan would force 50,000 kids from after-school programs that keep children safe. Republicans will leave children trailing behind in America. In fact, because some Republican moderates understand cuts will have to be made, they have been unable to bring key bills to the floor and now their strategy appears to be delay, delay, delay until after the November elections to avoid voters' wrath.

This week the House will have to pass the first of what will probably be several continuing resolutions to try to fund the Federal Government. Republicans are simply kicking the can down the road, looking ahead to a possible lame duck session to fix their budgetary problems while they continue to deny the consequences of this deeply misguided economic plan.

A lame duck session deprives voters of the legislative information to make an informed decision, and by delaying key spending decisions, Republicans are depriving critical resources to public schools, hospitals, homeland security, among other priorities.

The House should not adjourn before holding a full debate on all of these spending bills and priorities. People deserve common sense solutions to the challenges that confront them. That is why I hope Republicans will at least accept our offer to convene a bipartisan economic growth summit to put together a plan that will cut the budget deficits, bring back responsibility and discipline, and get us back on the path to long-term economic growth and opportunity.

Even now as we consider a resolution to go to war, there is an unwillingness to reconsider Republican economic and budgetary decisions made more than 1 year ago, before September, 11, 2001. Furthermore, Democrats support a 21st century energy agenda that creates jobs, protects the environment, and expands the economic pie for all of us; education investments to create the most trained and most highly skilled work force on the planet; a minimum wage increase for hard-working families; and a second round of extended unemployment benefits because for over 1 million people their benefits have been exhausted, and by December, 1.5 million people will be in this position.

Second, this House must have a free and fair debate about our Nation's Social Security future. Despite repeated promises to safeguard the surplus, the Republican leadership passed an economic plan that diverted $2 trillion from Social Security into other non-Social Security initiatives. Putting special interest tax cuts first, second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth, Republicans broke our commitment to save Social Security first and jeopardized the baby boomers' Social Security benefits.

Social Security is the greatest retirement security program ever conceived. Social Security puts food on people's table, shelter over people's head. It spells the difference between poverty and dignity in the lives of millions of senior citizens, surviving spouses, and people with disabilities. It represents the largest, most reliable income source for middle-income seniors.

Republicans have at least five plans to privatize and cut Social Security benefits. These schemes make it clear: Either Republicans will have to cut benefits, divert trillions of dollars from other as yet unspecified programs, or they will have to do both things. According to one study, senior citizens, surviving spouses, and people with disabilities would see benefit cuts between 30 and 46 percent annually if the Republican privatization proposals get enacted. Therefore, I can think of few more crucial priorities than a full Social Security debate with a spotlight shining on Republican's privatization schemes.

I am deeply disappointed that House Republicans seemingly do not want this debate and they do not want this vote. The Republican leadership is doing everything in its power to sweep Social Security under the carpet until after the November election. They understand just how unpopular the privatization agenda has become, especially since the near record drop in the stock market of the last months. The American people have a right to know the consequences that flow from this decision. They deserve a frank, honest

discussion about all of the Republicans' Social Security privatization proposals. As elected leaders, it is our obligation and our responsibility to hold this discussion before the November elections so the people, the people, can decide Social Security's future.

In addition, Republicans must complete the unfinished business of the American people's prescription drugs agenda. Right now they are trying to run out the clock on the crucial challenge of prescription drug prices. I have talked to hundreds of senior citizens who have urged the Congress to cut prescription drug prices down so hard-working families can afford them. In this Congress Republicans have failed these families while protecting the profits of the biggest drug makers that support their campaigns.

In July Republicans passed a sham bill written by the prescription drug lobby. They refused even to let us vote on our Democratic alternative. They rejected a real Medicare prescription drug benefit rooted in the right values, a benefit available and affordable to all, and 100 percent available, reliable and guaranteed. The Republican bill represented a fraud and a farce. It was not worth the paper it was written on. It covered barely a fraction of America's senior citizens, put the benefit in the hands of private insurance companies, and took a dangerous first step toward privatizing Medicare. On a party-line vote, it passed the House. Days later I was in Missouri and I saw commercials underwritten by the pharmaceutical lobby. The spots praised Republican candidates for supporting the Republican prescription drug bill fraud. That bill secured the profit priorities of our Nation's drug makers over, and at the expense of, our Nation's senior citizens. It is the same special interest Republican story line on the issue of prescription drug prices.

This summer the Senate, 78 to 21, passed a good, bipartisan bill that will close loopholes used by drug makers to stifle competition, keep prescription drug prices high, and maximize industry profits. This simple legislative step could cut prescription drug prices by about 60 percent. According to the nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office, it would save consumers $60 billion in prescription drug prices each year. In the House, Democrats are circulating a petition to discharge the Senate-passed bill because Republicans also refuse to debate this. Not surprisingly, the pharmaceutical lobby is starting an advertising blitz attacking the Senate bill, scaring people with the canard that if this bill is enacted, somehow, magically, medical and pharmaceutical advances will come to a grinding halt. The drug companies continue to fund Republican campaigns as a reward for Republican actions and inactions on this high-priority agenda item.

The special interests can afford to pay for this largess. Since January the big drug makers earned more than $37 billion in prescription drug sales. On this issue the special interests have seized and controlled the agenda.

Before adjournment we must make this the people's House again. We must not let it be the pharmaceutical companies' subsidiary corporate interest. We should and we must vote in this Congress to try to lower prescription drug prices for all Americans. Preventing more corporate scandals and bringing corporate criminals to justice is the fourth piece of unfinished business here in the House. Again, the reality, the sad reality, is that special interests have guided the Republican response to the whole basket of corporate accountability issues.

Under Republican leadership thousands of Americans have lost jobs due to corporate misbehavior. In recent months Arthur Andersen fired 7,000 employees, Global Crossing fired over 9,000 employees, WorldCom fired over 20,000, and Enron fired over 4,500. This is not part of a normal business cycle, to say the least. In recent months people's pensions lost $210 billion and State pensions lost $4 billion combined when WorldCom and Enron stock plummeted because their books had been cooked.

In response to these awful mind-numbing developments, House Republicans passed watered-down special interest legislation to create the appearance of action when the truth was a failed Republican deregulatory agenda. Republicans blocked accounting industry reform for months until the pressure became so great they had no choice but capitulation. But they refused to impose stiff penalties on employers who mislead employees about the value of company stock. They failed to punish CEOs who run their companies into the ground. They blocked our efforts to eliminate tax breaks and Federal contracts that corporations still today receive by relocating overseas to avoid paying American taxes.

In April Republicans passed a pension reform bill that failed to protect pensions from corporate abuse and indiscretions. One House Republican even acknowledged that the bill ''does little to protect people's pensions.'' It failed to give employees control over their nest eggs and retirement plans. It treated executive pensions better than employee pensions, maintaining two sets of rules. It offered employees no legal remedies when companies abused people's 401(k)s.

I believe America has the greatest, most vibrant free enterprize system on the face of this planet. But for the sake of every consumer, every CEO, every employee and every investor, we must create one set of rules for all, reward hard work with fair play and ensure that corporate criminals pay the price. I will continue to stand on this floor and fight for comprehensive business, employees' and investors' bills of rights. Let us get it done today and restore people's faith after what has happened to their precious savings.

Sadly, the Republican response to all these challenges is to ''run out the clock'' on the Congress, as one newspaper wrote over the weekend. I saw a headline just yesterday calling the Republican agenda an ''Avoidance Agenda.'' I quote Bob Novak: ''Apart from the war on terrorism, the Republican party,'' he says, ''flinches from standing for much of anything in the 2002 election.''

To retain their majority, Republican leaders have created a playbook that reveals the failed Republican agenda and mocks the priorities of their constituents. In recent weeks even with misguided bills, Republicans seem incapable of taking any action.

Republicans pulled an education tax bill, pulled the bankruptcy conference report. Now they waste time and over $100,000 a day of the people's money, according to one calculation, passing press release bills, one more obvious than the next. The nonsense of the House resolutions, as I would like to call them, will make zero impact on people's actual lives. The same can be said of other well-meaning resolutions that represent the lion's share of the legislative agenda with House Republicans in the majority.

In this session the House has passed at least 40 suspension bills to bestow names on post offices. Under Republican leadership this House has considered the following resolutions, among others: Supporting the Goals of the Year of the Rose; Honoring the Invention of Modern Air Conditioning; recognizing the Significant Contributions of Paul Ecke, Jr. to the Poinsettia Industry, and for other purposes; Ensuring Continuity for the Design of the 5-cent Coin, Establish the Coin Design Advisory Committee, and for other purposes.

At the rate we are going nobody is going to have any coins to redesign if we do not get this economy straightened out. This House is becoming irrelevant because people's kitchen table priorities are not being addressed on a constructive and bipartisan basis. Instead of wasting time on empty, meaningless gestures and then voting to allow the President's plans to privatize Social Security to take effect; sheltering unpatriotic offshore corporate tax havens from paying their fair share of taxes; blocking campaign reform; passing the largest gift to the wealthy in the history of this Nation in the form of massive tax breaks, without even considering a new economic plan; passing a gift to Enron and other oil and gas interests through a dirty energy bill; delaying and bending to corporate interest in addressing the corporate scandals and protecting pensions; delaying and then undoing the strong air safety rules Congress enacted to safeguard the public in the aftermath of September 11, Republicans should have been working with Democrats to address the American people's unfinished and important business.

The American people want us to raise the minimum wage, protect investor

rights, enact job training, pass Medicare prescription drugs, cut prescription drug prices, and extend unemployment benefits. People also want us to reform our elections and voting apparatus to ensure that every vote counts and that what happened in 2000 and 2002 in Florida and elsewhere never ever happens again.

People want us to enact a real Patients' Bill of Rights with teeth and effectiveness and not the sham Republican legislation that is languishing and waiting in going to conference. They want us to help school districts across America get class size down to 18 students in each classroom. They want us to pass school construction to promote safety in every public school, create a stable learning environment and meet the staggering backlog of unmet school construction needs.

People want us to close the pay gap between men and women. They want us to overturn new White House rules and restore real medical privacy protections to every American patient. They want us to make polluters, not taxpayers, foot the cleanup bill and maintain the Super Fund program that cleans up toxic waste. They want us to enhance our hate crimes law and provide more resources to States and local jurisdictions to help investigate and prosecute these heinous crimes. They want us to reinstate worker safety protections to prevent repetitive stress injuries in the workplace, just to name a few.

This agenda is worthy of the American people's highest dreams and hopes for their family. It is worthy of people's real concerns that are there on a day-to-day basis. It is incumbent upon us all to stop wasting time in this House, to stop being irrelevant to the people's real agenda, and to get about the business of the American people's domestic security agenda. Let us do it on a bipartisan basis, let us enact an agenda that creates opportunity for all to fulfill their potential and let us not adjourn before it is done. Let us get to work.

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 3 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until 2 p.m.

□ 1400

AFTER RECESS

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

PRAYER

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

Lord of all creation and Wisdom for the ages, we turn to You in prayer. To turn to You is to humble one's self as a person, as a Nation. Although we often approach You with hesitancy, it is only because of our sins or weakness of faith, for You are always present and ever faithful, for You alone are God.

To step into Your holy presence, O Lord, is to be boldly revealed, as in a hall of piercing mirrors. Before You all our fears, resentments of the past and deepest fault lines come to light. But receive us once again as Your very own.

Guide us as Your people. Accomplish in us Your righteous purpose. Shape the body of this House to shoulder its proper responsibilities so to bring forth justice across our land and peace to the world. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

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

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

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

Mr. ISAKSON 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.

PUBLIC LANDS DAY

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

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, September 28, in honor of National Public Lands Day, a 3,000-mile trek crossing six states and 14 national forests will end in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Last July 31, two teams began this unique journey with one group departing from New Mexico and the other from Montana. Their travels were solely on public lands and consisted of hiking, horseback riding, mountain biking, canoeing, boating and driving SUVs.

Those Americans making this trek also worked to educate people, especially our youth, on the importance of public lands. Public lands are a tremendous source for clean air, clean water and open space, and they provide important natural resources, such as minerals, coal, gas, oil, forage and timber.

It is my hope that National Public Lands Day will remind all of America of the important role public lands play in protecting ecosystems, as well as contributing to our national economy and our national defense.

For these reasons, Mr. Speaker, Congress must enact responsible public land policies.

GIVE PEACE A CHANCE

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

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I am so glad that the people of the Seventh District, like many people throughout America, have no compunctions letting you know where they stand. For the last week I have been getting telephone calls, e-mails, i-mails, people stopping me on the street, and they are saying, let us give peace a chance. Let us go slow on this war business. Let us let the inspectors inspect. Let us let them do their job.

Mr. Speaker, I agree with them.

MIDSHIPMAN EDWIN JOSEPH O'HARA

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

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, 60 years ago, on September 27, 1942, Midshipman Edwin Joseph O'Hara saw two enemy surface raiders suddenly appear out of the morning mist to attack the vessel he was on. Heavy guns of one raider pounded his ship, and machine guns fired from the other, spraying the decks for one-half hour at close quarters.

The heroic gun crew of O'Hara's ship exchanged shot for shot with the enemy, placing 35 shells into the waterline of one of the raiders, until its crew was forced to abandon their sinking ship. All of the gun crew were killed or wounded when an enemy shell exploded the magazine of their gun.

At the explosion, Midshipman O'Hara ran aft and single-handedly served and fired the damaged gun with five live shells remaining in the ready box, scoring direct hits near the waterline of the second raider. O'Hara was mortally wounded in this action.

With boilers blown up, engines destroyed, masts shot away, and ablaze from stem to stern, the ship finally went under, carrying O'Hara and several of his shipmates with her.

O'Hara was awarded the Merchant Marine Distinguished Service Medal for his bravery, bravery we should never forget.

TOURING THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR MISSING AND EXPLOITED CHILDREN

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

Mr. LAMPSON. Mr. Speaker, yesterday a group of staffers for Members who are part of the Congressional Caucus on Missing and Exploited children took part of a tour and briefing at the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, and I want to thank them today for taking the time to see

firsthand the amazing work that the National Center does.

One of the things that I did after the abduction and murder of Laura Kate Smither was to go to the National Center to see the work that they do there, to meet with Ernie Allen, the President and CEO of the National Center. Seeing the Center and the people who work there proved absolutely inspiring to me and helped me to found that Congressional caucus that so many of our Members now participate in.

I hope that the Members of your staff, those of you who hear me and all of us who visited the center yesterday, were just as inspired and will bring that inspiration back to your offices. There is so much that we can do together to prevent the abduction and exploitation of America's children, if we but take the first step.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8, 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.

Record votes on motions to suspend the rules ordered prior to 6:30 p.m. may be taken today.

Record votes on remaining motions to suspend the rules will be taken tomorrow.

RECOGNIZING 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF 4–H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Mr. ISAKSON. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 472) recognizing the 100th anniversary of the 4–H Youth Development Program.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 472

Whereas the 4–H Youth Development Program celebrates its 100th anniversary in 2002;

Whereas members of the 4–H Youth Development Program pledge their Heads to clearer thinking, their Hearts to greater loyalty, their Hands to larger service, and their Health to better living for the club, the community, the country, and the world;

Whereas the 4–H Youth Development Program sponsors clubs in rural and urban areas throughout the world;

Whereas 4–H Clubs have grown to over 5,600,000 annual participants ranging from 5 to 19 years of age;

Whereas 4–H Clubs strengthen families and communities;

Whereas 4–H Clubs foster leadership and volunteerism for youth and adults;

Whereas 4–H Clubs build internal and external partnerships for programming and resource development;

Whereas today's 4–H Clubs are very diverse, offering projects relating to citizenship and civic education, communications and expressive arts, consumer and family sciences, environmental education and earth sciences, healthy lifestyle education, personal development and leadership, plants, animals, and science and technology; and

Whereas the 4–H Youth Development Program continues to make great contributions toward the development of well-rounded youth: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That Congress—

(1) recognizes the 100th anniversary of the 4–H Youth Development Program and commends the program for service to the youth of the world; and

(2) urges the President to issue a proclamation calling on the people of the United States to observe a ''National 4–H Youth Development Program Week'' with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. ISAKSON) and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. ISAKSON).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ISAKSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H. Con. Res. 472.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, today I rise in strong support of H. Con. Res. 472, recognizing the 100th anniversary of the 4–H Youth Development Program and commends the program's contributions toward the development of well-rounded youth.

The 4–H program is the youth education branch of the Cooperative Extension Service, a program of the United States Department of Agriculture. Members can range from age 5 to 21 and the 4–H experience enables its members to have fun, meet new people, learn new life-skills, build self-confidence, learn responsibility and set and achieve goals. It is a program that builds the leaders of tomorrow at the local, county, district, state, national and international level.

Parents, volunteers, community leaders and staff share their time and talents with 4–H youth, thereby aiding in the development of these young people to reach their fullest potential. The life skill and leadership development is accomplished through hands-on learning and by utilizing the knowledge of the country's land-grant university system.

4–H projects are in-depth, hands-on learning experiences for their members. Training pets, making clothes, repairing computers, growing plants and building rockets are just a few examples of 4–H projects. A wide range of projects is offered in each state. Additionally, 4–H Members across the country are assisting in closing the gap between the technology haves and have-nots. The Access the Future Coalition was created to coordinate the efforts of 4–H youths and adults working in partnership with organizations across the United States to bridge the digital divide.

I am very pleased to recognize the 100th anniversary of the 4–H Youth Development Program, and I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the opportunity to join the gentleman from Georgia and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS), and am particularly pleased to join my Congressional neighbor, the chief sponsor of the resolution, the gentlewoman from Virginia (Mrs. DAVIS), in formally recognizing the 100th anniversary of the 4–H Youth Development Program.

The 4–H program originally began as a number of separate farm programs for youth. In Illinois, the programs consisted of corn growing clubs. In Ohio, they consisted of soil experiments. In Virginia, the programs began as corn growing boys and tomato canning clubs for girls. In the early 1900s, the U.S. Department of Agriculture organized these various youth groups throughout the country into the 4–H program.

The 4–H program began as a way to involve heads, hearts and hands of farm youth in practical hands-on education in agriculture. A fourth H, for health, was added on later because of that important issue. Early extension agents and educators were able to introduce new technology and improved ways of doing things to rural communities through work with youth.

Today, 4–H has grown well beyond its original roots. It involves at least 28 percent of U.S. youth during one or more of their K through 12 grade years, and there are approximately 60 million 4–H alumni. Last year, nearly 7 million young men and women participated in 4–H programs. More than half of them were from cities and their suburbs. Over 30 percent are from racial or ethnic minorities.

In Virginia, 4–H clubs can be found in each of the State's 107 cities and counties, and through its 4–H education centers, Virginia has the second largest camping program in the Nation.

As the 4–H has grown in size, it has also grown in focus. Although working with plants and animals is still a major focus of 4–H, participants can also choose projects in personnel development and leadership, environmental education, science and technology or communications. National 4–H initiatives also include workforce preparation programs dedicated to helping young people acquire basic skills, explore career opportunities and gain experience in the workplace.

All in all, 4–H programs provide opportunities, relationships and support for youth to help them acquire the life skills necessary to meet the challenges of adolescence and adulthood.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my colleague from Virginia, the chief sponsor of the resolution, and salute her for introducing the resolution, and

also want to salute the 4–H Youth Development Program as it celebrates its 100th anniversary in 2002, and ask that my colleagues support this resolution.

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

Mr. ISAKSON. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield such time as she may consume to the distinguished gentlewoman from Virginia (Mrs. DAVIS), the author of H. Con. Res. 472.

Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to urge my colleagues today to support House Concurrent Resolution 472, urging the President to issue a proclamation calling on the people of the United States to observe a national 4–H Youth Development Program Week in recognition of the 100 years of contributions to America's youth.

As a mom of two sons who have participated in 4–H programs and having been enriched by the experience, I commend this program for motivating young people to pledge their heads to clearer thinking, their hearts to greater loyalty, their hands to larger service and their health to better living for the club, the community, the country and the world.

□ 1415

Mr. Speaker, 4–H is the youth education branch of the Cooperative Extension Service, a program of the United States Department of Agriculture. Each State and each county has access to a county extension office for both youth and adult programs, and 4–H programs are available to youth with ages ranging from 5 to 21, depending on the State.

As my colleague previously said, 4–H programs originated in Illinois and Ohio, with corn-growing clubs for boys and tomato-canning clubs for girls; and they have developed into a full range of activities for children and youth, ranging from animal sciences to computer technology. In Virginia, one of the highlights of 4–H participation is the opportunity to display your work and your skill and compete for awards at the State fair. We did that for many years with our sons, and it was a rewarding experience for the whole family.

Young people in Virginia can display their skills in dairy, livestock, horses, and a variety of other agricultural-related programs at the State fair and exhibit to the public their achievements and their skills.

Experiential education is at the heart of 4–H, and it provides young people with opportunities of learning and accomplishments that go beyond a classroom education. In the 100th anniversary of the program, 4–H clubs have grown to 5.6 million annual participants and continue to provide experiences and opportunities that can impact a child for a lifetime. In an age where young people are confronted with many negative and destructive influences, 4–H provides them with an opportunity to spend their time constructively, cultivating a talent, learning a new skill, learning a responsibility, or working with others to accomplish a project.

I urge my colleagues today to join me in commemorating the 100th anniversary of the 4–H Youth Development Program by supporting this concurrent resolution.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, prior to recognizing the gentleman from Illinois, I ask unanimous consent that the gentlewoman from California (Ms. SOLIS) be able to control the remaining time on this side.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CULBERSON). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS).

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time. I also want to commend my colleague from Virginia for introducing this matter to the House. I was not around 100 years ago for the beginning of the 4–H club movement, but I was around 50 years ago; and 50 years ago, I was an active member of a 4–H club. As I remember those days of my youth, I remember the pledge: ''I pledge my head to clearer thinking, my heart to greater loyalty, my hands for larger service, and my health for better living for my club, my community, and my country,'' and now we add ''the world.''

But I also remember the glee of participation, the projects that we had. One year it was my project to grow 100 Rhode Island red chickens, and I managed to bring the 100 in. I broke one's neck one day; I stepped on his neck as they were coming to be fed, and I wanted to save him. I did not know much about medicine, but I just made myself a splint and put some coal oil on the neck and tied it together and the poor chicken lived and always walked like this, because it was crooked. A great project, though. I learned about electricity one year when I worked on another project.

I simply want to commend all of those individuals who have been instrumental in the development of 4–H activity. It does indeed provide an opportunity for young people to be actively engaged.

I remember another motto that they taught us. It had to do with good, better and best. Never rest until your good becomes better and your better becomes best.

So I want to thank all of those 4–H club leaders. I also want to commend the University of Illinois, which is one of the outstanding leaders of the Nation in agricultural extension and in 4–H club work and have expanded that to include urban communities. It is a great program; it is a great movement. I look forward to visiting 4–H club meetings and groups, talking with the young people, looking at their projects, hearing what they are doing.

So again, I commend the gentlewoman from Virginia for introducing this matter, and I urge its swift passage.

Mr. ISAKSON. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1½ minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN).

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

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I join with my colleagues today in celebration of the 100th anniversary of the 4–H Youth Development Program. I commend the gentlewoman from Virginia (Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS) for introducing this resolution and for her strong support of this wonderful organization.

For the past 100 years, 4–H has taught young Americans to grow through their accomplishments. They have developed our youth, including my daughters and some of my staff members, into responsible, civic-minded citizens through their fun and rewarding educational programs.

Next to church, 4–H as probably had the most influence of any organization in my own family. I was honored to serve as a member of the 4–H advisory board in Tenton County, Arkansas; and all three of my daughters were members of the program that taught them skills from sewing to cooking to raising cattle. I do not have any chicken stories to tell, but we have countless stories to tell in everything from learning how to cook and sew to raising rabbits, sheep, whatever.

As we recognize the 100th anniversary of the 4–H Youth Development Program today, I believe it is important to reflect on what the organization stands for: dedication to our youth and communities. The 4–H motto simply states, ''To make the best better.'' I think they have done an excellent job working to make the best better over the past 100 years, and I wish them continued success in the future.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise here today to recognize the long-time achievements of the 4–H Youth Development Program. I recall the program being instituted at one of my local public high schools where I attended. Unfortunately, not every student got to be a part of that program, but I know that there are over 6 million members worldwide that participate in this program that helps to provide support to our young children and young adults, teaching them respect and appreciation of the world in which they live.

But I find it ironic, Mr. Speaker, that today, as we celebrate today's generation of agricultural enthusiasts, the Republican leadership continues to ignore the advocates who fight day in and day out for safer working conditions for farm workers who toil in our fields to put food on our tables. Specifically, I am talking about one of my friends and colleagues, Dolores Huerta,

who was cofounder of the United Farm Workers Union. A legend of her own time, she is an advocate for all people who seek justice and fair treatment in our country.

Each year, between September 15 and October 15, we celebrate in this great Capitol National Hispanic Heritage Month. It is fitting, therefore, Mr. Speaker, for us to recognize the multitude of accomplishments that Latinos have made over the span of the history of our country. Whether they were helping to fight freedom back in the Civil War, or whether it is defending our Nation's shores at this time, we need to make a commendation of those Latinos that helped to provide support for this great country.

But in contemporary Hispanic culture, one of the most respected national community leaders is none other than Dolores Huerta, who has fought for decades to protect farm workers and women from pesticides, unrealistically-long work schedules, and inadequate pay that oftentimes violate our own labor and State laws. Dolores Huerta continues to be a strong voice for working men and women; and regrettably, the administration, or the Republican leadership of this body, rather, has repeatedly blocked our attempts to formally recognize her many accomplishments.

Last year, nearly 15 months ago, I introduced House Concurrent Resolution 177, a resolution to honor Dolores Huerta for her tireless commitment to our Nation's farm workers and the Latino community. Although the measure had 94 cosponsors and, may I add, two Republican cosponsors, and the other body unanimously approved its companion piece in May, this body still has not yet considered that measure.

Mr. Speaker, I support the 4–H resolution and will vote in favor of it because I believe in its merits, but I ask that House Concurrent Resolution 177 be treated with the same respect and be brought forth on its own merits and not held back because of partisan bickering.

Nearly 13 percent of the people in the United States are of Hispanic backgrounds; 33 million in total. Many in the Latino community care about this resolution and, trust me, I believe some of your constituents will too. I urge the leadership to do the right thing and pass House concurrent resolution 177 for a floor vote.

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

Mr. ISAKSON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as may be remaining.

Mr. Speaker, I want to commend the gentlewoman from California for, first of all, her cooperative spirit in supporting the resolution, even though she has a concern over a resolution of her own which has not yet come to the floor. One of the life skills that is taught in 4–H is working together; and her concurrence in supporting this resolution, while expressing her regret that her resolution has not yet come to the floor, is to me commendable, and I commend the gentlewoman. That really is what the 4–H is all about, teaching our young people life skills that are essential in working together and being productive, and I commend the gentlewoman from California.

I would make a point, however, as to the gentlewoman's point about this leader from the Hispanic community, that the Hispanic community receives tremendous benefits from the 4–H program. In my State of Georgia, which is an agricultural State, 4–H is an essential program in many parts of rural Georgia and in which many of its participants are Hispanic. I am proud that we are making this recommendation today in House Concurrent Resolution 472, and I believe the reason for the gentlewoman's concurrence in supporting it is because of the tremendous benefit this program brings to children of every ethnicity and all regions and all States.

I commend the gentlewoman from Virginia for her introduction of the resolution, and I urge my colleagues to vote for the resolution.

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the 100th anniversary of the 4–H Youth Development Program.

Mr. Speaker, over the past 100 years, the 4–H Youth Development Program has helped our Nation's young people become more involved in leadership, citizenship, and community service. The program has also provided youth with valuable life-skills and a safe, educational after school environment.

4–H program in my home state of Texas began in 1908 with a small ''corn club'' of 25 young boys. Under the Texas Cooperative Extension Service, the Program has grown into a modern youth organization with over 80 project areas. These projects areas include not only agriculture, but also non-agricultural interests such as photography, music, sports, consumer studies, science, and safety.

In and around the district I am privileged to represent, the 28th District of Texas, more than 72,000 young people are enrolled in 12 county 4–H programs. In addition, 4–H youth from the entire state of Texas come to the City of San Antonio, in my district, each February to compete at the San Antonio Livestock Show and Rodeo.

In addition to its 100th birthday, the 4–H Youth Development Program will celebrate National 4–H Week October 6–12, 2002. National 4–H Week is a week of community service, 4–H promotion, and celebration that has been held annually since 1942.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the 4–H Youth Development Program for its dedication to developing and educating our nation's young people, and I congratulate the organization on its 100th anniversary.

Mr. KIND. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Con. Res. 472, recognizing the 100th anniversary of the 4–H Youth Development Program. As a proud former 4–H member of my hometown La Crosse Wisconsin, I appreciate and recognize what a difference this excellent program makes in our youth's lives.

4–H in Wisconsin. 4–H was founded in 1902, and established in my home state of Wisconsin in 1914. There are currently over 2,000 4–H clubs in my state alone, with more than 150,000 young people as members. 4–H is Wisconsin's largest animal science education program for youth, teaching these thousands of people ethical approaches to animal care for both pets and production animals.

4–H Mission and Vision. Mr. Speaker, 4–H is a dynamic organization whose mission is to foster innovation and shared learning for America's youth, aged 5 to 19. Its vision is to draw upon the combined power of youth and adults, so that we can learn together in order to address the challenges and opportunities critical to youth in our communities.

4–H Pledge. While many people associate 4–H with rural communities and agricultural issues, kids from cities and suburbs and from all backgrounds belong to 4–H clubs. Through 4–H they study citizenship and civics, communications and arts, consumer and family issues, earth and environmental science, technology and personal leadership. 4–H stresses three fundamental values: Treat others with mutual trust and respect and open and honest communication; assume personal leadership and responsibility for our actions; and Celebrate our differences as well as our similarities and always realize that working with youth as partners is the key to our success.

Since September 11 of last year our country faces new challenges and responsibilities, which is why it is so important for Congress to recognize an outstanding organization that promotes civic duty and community responsibility. By pledging ''their heads to clearer thinking, their hearts to greater loyalty, their heads to larger services, and their health to better living, our young people do work to strengthen their clubs and their communities, their countries, and their world.''

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize 4–H for its Centennial Anniversary. This is an exceptional program that lives up to its motto ''To Make the Best Better''. I know from my own personal experience that the skills I learned as a 4–H member remain with me today and I will continue to live up to the program's motto ''To Make the Best Better'' throughout ''my community, my country, and my world.''

Mr. PUTNAM. Mr. Speaker, today we celebrate the centennial of 4–H in America. After a century of inclusion and collaboration, has spanned the nation from family farms to urban cityscapes. 4–H brings together youth and adults to build a nation of stronger communities.

More than 6.8 million youth, ages 5 to 19, across the Nation are involved in 4–H programs from aerospace to zoology. 4–H members are still rooted in the historic base of rural America but more than 35 percent of today's 4–H youth live in our major urban centers and suburbs.

The Florida 4–H program is active in all of Florida's 67 counties and on the Seminole Tribes reservations in south Florida. The total number of youth participating in Florida 4–H last year was 287,156 youth.

Florida's children and youth began enjoying educational activities provided in cooperation with the state's land-grant institutions as early as 1909. Leadership for the Florida 4–H program was found in three major academic institutions. State 4–H club agents were housed at the University of Florida and Florida State University. In addition, District Extension agents

working with 4–H programs for black youth were housed at Florida A&M University. This long-standing relationship brings academic excellence to youth development as strategies and curriculum are created for the coming century.

Florida 4–H type programs were first established in the north Florida area. The boys participated in corn clubs, and the girls were active in tomato clubs.

County and regional fairs in Florida have a long tradition of providing opportunities for 4–H'ers to publicly show their projects and compete for awards.

Agricultural judging teams, organized in many counties, participated in regional, state and national contests. These teams provided a way for youth to travel and meet people from outside their communities, and learn more about the world around them.

Camping has always been a key component in the Florida 4–H program with Camp Timpoochee in northwest Florida being one of the first 4–H residential camps in the country, established in 1926.

One of the most successful programs is Florida 4–H Legislature, founded in 1973, and annually held in the State Capital of Tallahassee. The youth participants conduct a mock legislature in the State Capitol building by filling the roles of legislators, lobbyists, reporters and legislative staff.

Over 45 million 4–H alumni, including myself, and 4–H members are celebrating the centennial of the 4–H youth development movement. 4–H provides a positive environment, a relationship with caring adults, and exciting educational experiences for today's youth.

Thanks, 4–H for molding and shaping so many great Americans. Here's to another 100 years of outstanding youth development and leadership growth.

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that the House is taking time today to recognize the 100th anniversary of the 4–H Youth Development Program, which has spent a century helping young people develop skills to improve their lives and contribute to their communities.

In Missouri, more than 200,000 children and teenagers are involved in the 4–H program, which is coordinated by University Outreach and Extension, a partnership of the University of Missouri, Lincoln University, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and county governments. 4–H is often associated with rural communities, but today more than 1,000 Missouri 4–H clubs serve as many young people from suburban and urban areas as from farms and small towns.

During this centennial year, members of 4–H throughout Missouri have participated in events honoring the 100th anniversary of this outstanding organization. They have continued their unwavering commitment to community service throughout the Show Me State.

In May, 4–H and the U.S. Army teamed up to benefit American youth. 4–H faculty and staff from the University of Missouri worked with staff at Fort Leonard Wood to coordinate the Teen Discovery program for more than 30 teenagers from 16 Army installations across the nation. These teens received training in team building activities, opportunity for Army youth to focus on leadership training.

In July, nine 4–H members from across the state led Missouri 4–H into the technology age. They formed the first Missouri 4–H Technology Leadership Team and competed for a chance to attend the National 4–H Technology Conference in Maryland. The primary focus of the team has been to provide leadership and community service within the context of using and learning information technology skills. In a technology-driven era, opening up these new doors to 4–H members is more important than ever.

This month, 4–H'ers helped Missouri youth prepare for the troubling anniversary of last year's terrorist attacks. ParentLink, part of the 4–H youth development office in Missouri, provided support to parents, childcare providers, and communities. The ParentLink service creates educational programs and offers resources on parenting and working with children. During a time when our youth may be confused about the terrifying events of September 11, 4–H has taken a lead role in helping parents and children cope.

Mr. Speaker, Missouri 4–H, not unlike their counterparts throughout the United States, has distinguished itself in this anniversary year. As we celebrate 100 years since the inception of this outstanding community service program, I encourage anyone who is interested in joining or volunteering for 4–H to get involved in this worthwhile initiative.

Mr. BACA. Mr. Speaker, I would like to express my support and deep concern for H. Con. Res. 177, a resolution honoring Dolores Huerta for her commitment to the improvement of working conditions for children, women, and farmworker families. As a community leader, civic activist, and lobbyist, Dolores Huerta has struggled to bring justice and equal opportunity to immigrant farmworkers and their families for nearly three-quarters of a century.

Mr. Speaker, I have to question why House Concurrent Resolution 177 has not been brought to the floor when there are 91 co-sponsors including myself who believe it is time to pay tribute to Dolores Huerta, especially during Hispanic Heritage Month. So far this month the House has heard and passed 3 Concurrent Resolutions that have had no more than 8 co-sponsors combined. In one case, a concurrent resolution was introduced and passed in a matter of months. And this week alone we are scheduled to hear another 6 concurrent resolutions, two of which have only 1 co-sponsor. All the while House Concurrent Resolution 177 has been waiting since June of 2001 with overwhelming support to be heard.

Mr. Speaker, it is time for us to show our support for this resolution and bring it to the floor. Let us not delay any longer in paying tribute to Dolores Huerta. Her story deserves to be told and her contribution to Hispanic American culture celebrated.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. ISAKSON) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 472.

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. ISAKSON. 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.

□ 1430

SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING AMERICAN GOLD STAR MOTHERS, INCORPORATED, BLUE STAR MOTHERS OF AMERICA, INCORPORATED, THE SERVICE FLAG, AND THE SERVICE LAPEL BUTTON

Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 301) expressing the sense of Congress regarding American Gold Star Mothers, Incorporated, Blue Star Mothers of America, Incorporated, the service flag, and the service lapel button.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 301

Whereas section 901 of title 36, United States Code, authorizes members of the immediate family of individuals serving in the Armed Forces to display a service flag approved by the Secretary of Defense in a window of their place of residence during any period of war or hostilities in which the Armed Forces are engaged;

Whereas such section also authorizes members of the immediate family of individuals serving in the Armed Forces to wear a service lapel button approved by the Secretary of Defense during any period of war or hostilities in which the Armed Forces are engaged;

Whereas the traditions of displaying the service flag and wearing the service lapel button have not been widely practiced since the end of World War II; and

Whereas reinvigorating the traditions of displaying the service flag and wearing the service lapel button would foster patriotism and express support for the members of the Armed Forces during the war on terrorism: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the members of American Gold Star Mothers, Incorporated, and Blue Star Mothers of America, Incorporated, should be recognized for their sacrifices and for their dedicated and patriotic support of the United States;

(2) during the period in which the Armed Forces are engaged in the war on terrorism, members of the immediate family of individuals serving in the Armed Forces should be encouraged to display a service flag approved by the Secretary of Defense under section 901 of title 36, United States Code, in the window of their place of residence and wear a service lapel button approved under such section; and

(3) the President should issue a proclamation calling on members of the immediate family of individuals serving in the Armed Forces to display a service flag approved by the Secretary of Defense under section 901 of title 36, United States Code, in the window of their place of residence and wear a service lapel button approved under such section during the period in which the Armed Forces are engaged in the war on terrorism.

SEC. 2. The Clerk of the House of Representatives shall transmit a copy of this

resolution to the American Gold Star Mothers, Incorporated, and the Blue Star Mothers of America, Incorporated.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CULBERSON). Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. WATTS) and the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. TAUSCHER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. WATTS).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the concurrent resolution under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, as America's war on terrorism continues, the men and women who serve in our Armed Forces, like the veterans before them, help bring freedom and democracy to the world. In obscure, remote parts of the globe, the airmen, soldiers, sailors, and Marines stand tall. In some remote location, a sailor will miss his anniversary, an airman will miss his daughter's birthday, and a Marine will be absent for yet another family reunion, all in an effort to help make the world a safer place to live, work, and play.

As demonstrated by military casualties in Afghanistan, America's patriots sometimes pay the ultimate price in support and defense of democracy. The family members they leave behind especially feel the sacrifice. The American Gold Star and Blue Star Mothers of America deserve our special thanks and appreciation.

The tradition of the Blue Star dates back to World War I, symbolizing a mother who had her pride and joy serve in the Armed Forces. The traditional Gold Star recognized a mother who had lost a child during any period of war or hostilities.

During World War I, the Blue Star flag flown in a family's window was a symbol of both hope and yet grave concern for their son and others who were serving in the military and fighting for their country. It served as recognition of what Americans at home could do to support military family members, and also symbolized a pride in the commitment of America's youth, and a reminder of the gravity of the entire war effort.

During this time, there was the all-too-constant fear that the Blue Star would change its color to become a Gold Star days, weeks, or months later.

Mr. Speaker, the tradition of immediate family members displaying the service flag in their home or wearing a Blue Star or Gold Star service lapel button have not been widely practiced since the end of World War II.

As Americans, and at this historic juncture in our history, when America will indefinitely continue its war on terrorism, let us not forget the sacrifices of the families of the military members who make the world a safer place. Mr. Speaker, when we see Blue Star or Gold Star flags flying in a window or family members wearing lapel buttons, we should take the time to thank them for their sacrifice, and let them know that America stands behind them.

On behalf of a grateful Nation, I urge my colleagues to vote for this resolution, and let us not forget the families who have also sacrificed on behalf of freedom, liberty, and democracy.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of House Concurrent Resolution 301, introduced by my colleague and friend, the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. WATTS).

House Concurrent Resolution 301 urges the President to issue a proclamation on behalf of the members of the American Gold Star Mothers and Blue Star Mothers of America for their sacrifices and dedicated and patriotic support.

The bill also calls upon family members of American service members to display an approved service flag and wear a service lapel button in support of members of the Armed Forces.

Army captain Robert L. Queissner of the Fifth Ohio Infantry created the blue star flag in 1917 during World War I. The blue star flag quickly became a symbol that a family member was serving in the armed services. The blue star symbolizes the hope and pride of families who have loved ones in uniform.

During World War I, a blue star was replaced with a gold star if a service member was killed or died while on active duty. The idea for a gold star is believed to have been developed from the Women's Committee on the Council of National Defenses on May 28, 1918. The Women's Committee recommended a gilt star on a black band on the left arm for mourning the loss of a family member in wartime. The gold was to signify the sacrifice of a loved one for the cause of liberty and freedom.

Grace Darling Seibold, who lost her son George Vaughn Seibold during World War I, established the American Gold Star Mothers. When George left for service, his mother began to do community service by visiting returning servicemen in hospitals. On Christmas Eve, Grace Seibold received word that her son had been killed. In her sorrow, she reached out to other mothers who lost a child, and organized a group of special mothers. The group provided comfort to each other, and also provided loving support to hospitalized veterans confined in hospitals far from home. But it was not until January 5, 1929, that the American Gold Star Mothers, Incorporated, was officially established.

On June 12, 1984, the American Gold Star Mothers received a congressional charter. Army Captain George H. Maines founded the Blue Star Mothers of America in the 1940s. On January 22, 1942, he ran a newspaper article in the Flint News Advertiser requesting information about children in the Armed Forces. Over 1,000 mothers responded, and chapters of Blue Star Mothers began forming across the United States. Blue Star Mothers also began to volunteer for the war effort, visiting hospitals, providing hospitality areas in buses and train stations, preparing packages for shipment overseas, and comforting families who lost loved ones.

I want to commend the blue star mothers and gold star mothers who have dedicated themselves in support of our service members and families. As our Nation continues its war on terrorism, it is only fitting that we call upon the families of service members to reinvigorate the tradition of displaying a service flag in the windows of their homes, and that all Americans recognize the sacrifices of families of those who volunteer to defend our country.

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

Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. SIMMONS).

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Oklahoma for yielding time to me, and I thank him for his sponsorship of House Concurrent Resolution 301, which expresses support of the Congress for the American Gold Star Mothers, for the Blue Star Mothers of America, and for our Armed Forces. I also commend the American Legion for its support of the Blue Star program.

We have heard, Mr. Speaker, that during World War I and during other conflicts, it was the custom for citizens in our country to hang a blue star banner in the windows of their homes or in the windows of their places of business to commemorate the fact that a family member or an employee of that business was serving in uniform overseas in difficult and dangerous circumstances.

We have also heard of the tragic news that when a family or a business would learn that that loved one or that employee was killed in the line of duty or died as a result of wounds, that blue star would then become a gold star, and that mother, that mother would lose her son or her husband or her loved one.

The blue star program is a program whose time has come for us here in America. It is a time for this program to be reinvigorated. That is what this resolution does.

In my home district of eastern Connecticut, we have a Blue Star Highway and we also have a Gold Star Highway and a Gold Star Bridge. Not every State or every district can honor the

gold star mothers and the blue star mothers with a bridge or a highway, but something that we can all do, we can all do, is present a blue star banner to those constituents who have a family member or an employee serving in uniform.

Recently, I had the opportunity to honor several constituents who were serving in the Armed Forces. They would be Jason Tinelle, who currently serves in Bosnia as an infantry platoon sergeant with the U.S. Army, and also Torpedoman First Class Richard Messick, who currently serves aboard the USS *Hartford*.

When I presented these banners to their family members, to their spouses and to their children, there were literally tears in their eyes, tears in their eyes because this Congress recognized the sacrifice of their loved ones, and also the burden of those families.

This is an important resolution. This is a resolution which conveys this Congress' support for the men and women of our Armed Forces and for the mothers who wait at home, hoping beyond hope that that blue star does not turn into a gold star.

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

Mrs. TAUSCHER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, I applaud the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. WATTS) for this resolution. I think that all of us find ourselves in the 20th century in a time of asymmetrical warfare, unidentified enemies, and very troubling times. I think that it is very emblematic of a country that has been the shining beacon of freedom to have a volunteer military.

Unlike the Second World War, before we were born, when many, many of our fighting men and women came from our neighborhoods, we have a small military right now, one that is, I think, the best in the world, but is not necessarily represented in every community. I think that anonymity has created a lack of support for military families who find themselves disconnected in many ways, and unappreciated.

I think that the resolution of the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. WATTS) is a good way for us to reknit together the community of Americans; to find a way to recognize those families that have provided our fighting men and women; and to give them a sense of support, a sense of pride, and a sense of the ability to recognize them.

So I am really encouraging my colleagues to vote for this resolution. I think it is very timely.

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

Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my colleague, the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. SIMMONS), and my friend, the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. TAUSCHER), for being here on the floor today to help recognize the blue and gold star moms. My colleague, the gentlewoman from California, said it very well: We have moms and dads around the country, all over the Nation, that have made tremendous sacrifices in giving a loved one, giving a son or a daughter or a husband, in defense of the values and the freedoms and the many things that we hold dear in this Nation. I again would hope that we would never forget that sacrifice.

We have some blue and gold star moms here with us today. We are going to go and take some pictures with them, and have an opportunity to have a little fellowship with them.

So I want to say for them on behalf of a grateful Nation, we are appreciative of the sacrifices that they have made over the years in allowing this country to be the country that we know it to be this day.

Mr. ISRAEL. Mr. Speaker, I strongly support H. Con. Res. 301, which recognizes the American Gold Star Mothers, Inc., and Blue Star Mothers of America, Inc., for their sacrifices and patriotic support of the United States. I join my colleagues in urging the families of those serving in the armed forces to display a service flag in the window of their homes and to wear a service lapel button approved by the Secretary of Defense.

At a time when our military men and women are putting their lives on the line of our safety, we all recognize the importance of displaying a service flag. In times of war, these flags symbolize the love and pride that we have for the young men and women in the Armed Forces. They are a poignant reminder just how much America's greatness depends on their bravery.

The patriotic tradition of the service flag dates back to World War I, when mothers of young soldiers hand stitched red, white, and blue flags to hang in their windows as a sign that a loved one had gone to fight in the war. This tradition was later extended to the wives and families of servicemen serving during the war. This tradition encountered a huge resurgence in World War II and again during the Korean War. Even during Desert Storm some U.S. ships sent service flags to the families of everyone aboard.

As we face this new threat to our country, it is only fitting that we take the time to recognize that America's mothers may once again suffer the supreme sacrifice of motherhood, the loss of a son or daughter. To everyone with a family member in the Armed Services we offer our humble appreciation and respect.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. WATTS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, House Concurrent Resolution 301.

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. WATTS of Oklahoma. 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.

AMENDING INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IMMUNITIES ACT TO PROVIDE FOR APPLICABILITY TO THE EUROPEAN CENTRAL BANK

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3656) to amend the International Organizations Immunities Act to provide for the applicability of that Act to the European Central Bank.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3656

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

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION OF THE EUROPEAN CENTRAL BANK UNDER THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IMMUNITIES ACT.

The International Organizations Immunities Act (22 U.S.C. 288 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''SEC. 15. The provisions of this title may be extended to the European Central Bank in the same manner, to the same extent, and subject to the same conditions, as they may be extended to a public international organization in which the United States participates pursuant to any treaty or under the authority of any Act of Congress authorizing such participation or making an appropriation for such participation.''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LEACH) and the gentleman from American Samoa (Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LEACH).

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, this measure is a minor but symbolically important bill designed to underscore support for the establishment of the European Union by according its central bank legal rights within the United States that are accorded the central banks of individual Nation states.

The European Central Bank is an independent legal entity owned by the central banks of the European Union member states, and was established in 1998 in accordance with the provisions of the treaty creating the European Union itself.

□ 1445

Significant portions of the ECB's foreign reserves are held at the Federal

Reserve Bank of New York as well as private banks in the United States.

While the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act extends immunity to foreign central banks, the ECB's immunities under this act are not assured because of the ECB's unique status resulting from its multinational ownership. Although the International Organizations Act extends to international organizations the same immunity enjoyed by foreign governments, for the purpose of this act, the reference to ''international organizations'' only includes organizations to which the United States is a member; and of course, the United States is not a member of the EU.

In January of this year, I introduced this legislation to protect the legal security of the ECB's foreign reserves by amending the IOIA by designating the ECB, all of which is a mouthful, as an international organization for the purposes of this act. A significant number of other organizations of which the United States is not a member have been designated in this way, including the Organization of African Unity, the European Space Agency, and the International Committee of the Red Cross.

The extension of immunity provided by the IOIA to the ECB would assure the protection of their foreign reserves equivalent to that enjoyed by other foreign central banks. If we refuse the ECB request, we would, in effect, penalize monetary unions exercising sovereign Central Bank functions by, among other things, making the ECB vulnerable to private litigation. In this context, providing the ECB this status is entirely equitable and reasonable and amounts to the kind of mutual accommodation that we should be emphasizing at a time when so much friction is building between the United States and the European Union on a host of commercial and political issues.

Indeed, in a historical context, the United States, in effect, created a monetary union when we replaced the original Articles of Confederation with a Constitution that restricted the capacity of individual States to tax each other. The European Union wisely matched this step 2 centuries later, and the newly created European Central Bank is an emanation of this daring initiative. It is incumbent on those on this side of the Atlantic to express our support and respect for this historical movement and for the institutions necessary to make it a cohesive success.

The Committee on International Relations approved H.R. 3656 by a voice vote on March 20. The Federal Reserve, the Treasury Department, and the Department of State are in strong support of the legislation. I recommend an ''aye'' vote.

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

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

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

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker I rise in strong support of this bill.

This is a very straightforward measure to provide the European Central Bank the same immunity from judicial process that we routinely provide to foreign central banks under the Foreign Services Immunities Act. I want to commend the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LEACH), and also chairman of our Subcommittee on East Asia and the Pacific, for his authorship of this bill.

The ECB was established in June of 1998 in accordance with the treaty establishing the European Union. The ECB is an independent legal entity owned by the central banks of the EU member states. Like any central banks, its role is to define and implement the monetary policy of the European Union and to maintain price stability. It also conducts foreign exchange operations and holds the official foreign reserves of the EU states.

Given the nature of the ECB, it makes absolute sense to extend to it the same legal treatment we routinely provide to other foreign central banks.

Unfortunately, since the ECB is a new type of central bank, it does not fit the definition of a foreign central bank under the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act; and it is, therefore, not granted the immunities provided by that act.

The ECB is likewise excluded from the judicial process immunities normally provided to the international organizations by the International Organizations Immunities Act because the IOIA only extends its immunities to international organizations of which the United States is a member.

Therefore, H.R. 3656 amends the IOIA to include its provisions to the European Central Bank in the same manner, to the same extent, and subject to the same conditions as they may be extended to a public international organization in which the United States participates.

This extension of the IOIA will simply provide the ECB with the same immunity we routinely grant to foreign central banks.

This is a good bill, Mr. Speaker; and I urge my colleagues to support it. Again, I commend my good friend from Iowa for his sponsorship of the bill.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers; and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

I would just conclude with my appreciation for the gentleman from American Samoa (Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA) and his thoughtful approach to all issues of the day.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CULBERSON). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LEACH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3656.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the House by Ms. Evans, one of his secretaries.

WELCOMING MADAME CHEN WU SUE-JEN, THE FIRST LADY OF TAIWAN, TO WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 533) welcoming Madame Chen Wu Sue-jen, the first lady of Taiwan, to Washington, D.C.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 533

Whereas Taiwan's First Lady Chen Wu Sue-jen, wife and political partner to her husband President Chen Shui-bian, has been unwaveringly and courageously striving for justice, human rights, and democracy in Taiwan and has herself held a seat in the Legislative Yuan;

Whereas Taiwan is now a model vibrant democracy and one of the top ten trading partners of the United States;

Whereas supporting democracy, human rights, and free market economies has been a longstanding policy of the United States;

Whereas the Government and people in Taiwan have consistently provided tremendous support and generous contributions to the United States after the terrorist attacks against the United States that occurred on September 11, 2001;

Whereas First Lady Chen Wu was one of the main forces behind Taiwan's charity and humanitarian assistance for the victims of the terrorist attacks;

Whereas First Lady Chen Wu will visit the United States beginning on September 22, 2002, and will bring with her a strong message from her husband and the people of Taiwan that Taiwan's cooperation with the United States in this joint anti-terrorism campaign will continue and be further strengthened;

Whereas First Lady Chen Wu, on behalf of President Chen Shui-bian, visited France in November 2001 to receive the International Human Rights Award; and

Whereas First Lady Chen Wu, confined to a wheelchair due to a tragic traffic accident during a political campaign, is a strong and effective advocate for Taiwan's physically challenged citizens: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives extends its warmest welcome to Taiwan's First Lady Chen Wu Sue-jen during her visit to Washington, D.C., in September 2002.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. ROHRABACHER) and the gentleman from American Samoa (Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA) each will control 20 minutes.

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

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within

which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H. Res. 533, the resolution under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I would like to thank the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE) and the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS), our good ranking minority member, for expediting consideration of H. Res. 533, a resolution welcoming Madame Chen Wu Sue-jen of Taiwan to Washington.

Madame Chen's visit comes at an important moment in our Nation's relationship with Taiwan and the People's Republic of China. Although the United States has repeatedly asked Beijing to resolve its difficulties with Taiwan through peaceful means, the Communist Chinese military has placed hundreds of ballistic missiles on the coast of China aimed at Taiwan. To make matters worse, Communist China is building more and more of those missiles.

The Communist authorities portray the peaceful cause of Taiwan independence as a terrorist movement. Nothing could be further from the truth. Taiwan threatens no one. On the contrary, Taiwan has been 100 percent supportive of the war against terrorism; and it has, for example, given generously to the humanitarian effort in Afghanistan and trying to help the Afghan Government in this very pivotal moment. China, on the other hand, has helped the Taliban. While the Taiwanese has been helping those people trying to create a more democratic society in Afghanistan, trying to create a more peaceful environment, the Communist Chinese, on the other hand, have been helping the Taliban. They have helped them build a 14,000 secure-line telephone system; and I might add that on September 11, the Communist Chinese authorities flew in to Kabul and signed a trade agreement with the Taliban.

China has also assisted Iraq in building a fiber optic communications network that is used for the Iraqi military. So it is clear who supports terrorism and who does not.

First Lady Chen Wu will be bringing with her a strong message from her husband and the people of Taiwan that Taiwan's cooperation with the United States in its anti-terrorism campaign will continue and will strengthen in the future. This is the sort of mature behavior that the world has come to expect from Taiwan.

We hope that Beijing will soon follow in Taiwan's footsteps and become a truly constructive member of the world community. The threats that it is making against a peaceful Taiwan, the threats of military action, are irresponsible; and we should take note that the rest of the world should take note of Communist China's behavior. Such a change in behavior on the part of Communist China toward the people of Taiwan should be also noted. We would invite the Communist Chinese to take a second look at their policies.

In the meantime, I urge my colleagues to vote for H. Res. 533 and welcome the First Lady of Taiwan, Madame Chen to the United States. Madam Chen and her husband represent democratically elected leaders. Her husband was elected President of Taiwan. No one has elected in a free election those so-called leaders in Beijing who threaten Taiwan with violence and military action.

Let us take this moment to tip our hat respectfully to the wife of an elected President of a country, and that is what Americans should be doing instead of kowtowing and being afraid to anger tyrants overseas.

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

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

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

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE), the chairman of our Committee on International Relations, for his support and leadership in bringing this legislation to the forefront. I also want to commend the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN) for his authorship of this resolution, and of course, the gentleman from California (Mr. ROHRABACHER) and his management of this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this resolution. I would first like to commend, as I said earlier, the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN) for introducing this important resolution. As the ranking Democrat on the Subcommittee on East Asia and the Pacific, I was very pleased to join the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS), the ranking member of our side of the Committee on International Relations, as an original cosponsor of this measure.

Mr. Speaker, the economic and political transformation of Taiwan over the past decades is truly remarkable. From the depths of poverty in the 1950s, Taiwan has turned into an economic power house which is now one of America's top 10 trading partners.

Turning away from one-party rule, Taiwan has become a vibrant democracy, serving as a beacon to those across the Asia-Pacific region who yearn for freedom and showing that democracy can thrive in a Chinese context, especially within the context of meeting with the people of China.

Mr. Speaker, the election of Chen Shui-bian to the presidency in March of 2000 further demonstrates the depth and strength of Taiwan's democracy, as President Chen is the first member of the opposition to serve as President.

As a result of these positive developments, the relations between the United States and Taiwan have never been closer. There is no better example of this close relationship than the visit to the United States this week of Taiwan's First Lady, Madame Chen Wu Sue-jen.

First Lady Chen Wu has long fought for democracy and human rights and humanitarian causes in Taiwan. The First Lady previously served in Taiwan's legislature. She has provided critical assistance to her husband in his political efforts.

Maybe not known to the Members of our body, Mr. Speaker, but First Lady Chen Wu was seriously injured in a traffic accident years ago; and as a result, she has become a paraplegic, but what is more important is the tremendous courage and her fortitude in continuing to support her husband, not only to stand as a symbol, a beacon for democracy to the people of Taiwan but certainly an example of someone who has that determination as First Lady Chen Wu has demonstrated, not only to the people in Taiwan but certainly to the people here in America.

□ 1500

Mr. Speaker, since the horrendous tragedy of September 11, the First Lady has also been a driving force behind Taiwan's charity and humanitarian assistance for the victims of the terrorist attacks. The First Lady will be on Capitol Hill tomorrow to meet Members of Congress, and I do strongly urge my colleagues to take this opportunity to meet her. I have no doubt that they will be impressed by her strength, her sense of compassion, and her commitment to building stronger ties between the United States and Taiwan.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly urge support from my colleagues for this House Resolution 533. Again I could not have asked for a greater advocate and champion of freedom and democracy in the Asia Pacific region than the gentleman from California (Mr. ROHRABACHER) and I commend his leadership and management of this legislation.

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

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself just a few moments to close this debate.

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from American Samoa (Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA) and I visited many hot spots around the world in our time together, and he has always demonstrated a love of liberty and justice, and I think that today this resolution demonstrates that in a democratic society even where there are some disagreements, and we all understand people have disagreements on various issues, that fundamental values that this body represents cross party lines.

The gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS), the gentleman from American Samoa (Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA) and others who have been so active on the Committee on International Relations,

sometimes we have heated debates, but quite often those debates are not about the fundamentals but are instead about details, and today we are talking about something that is very fundamental, and that is showing respect to a country that has a democratically elected government. We show our respect to that country by tipping our hat and greeting the First Lady of that country who is visiting with us, a lady who has herself endured many, many crises and challenges in her life and demonstrates a courage, and a lady who is married to a man who was elected the first really democratically elected leader of a Chinese people and a man now who represents the republic there in Taiwan and is a good friend to the United States.

So I would urge my colleagues to join me in voting for H. Res. 533.

Mr. WU. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to welcome Ms. Wu Sue-jen, Taiwan's First Lady, in her visit to Washington, DC, and in strong support of H. Res. 533, a resolution welcoming Madam First Lady to the Capitol of the United States.

Throughout her life, Ms. Wu has been a reliable partner for President Chen Shui-bien and a determined fighter for democratic development in Taiwan. While she has been paralyzed from the waist down since 1985, Ms. Wu has nonetheless remained politically engaged and continued to play a key role in Taiwanese politics. She was elected and served as a member of Taiwan's Legislative Yuan in 1986, and has played a great role in President Chen's ascension first to the Mayor of Taipei, and later, Taiwain's presidency.

While I am not able to welcome President Chen in Washington, DC today, it is a great pleasure to welcome Ms. Wu to our nation's capital. I believe it is critically important to America's commitment to democracy for the U.S. Congress to welcome representatives of a democratic and free people to our capital, and I look forward to future opportunities to welcome democratically elected leaders of the Taiwanese people.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support for H. Res. 533, a resolution welcoming Madame Chen Wu Sue-jen, the first lady of Taiwan, to Washington, D.C.

First Lady Chen has sacrificed so much for the freedom of her countrymen and women. Her efforts to establish political pluralism in Taiwan led to a botched assassination attempt that left her permanently paralyzed from the waist down. Yet she continues to work tirelessly for the ideals that she so strongly believes in—self determination, the rule of law and human rights.

Self-determination is a right that the Taiwanese should not be deprived of, and it is in our interests to demand that communist China immediately stop threatening Taiwan when its leaders simply state a fact of truth . . . Taiwan is independent and it should be a full-fledged member of the United Nations. Taiwan's courageous leaders have every right to express their people's desire to be independent . . . especially from the gruesome dictatorship in Beijing. As President Chen so bravely articulated: ''Taiwan's future and destiny can only be decided by the 23 million people living on the island.''

We support the efforts of the Bush Administration to clearly articulate a policy on Taiwan that places more emphasis on Taiwan's interests and less on our concerns with the People's Republic of China. Accordingly, it was disappointing to learn that our U.S. representative to Taiwan recently criticized the government there for viewing ''the mainland through the prism of economic threat.'' It makes no sense to shrug aside Taiwan's fears that their businessmen may be inadvertently assisting the communists to build up their military resources.

We need to work closely with our Administration so that there is a single strong focused unambivalent message from the United States that our government understands the aspirations and the fears of the people of Taiwan. Madame Chen is an inspiration to all of us and we heartily welcome her here to the United States.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. JEFF MILLER of Florida). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. ROHRABACHER) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 533.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

HONORING HEROISM AND COURAGE DISPLAYED BY AIRLINE FLIGHT ATTENDANTS

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 110) honoring the heroism and courage displayed by airline flight attendants on a daily basis.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. CON. RES. 110

Whereas over 100,000 men and women in the United States serve as flight attendants;

Whereas flight attendants dedicate themselves to serving and protecting their passengers;

Whereas flight attendants react to dangerous situations as the first line of defense of airline passengers;

Whereas safety and security are the primary concerns of flight attendants;

Whereas flight attendants evacuate passengers from an airplane in emergency situations;

Whereas flight attendants defend passengers against hijackers, terrorists, and abusive passengers;

Whereas flight attendants handle in-flight medical emergencies;

Whereas flight attendants perform routine safety and service duties on board the aircraft;

Whereas 25 flight attendants lost their lives aboard 4 hijacked flights on September 11, 2001;

Whereas 5 flight attendants helped to prevent United Flight 93 from reaching its intended target on September 11, 2001;

Whereas flight attendants provided assistance to passengers across the United States who had their flights diverted on September 11, 2001;

Whereas flight attendants on American Airlines Flight 63 helped to subdue Richard Reid on December 22, 2001, thereby preventing him from detonating an explosive device in his shoe intended to bring down the airplane and kill all 185 passengers and 12 crew members on board; and

Whereas flight attendants helped to prevent Pablo Moreira, a Uruguayan citizen, from breaking into the cockpit on February 7, 2002, during United Flight 855 from Miami to Buenos Aires: Now therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress—

(1) expresses its profound gratitude for the faithful service provided by flight attendants to make air travel safe;

(2) honors the courage and dedication of flight attendants;

(3) supports all the flight attendants who continue to display heroism on a daily basis, as they had been doing before, during, and after September 11, 2001; and

(4) shall send a copy of this resolution to a family member of each of the flight attendants killed on September 11, 2001.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MICA) and the gentleman from Utah (Mr. MATHESON) each will control 20 minutes.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, this afternoon we take up as a body Senate Concurrent Resolution 110. That resolution addresses a long overdue requirement of this House, and that is to honor the heroism and also the courage displayed by our flight attendants not only on September 11 but on a daily basis.

Mr. Speaker, on September 11, 2001, more than 3,000 innocent people lost their lives. This devastating number includes some 25 flight attendants who were on board the four hijacked aircraft on that day. As a result of the tragic events of that fateful day, the vital role that these men and women play as a very first line of defense became painfully evident. Flight attendants react and they also provide essential guidance to passengers during emergency situations. Flight attendants are in fact responsible and primarily concerned with passenger safety. Once the aircraft door is closed, they not only provide safety for the traveling public but also become our very first line of defense in aircraft security. They also guarantee that there are in fact additional eyes and ears on guard for suspicious and threatening behavior.

Examples of their acts of heroism and service include the actions of the 25 flight attendants who lost their lives on September 11 in the four aircraft that were hijacked that day. Mr. Speaker, we have honored firefighters, police, pilots, and ordinary citizens. Today it is fitting that we take some time to recognize those flight attendants who served both the aviation industry, the public, and America so

well. It is also important to note that we also have the remarkable assistance that these flight attendants provide every day and particularly on the day that those flights around the Nation and around the world were diverted.

The flight attendants on American Airlines Flight 63 last December recognized the terrible threat that that aircraft faced. It was not security guards. It was not air marshals. It was not a large force. It was flight attendants who helped subdue the attempted and now somewhat infamous shoe bomber, Richard Reid. They acted. They saved the lives of countless passengers on that aircraft. We are indebted to those flight attendants.

Also flight attendants helped prevent another tragedy on a flight. United Flight 855 in February of this year, a deranged individual attempted to break into a cockpit. I believe that was on a flight from South America to Miami. They also acted with heroism.

In recognition of their vital role as a first line of defense, the House voted in July to strengthen the flight attendant training program, and those reforms are long overdue because sometimes these flight attendants are left at bay to fight these terrorist acts and other disruptions on aircraft. H.R. 4635, which is primarily devoted to arming pilots and allowing pilots to defend themselves, also requires that flight attendants receive much needed hands-on training in self-defense so they too can defends themselves, the passengers, the aircraft, and again serve as a first line of defense.

As H.R. 4635 demonstrates, the House supports these brave men and women and wants to ensure their safety and their security along with that of the flying public.

So today we are considering Senate Concurrent Resolution 110. The House passed a similar version of this concurrent resolution earlier this month. The concurrent resolution recognizes the over 100,000 airline flight attendants who have dedicated themselves to serving and protecting our passengers, the flying public, on a daily basis. It also recognizes the courage and heroism of those who lost their lives on September 11. It expresses Congress' profound gratitude to airline flight attendants and it rightfully honors their courage and dedication. For all these reasons and many more, I encourage my colleagues in the House to pass the Senate concurrent resolution so rightfully honoring our flight attendants.

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

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

I want to thank the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MICA), our subcommittee chairman. I have enjoyed serving on the Subcommittee on Aviation under his leadership, and I appreciate his leadership on this bill today.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of Senate Concurrent Resolution 110. It is such an appropriate thing for us to be doing in terms of recognizing the service and honor and courage of over 100,000 flight attendants that fly in the skies above this country. It is important that we acknowledge their service. And something that has helped us focus on this service is the actions that took place on September 11 and actions that took place subsequent to September 11.

As was mentioned, 25 flight attendants lost their lives that day. That same day let us not forget that all the other planes that were up in the sky were ordered down on the ground by the FAA and a number of flight attendants on all those flights on that day faced some real challenges. They faced the fear that we all felt that day, but they also faced the job of having to work with a number of passengers on all those airplanes that were being diverted and asked to land on emergency notice, and the flight attendants in this country served us well that day in terms of dealing with that difficult situation, and that applies to the days following September 11. We had a public that was nervous, and the flight attendants represented the face of courage. They were the first line of defense, quite frankly, in maintaining security on those airplanes.

We know the stories about how they caught the shoe bomber, Richard Reid. We know that the flight attendants are keeping their eyes open.

So it is appropriate that we honor them in this context, but we ought to honor them also for all the work they have done. Let us face it. When they get on that airplane, they are the face of the airline for which they work. The traveling public at times experiences some frustrations maybe through delays, maybe through the weather or what not. Sometimes those frustrations are unfairly directed towards flight attendants because they are the ones who are there interacting with the public, and I think that as a profession they deal with that situation so well and they certainly deserve our gratitude and our respect.

It is important that we do not forget the folks who lost their lives September 11, those 25 flight attendants, and we owe them a lot. We owe them this resolution today to honor what they have done but we owe them more. We owe them the commitment that we are going to continue to move forward and try to encourage as good a security situation as we can get in our aviation industry. That is the commitment we need to make to the flight attendants as well. They are on the front lines, and we are going to do whatever we can do to back them up to make sure this is a secure situation in our aviation industry.

So it is with great pleasure that I advocate support of Senate Concurrent Resolution 110.

Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S.Con.Res 110. The women and men who make up America's flight attendant workforce deserve recognition for their role as safety professionals. As the eyes and ears of the aircraft cabin, flight attendants have historically provided detailed information on countless safety issues.

Flight attendants are a highly-trained, highly-skilled workforce, charged with the safety and security of passengers, other crewmembers, and the aircraft itself.

On September 11, 2001, twenty-five flight attendants onboard the four hijacked flights provided the government with vital information, and with little more than their own ingenuity and bravery, fought the armed hijackers and performed their duties as safety professionals to the end.

Since that day, safety in the air is of paramount concern to millions. We now understand the vulnerability that flight crews have felt for years. But today, more than 12 months after the attacks on our nation, flight attendants are no more prepared to defend the flying public today than they were on the morning of September 11, 2001.

Air Tran flight attendant Susan Cosby began developing her airline's voluntary defense training program within days of September 11. In a visit to my office, Cosby posed this question, ''Flight attendants have always been expected to save lives in emergencies. Why should defending the flying public from the threat of terrorism be any different?'''

Now more than ever, it is crucial for us to recognize the importance of flight attendants. It is my hope of America's 100,000 flight attendants, that the Congress will quickly pass meaningful security training legislation.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MICA) that the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 110.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on Senate Concurrent Resolution 110.

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

There was no objection.

□ 1515

TIMPANOGOS INTERAGENCY LAND EXCHANGE ACT OF 2002

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 1240) to provide for the acquisition of land and construction of an

interagency administrative and visitor facility at the entrance to America Fork Canyon, Utah, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 1240

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

TITLE I—TIMPANOGOS INTERAGENCY LAND EXCHANGE

SEC. 101. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) the facility that houses the administrative office of the Pleasant Grove Ranger District of the Uinta National Forest can no longer properly serve the purpose of the facility;

(2) a fire destroyed the Timpanogos Cave National Monument Visitor Center and administrative office in 1991, and the temporary structure that is used for a visitor center cannot adequately serve the public; and

(3) combining the administrative office of the Pleasant Grove Ranger District with a new Timpanogos Cave National Monument visitor center and administrative office in one facility would—

(A) facilitate interagency coordination;

(B) serve the public better; and

(C) improve cost effectiveness.

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this title are—

(1) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to acquire by exchange non-Federal land located in Highland, Utah as the site for an interagency administrative and visitor facility;

(2) to direct the Secretary of the Interior to construct an administrative and visitor facility on the non-Federal land acquired by the Secretary of Agriculture; and

(3) to direct the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior to cooperate in the development, construction, operation, and maintenance of the facility.

SEC. 102. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) FACILITY.—The term ''facility'' means the facility constructed under section 106 to house—

(A) the administrative office of the Pleasant Grove Ranger District of the Uinta National Forest; and

(B) the visitor center and administrative office of the Timpanogos Cave National Monument.

(2) FEDERAL LAND.—The term ''Federal land'' means the parcels of land and improvements to the land in the Salt Lake Meridian comprising—

(A) approximately 237 acres located in T. 5 S., R. 3 E., sec. 13, lot 1, SW¼, NE¼, E½, NW¼ and E½, SW¼, as depicted on the map entitled ''Long Hollow-Provo Canyon Parcel'', dated March 12, 2001;

(B) approximately 0.18 acre located in T. 7 S., R. 2 E., sec. 12, NW¼, as depicted on the map entitled ''Provo Sign and Radio Shop'', dated March 12, 2001;

(C) approximately 20 acres located in T. 3 S., R. 1 E., sec. 33, SE¼, as depicted on the map entitled ''Corner Canyon Parcel'', dated March 12, 2001;

(D) approximately 0.18 acre located in T. 29 S., R. 7 W., sec. 15, S½, as depicted on the map entitled ''Beaver Administrative Site'', dated March 12, 2001;

(E) approximately 7.37 acres located in T. 7 S., R. 3 E., sec. 28, NE¼, SW¼, NE¼, as depicted on the map entitled ''Springville Parcel'', dated March 12, 2001; and

(F) approximately 0.83 acre located in T. 5 S., R. 2 E., sec. 20, as depicted on the map entitled ''Pleasant Grove Ranger District Parcel'', dated March 12, 2001.

(3) NON-FEDERAL LAND.—The term ''non-Federal land'' means the parcel of land in the Salt Lake Meridian comprising approximately 37.42 acres located at approximately 4,400 West, 11,000 North (SR–92), Highland, Utah in T. 4 S., R. 2 E., sec. 31, NW¼, as depicted on the map entitled ''The Highland Property'', dated March 12, 2001.

(4) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of Agriculture.

SEC. 103. MAPS AND LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS.

(a) AVAILABILITY OF MAPS.—The maps described in paragraphs (2) and (3) of section 102 shall be on file and available for public inspection in the Office of the Chief of the Forest Service until the date on which the land depicted on the maps is exchanged under this title.

(b) TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS TO LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS.—The Secretary may correct minor errors in the legal descriptions in paragraphs (2) and (3) of section 102.

SEC. 104. EXCHANGE OF LAND FOR FACILITY SITE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (b), the Secretary may, under such terms and conditions as the Secretary may prescribe, convey by quitclaim deed all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the Federal land in exchange for the conveyance of the non-Federal land.

(b) TITLE TO NON-FEDERAL LAND.—Before the land exchange takes place under subsection (a), the Secretary shall determine that title to the non-Federal land is acceptable based on the approval standards applicable to Federal land acquisitions.

(c) VALUATION OF NON-FEDERAL LAND.—

(1) DETERMINATION.—The fair market value of the land and the improvements on the land exchanged under this title shall be determined by an appraisal that—

(A) is approved by the Secretary; and

(B) conforms with the Federal appraisal standards, as defined in the publication entitled ''Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions''.

(2) SEPARATE APPRAISALS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Each parcel of Federal land described in subparagraphs (A) through (F) of section 102(2) shall be appraised separately.

(B) INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY VALUES.—The property values of each parcel shall not be affected by the unit rule described in the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions.

(d) CASH EQUALIZATION.—Notwithstanding section 206(b) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1716(b)), the Secretary may, as the circumstances require, either make or accept a cash equalization payment in excess of 25 percent of the total value of the lands or interests transferred out of Federal ownership.

(e) ADMINISTRATION OF LAND ACQUISITION BY UNITED STATES.—

(1) BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—On acceptance of title by the Secretary—

(i) the non-Federal land conveyed to the United States shall become part of the Uinta National Forest; and

(ii) the boundaries of the national forest shall be adjusted to include the land.

(B) ALLOCATION OF LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND MONEYS.—For purposes of section 7 of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (16 U.S.C. 4601–099), the boundaries of the national forest, as adjusted under this section, shall be considered to be boundaries of the national forest as of January 1, 1965.

(2) APPLICABLE LAW.—Subject to valid existing rights, the Secretary shall manage any land acquired under this section in accordance with—

(A) the Act of March 1, 1911 (16 U.S.C. 480 et seq.) (commonly known as the ''Weeks Act''); and

(B) other laws (including regulations) that apply to National Forest System land.

SEC. 105. DISPOSITION OF FUNDS.

(a) DEPOSIT.—The Secretary shall deposit any cash equalization funds received in the land exchange in the fund established under Public Law 90–171 (16 U.S.C. 484a) (commonly known as the ''Sisk Act'').

(b) USE OF FUNDS.—Funds deposited under subsection (a) shall be available to the Secretary, without further appropriation, for the acquisition of land and interests in land for administrative sites in the State of Utah and land for the National Forest System.

SEC. 106. CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF FACILITY.

(a) CONSTRUCTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), as soon as practicable after funds are made available to carry out this title, the Secretary of the Interior shall construct, and bear responsibility for all costs of construction of, a facility and all necessary infrastructure on non-Federal land acquired under section 104.

(2) DESIGN AND SPECIFICATIONS.—Prior to construction, the design and specifications of the facility shall be approved by the Secretary and the Secretary of the Interior.

(b) OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF FACILITY.—The facility shall be occupied, operated, and maintained jointly by the Secretary (acting through the Chief of the Forest Service) and the Secretary of the Interior (acting through the Director of the National Park Service) under terms and conditions agreed to by the Secretary and the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 107. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out this title.

TITLE II—UTAH PUBLIC LANDS ARTIFACT PRESERVATION

SEC. 201. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) the collection of the Utah Museum of Natural History in Salt Lake City, Utah, includes more than 1,000,000 archaeological, paleontological, zoological, geological, and botanical artifacts;

(2) the collection of items housed by the Museum contains artifacts from land managed by—

(A) the Bureau of Land Management;

(B) the Bureau of Reclamation;

(C) the National Park Service;

(D) the United States Fish and Wildlife Service; and

(E) the Forest Service;

(3) more than 75 percent of the Museum's collection was recovered from federally managed public land; and

(4) the Museum has been designated by the legislature of the State of Utah as the State museum of natural history.

SEC. 202. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) MUSEUM.—The term ''Museum'' means the University of Utah Museum of Natural History in Salt Lake City, Utah.

(2) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 203. ASSISTANCE FOR UNIVERSITY OF UTAH MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

(a) ASSISTANCE FOR MUSEUM.—The Secretary shall make a grant to the University of Utah in Salt Lake City, Utah, to pay the Federal share of the costs of construction of a new facility for the Museum, including the design, planning, furnishing, and equipping of the Museum.

(b) GRANT REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—To receive a grant under subsection (b), the Museum shall submit to the Secretary a proposal for the use of the grant.

(2) FEDERAL SHARE.—The Federal share of the costs described in subsection (a) shall not exceed 25 percent.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $15,000,000, to remain available until expended.

TITLE III—SALT RIVER BAY NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK AND ECOLOGICAL PRESERVE BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT

SEC. 301. BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.

The first sentence of section 103(b) of the Salt River Bay National Historical Park and Ecological Preserve at St. Croix, Virgin Islands, Act of 1992 (16 U.S.C. 410tt–1(b)) is amended to read as follows: ''The park shall consist of approximately 1015 acres of lands, waters, and interests in lands as generally depicted on the map entitled 'Salt River Bay National Historical Park and Ecological Preserve, St. Croix, U.S.V.I.', numbered 141/80002, and dated May 2, 2002.''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. JEFF MILLER of Florida). Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) and the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. RAHALL) each will control 20 minutes.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, S. 1240 would authorize the exchange of 266 acres of National Forest System land within the Uinta and Wasatch-Cache National Forests in Utah for 37 acres of private land at the mouth of American Fork Canyon. The bill would also require the Secretary of Interior to construct a joint visitor center for the Mount Timpanogos National Monument, administered by the National Park Service, and the Uinta National Forest, administered by the U.S. Forest Service.

The visitor center would replace the center that was burned down in 1991. Since that time, the park has been in the position of attempting to house its visitors and administrative offices in a double-wide trailer. On days of high visitation, the trailer is easily overwhelmed.

This bill also contains the text of H.R. 3928, passed previously by the House under suspension of the rules. This legislation would direct the Secretary of Interior to assist the University of Utah by making a grant to the University of Utah Museum of Natural History in Salt Lake City, Utah, to help pay for the Federal share of the costs of construction of a new natural history museum. The Federal share, however, would not exceed 25 percent of the total cost. It is important to note that more than 75 percent of the museum's vast collection comes from Federal lands in Utah and the surrounding States in the Intermountain West. The poor condition of the current building poses serious threats to the preservation of these artifacts and must be replaced.

Finally, the bill contains the text of H.R. 5097, which would adjust the boundaries of the Salt River Bay National Historic Park and Ecological Preserve located in St. Croix, Virgin Islands, to include the site of a two-story, 4,800 square foot house at the site that can easily be converted to a visitor station, museum and operation center and 15.4 acres of land that has been offered as a donation to the park. This park includes the only known place in present-day U.S. territory where members of Christopher Columbus' expedition landed. This is a good bill. I urge Members to support it.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, S. 1240 is a package consisting of three free-standing bills which have already been explained.

For my part, I would simply note that our colleague, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. MATHESON), was the original sponsor of the legislation to provide assistance to the University of Utah, and we appreciate very much the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) moving this measure forward.

I would like to highlight the fact that the text of H.R. 5097, a bill introduced by the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) is include in this measure. This important legislation would expand the boundaries of the Salt River Bay National Historical Park and Ecological Preserve, located on the island of St. Croix in the U.S. Virgin Islands.

The people of the U.S. Virgin Islands have a strong and effective advocate in the gentlewoman. It has been my pleasure to work with the gentlewoman on many issues where she has taken a leadership role in advancing the well-being of her constituents and the American public.

In particular, I want to commend the gentlewoman for the distinguished work she has done as the ranking member of the Subcommittee on National Parks, Recreation and Public Lands. In that role the gentlewoman has assumed that responsibility not just in this Congress but in many others as well and has taken hold of that responsibility and helped shepherd numerous pieces of legislation that affect the very fabric of this great Nation. Her leadership has made possible the preservation and careful use of many of the natural and historical resources that we are blessed with across this country.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) as well, and salute him for his leadership on a number of important issues we will be addressing today.

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

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

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN).

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 1240 as well, and urge Members to support its passage. This bill includes my bill, H.R. 5097, to expand the boundaries of the Salt River National Historical Park and Ecological Preserve located on St. Croix, Virgin Islands.

I would like to express my gratitude to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN), to the ranking member, the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. RAHALL), and the gentleman from California (Mr. RADANOVICH) for their support of my bill, which will make it possible for the National Park Service to establish an official presence at Salt River for the first time since the park was established more than 10 years ago.

Salt River Bay is located approximately 3.5 miles west of Christiansted on the north central coast of St. Croix. It became a part of the National Park System when President Bush signed H.R. 2927 into law on February 24, 1992. Salt River and its surrounding land areas comprise an important ecosystem continuum, the only one of its kind in the Virgin Islands and one of the few left in the West Indies. This unique chain of habitats functions as an intact ecosystem from the dry tropical forested hillsides down to the wetlands, streams, marshes, mangroves, salt ponds, and sea grass beds to the magnificent coral reefs and superb submarine canyon containing deep water sponges and corals.

Salt River Bay and its surrounding areas support the highest diversity of bird life known in the Virgin Islands. Twenty-four out of 110 bird species recorded within Salt River system are locally or federally listed as threatened or endangered species. In addition, seven species of endangered vertebrates occur here: The leatherback; green and hawksbill sea turtles; the brown pelican; the least and roseate tern and the peregrine falcon.

In addition to these incredible natural resources, the historical and archeological significance of Salt River is also remarkable. Salt River Bay is the first, and best-documented, site where Christopher Columbus made landfall on his second voyage to the New World in 1493.

From other archeological findings on St. Croix, experts believe Salt River was likely home to pre-ceramic peoples living more than 3,000 years ago. The site contains evidence of the only ceremonial ball court of the Carib Indian culture ever to be discovered in the Lesser Antilles.

In order to provide better service and a more rewarding experience for park visitors, it is important for the Park Service to have a place where visitors can come to learn about the park and receive assistance from the Park Service personnel. There is currently no such facility at the park. The Park Service recently identified a house at the site that can be easily converted to

a visitor station, museum and operation center that will house enforcement and maintenance personnel, and many other functions.

Because this facility is presently outside of the current park boundaries, H.R. 5097 was introduced to expand the boundaries of the park to include the site of the new facility, as well as include 15.4 acres of land that has been offered as a donation to the park.

In conclusion, I thank my colleagues on the Committee on Resources and thank majority subcommittee staff Tod Hull and Rob Howarth, as well as Rich Healy and David Watkins on the minority staff for their assistance on H.R. 5097.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the Timpanogos Interagency Land Exchange Act of 2001. This legislation authorizes a land exchange between the United States Forest Service and a private citizen in my district and provides for the construction of an interagency administrative and visitor facility at the entrance of American Fork Canyon. I want to thank my colleague and fellow Utahan, Senator ROBERT BENNETT, for introducing this bill in the Senate and for his hard work in helping this bill become law.

The Timpanogos Interagency Land Exchange Act of 2001 authorizes the exchange of 266 acres of United States Forest Service land for 37 acres of private land. This exchange is being done with a willing private landowner. The values for the exchange will be equal. The exchange requires the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture and must conform to the ''Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions.''

The newly acquired Forest Service land will serve as the site for a new visitor center and administrative office of the Pleasant Grove Ranger District of the Uinta National Forest and the Timpanogos Cave National Monument. This new facility will greatly benefit the visiting public and result in better coordination between the NPS and the USFS.

The original visitor center at Timpanogos Cave burned down in 1991. Since then, a 20 by 60 foot double-wide trailer has served as the make-shift visitor center. This trailer is far from adequate for the monument's annual visitation of 120,000 people. It is simply too small and outdated. Additionally, the center suffers from occasional rock-falls that cause significant damage to the roof of the trailer and raises obvious public safety concerns.

The new facility will meet the space needs of the ranger district and be more technology friendly and will also be in a safer location. Furthermore, the public now will be able to visit one conveniently located office to inquire about NPS and USFS activities.

The Timpanogos Interagency Land Exchange Act of 2001 is long overdue. Its passage today will help correct a decade old problem and will help both the National Park Service and the United States Forest Service serve the public better.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass Senate bill, S. 1240, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ALEUT CORPORATION AND UNITED STATES OF AMERICA LAND EXCHANGE

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 1325) to ratify an agreement between the Aleut Corporation and the United States of America to exchange land rights received under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act for certain land interests on Adak Island, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 1325

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

SECTION 1. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that:

(1) Adak Island is an isolated island located 1,200 miles southwest of Anchorage, Alaska, between the Pacific Ocean and the Bering Sea. The Island, with its unique physical and biological features, including a deep water harbor and abundant marine-associated wildlife, was recognized early for both its natural and military values. In 1913, Adak Island was reserved and set aside as a Preserve because of its value to seabirds, marine mammals, and fisheries. Withdrawals of portions of Adak Island for various military purposes date back to 1901 and culminated in the 1959 withdrawal of approximately half of the Island for use by the Department of the Navy for military purposes.

(2) By 1990, military development on Adak Island supported a community of 6,000 residents. Outside of the Adak Naval Complex, there was no independent community on Adak Island.

(3) As a result of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (104 Stat. 1808), as amended, the Adak Naval Complex has been closed by the Department of Defense.

(4) The Aleut Corporation is an Alaskan Native Regional Corporation incorporated in the State of Alaska pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA), as amended (43 U.S.C. 1601, et seq.). The Aleut Corporation represents the indigenous people of the Aleutian Islands who prior to the Russian exploration and settlement of the Aleutian Islands were found throughout the Aleutian Islands which includes Adak Island.

(5) None of Adak Island was available for selection by The Aleut Corporation under section 14(h)(8) of ANCSA (43 U.S.C. 1613(h)(8)) because it was part of a National Wildlife Refuge and because the portion comprising the Adak Naval Complex was withdrawn for use by the United States Navy for military purposes prior to the passage of ANCSA in December 1971.

(6) The Aleut Corporation is attempting to establish a community on Adak and has offered to exchange ANCSA land selections and entitlements for conveyance of certain lands and interests therein on a portion of Adak formerly occupied by the Navy.

(7) Removal of a portion of the Adak Island land from refuge status will be offset by the acquisition of high quality wildlife habitat in other Aleut Corporation selections within the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge, maintaining a resident human population on Adak to control caribou, and making possible a continued U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service presence in that remote location to protect the natural resources of the Aleutian Islands Unit of the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge.

(8) It is in the public interest to promote reuse of the Adak Island lands by exchanging certain lands for lands selected by The Aleut Corporation elsewhere in the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge. Experience with environmental problems associated with formerly used defense sites in the State of Alaska suggests that the most effective and efficient way to avoid future environmental problems on Adak is to support and encourage active reuse of Adak.

SEC. 2. RATIFICATION OF AGREEMENT.

The document entitled the ''Agreement Concerning the Conveyance of Property at the Adak Naval Complex'' (hereinafter ''the Agreement''), and dated September 20, 2000, executed by The Aleut Corporation, the Department of the Interior and the Department of the Navy, together with any technical amendments or modifications to the boundaries that may be agreed to by the parties is hereby ratified, confirmed, and approved and the terms, conditions, procedures, covenants, reservations, indemnities and other provisions set forth in the Agreement are declared to be obligations and commitments of the United States and The Aleut Corporation: *Provided*, That modifications to the maps and legal descriptions of lands to be removed from the National Wildlife Refuge System within the military withdrawal on Adak Island set forth in Public Land Order 1949 may be made only upon agreement of all Parties to the Agreement and notification given to the Committee on Resources of the United States House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate: *Provided further*, That the acreage conveyed to the United States by The Aleut Corporation under the Agreement, as modified, shall be at least 36,000 acres.

SEC. 3. REMOVAL OF LANDS FROM REFUGE.

Effective on the date of conveyance to the Aleut Corporation of the Adak Exchange Lands as described in the Agreement, all such lands shall be removed from the National Wildlife Refuge System and shall neither be considered as part of the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge nor be subject to any laws pertaining to lands within the boundaries of the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge, including the conveyance restrictions imposed by section 22(g) of the ANCSA, 43 U.S.C. 1621(g), for land in the National Wildlife Refuge System. The Secretary shall adjust the boundaries of the Refuge so as to exclude all interests in lands and land rights, surface and subsurface, received by The Aleut Corporation in accordance with this Act and the Agreement.

SEC. 4. ALASKA NATIVE CLAIMS SETTLEMENT ACT.

Lands and interests therein exchanged and conveyed by the United States pursuant to this Act shall be considered and treated as conveyances of lands or interests therein under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, except that receipt of such lands and interests therein shall not constitute a sale or disposition of land or interests received pursuant to such Act. The public easements for access to public lands and waters reserved pursuant to the Agreement are deemed to satisfy the requirements and purposes of Section 17(b) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

SEC. 5. REACQUISITION OF LANDS.

The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to acquire by purchase or exchange, on a willing seller basis only, any land conveyed to The Aleut Corporation under the Agreement and this Act. In the event any of the lands are subsequently acquired by the

United States, they shall be automatically included in the Refuge System. The laws and regulations applicable to Refuge lands shall then apply to these lands and the Secretary shall then adjust the boundaries accordingly.

SEC. 6. GENERAL.

(a) Nothwithstanding the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (40 U.S.C. 483–484) and the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990, as amended (10 U.S.C. 2687), and for the purposes of the transfer of property authorized by this Act, Department of Navy personal property that remains on Adak Island is deemed related to the real property and shall be conveyed by the Department of the Navy to The Aleut Corporation at no additional cost when the related real property is conveyed by the Department of the Interior.

(b) The Secretary of the Interior shall convey to the Aleut Corporation those lands identified in the Agreement as the former landfill sites without charge to the Aleut Corporation's entitlement under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

(c) Any property, including, but not limited to, appurtenances and improvements, received pursuant to this Act shall, for purposes of section 21(d) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, as amended, and section 907(d) of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act, as amended, be treated as not developed until such property is actually occupied, leased (other than leases for nominal consideration to public entities) or sold by The Aleut Corporation, or, in the case of a lease or other transfer by The Aleut Corporation to a wholly owned development subsidiary, actually occupied, leased, or sold by the subsidiary.

(d) Upon conveyance to The Aleut Corporation of the lands described in Appendix A of the Agreement, the lands described in Appendix C of the Agreement will become unavailable for selection under ANCSA.

(e) The maps included as part of Appendix A to the Agreement depict the lands to be conveyed to The Aleut Corporation. The maps shall be left on file at the Region 7 Office of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the offices of Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge in Homer, Alaska. The written legal descriptions of the lands to be conveyed to The Aleut Corporation are also part of Appendix A. In case of any discrepancies, the maps shall be controlling.

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

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

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

Mr. Speaker, this is a bill to ratify an agreement between the Aleut Corporation and the United States of America to exchange land rights received under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act for certain land interests on Adak Island, and for other purposes.

S. 1325 is sponsored by Senator MURKOWSKI of Alaska. The bill ratifies a land exchange agreement between the Aleut Corporation and the United States of America. The Aleut Corporation is an Alaska Native regional corporation.

The purpose of this land exchange is to ensure the economic reuse of a major Cold War base that has closed, and to add pristine lands to the National Wildlife Refuge System.

Under the bill, the Federal Government will transfer to the Aleut Corporation about 47,000 acres of Federal lands comprising the former Adak Naval Complex, which closed in 1997 under the Base Realignment and Closure Procedure.

In return for this asset, the corporation will relinquish its entitlement to about 47,000 acres of high quality wildlife habitat within the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge. These lands will be made a part of the Refuge System. The Department of Interior, the Navy, the State of Alaska and the Aleut Corporation deserve ours thanks for hammering out a major land exchange that is, in my opinion, totally noncontroversial. It benefits the American public, a Native corporation, and the conservation of fish and wildlife.

Mr. Speaker, I should note that substantially identical legislation is contained in the Defense authorization bill which is currently in conference. The House and Senate have not resolved their differences over the retention of this legislation in the conference report. I have grown very concerned over the status of the language in the Defense bill, and failure to pass this bill today could preclude our best opportunity to ratify this land exchange. The administration supports enactment of S. 1325, and I strongly urge that we suspend the rules and pass the bill so that the long-awaited land exchange can be completed to benefit so many people. I urge Members to support this bill.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, the chairman has fully explained the bill. We have no problems with it.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 1325.

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.

VICKSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK BOUNDARY MODIFICATION ACT OF 2002

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass Senate bill (S. 1175) to modify the boundary of Vicksburg National Military Park to include the property known as Pemberton's Headquarters, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 1175

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Vicksburg National Military Park Boundary Modification Act of 2002''.

SEC. 2. BOUNDARY MODIFICATION.

The boundary of Vicksburg National Military Park is modified to include the property known as Pemberton's Headquarters, as generally depicted on the map entitled ''Boundary Map, Pemberton's Headquarters at Vicksburg National Military Park'', numbered 306/80015A, and dated August, 2001. The map shall be on file and available for inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

SEC. 3. ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY.

(a) PEMBERTON'S HEADQUARTERS.—The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to acquire the properties described in section 2 and 3(b) by purchase, donation, or exchange, except that each property may only be acquired with the consent of the owner thereof.

(b) PARKING.—The Secretary is also authorized to acquire not more than one acre of land, or interest therein, adjacent to or near Pemberton's Headquarters for the purpose of providing parking and other facilities related to the operation of Pemberton's Headquarters. Upon the acquisition of the property referenced in this subsection, the Secretary add it to Vicksburg National Military Park and shall modify the boundaries of the park to reflect its inclusion.

SEC. 4. ADMINISTRATION.

The Secretary shall administer any properties acquired under this Act as part of the Vicksburg National Military Park in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

SEC. 5. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There is authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this Act.

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

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

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

Mr. Speaker, S. 1175 would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire the property known as Pemberton's headquarters and to modify the boundaries of Vicksburg National Military Park to include that property.

The home, located in the heart of Vicksburg's historic district, served as the headquarters for the military operations of Lt. General John C. Pemberton of the Confederate Army during the Civil War. The inclusion of this historical property would draw many of the 1.2 million annual visitors into the historic district of Vicksburg and allow for greater interpretation of the important historical events that took place there during the critical military confrontations between General Ulysses S. Grant and General Pemberton during the Civil War.

This bill mirrors H.R. 3307, introduced by the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. THOMPSON) and approved unanimously by the Committee on Resources. I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, the majority has adequately explained this measure and we on this side of the aisle support it as well.

While we are considering the Senate bill today, it should be noted that the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. THOMPSON) has worked diligently to move a House companion measure through the legislative process. The gentleman's efforts on behalf of this park unit, and our entire National Park Service, are to be commended.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass Senate bill, S. 1175.

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.

□ 1530

EXTENDING PERIODS OF AUTHORIZATION TO IMPLEMENT PROJECTS FOR UPPER COLORADO AND SAN JUAN RIVER BASINS

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5099) to extend the periods of authorization for the Secretary of the Interior to implement capital construction projects associated with the endangered fish recovery implementation programs for the Upper Colorado and San Juan River Basins.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 5099

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

SECTION 1. AMENDMENTS TO EXISTING PROVISIONS.

Public Law 106–392 (114 Stat. 1602) is amended as follows:

(1) Section 2(1) is amended by inserting ''and extended by the Extension of the Cooperative Agreement dated December 6, 2001,'' after ''September 29, 1987,''.

(2) Section 3(a)(2) is amended by striking ''fiscal year 2005'' and inserting ''fiscal year 2008''.

(3) Section 3(a)(3) is amended by striking ''fiscal year 2007'' and inserting ''fiscal year 2008''.

(4) Section 3(b) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1) by striking ''fiscal year 2005'' and inserting ''fiscal year 2008''; and

(B) in paragraph (2) by striking ''fiscal year 2007'' and inserting ''fiscal year 2008''.

(5) Section 3(c)(1) is amended by striking ''with'' and inserting ''within''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. JEFF MILLER of Florida). Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) and the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. RAHALL) each will control 20 minutes.

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

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

H.R. 5099 amends the Upper Colorado and San Juan River Basins Endangered Fish Recovery Programs Act of 2000 by extending the periods of authorization for the Secretary of the Interior to implement capital construction projects associated with the endangered fish recovery implementation programs in the basins to fiscal year 2008.

H.R. 5099 does not increase the total amount authorized to be expended to complete the fish recovery program.

I urge the bill's adoption.

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

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

We in the minority support this bill. It is sponsored by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN), our committee chairman. He has explained it eloquently. He is a true poet, and I cannot add any more to what he had to say.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5099.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TUPELO, OKLAHOMA, LAND CONVEYANCE

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5109) to direct the Secretary of Energy to convey a parcel of land at the facility of the Southwestern Power Administration in Tupelo, Oklahoma, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 5109

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

SECTION 1. LAND CONVEYANCE, TUPELO, OKLAHOMA.

(a) CONVEYANCE REQUIRED.—Except as required by subsection (d), the Secretary of Energy shall convey, at fair market value, to Rural Enterprises of Oklahoma, Incorporated, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to a parcel of land, and any improvements thereto, consisting of approximately 6.3 acres of the facility of the Southwestern Power Administration in Tupelo, Oklahoma, for use in economic development within the service area of the Tri-County Indian Nations Community Development Corporation.

(b) DESCRIPTION OF PARCEL.—The exact acreage and description of the parcel to be conveyed under subsection (a) shall be determined by a survey that is satisfactory to the Secretary and to Rural Enterprises of Oklahoma, Incorporated.

(c) CONDITIONS OF CONVEYANCE.—As conditions of the conveyance under subsection (a), the Secretary shall require that Rural Enterprises of Oklahoma, Incorporated—

(1) agree to honor the terms of any lease of the parcel or portion thereof that is in existence on the date of the conveyance; and

(2) agree to bear the costs of the conveyance, including the cost of the survey required by subsection (b) and the appraisal required by subsection (f).

(d) EASEMENT.—Under the terms of the conveyance of the parcel under subsection (a), the Secretary shall retain an easement to the parcel for the purpose of maintaining a sewage connection to the electrical substation and lagoon facility located adjacent to the parcel. Such easement shall include telephone and telegraph rights.

(e) UNDEPRECIATED VALUE.—The Southwestern Power Administration is authorized to remove the undepreciated value of the facilities conveyed under subsection (a) from its repayable investment obligation.

(f) VALUATION OF LAND TO BE CONVEYED.—The fair market value of the land to be conveyed under subsection (a) shall be determined by an appraisal acceptable to the Secretary that is conducted by an appraiser agreed upon by the Secretary and Rural Enterprises of Oklahoma, Incorporated, and conducted in accordance with—

(1) the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. 4601; Public Law 91-646);

(2) the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisition; and

(3) the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.

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

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

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

H.R. 5109, authored by the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. WATKINS), authorizes the Secretary of Energy, acting through the Southwestern Power Administration, to convey a 6.3 acre parcel of land in Tupelo, Oklahoma. The conveyance will be at fair market value. The parcel has three buildings on the site: an office building, an open-ended garage, and a storage building. The Rural Enterprises of Oklahoma, which currently leases the parcel on a temporary basis, plans to begin incubator businesses utilizing the land and facilities to be transferred.

The bill is noncontroversial and will help bring economic development to one of the poorest counties in the State. I urge its adoption.

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

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

H.R. 5109 is a simple fair market value conveyance of a small parcel of land and facilities in Tupelo, Oklahoma. We have no objection to the bill.

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

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. WATKINS).

Mr. WATKINS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) and the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. RAHALL), my classmate, by the way, for their action on H.R. 5109.

This is my district. I worked a number of years ago with putting together a facility, working with the Southwest Power Administration, which is no longer being used and is being leased out. This is transferring it to Rural Enterprises, which manages about a dozen business industrial incubators in my district and in the State of Oklahoma, in order to help build jobs and the economy.

I might just add that Coal County, where this is located, is a 25 percent or more poverty area with a high rate of underemployment and unemployed. This could be a stimulus that would help us try to diversify and build jobs. I just want to thank the gentleman from Utah and the gentleman from West Virginia for their great work.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 5109, legislation that would transfer a building owned by the Department of Energy under the control of the Southwest Power Administration in Tupelo, Oklahoma to Rural Enterprises of Oklahoma, a 501 (c)(3) non-profit economic development organization.

The Tupelo facility was built for use by the Southwest Power Administration in the mid 1980's and was actively used until 1999. Since then the building has been vacant. The Southwest Power Administration has asked me to help them transfer the building to a group that will put it to good use. I have worked with the Southwest Power Administration to draft this legislation so that we can use this vacant building to help build economic and job opportunities for our citizens. Rural Enterprises currently leases the building and plans to use it as a business incubator.

Tupelo, Oklahoma is a small community in rural Coal County, Oklahoma. According to the U.S. Census data Coal County has 25% of the population below the poverty level and 35% of children live in poverty. For many years I have worked to create greater economic job opportunities for the future children and grandchildren of my district. I know this transfer will allow for Rural Enterprises to put the facility into active use as a business and industrial Incubator which will in turn build jobs which this community desperately needs.

Rural Enterprises is a non-profit group that has experience managing business incubators. They are presently operating incubators in 10 communities in the rural areas of my state. One of the incubators run by Rural Enterprises is in Bennington, Oklahoma. This incubator for several years housed a company that made hammer dulcimers. The hammer dulcimer company brought about 10 jobs to a small town of about 200 people. Within the last two years this company graduated from the incubator, and moved their business to a more spacious location. These musical instruments have been sold all over the world.

Mr. Speaker, I believe with the passage of H.R. 5109 we can repeat the successes we have had with other incubators. This bill will allow for the transfer a currently vacant building to a group that will put it into good use as a business incubator.

I ask for the support of my colleagues and urge passage of H.R. 5109.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5109, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GEORGE WASHINGTON BIRTHPLACE NATIONAL MONUMENT BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT ACT

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3449) to revise the boundaries of the George Washington Birthplace National Monument, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3449

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

SECTION 1. ADDITION TO NATIONAL MONUMENT.

The boundaries of the George Washington Birthplace National Monument (hereinafter referred to as the ''National Monument'') are hereby modified to include the area comprising approximately 115 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled ''George Washington Birthplace National Monument Boundary Map'', numbered 332/80,023 and dated October 2001, which shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

SEC. 2. ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Within the boundaries of the National Monument, the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the ''Secretary'') is authorized to acquire lands, or interests therein, from willing owners by donation, purchase with donated money or appropriated funds, or exchange.

SEC. 3. ADMINISTRATION OF NATIONAL MONUMENT.

In administering the National Monument, the Secretary shall take actions necessary to preserve and interpret the history and resources associated with George Washington, the generations of the Washington family who lived in the vicinity and their contemporaries, and 18th century plantation life and society.

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

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

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

H.R. 3449, introduced by the gentlewoman from Virginia (Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS), would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to revise the boundaries of the George Washington Birthplace National Historic Monument in Westmoreland County, Virginia, by purchasing up to 115 acres from a single willing owner, the Muse family. Currently, Mr. Speaker, the Muse property divides the historic site in half and has become attractive to local developers. By authorizing the boundary adjustment, the National Park Service will have the authority to work with the Muse family to purchase the land and protect the historic site from future residential development.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is noncontroversial. It is supported by the administration, the majority and the minority of the Committee on Resources, and the Muse family.

I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 3449.

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

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

The chairman has fully explained this bill. Make no mistake about it, we on this side of the aisle support George Washington as well, just like the Republicans.

Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to urge my colleagues to support H.R. 3449, which would authorize the National Park Service to revise and expand the boundaries of the George Washington Birthplace National Monument in Westmoreland County, Virginia.

I appreciate Chairman RADANOVICH and Chairman HANSEN for their dedication in bringing this measure before the House in an effort to realize a long standing effort by the National Park Service, Westmoreland County and the surrounding community to preserve this undisturbed land for future generations to enjoy and learn of the Washington's way of life during our nation's formative years.

(As stated) George Washington was born on this property on February 22, 1732, and lived on the farm for three and a half years, and again for several years in his teens. The modern location includes a Memorial House designed to recreate the original birthsite as revealed by excavations. The Memorial House was finished in time for George Washington's 200th birthday in 1932, and is one of the center pieces of the National Monument.

George Washington's great-grandfather, immigrated to America and acquired this property in 1664. His father, grandfather, and great-grandfather are buried in the family cemetery located on the National Monument property.

Because of the Monument's current boundary configuration, over 100 acres of private land outside the Monument's boundary are sandwiched between two units of the monument and the Potomac River. Willing sellers, the Muse family, are amenable to transferring the property to the National Park Service, and Congress needs to consequently act so that this opportunity will not be lost.

H.R. 3449 is a fitting tribute to a man who has long been revered as our greatest founding father, a man of high moral integrity and character, a man with distinct leadership capabilities, and above all a man who guided Americans to freedom and led them to union. I urge your support of this measure.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3449.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RECOGNIZING 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF FOUNDING OF INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FISH AND WILDLIFE AGENCIES

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 419) requesting the President to issue a proclamation in observance of the 100th Anniversary of the founding of the International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 419

Whereas on September 17, 1902, when Theodore Roosevelt was President, 8 wildlife managers and game wardens from 6 States met in West Yellowstone, Montana, on behalf of the country's beleaguered fish and wildlife populations, and established the National Association of Game and Fish Wardens and Commissioners, which later became the International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (IAFWA);

Whereas 100 years later, IAFWA represents the fish and wildlife agencies of all 50 States and enjoys the membership of several Federal natural resource agencies, the Federal and provincial fish and wildlife agencies of Canada, and the Federal natural resource agency of Mexico;

Whereas IAFWA has been a significant force in the enactment of fish and wildlife conservation treaties and Federal statutes too numerous to enumerate, including the Migratory Bird Treaty Act; the Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act; the Dingell-Johnson Sportfish Restoration Act; all farm bills enacted since 1985; the North American Wetlands Conservation Act; the National Wildlife Refuge System Improvement Act of 1997, and the Fish and Wildlife Programs Improvement and National Wildlife Refuge System Centennial Act of 2000, to mention but a few;

Whereas IAFWA continues to promote the sustainable use of natural resources; to encourage cooperation and coordination of fish and wildlife conservation and management at all levels of government; to encourage professional management of fish and wildlife; to develop coalitions among conservation organizations to promote fish and wildlife interests; and to foster public understanding of the need for conservation; and

Whereas the State fish and wildlife agencies have successfully restored healthy fish and wildlife populations enjoyed by all Americans largely using Federal excise taxes paid by hunters and anglers into the Federal trust funds known as the Pittman-Robertson, Dingell-Johnson, and Wallop-Breaux trust funds, and using State hunting and fishing license fees: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Congress—

(1) recognizes the significance of the centennial of the establishment of the entity that became the International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies;

(2) acknowledges the outstanding contributions of its member agencies to fish and wildlife conservation; and

(3) requests the President to issue a proclamation observing the 100th anniversary of the founding of the International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies.

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

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

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

I am pleased to present this resolution, introduced by the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG) and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. DINGELL), which recognizes the International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies for the dedicated service that they have rendered over the past 100 years and the invaluable contributions they have made to fish and wildlife management.

On September 17, 1902, eight wildlife managers from six States met together in West Yellowstone, Montana, to form an organization which became known as the International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies. This month they will celebrate their 100th anniversary, and it is appropriate to reflect upon the fine work that our State fish and wildlife agencies perform on a daily basis. This organization has played a key role in conserving and managing thousands of fish and wildlife species and their essential habitats throughout the United States.

This resolution recognizes the importance of the centennial establishment of this organization, acknowledges the outstanding contributions of its member agencies to conservation, and requests the President to issue a proclamation commemorating its 100th anniversary.

This is a good resolution, it is bipartisan, it should be noncontroversial; and I urge its adoption.

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

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

I too rise in support of this concurrent resolution which recognizes the 100th anniversary of the establishment of the International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies. It is cosponsored by two very distinguished Members of this body, on our side of the aisle the dean of the House, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. DINGELL), and on the majority side the former chairman of the Committee on Resources and the current chairman of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG). I commend these gentlemen for bringing this resolution before us, and I urge its support.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 419.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FREMONT-MADISON CONVEYANCE ACT

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4708) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain facilities to the Fremont-Madison Irrigation District, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4708

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

TITLE I—FREMONT-MADISON IRRIGATION FACILITIES CONVEYANCE

SEC. 101. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the ''Fremont-Madison Conveyance Act''.

SEC. 102. CONVEYANCE OF FACILITIES.

(a) CONVEYANCE REQUIREMENT.—The Secretary of the Interior shall convey to the Fremont-Madison Irrigation District, Idaho, as soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act and in accordance with all applicable law and pursuant to the terms of the memorandum of agreement between the District and the Secretary (Contract No. 1425–01–MA–10–3310). The Secretary shall include in the facilities conveyed under this section all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the canals, laterals, drains, and other components of the water distribution and drainage system that is operated or maintained by the District for delivery of water to and drainage of water from lands within the boundaries of the District as they exist upon the date of enactment of this Act, consistent with section 107.

(b) REPORT.—If the Secretary has not completed any conveyance required under this title by September 13, 2003, the Secretary shall, by no later than that date, submit a report to the Congress explaining the reasons that conveyance has not been completed and stating the date by which the conveyance will be completed.

SEC. 103. COSTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall require, as a condition of the conveyance under section 102, that the District pay the administrative costs of the conveyance and related activities, including the costs of any review required under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) as described in Contract No. 1425–01–MA–10–3310.

(b) VALUE OF FACILITIES TO BE TRANSFERRED.—In addition to subsection (a) the Secretary shall also require, as condition of the conveyance under section 102, that the District pay to the United States the lesser of the net present value of the remaining obligations owed by the District to the United States with respect to the facilities conveyed, or $280,000. Amounts received by the United States under this subsection shall be deposited into the reclamation fund.

SEC. 104. TETON EXCHANGE WELLS.

(a) CONTRACTS AND PERMIT.—In conveying the Teton Exchange Wells under section 102, the Secretary shall also convey to the District—

(1) Idaho Department of Water Resources permit number 22–7022, including drilled wells under the permit, as described in Contract No. 1425–01–MA–10–3310; and

(2) all equipment appurtenant to such wells.

(b) EXTENSION OF WATER SERVICE CONTRACT.—The water service contract between

the Secretary and the District (Contract No. 7–07–10–W0179, dated September 16, 1977) is hereby extended and shall continue in full force and effect until all conditions described in this title are fulfilled.

SEC. 105. NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT OF 1969.

Prior to conveyance the Secretary shall complete all actions as may be required under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.), and all other applicable laws.

SEC. 106. LIABILITY.

Effective on the date of the conveyance of the facilities described in section 102, the United States shall not be held liable by any court for damages of any kind arising out of any act, omission, or occurrence relating to the conveyed facilities, except for damages caused by acts of negligence committed by the United States or by its employees, agents, or contractors prior to the date of conveyance. Nothing in this section may be deemed to increase the liability of the United States beyond that currently provided in chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code, popularly known as the Federal Tort Claims Act.

SEC. 107. WATER SUPPLY TO DISTRICT LANDS.

The Secretary shall increase the number of acres within the District that are eligible to receive water from the Minidoka Project and the Teton Basin Projects to reflect the number of acres within the District as of the date of enactment of this Act, which includes lands annexed into the District prior to enactment of this Act as intended by the Teton Basin Project. This section does not in any way authorize the use of any additional Federal Reclamation project water beyond that which is currently authorized under their existing water storage contracts and as allowed by State water law.

SEC. 108. EXISTING RIGHTS NOT AFFECTED.

Nothing in this title affects the rights of any person except as provided in this title. Any conveyance under this title shall not affect or abrogate any provision of any contract executed by the United States or State law regarding any irrigation district's right to use water developed in the facilities conveyed.

SEC. 109. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) DISTRICT.—The term ''District'' means the Fremont-Madison Irrigation District, an irrigation district organized under the law of the State of Idaho.

(2) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior.

TITLE II—HUMBOLT PROJECT CONVEYANCE

SEC. 201. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the ''Humboldt Project Conveyance Act''.

SEC. 202. DEFINITIONS.

For purposes of this title:

(1) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior.

(2) STATE.—The term ''State'' means the State of Nevada.

(3) PCWCD.—The term ''PCWCD'' means the Pershing County Water Conservation District, a public entity organized under the laws of the State of Nevada.

(4) PERSHING COUNTY.—The term ''Pershing County'' means the Pershing County government, a political subunit of the State of Nevada.

(5) LANDER COUNTY.—The term ''Lander County'' means the Lander County government, a political subunit of the State of Nevada.

SEC. 203. AUTHORITY TO CONVEY TITLE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act and in accordance with all applicable law, the Secretary shall convey all right, title, and interest in and to the lands and features of the Humboldt Project, including all water rights for storage and diversion, to PCWCD, the State, Pershing County, and Lander County, consistent with the terms and conditions set forth in the Memorandum of Agreement between PCWCD and Lander County dated January 24, 2000, the Conceptual Agreement between PCWCD and the State dated October 18, 2001, the Letter of Agreement between Pershing County and the State dated April 16, 2002, and any agreements between the Bureau of Reclamation and PCWCD.

(b) COMPLIANCE WITH AGREEMENTS.—All parties to the conveyance under subsection (a) shall comply with the terms and conditions of the agreements cited in subsection (a).

(c) REPORT.—If the conveyance required by this section has not been completed within 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit a report to the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate that describes—

(1) the status of the conveyance;

(2) any obstacles to completion of the conveyance; and

(3) the anticipated date for completion of the conveyance.

SEC. 204. PAYMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—As consideration for any conveyance required by section 203, PCWCD shall pay to the United States the net present value of miscellaneous revenues associated with the lands and facilities to be conveyed.

(b) WITHDRAWN LANDS.—As consideration for any conveyance of withdrawn lands required by section 203, the entity receiving title shall pay the United States (in addition to amounts paid under subsection (a)) the fair market value for any such lands conveyed that were withdrawn from the public domain pursuant to the Secretarial Orders dated March 16, 1934, and April 6, 1956.

(c) ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.—Administrative costs for conveyance of any land or facility under this title shall be paid in equal shares by the Secretary and the entity receiving title to the land or facility, except costs identified in subsections (d) and (e).

(d) REAL ESTATE TRANSFER COSTS.—As a condition of any conveyance of any land or facility required by section 203, costs of all boundary surveys, title searches, cadastral surveys, appraisals, and other real estate transactions required for the conveyance shall be paid by the entity receiving title to the land or facility.

(e) NEPA COSTS.—Costs associated with any review required under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) for conveyance of any land or facility under section 203 shall be paid in equal shares by the Secretary and the entity receiving title to the land or facility.

(f) STATE OF NEVADA.—The State shall not be responsible for any payments for land or facilities under this section. Any proposal by the State to reconvey to another entity land conveyed by the Secretary under this title shall be pursuant to an agreement with the Secretary providing for fair market value to the United States for the lands, and for continued management of the lands for recreation, wildlife habitat, wetlands, or resource conservation.

SEC. 205. COMPLIANCE WITH OTHER LAWS.

Following the conveyance required by section 203, the district, the State, Pershing County, and Lander County shall, with respect to the interests conveyed, comply with all requirements of Federal, State, and local law applicable to non-Federal water distribution systems.

SEC. 206. REVOCATION OF WITHDRAWALS.

Effective on the date of the conveyance required by section 203, the Secretarial Orders dated March 16, 1934, and April 6, 1956, that withdrew public lands for the Rye Patch Reservoir and the Humboldt Sink, are hereby revoked.

SEC. 207. LIABILITY.

Effective on the date of the conveyance required by section 203, the United States shall not be held liable by any court for damages of any kind arising out of any act, omission, or occurrence relating to the Humboldt Project, except for damages caused by acts of negligence committed by the United States or by its employees or agents prior to the date of conveyance. Nothing in this section shall be considered to increase the liability of the United States beyond that currently provided in chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code, popularly known as the Federal Tort Claims Act.

SEC. 208. NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT.

Prior to any conveyance under this title, the Secretary shall complete all actions as may be required under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.), and all other applicable laws.

SEC. 209. FUTURE BENEFITS.

Upon conveyance of the lands and facilities by the Secretary under this title, the Humboldt Project shall no longer be a Federal reclamation project and the district shall not be entitled to receive any future reclamation benefits with respect to that project, except those benefits that would be available to other nonreclamation districts.

TITLE III—JICARILLA APACHE RESERVATION RURAL WATER SYSTEM

SEC. 301. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the ''Jicarilla Apache Reservation Rural Water System Act''.

SEC. 302. PURPOSES.

The purposes of this title are as follows:

(1) To ensure a safe and adequate rural, municipal, and water supply and wastewater systems for the residents of the Jicarilla Apache Reservation in the State of New Mexico in accordance with Public Law 106–243.

(2) To authorize the Secretary of the Interior, through the Bureau of Reclamation, in consultation and collaboration with the Jicarilla Apache Nation—

(A) to plan, design, and construct the water supply, delivery, and wastewater collection systems on the Jicarilla Apache Reservation in the State of New Mexico; and

(B) to include service connections to facilities within the town of Dulce and the surrounding area, and to individuals as part of the construction.

(3) To require the Secretary, at the request of the Jicarilla Apache Nation, to enter into a self-determination contract with the Jicarilla Apache Nation under title I of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450f et seq.) under which—

(A) the Jicarilla Apache Nation shall plan, design, and construct the water supply, delivery, and wastewater collection systems, including service connections to communities and individuals; and

(B) the Bureau of Reclamation shall provide technical assistance and oversight responsibility for such project.

(4) To establish a process in which the Jicarilla Apache Nation shall assume title

and responsibility for the ownership, operation, maintenance, and replacement of the system.

SEC. 303. DEFINITIONS.

As used in this title:

(1) BIA.—The term ''BIA'' means the Bureau of Indian Affairs, an agency within the Department of the Interior.

(2) IRRIGATION.—The term ''irrigation'' means the commercial application of water to land for the purpose of establishing or maintaining commercial agriculture in order to produce field crops and vegetables for sale.

(3) RECLAMATION.—The term ''Reclamation'' means the Bureau of Reclamation, an agency within the Department of the Interior.

(4) REPORT.—The term ''Report'' means the report entitled ''Planning Report/Environmental Assessment, Water and Wastewater Improvements, Jicarilla Apache Nation, Dulce, New Mexico'', dated September 2001, which was completed pursuant to Public Law 106–243.

(5) RESERVATION.—The term ''Reservation'' means the Jicarilla Apache Reservation in the State of New Mexico, including all lands and interests in land that are held in trust by the United States for the Tribe.

(6) RURAL WATER SUPPLY PROJECT.—The term ''Rural Water Supply Project'' means a municipal, domestic, rural, and industrial water supply and wastewater facility area and project identified to serve a group of towns, communities, cities, tribal reservations, or dispersed farmsteads with access to clean, safe domestic and industrial water, to include the use of livestock.

(7) STATE.—The term ''State'' means the State of New Mexico.

(8) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Bureau of Reclamation.

(9) TRIBE.—The term ''Tribe'' means the Jicarilla Apache Nation.

SEC. 304. JICARILLA APACHE RESERVATION RURAL WATER SYSTEM.

(a) CONSTRUCTION.—The Secretary, in consultation and collaboration with the Tribe, shall plan, design, and construct the Rural Water Supply Project to improve the water supply, delivery, and wastewater facilities to the town of Dulce, New Mexico, and surrounding communities for the purpose of providing the benefits of clean, safe, and reliable water supply, delivery, and wastewater facilities.

(b) SCOPE OF PROJECT.—The Rural Water Supply Project shall consist of the following:

(1) Facilities to provide water supply, delivery, and wastewater services for the community of Dulce, the Mundo Ranch Development, and surrounding areas on the Reservation.

(2) Pumping and treatment facilities located on the Reservation.

(3) Distribution, collection, and treatment facilities to serve the needs of the Reservation, including, but not limited to, construction, replacement, improvement, and repair of existing water and wastewater systems, including systems owned by individual tribal members and other residents on the Reservation.

(4) Appurtenant buildings and access roads.

(5) Necessary property and property rights.

(6) Such other electrical power transmission and distribution facilities, pipelines, pumping plants, and facilities as the Secretary deems necessary or appropriate to meet the water supply, economic, public health, and environmental needs of the Reservation, including, but not limited to, water storage tanks, water lines, maintenance equipment, and other facilities for the Tribe on the Reservation.

(c) COST SHARING.—

(1) TRIBAL SHARE.—Subject to paragraph (3) and subsection (d), the tribal share of the cost of the Rural Water Supply Project is comprised of the costs to design and initiate construction of the wastewater treatment plant, to replace the diversion structure on the Navajo River, and to construct raw water settling ponds, a water treatment plant, water storage plants, a water transmission pipeline, and distribution pipelines, and has been satisfied.

(2) FEDERAL SHARE.—Subject to paragraph (3) and subsection (d), the Federal share of the cost of the Rural Water Supply Project shall be all remaining costs of the project identified in the Report.

(3) OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE.—The Federal share of the cost of operation and maintenance of the Rural Water Supply Project shall continue to be available for operation and maintenance in accordance with the Indian Self-Determination Act, as set forth in this title.

(d) OPERATION, MAINTENANCE, AND REPLACEMENT AFTER COMPLETION.—Upon determination by the Secretary that the Rural Water Supply Project is substantially complete, the Tribe shall assume responsibility for and liability related to the annual operation, maintenance, and replacement cost of the project in accordance with this title and the Operation, Maintenance, and Replacement Plan under chapter IV of the Report.

SEC. 305. GENERAL AUTHORITY.

The Secretary is authorized to enter into contracts, grants, cooperative agreements, and other such agreements and to promulgate such regulations as may be necessary to carry out the purposes and provisions of this title and the Indian Self-Determination Act (Public Law 93–638; 25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.).

SEC. 306. PROJECT REQUIREMENTS.

(a) PLANS.—

(1) PROJECT PLAN.—Not later than 60 days after funds are made available for this purpose, the Secretary shall prepare a recommended project plan, which shall include a general map showing the location of the proposed physical facilities, conceptual engineering drawings of structures, and general standards for design for the Rural Water Supply Project.

(2) OM&R PLAN.—The Tribe shall develop an operation, maintenance, and replacement plan, which shall provide the necessary framework to assist the Tribe in establishing rates and fees for customers of the Rural Water Supply Project.

(b) CONSTRUCTION MANAGER.—The Secretary, through Reclamation and in consultation with the Tribe, shall select a project construction manager to work with the Tribe in the planning, design, and construction of the Rural Water Supply Project.

(c) MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT.—The Secretary shall enter into a memorandum of agreement with the Tribe that commits Reclamation and BIA to a transition plan that addresses operations and maintenance of the Rural Water Supply Project while the facilities are under construction and after completion of construction.

(d) OVERSIGHT.—The Secretary shall have oversight responsibility with the Tribe and its constructing entity and shall incorporate value engineering analysis as appropriate to the Rural Water Supply Project.

(e) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary shall provide such technical assistance as may be necessary to the Tribe to plan, develop, and construct the Rural Water Supply Project, including, but not limited to, operation and management training.

(f) SERVICE AREA.—The service area of the Rural Water Supply Project shall be within the boundaries of the Reservation.

(g) OTHER LAW.—The planning, design, construction, operation, and maintenance of the Rural Water Supply Project shall be subject to the provisions of the Indian Self-Determination Act (25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.).

(h) REPORT.—During the year that construction of the Rural Water Supply Project begins and annually until such construction is completed, the Secretary, through Reclamation and in consultation with the Tribe, shall report to Congress on the status of the planning, design, and construction of the Rural Water Supply Project.

(i) TITLE.—Title to the Rural Water Supply Project shall be held in trust for the Tribe by the United States and shall not be transferred or encumbered without a subsequent Act of Congress.

SEC. 307. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this title $45,000,000 (January 2002 dollars) plus or minus such amounts, if any, as may be justified by reason of changes in construction costs as indicated by engineering cost indexes applicable to the types of construction involved for the planning, design, and construction of the Rural Water Supply Project as generally described in the Report dated September 2001.

(b) CONDITIONS.—Funds may not be appropriated for the construction of any project authorized under this title until after—

(1) an appraisal investigation and a feasibility study have been completed by the Secretary and the Tribe; and

(2) the Secretary has determined that the plan required by section 306(a)(2) is completed.

(c) NEPA.—The Secretary shall not obligate funds for construction until after the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) are met with respect to the Rural Water Supply Project.

SEC. 308. PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS FOR IRRIGATION PURPOSES.

None of the funds made available to the Secretary for planning or construction of the Rural Water Supply Project may be used to plan or construct facilities used to supply water for the purposes of irrigation.

SEC. 309. WATER RIGHTS.

The water rights of the Tribe are part of and included in the Jicarilla Apache Tribe Water Rights Settlement Act (Public Law 102–441). These rights are adjudicated under New Mexico State law as a partial final judgment and decree entered in the Eleventh Judicial District Court of New Mexico. That Act and decree provide for sufficient water rights under ''historic and existing uses'' to supply water for the municipal water system. These water rights are recognized depletions within the San Juan River basin and no new depletions are associated with the Rural Water Supply Project. In consultation with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Reclamation has determined that there shall be no significant impact to endangered species as a result of water depletions associated with this project. No other water rights of the Tribe shall be impacted by the Rural Water Supply Project.

TITLE IV—TOM GREEN COUNTY WATER CONTROL AND IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT NO. 1 REPAYMENT CONTRACT EXTENSION

SEC. 401. TOM GREEN COUNTY WATER CONTROL AND IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT NO. 1; REPAYMENT PERIOD EXTENDED.

The Secretary of the Interior may revise the repayment contract with the Tom Green County Water Control and Improvement District No. 1 numbered 14–06–500–369, by extending the period authorized for repayment of reimbursable constructions costs of the San Angelo project from 40 years to 50 years.

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

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

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

H.R. 4708, the Fremont-Madison Conveyance Act of 2002, directs the Secretary of the Interior to transfer all right, title and interest of the United States in and to all components of the water system that are operated and maintained by the Fremont-Madison Irrigation District to the district. This title transfer must take place pursuant to a memorandum of agreement between the Secretary of the Interior and Fremont-Madison Irrigation District dated September 13, 2001.

The second component of this bill is H.R. 5039, the Humboldt Project Conveyance Act of 2002. H.R. 5039, the Humboldt Project Conveyance Act of 2002, directs the Secretary of the Interior to transfer the title and interest of the United States in and to certain irrigation project property in the Humboldt Project, Nevada, that are operated and maintained by the Pershing County Water Conservation District to the district. This title transfer must take place pursuant to a memorandum of agreement between the Secretary of the Interior acting through the Bureau of Reclamation and Pershing County Water Conservation District.

The third component is H.R. 3223, Jicarilla Apache Reservation Rural Water System Act of 2001. H.R. 3222, the Jicarilla Apache Reservation Rural Water System Act of 2001, will allow the Jicarilla Apache Nation to work with the Bureau of Reclamation to plan, design and construct a water supply delivery and wastewater collection system which would bring the water quality up to Federal water quality standards and allow for continued development in the area by expanding the quality of potable water available.

The fourth component is H.R. 4910, to revise the repayment contract with the Tom Green County Water Control and Improvement District No. 1, San Angelo Project, Texas. H.R. 4910 authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to revise a repayment contract with the Tom Green County Water Control and Improvement District No. 1 in Texas. Due to the ongoing drought in the area, the district has had very limited quantities of water to deliver to their constituents and limited revenues to repay their required repayment obligation. This bill will authorize the Secretary to extend the repayment period to allow the annual payments to remain constant and allow for the repayment of the remaining obligation over a longer period of time.

All of these measures are noncontroversial bills. I urge their passage.

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

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

The majority has already explained this bill, which would address water management needs in four western States. It is important to mention that certain conditions must be met before local project sponsors take over any project facilities now owned by the United States. Prior to completing the project conveyances authorized in title I and II of this bill, the Secretary of the Interior is directed to comply with all applicable statutes. This includes the National Environmental Policy Act, the Endangered Species Act, the National Historic Preservation Act, and any other laws that apply to the transfer.

The Congress recognizes that there may be ways to condition the transfers to mitigate any issues raised during the environmental reviews conducted prior to conveyance. But compliance with applicable laws prior to conveyance is not optional; it is required by the bill.

I extend my compliments to the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. UDALL) for his hard work on title III of this bill, which will literally change the lives of the people who live in the affected area of the State of New Mexico. The gentleman from New Mexico is a very distinguished and hardworking representative for his people and deserves a great deal of praise for what has gone into this particular legislation.

In addition, I would note that title IV of this bill includes legislation sponsored by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. STENHOLM). His leadership in sponsoring this worthy legislation will assist farmers in his district as they cope with the continuing drought. I commend the gentleman from Texas for his suburb leadership.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the distinguished gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. UDALL).

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Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I thank the ranking member, the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. RAHALL), and the gentleman from Utah (Chairman HANSEN), for all of their hard work and leadership on this bill.

I rise today to speak to title III of H.R. 4708, which contains the Jicarilla Apache Rural Water System Act which I introduced on November 1, 2001, and which the Committee on Resources reported to the House on September 4, 2002.

I would like to thank the 12 bipartisan cosponsors of this legislation, and I am thankful to the committee for including these provisions in this overall bill.

The Jicarilla Apache Rural Water System Act will greatly improve the quality of safe and reliable drinking water to the reservation. It will also support an adequate wastewater treatment system. This legislation addresses critical public health issues for the tribe and for North-Central New Mexico.

For over 2 decades, the current system, the Dulce municipal water system, has deteriorated due to a lack of funds and capital improvements made by the Federal trustee. The Jicarilla Nation has invested $14 million in their efforts to improve the quality of its municipal water and waste water system. The Jicarilla's investment of over $14 million is roughly 25 percent of the total project cost.

The lack of investment and rehabilitation in the municipal water system constructed by the BIA in the 1920s and expanded in the 1960s has led to the delivery of inadequate water to the residents of the reservation and surrounding communities. The completion of this project will allow tribal development, such as building additional housing, schools, medical facilities and elderly care facilities, just to name a few.

This legislation will enable the Jicarilla Apache Nation to work with the Bureau of Reclamation to plan, design and construct the water supply, delivery and waste water collection system. These improvements would bring the water quality up to Federal water quality standards.

In addition, the legislation will allow for continued development in the area of expanding the quantity of potable water. The Bureau of Reclamation will be responsible for the construction costs of this project, while the Jicarilla Apache Nation will assume the annual operation, maintenance and replacement costs of the project.

I would also like to thank Lori Sonken, Steve Lanich and Marie Howard of the Committee on Resources minority staff, as well as Josh Johnson and Doug Yoder of the Committee on Resources majority staff for working closely with my office on this important legislation.

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. GIBBONS).

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

Mr. Speaker, my bill, H.R. 5039, would direct the Secretary of Interior to convey title to certain irrigation project property in the Humboldt Project, Nevada, to the Pershing County Water Control District, the State of Nevada and to Lander and Pershing Counties.

The Pershing County Water Conservation District will receive the Rye Patch Reservoir along with specific lands along the reservoir and title for acquired passage lands. The State of Nevada will receive all the withdrawn lands above the high water mark at Rye Patch to be added to existing State park and withdrawn lands in the Humboldt Sink area and in Lander County to be managed as wetlands.

All lands being conveyed to the State will be used for recreation, wildlife

habitat, wetlands or resource conversation, pursuant to the agreement between the State of Nevada and the Pershing County Water Conservation District. Lander County will receive title to designated pasture lands and Pershing County will acquire lands immediately adjacent to Derby Airport for maintenance and future expansion purposes.

Over the past 5 years, the Pershing County Water Conservation District has undergone an extensive consensus-based process with the Federal Government, the counties and the State of Nevada. They have also conducted outreach with local representatives of environmental organizations.

As a result of public comments received through scoping meetings and in their other convenient views, the Pershing County Water Conservation District has continued to reformulate their proposal in a sincere attempt to address all concerns. They should be commended for their efforts.

Mr. Speaker, this bill ratifies agreement between the Bureau of Reclamation and the Pershing County Water Conservation District, the State and the counties. It has the support of the Governor of Nevada, the Humboldt River Basin Water Authority and the counties of Lander and Pershing in Nevada as well. The Department of Interior and the Bureau of Reclamation are on record as supporters of transferring title to the reclamation project to the local entities.

This is the third and hopefully final attempt to obtain title to Humboldt Project facilities since it repaid its original project loan back in 1978. The Pershing County Water Conservation District operates and maintains the project and its constituents are the sole beneficiaries of the project. Local control is the logical choice.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to pass this legislation.

Mr. STENHOLM. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 4708, which includes legislation I introduced to extend a repayment period for the Tom Green County Water Control and Improvement District No. 1.

The Tom Green County Water Control and Improvement District No. 1 has an outstanding loan with the Department of Interior for the construction of an irrigation canal. The remaining balance is approximately $2.4 million. The farmers in the District have made diligent efforts to make timely payments on the contract. They have paid 38 percent (about $1.5 million) of the original debt owed to the Department of Interior despite the fact that they have yet to receive a fair return on their investment.

In West Texas, there is virtually nothing of a higher daily concern than the availability of water. In recent years, Texas has been devastated by drought. As a result, the farmers have received a full year's allocation of irrigation water only 50 percent of the time. Moreover, for the other 50 percent of the time, they received either less than the annual allocation or no irrigation water at all.

Payment on the debt has never been forgiven, even in years when the District received no water. Deferments have been granted seven times; however, those payments still have to be made. They are added to the remaining balance and the payments continue to get higher annually because the original contract end date does not change.

To make matters worse, the concrete lining placed in the canal in 1960 has started to deteriorate after forty-two years and repairs are necessary. These repairs are very expensive. Farmers simply cannot sustain paying the costs of the annual operation and maintenance costs due to the irrigation district, the bureau of Reclamation annual payment, and extensive repair costs when little or no water is available.

The Bureau of Reclamation has stated that the increased payments, as a result of continued deferments due to the drought conditions, are making it increasingly difficult on the farmers' ability to repay the annual payments. The increased annual payments place additional financial burdens on the District and increasing these payments further will only lead to future difficulty that the Bureau of Reclamation cannot remedy. Only Congress can remedy the long-term problem, which is why I have introduced H.R. 4910 to get this loan restructured.

This legislation would allow the Secretary of Interior to revise the repayment contract (No. 14–06–500–369) by extending the period authorized for repayment of reimbursable construction costs of the canal from 40 to 50 years.

These Tom Green County farmers have been doing their part to meet their responsibilities. When year-after-year the water was unavailable, their only recourse was to ask for an extension on the loan. I'm glad Tom Green County Commissioner Clayton Friend brought this to my attention and I'm very appreciative of the speedy Resources Committee action. I have high hopes that we will be able to get this bill to the President within the next few weeks.

On behalf of the farmers in my district, I urge you to support H.R. 4708.

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to thank you for considering H.R. 4708, the Freemont Madison Conveyance Act. Under H.R. 4708, the Cross-cut Diversion Dam, Cross-cut Canal and five wells with associated water rights would be owned and operated by the FMID. The district has operated and maintained these facilities since they were constructed.

In July the Resources Committee held a hearing on H.R. 4708. During this hearing the Bureau of Reclamation expressed concern over capping the costs for the required NEPA study and administrative costs associated with the transfer.

After the hearing I worked with the Bureau and Freemont Madison Irrigation District to find a solution that is acceptable. The Resources Committee marked up an amended version of H.R. 4708. The amendment in the nature of the substitute was agreed up by all interested parties and was subsequently reported out of the Committee by unanimous consent.

This bill is the culmination of many years of hard work by the members of the Freemont-Madison Irrigation District. In fact, it is one of the first issues I was approached with when I was elected to my first term in the House almost four years ago. I know the members of the Freemont-Madison will continue to provide quality service and remain the good stewards of the natural resources that are at their disposal upon transfer of this title and I look forward to the passage of H.R. 4708.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. JEFF MILLER of Florida). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4708, as amended.

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

The title is amended so as to read: ''A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain facilities to the Fremont-Madison Irrigation District, and for other purposes.''.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WEST BUTTE ROAD RIGHT-OF-WAY ACT

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4953) to direct the Secretary of the Interior to grant to Deschutes and Crook Counties in the State of Oregon a right-of-way to West Butte Road, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4953

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

SECTION 1. COUNTY RIGHT-OF-WAY TO WEST BUTTE ROAD IN THE STATE OF OREGON.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this Act:

(1) WEST BUTTE ROAD.—The term ''West Butte Road'' means the unpaved Bureau of Land Management road in the State of Oregon identified on the map as BLM Road 6520.

(2) COUNTY.—The term ''County'' means each of Crook County and Deschutes County in the State of Oregon.

(3) MAP.—The term ''map'' means the map entitled ''West Butte Road Right of Way'' dated July 17, 2002.

(4) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Land Management.

(b) GRANT TO COUNTIES.—Notwithstanding any other Act, and subject to subsection (d), the Secretary shall grant to each County a right-of-way to the West Butte Road.

(c) BOUNDARIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), the rights-of-way granted under subsection (b) shall—

(A) extend in length from Reservoir Road in Crook County to United States Route 20 in Deschutes County, Oregon; and

(B) shall extend in width 100 feet on each side of the centerline of West Butte Road.

(2) MODIFICATIONS.—

(A) STATE ROADS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall amend the existing rights-of-way of each of the Counties as contained in their respective road case files to include the rights-of-way granted under subsection (b).

(ii) EFFECT.—The rights-of-way amended under clause (i) shall be subject to the common terms, conditions, and stipulations identified in the Counties' rights-of-way grants that apply on the date of enactment of this Act.

(iii) CONSIDERATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS.—Environmental concerns associated with any development of the West Butte Road shall be addressed by the County in meeting compliance requirements associated with State and Federal highway projects and the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 as administered by the Federal Highway Administration.

(B) WEST BUTTE ROAD.—Notwithstanding any other Act, the Secretary shall provide for adjustment to the right-of-way width and alignment granted under subsection (b) in portions of the West Butte Road necessary for the road to meet applicable State and Federal highway standards.

(d) RELINQUISHMENT OF RIGHT-OF-WAY.—The right-of-way granted to each County under subsection (b) shall be contingent upon the Counties relinquishing any right, title, or interest in and to any RS 2477 right-of-way claim held by the Counties to the portion of the road known as George Millican Road that is located in the area described in subsection (c)(1).

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

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

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. WALDEN), the author of the bill, to explain the legislation.

Mr. WALDEN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4953. This is a bill that would promote important transportation infrastructure improvements to an economically depressed area of central Oregon.

Rapid population growth among the Bend and Redmond corridor in central Oregon has created a perpetual bottleneck along Highway 97, a vital north-south right-of-way and highway in central Oregon. H.R. 4953 would authorize the relinquishment of rights-of-way between Crook and Deschutes Counties and the Bureau of Land Management, in effect a swap. The BLM would simply relinquish their management right to the West Butte Road, transferring that right to the counties. The counties, in turn, would relinquish their management rights to the George Millican Road, transferring those rights to the Bureau of Land Management.

West Butte Road extends from Reservoir Road in Crook County to U.S. Route 20 in Deschutes County. This legislation would allow the counties to make improvements to West Butte Road, thereby providing real and meaningful access to U.S. Highway 20, which is a major transportation route in central Oregon. Improvements to the road would provide an alternative route for trucks and other vehicles that now travel on a very busy and congested U.S. Highway 97.

A recent survey conducted by the Oregon Department of Transportation estimated that 25 percent of the trucks that now past through Bend from Highway 20 would use this alternative route, which would save an estimated 1 hour in travel time and reduce air pollutants as a result.

Mr. Speaker, not only does H.R. 4953 alleviate traffic congestion in central Oregon, but it also spurs economic growth in Crook County, a county with a current unemployment rate of 8.2 percent. This unemployment rate is due to the dismantling of the timber industry and the exodus of industries linked to that industry. This legislation would divert the excess traffic on Highway 97, transferring to Highway 20, providing incentives to businesses, enticing them to move to Crook County. It also gives businesses currently located in Crook County a reason to stay, due to the long-term viability of its transportation infrastructure. The long-term effect would be to provide family-wage jobs, to increase economic development, reduce pollutants, reduce commute times and trucking times, and free up access on Highway 97.

This legislation is supported by both Crook and Deschutes Counties, the cities of Prineville, Bend and Redmond, the Oregon Department of Transportation and Central Oregon Area Transportation Committee.

I would especially like to thank my friend and commend Judge Scott Cooper, who has worked tirelessly to make passage of this bill a reality.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 4953 is a perfect opportunity for us to step up our efforts in alleviating the County's traffic congestion problems, provide additional commerce routes in central Oregon and work to reduce unemployment. I urge passage of H.R. 4953.

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

The minority has reviewed this bill and we support the majority's explanation of it.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4953, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MNI WICONI RURAL WATER SUPPLY PROJECT REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2002

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4638) to reauthorize the Mni Wiconi Rural Water Supply Project.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4638

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

SECTION 1. MNI WICONI RURAL WATER SUPPLY PROJECT, SOUTH DAKOTA.

Section 10(a) of the Mni Wiconi Project Act of 1988 (Public Law 100–516; 102 Stat. 2571), as amended by section 813 of the Mni Wiconi Act Amendments of 1994 (Public Law 103–434; 108 Stat. 4545), is amended—

(1) in the first sentence, by inserting ''(based on October 1, 1992, price levels) and $58,800,000 (based on October 1, 1997, price levels)'' after ''$263,241,000'';

(2) in the second sentence, by striking ''2003'' and inserting ''2008''; and

(3) in the last sentence, by inserting ''(with respect to the $263,241,000), and October 1, 1997 (with respect to the $58,800,000)'' after ''1992''.

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

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

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 4953, the Mni Wiconi Rural Water Supply Authorization Act of 2002, will extend the completion date of the Mni Wiconi Rural Water Supply Project to 2008 and increase the appropriation ceiling by $58.8 million.

The Mni Wiconi project was originally authorized under Public Law 100–516 to construct a municipal, rural and industrial water system to serve the Pine Ridge, Rosebud and Lower Brule Indian Reservations and seven counties in southwestern South Dakota. The project was developed to overcome the shortage of good quality drinking water in the region.

While the overall appropriation ceiling for the project has not been reached, two of the primary components have reached their individual allocations. Without additional funding, these two project components will not be completed.

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

Mr. Speaker, I read an article in today's CQ Daily Monitor with the following headline: ''Dakota Water Project Marked by November Election Overtones.''

My purpose in supporting this legislation, however, is marked by the pressing need to keep our promise to Native Americans in South Dakota who need and deserve a safe and reliable water supply. That is my motive here, pure and simple. Native Americans deserve no less.

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I am happy to yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from South Dakota (Mr. THUNE), the author of this legislation.

Mr. THUNE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman for yielding me time.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from Utah (Chairman HANSEN), the gentleman from California (Chairman CALVERT) and all the members of the Committee on Resources for their support of H.R. 4638, to extend the authorization of the Mni Wiconi Rural Water Supply Project, which I introduced earlier this year.

This legislation is absolutely essential to the completion of this critical project, which is now over 50 percent

finished. H.R. 4638 will increase the authorization ceiling of the project by $58.8 million and extend the authorization of the project to 2008.

Mr. Speaker, Mni Wiconi translates into ''water is life,'' and I believe this is a fitting name for this project. Currently, many communities within the area of the Mni Wiconi project suffer from poor quality drinking water, which has been the cause of waterborne illnesses. The need for this project is simple: Clean, safe water.

The Mni Wiconi Rural Water Supply Project is also a great symbol of cooperation and compromise. The project is made up of four separate rural water supply systems: Oglala, Rosebud, Lower Brule and West River/Lyman-Jones.

This project will bring healthy, safe drinking water and the potential for greater prosperity to over 52,000 South Dakotans, many of whom live in some of the most economically depressed counties in America.

When complete, Mni Wiconi will cover more than 12,500 square miles, making it the largest water project in the Bureau of Reclamation in North America. To service an area of this size, the project includes 4,500 miles of new pipeline, 60 booster stations and 35 water storage reservoirs. I am pleased to report the water treatment facility is fully operational and able to treat over 13 million gallons of water per day.

Mr. Speaker, Mni Wiconi is not just a water project, it is a unique partnership between the Oglala, Rosebud and Lower Brule Sioux Tribes and non-tribal communities in Lyman, Jones, Stanley, Haakon, Jackson, Bennett and Pennington Counties.

During a hearing on H.R. 4638 in late May, each of the four project sponsors were represented in the audience and at the witness table. Their attendance illustrated the unified support this project has from the American Indian and the non-tribal communities through the Mni Wiconi tribal area and their willingness to put differences aside to fix a common problem, poor quality water.

□ 1600

Mr. Speaker, I want to again thank the Committee on Resources for their work to consider this critically important legislation. I would like to thank the gentleman from West Virginia for his work as well in making this possible and getting this legislation to the floor and enacted into law.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. JEFF MILLER of Florida). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4638.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SANTEE SIOUX TRIBE OF NEBRASKA WATER FEASIBILITY STUDY

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4938) to direct the Secretary of the Interior, through the Bureau of Reclamation, to conduct a feasibility study to determine the most feasible method of developing a safe and adequate municipal, rural, and industrial water supply for the Santee Sioux Tribe of Nebraska, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4938

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

SECTION 1. STUDY; REPORT.

(a) STUDY.—Pursuant to reclamation laws, the Secretary of the Interior (hereafter in this section referred to as the ''Secretary''), through the Bureau of Reclamation and in consultation with the Santee Sioux Tribe of Nebraska (hereafter in this section referred to as the ''Tribe''), shall conduct a feasibility study to determine the most feasible method of developing a safe and adequate municipal, rural, and industrial water treatment and distribution system for the Santee Sioux Tribe of Nebraska that could serve the tribal community and adjacent communities and incorporate population growth and economic development activities for a period of 40 years.

(b) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT.—At the request of the Tribe, the Secretary shall enter into a cooperative agreement with the Tribe for activities necessary to conduct the study required by subsection (a) regarding which the Tribe has unique expertise or knowledge.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after funds are made available to carry out this section, the Secretary shall transmit to Congress a report containing the results of the study required by subsection (a).

(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary $500,000 to carry out this section.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BASS). Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) and the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. RAHALL) each will control 20 minutes.

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

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 4938 is authored by the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. OSBORNE), our colleague on the Committee on Resources. I yield to him such time as he may consume to explain this legislation.

Mr. OSBORNE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman for his support and for the support of the ranking member for this small, but critically important $500,000 feasibility study to address water quality and quality needs on the Santee Sioux reservation. This reservation is located on the Nebraska-South Dakota border of northeastern Nebraska; and as has been the case in many previous bills, what we have found is that the water quality on the reservation has really been degraded.

Currently, the system is antiquated and is not working well. It is dependent upon a great number of small wells and water treatment systems; and at times, the water quality is either terrible or the water supply is relatively nonexistent.

Currently, the water distribution systems are at maximum capacity, which limits housing expansion and deters economic development. In this particular case, this small tribe needs all of the housing and all of the economic development that they can possibly secure. So this is critical as far as they are concerned.

The feasibility study authorized by H.R. 4938 would be administered by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation and the Santee Sioux Tribe through a cooperative agreement. The study will identify safe, domestic water sources, water treatment requirements, water distribution renovations, and engineering recommendations based on a 40-year projection. A revitalized tribal water treatment and distribution system will serve the tribal communities and adjacent communities and will incorporate population growth and economic development activities in an area where economic development is desperately needed.

This bill addresses a critical need of the Santee Sioux reservation, and it has been allowed to go on far too long. I urge the House to pass this important measure for the people of the Santee Sioux Tribe, and I again thank the chairman for his support. I urge passage of H.R. 4938.

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

The minority has reviewed the legislation and agrees with the majority's explanation of it. We are glad to support the legislation by the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. OSBORNE).

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4938.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

BURNT, MALHEUR, OWYHEE, AND POWDER RIVER BASIN WATER OPTIMIZATION FEASIBILITY STUDY ACT OF 2001

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 238) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct feasibility studies on water optimization in the Burnt River basin, Malheur River basin, Owyhee River basin, and Powder River basin, Oregon.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 238

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Burnt, Malheur, Owyhee, and Powder River Basin Water Optimization Feasibility Study Act of 2001''.

SEC. 2. STUDY.

The Secretary of the Interior may conduct feasibility studies on water optimization in the Burnt River basin, Malheur River basin, Owyhee River basin, and Powder River basin, Oregon.

SEC. 3. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out this Act.

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

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

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

Mr. Speaker, S. 238 is similar to the House-passed bill H.R. 1883 introduced and authored by the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. WALDEN).

I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. WALDEN) to explain this legislation.

Mr. WALDEN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the opportunity to speak in favor of S. 238.

This legislation would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to engage in feasibility investigations for the Burnt, Malheur and Owyhee River basins in eastern Oregon. It is the next step in the United States Bureau of Reclamation process now that their initial study has been completed. The U.S. Bureau of Reclamation's earlier studies examined problems associated with such use as excess nutrients and surface water, sedimentation, high water temperatures, degraded fish habitat, low stream flows, and lack of adequate stream-side vegetation.

The feasibility studies that S. 238 authorizes would help find the most logical approaches to address these issues.

Mr. Speaker, the farmers and ranchers are the driving force behind this legislation and its companion that I sponsored here in the House, as they have proven over and over again that it is the farmers and ranchers who are some of our strongest conservationists. They care deeply about the land and water that they will use to grow the crops and raise the livestock that feed us all. This bill will set a process in motion that will allow the farmers to leave more water in-stream while maintaining their current yields.

The bill is supported by the Burnt River Irrigation District, the Powder Valley Water Control District, the Baker Valley Irrigation District, the Owyhee Irrigation District, the Owyhee Ditch Company, the Vale Oregon Irrigation District, and the Warm Springs Irrigation District. It is a simple, straightforward bill that deserves the support of my colleagues, and I ask for that.

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

Mr. Speaker, we have no objections to this measure, but it is our hope that an equally important water resource measure for Austin, Texas, will also be considered by the House in the near future.

My colleagues on the Committee on Resources may recall that when we met on July 10 to consider Senator WYDEN's bill for these river basins in Oregon, we also supported the bill of our colleague, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. DOGGETT), H.R. 4739. He works hard for his constituents and is to be commended for his leadership on this issue as well. The Doggett bill would authorize Federal financial assistance for a water recycling project in the Austin, Texas, area.

As I recall, the committee approved the Doggett bill without amendment and by unanimous consent. I have no doubt that S. 238 is meritorious. I hope my colleagues on the other side of the aisle might be able to now schedule this other equally important water legislation in the foreseeable future.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 238.

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.

SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS NATIONAL RECREATION AREA BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT ACT

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill (H.R. 640) to adjust the boundaries of Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment:

Page 2, lines 16 and 17, strike out ''numbered 80,047, and dated February 2001'' '' and insert ''numbered 80,047–C and dated August 2001''.

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

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

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 640 was introduced by the gentleman from California (Mr. GALLEGLY), our colleague on the Committee on Resources.

I yield to him such time as he may consume to explain this legislation.

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

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the Committee on Resources chairman, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN), and subcommittee chairman, the gentleman from California (Mr. RADANOVICH), for bringing this bill before the floor today.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation passed the House of Representatives on June 6 of last year by a voice vote and passed the Senate with an amendment by unanimous consent on August 1 of this year.

This bill, which I introduced with my colleague, the gentleman from California (Mr. SHERMAN), would adjust the boundaries of the Santa Monica Mountains Recreation Area to enhance and protect the principal wildlife corridor between the Simi Hills in my district and the Santa Monica Mountains in Mr. SHERMAN's district. It adds nearly 3,492 acres of private land in the recreational area at no cost to the taxpayer.

Of that, 2,797 acres that were previously donated to the Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy, a State agency, will be transferred to the Park Service. Another 362 acres is publicly and privately owned open space. The rest, about 330 acres, is comprised of developed residential areas in the cities of Calabasas and Agoura Hills.

The changes made by the Senate exclude three parcels of private property whose owners wish not to have their property included within the boundary adjustment. The changes were made by Senator DIANE FEINSTEIN and Senator JEFF BINGAMAN at my request. I thank the Senators for helping ensure that the rights of these individuals are protected. All the other property owners impacted by this legislation have agreed to be within the proposed boundaries of the recreation area.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to support these changes and this bill.

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

We support the measure on this side of the aisle. I would also like to note the work of our colleague, the gentleman from California (Mr. SHERMAN), who has been very supportive and worked hard for this legislation as well.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) that the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to H.R. 640.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LOS PADRES NATIONAL FOREST LAND EXCHANGE ACT OF 2002

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4917) to provide for an exchange of lands with the United Water Conservation District of California to eliminate private inholdings in the Los Padres National Forest, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4917

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Los Padres National Forest Land Exchange Act of 2002''.

SEC. 2. LAND EXCHANGE, LOS PADRES NATIONAL FOREST, CALIFORNIA.

(a) EXCHANGE AUTHORIZED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If the United Water Conservation District of California (in this section referred to as the ''District'') conveys to the Secretary of Agriculture (in this section referred to as the ''Secretary'') all of right, title, and interest of the District in and to the lands described in subsection (b)(1), the Secretary shall convey to the District, in exchange for such lands, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the National Forest System lands described in subsection (b)(2).

(2) EXISTING RIGHTS.—The conveyance of National Forest System lands under this section shall be subject to valid existing rights and to such terms, conditions, and reservations as may be required by this section or considered necessary by the Secretary.

(3) TIME FOR EXCHANGE.—The Secretary and the District shall endeavor to complete the exchange in a timely manner.

(b) EXCHANGE LANDS.—

(1) LANDS TO BE CONVEYED BY DISTRICT.—The lands to be conveyed by the District under this section consist of approximately 340 acres as follows:

(A) ''Tract A''—Approximately 40 acres, located in township 5 north, range 18 west, section 16, NE¼SE¼, San Bernardino base and meridian.

(B) ''Tract B''—Approximately 40 acres, located in township 5 north, range 18 west, section 16, SE¼NE¼, San Bernardino base and meridian.

(C) ''Tract C''—Approximately 80 acres, located in township 5 north, range 18 west, section 16, S½SE¼, San Bernardino base and meridian.

(D) ''Tract D''—Approximately 160 acres, located in township 5 north, range 18 west, section 21, NE¼, San Bernardino base and meridian.

(E) ''Tract E''—Approximately 20 acres, located in township 5 north, range 18 west, section 15, N½SW¼SW¼, San Bernardino base and meridian.

(2) LANDS TO BE CONVEYED BY SECRETARY.—The National Forest System lands to be conveyed by the Secretary under this section consist of approximately 420 acres as follows:

(A) ''Tract 1''—Approximately 80 acres, located in township 5 north, range 18 west, section 10, E½SW¼, San Bernardino base and meridian.

(B) ''Tract 2''—Approximately 40 acres, located in township 5 north, range 18 west, section 15, NE¼NW¼, San Bernardino base and meridian.

(C) ''Tract 3''—Approximately 40 acres, located in township 5 north, range 18 west, section 15, SW¼SE¼, San Bernardino base and meridian.

(D) ''Tract 4''—Approximately 10 acres, located in township 5 north, range 18 west, section 22, SW¼SW¼NE¼, San Bernardino base and meridian.

(E) ''Tract 5''—Approximately 20 acres, located in township 5 north, range 18 west, section 22, W½NW¼SE¼, San Bernardino base and meridian.

(F) ''Tract 6''—Approximately 40 acres, located in township 5 north, range 18 west, section 22, SW¼SE¼, San Bernardino base and meridian.

(G) ''Tract 7''—Approximately 80 acres, located in township 5 north, range 18 west, section 22, E½SW¼, San Bernardino base and meridian.

(H) ''Tract 8''—Approximately 20 acres, located in township 5 north, range 18 west, section 22, N½NW¼SW¼, San Bernardino base and meridian.

(I) ''Tract 9''—Approximately 80 acres, located in township 5 north, range 18 west, section 27, W½NE¼, San Bernardino base and meridian.

(J) ''Tract 10''—Approximately 10 acres, located in township 5 north, range 18 west, section 27, NE¼SW¼NW¼, San Bernardino base and meridian.

(3) CORRECTIONS TO LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS.—By mutual agreement, the Secretary and the District may adjust the legal descriptions contained in this subsection to correct errors or to make minor adjustments in the lands to be exchanged.

(c) PROCESSING OF LAND EXCHANGE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided in this section, the Secretary shall process the land exchange under this section in accordance with Forest Service land exchange regulations in subpart A of part 254 of title 36, Code of Federal Regulations.

(2) TITLE STANDARDS.—The Secretary shall require that title to the District lands acquired by the Secretary under this section is in conformity with the title standards of the Attorney General of the United States.

(d) EASEMENTS AND ACCESS.—

(1) RESERVATION.—In the conveyance of the National Forest System lands authorized by this section, the Secretary shall reserve easements for all roads and trails that the Secretary considers to be necessary or desirable to provide for administrative purposes and to ensure public access to National Forest System lands. In particular, the Secretary shall reserve perpetual unrestricted rights of pedestrian access to the Potholes trailhead of the Los Padres National Forest.

(2) ACCESSIBILITY.—In the case of the District lands acquired by the Secretary under this section, the Secretary shall provide reasonable access to privately owned inholdings consistent with section 1323(a) of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 3210(a)).

(3) CONSTRUCTION OF PARKING LOT.—As a condition on the receipt of National Forest System lands under this section, the District shall agree to construct a gravel parking area upon District lands for the Potholes trailhead of the Los Padres National Forest, subject to the following requirements:

(A) The District may reasonably regulate vehicular access to the trailhead in accordance with rules and regulations promulgated in accordance with applicable law.

(B) Foot traffic to the trailhead shall be perpetual and unrestricted.

(e) SPECIAL USE AUTHORIZATION AND EASEMENTS.—All special use authorizations and term easements issued by the Secretary with respect to the National Forest System lands described in subsection (b)(2) shall not be renewed or reauthorized after the date of enactment of this Act.

(f) WATER RIGHTS.—The land exchange authorized by this section does not include any water rights owned by the District or the United States.

(g) CASH EQUALIZATION.—

(1) LIMITS WAIVED.—The District or the Secretary, as appropriate, may equalize the values of the lands to be exchanged under this section by a cash payment without regard to any statutory limit on the amount of such a cash equalization payment.

(2) DISPOSITION AND USE OF FUNDS.—Any cash equalization payment received by the Secretary under this section shall be deposited into the fund established by Public Law 90–171 (commonly known as the Sisk Act; 16 U.S.C. 484a). The payment shall be available to the Secretary for expenditure, without further appropriation, for the acquisition, construction, or improvement of administrative or recreational facilities for the Los Padres National Forest in Ventura County, Santa Barbara County, and San Luis Obispo County, California, or for the acquisition of land or interests in land in such counties.

(h) MANAGEMENT OF ACQUIRED LANDS.—The District lands acquired by the Secretary under this section shall be added to and administered as part of the Los Padres National Forest in accordance with the laws and regulations applicable to that national forest.

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

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

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 4917, which provides for an exchange of lands between the United States Water Conservation District of California and the U.S. Forest Service, was authored by the gentleman from California (Mr. GALLEGLY); and I yield such time as he may consume to him to explain this legislation.

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

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to again thank the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN), the full committee chairman, and the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. MCINNIS), the subcommittee chairman, for helping bring this bill to the floor today.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 4917, the Los Padres National Forest Land Exchange Act, will facilitate a land exchange between the U.S. Forest Service and the United Water Conservation District, a local public agency.

Under this legislation, the U.S. Forest Service will convey 420 acres to United Water. Of that total, 290 acres are mud-flats surrounded by Lake Piru, 80 acres are campground, and 50 acres are primarily two separate sections of Blue Point Road. United Water will convey to the Forest Service 340 acres. The land is open space within the Los Padres National Forest previously leased for grazing.

Both the Forest Service and United Water benefit from the exchange. The Blue Point Campground, which has been closed by the Forest Service since 1995, will be opened on a limited basis by United Water. This will provide additional recreational opportunities for families and outdoor enthusiasts for

frequent trips to the forest. In addition, United Water has pledged to increase patrols around the campground's arroyo toad habitat, which the Forest Service admits does not have the resources necessary to adequately patrol and maintain.

In addition, United Water will own all of the land surrounding Lake Piru. This will allow the United Water district to better manage its operations with less bureaucracy. The Forest Service will gain ownership over the entire western part of the Lisk Ranch, which is within the boundaries of the Los Padres and open space.

The cost of this exchange would be minimal. Both United Water and the Forest Service have agreed to share the cost of the appraisals and land surveys to be done after enactment. I believe this exchange is a win/win for the public, the Los Padres National Forest, and the United Water Conservation District; and I urge the House to adopt this measure.

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. We on the minority side have no problems with the legislation and we support it.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4917.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 1615

TONTO AND COCONINO NATIONAL FORESTS LAND EXCHANGE ACT

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4919) to provide for the exchange of certain lands in the Coconino and Tonto National Forests in Arizona, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4919

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Tonto and Coconino National Forests Land Exchange Act''.

TITLE I—TONTO AND COCONINO NATIONAL FORESTS LAND EXCHANGE

SEC. 101. FINDINGS; PURPOSE.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) Certain private lands adjacent to the Montezuma Castle National Monument in Yavapai County, Arizona, are desirable for Federal acquisition to protect important riparian values along Beaver Creek and the scenic backdrop for the National Monument.

(2) Certain other inholdings in the Coconino National Forest are desirable for Federal acquisition to protect important public values near Double Cabin Park.

(3) Approximately 108 acres of land within the Tonto National Forest, northeast of Payson, Arizona, are currently occupied by 45 residential cabins under special use permits from the Secretary of Agriculture, and have been so occupied since the mid-1950s, rendering such lands of limited use and enjoyment potential for the general public. Such lands are, therefore, appropriate for transfer to the cabin owners in exchange for lands that will have higher public use values.

(4) In return for the privatization of such encumbered lands the Secretary of Agriculture has been offered approximately 495 acres of non-Federal land (known as the Q Ranch) within the Tonto National Forest, east of Young, Arizona, in an area where the Secretary has completed previous land exchanges to consolidate public ownership of National Forest lands.

(5) The acquisition of the Q Ranch non-Federal lands by the Secretary will greatly increase National Forest management efficiency and promote public access, use, and enjoyment of the area and surrounding National Forest System lands.

(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this title is to authorize, direct, facilitate, and expedite the consummation of the land exchanges set forth herein in accordance with the terms and conditions of this title.

SEC. 102. DEFINITIONS.

As used in this title:

(1) DPSHA.—The term ''DPSHA'' means the Diamond Point Summer Homes Association, a nonprofit corporation in the State of Arizona.

(2) FEDERAL LAND.—The term ''Federal land'' means land to be conveyed into non-Federal ownership under this title.

(3) FLPMA.—The term ''FLPMA'' means the Federal Land Policy Management Act of 1976.

(4) MCJV.—The term ''MCJV'' means the Montezuma Castle Land Exchange Joint Venture Partnership, an Arizona Partnership.

(5) NON-FEDERAL LAND.—The term ''non-Federal land'' means land to be conveyed to the Secretary of Agriculture under this title.

(6) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of Agriculture, unless otherwise specified.

SEC. 103. MONTEZUMA CASTLE LAND EXCHANGE.

(a) LAND EXCHANGE.—Upon receipt of a binding offer from MCJV to convey title acceptable to the Secretary to the land described in subsection (b), the Secretary shall convey to MCJV all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the Federal land described in subsection (c).

(b) NON-FEDERAL.—The land described in this subsection is the following:

(1) The approximately 157 acres of land adjacent to the Montezuma Castle National Monument, as generally depicted on the map entitled ''Montezuma Castle Contiguous Lands'', dated May 2002.

(2) Certain private land within the Coconino National Forest, Arizona, comprising approximately 108 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled ''Double Cabin Park Lands'', dated September 2002.

(c) FEDERAL LAND.—The Federal land described in this subsection is the approximately 222 acres in the Tonto National Forest, Arizona, and surveyed as Lots 3, 4, 8, 9, 10, 11, 16, 17, and Tract 40 in section 32, Township 11 North, Range 10 East, Gila and Salt River Meridian, Arizona.

(d) EQUAL VALUE EXCHANGE.—The values of the non-Federal and Federal land directed to be exchanged under this section shall be equal or equalized as determined by the Secretary through an appraisal performed by a qualified appraiser mutually agreed to by the Secretary and MCJV and performed in conformance with the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions (U.S. Department of Justice, December 2000), and section 206(d) of the FLPMA (43 U.S.C. 1716(d)). If the values are not equal, the Secretary shall delete Federal lots from the conveyance to MCJV in the following order and priority, as necessary, until the values of Federal and non-Federal land are within the 25 percent cash equalization limit of 206(b) of FLPMA:

(1) Lot 3.

(2) Lot 4.

(3) Lot 9.

(4) Lot 10.

(5) Lot 11.

(6) Lot 8.

(e) CASH EQUALIZATION.—Any difference in value remaining after compliance with subsection (d) shall be equalized by the payment of cash to the Secretary or MCJV, as the circumstances dictate, in accordance with section 206(b) of FLPMA (43 U.S.C. 1716(b)). Public Law 90–171 (16 U.S.C. 484a; commonly known as the ''Sisk Act'') shall, without further appropriation, apply to any cash equalization payment received by the United States under this section.

SEC. 104. DIAMOND POINT—Q RANCH LAND EXCHANGE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Upon receipt of a binding offer from DPSHA to convey title acceptable to the Secretary to the land described in subsection (b), the Secretary shall convey to DPSHA all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the land described in subsection (c).

(b) NON-FEDERAL LAND.—The land described in this subsection is the approximately 495 acres of non-Federal land generally depicted on the map entitled ''Diamond Point Exchange—Q Ranch Non-Federal Lands'', dated May 2002.

(c) FEDERAL LAND.—The Federal land described in this subsection is the approximately 108 acres northeast of Payson, Arizona, as generally depicted on a map entitled ''Diamond Point Exchange—Federal Land'', dated May 2002.

(d) EQUAL VALUE EXCHANGE.—The values of the non-Federal and Federal land directed to be exchanged under this section shall be equal or equalized as determined by the Secretary through an appraisal performed by a qualified appraiser mutually agreed to by the Secretary and DPSHA and in conformance with the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions (U.S. Department of Justice, December 2000), and section 206(d) of FLPMA (43 U.S.C. 1716(d)). If the values are not equal, they shall be equalized by the payment of cash to the Secretary or DPSHA pursuant to section 206(b) of FLPMA (43 U.S.C. 1716(b)). Public Law 90–171 (16 U.S.C. 484a; commonly known as the ''Sisk Act'') shall, without further appropriation, apply to any cash equalization payment received by the United States under this section.

(e) SPECIAL USE PERMIT TERMINATION.—Upon execution of the land exchange authorized by this section, all special use cabin permits on the Federal land shall be terminated.

SEC. 105. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

(a) EXCHANGE TIMETABLE.—Not later than 6 months after the Secretary receives an offer under section 103 or 104, the Secretary shall execute the exchange under section 103 or 104, respectively, unless the Secretary and MCJV or DPSHA, respectively, mutually agree to extend such deadline.

(b) EXCHANGE PROCESSING.—Prior to executing the land exchanges authorized by this title, the Secretary shall perform any necessary land surveys and required

preexchange clearances, reviews, and approvals relating to threatened and endangered species, cultural and historic resources, wetlands and floodplains and hazardous materials. If 1 or more of the Federal land parcels or lots, or portions thereof, cannot be transferred to MCJV or DPSHA due to hazardous materials, threatened or endangered species, cultural or historic resources, or wetland and flood plain problems, the parcel or lot, or portion thereof, shall be deleted from the exchange, and the values of the lands to be exchanged adjusted in accordance with subsections (d) and (e) of section 103 or section 104(d), as appropriate. In order to save administrative costs to the United States, the costs of performing such work, including the appraisals required pursuant to this title, shall be paid by MCJV or DPSHA for the relevant property, except for the costs of any such work (including appraisal reviews and approvals) that the Secretary is required or elects to have performed by employees of the Department of Agriculture.

(c) FEDERAL LAND RESERVATIONS AND ENCUMBRANCES.—The Secretary shall convey the Federal land under this title subject to valid existing rights, including easements, rights-of-way, utility lines and any other valid encumbrances on the Federal land as of the date of the conveyance under this title. If applicable to the land conveyed, the Secretary shall also retain any right of access as may be required by section 120(h) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9620(h)) for remedial or corrective action relating to hazardous substances as may be necessary in the future.

(d) ADMINISTRATION OF ACQUIRED LAND.—The land acquired by the Secretary pursuant to this title shall become part of the Tonto or Coconino National Forest, as appropriate, and be administered as such in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations generally applicable to the National Forest System. Such land may be made available for domestic livestock grazing if determined appropriate by the Secretary in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations applicable thereto on National Forest System land.

(e) TRANSFER OF LAND TO PARK SERVICE.—Upon their acquisition by the United States, the ''Montezuma Castle Contiguous Lands'' identified in section 103(d)(1) shall be transferred to the administrative jurisdiction of the National Park Service, and shall thereafter be permanently incorporated in, and administered by the Secretary of the Interior as part of, the Montezuma Castle National Monument.

TITLE II—MENDOCINO NATIONAL FOREST LAND CONVEYANCE

SEC. 201. LAND CONVEYANCE, FARAWAY RANCH, MENDOCINO NATIONAL FOREST, CALIFORNIA.

(a) CONVEYANCE REQUIRED.—Subject to subsection (b), the Secretary of Agriculture shall convey to the owner of the property known as the Faraway Ranch in Lake County, California (in this section referred to as the ''recipient''), by quitclaim deed, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the following National Forest System lands in Mendocino National Forest in Lake County, California:

(1) ''Faraway Ranch, Tract 39'' (approximately 15.8 acres) consisting of a portion of lot 6 of section 4, township 18 north, range 10 west, Mount Diablo base and meridian, as generally depicted on the map entitled ''Faraway Ranch, Tracts 39 and 40'' and dated June 30, 2002.

(2) ''Faraway Ranch, Tract 40'' (approximately 105.1 acres) consisting of a portion of the N½SW¼ and lot 7 of section 4, and a portion of lots 15 and 16 of section 5, township 18 north, range 10 west, Mount Diablo base and meridian, as generally depicted on the map entitled ''Faraway Ranch, Tracts 39 and 40'' and dated June 30, 2002.

(b) TIME FOR CONVEYANCE.—The Secretary shall make the conveyance under subsection (a) not later than 120 days after the date on which the recipient deposits sufficient funds with the Bureau of Land Management, California State Office, Branch of Geographic Services, to cover survey work costs and with the Forest Service, Mendocino National Forest, to cover Forest Service direct transaction costs described in subsection (e).

(c) CORRECTIONS.—With the agreement of the recipient, the Secretary may make minor corrections to the legal descriptions and map of the lands to be conveyed pursuant to this section.

(d) CONSIDERATION.—As consideration for the conveyance under subsection (a), the recipient shall pay to the Secretary an amount equal to the fair market value of the National Forest System lands conveyed under such subsection. The fair market value of such lands shall be determined by an appraisal that is acceptable to the Secretary and conforms with the Federal appraisal standards, as defined in the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions developed by the Interagency Land Acquisition Conference.

(e) PAYMENT OF COSTS.—All direct transaction costs associated with the conveyance under section (a), including the costs of appraisal, title, and survey work, shall be paid by the recipient.

(f) USE OF PROCEEDS.—

(1) DEPOSIT.—The Secretary shall deposit the amounts received by the Secretary as consideration under subsection (d) in the fund established by Public Law 90–171 (commonly known as the Sisk Act; 16 U.S.C. 484a).

(2) USE.—Funds deposited under paragraph (1) shall be available to the Secretary until expended, without further appropriation—

(A) for the acquisition of land and interests in land for National Forest System purposes in the State of California; and

(B) for reimbursement of costs incurred by the Forest Service in making the conveyance under subsection (a).

(3) STATUS OF ACQUIRED LAND.—Notwithstanding Public Law 85–862 (16 U.S.C. 521a), any lands acquired under paragraph (2)(A) shall be managed as lands acquired under the March 1, 1911 (commonly known as the Weeks Act; 16 U.S.C. 480, 500, 515 et seq.), regardless of whether any of the lands conveyed under subsection (a) were reserved from the public domain.

(g) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, the lands to be conveyed under subsection (a) are hereby withdrawn from all forms of location, entry, and patent under the public land laws and the mining and mineral leasing laws of the United States.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BASS). Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) and the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. RAHALL) each will control 20 minutes.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, this bill directs the Secretary of Agriculture to conduct two land exchanges, the Montezuma Castle land exchange in the Coconino National Forest, and the Diamond Point land exchange in the Tonto National Forest.

In the Montezuma Castle land exchange, the National Park Service will acquire some riparian areas which are part of the viewshed for the Montezuma Castle National Monument, and the Forest Service will acquire Double Cabin Park. In exchange, 122 acres of National Forest System land adjacent to the town of Payson Municipal Airport will be transferred to private ownership.

In the Diamond Point land exchange, the Forest Service will receive a 495-acre parcel known as the Q Ranch in an area where they have completed previous acquisitions and consolidated Federal lands. In exchange, the Diamond Point Summer Homes Association will acquire 108 acres of Federal land which has been occupied by the association's 45 residential cabins since the 1950s. The Tonto National Forest plan specifically recommends conveyance of the Federal land to the cabin owners.

The second part of this bill authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain lands in the Mendocino National Forest in California to correct recently discovered errors in the original survey. In the last few years, we have discovered many problems with surveys conducted in the late 1800s. In this case, the faulty survey has allowed unintentional encroachment of ranch structures into nearby national forest lands. This bill remedies outstanding encroachment issues by authorizing the transfer of 120 acres of adjacent national forest land in exchange for payment of the fair market value of these lands.

The payments will be deposited into the Sisk Act and used to purchase non-Federal lands adjacent to national forest lands in California. This is the text of H.R. 5032, authored by the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMPSON), and ordered reported from the Committee on Resources on September 12.

Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of these measures, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, while I initially had some minor problems with H.R. 4919 when it was considered in committee, our colleague, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. PASTOR), came and spoke to me. In no uncertain terms he made it clear he would like to see this legislation passed. Therefore, I decided it would be a good idea to move it forward.

I would also note that the inclusion by our colleague, the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMPSON), of his legislation in this legislation is facilitating its consideration on the floor today. The gentleman from California is to be commended for his leadership, and is a very capable and effective representative of his constituents. I salute him for his work on this particular bill.

Mr. HAYWORTH. I am grateful for the opportunity to speak today about my bill, H.R. 4919, the Tonto and Coconino National Forests Land Exchange.

This legislation authorizes two commonsense land exchanges that will benefit not only

my constituents, but the U.S. Forest Service. Most importantly, this bill will authorize a land exchange that will allow the Town of Payson to purchase a portion of the conveyed property to create private sector business development and job opportunities. Payson is totally surrounded by national forest lands, virtually land-locking the community. Local officials feel that the lack of land for industry and affordable housing is the major obstacle to economic development in the region.

The legislation also authorizes the Forest Service to acquire a 495-acre parcel known as the Q Ranch, which is currently owned by The Conservation Fund. In exchange, the Diamond Point Summer Homes Association will acquire 108 acres of federal land that has been occupied by the group's 45 residential cabins since the 1950's.

The Tonto National Forest Plan has specifically recommended conveyance of the federal land. The exchange will transfer land of limited public use to the association in exchange for private lands that will increase management efficiency and enhance public access, use and enjoyment of the surrounding national forest lands.

In summary, the bill contains commonsense legislation that accomplishes goals that the Forest Service has stated are a priority. These land exchanges are endorsed by the Gila County Board of Supervisors, the Rim County Regional Chamber of Commerce, the Town of Payson, the Payson Regional Economic Development Corporation, and the National Park Service, among others.

I have been honored to serve the community of Payson in the House of Representatives for eight years. Due to redistricting, I will no longer have the opportunity to directly represent this beautiful part of Arizona. Nevertheless, even as congressional lines change, the issues remain the same, and I hope to convey to my friends in Payson that I will remain a strong advocate of their interests.

With that, I urge an ''aye'' vote on H.R. 4919.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4919, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MIAMI CIRCLE PARK FEASIBILITY STUDY

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 1894) to direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a special resource study to determine the national significance of the Miami Circle site in the State of Florida as well as the suitability and feasibility of its inclusion in the National Park System as part of the Biscayne National Park, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 1894

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

TITLE I—MIAMI CIRCLE SITE SPECIAL RESOURCE STUDY

SEC. 101. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—

(1) the Tequesta Indians were one of the earliest groups to establish permanent villages in southeast Florida;

(2) the Tequestas had one of only two North American civilizations that thrived and developed into a complex social chiefdom without an agricultural base;

(3) the Tequesta sites that remain preserved today are rare;

(4) the discovery of the Miami Circle, occupied by the Tequesta approximately 2,000 years ago, presents a valuable new opportunity to learn more about the Tequesta culture; and

(5) Biscayne National Park also contains and protects several prehistoric Tequesta sites.

(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this title is to direct the Secretary to conduct a special resource study to determine the national significance of the Miami Circle site as well as the suitability and feasibility of its inclusion in the National Park System as part of Biscayne National Park.

SEC. 102. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) MIAMI CIRCLE.—The term ''Miami Circle'' means the Miami Circle archaeological site in Miami-Dade County, Florida.

(2) PARK.—The term ''Park'' means Biscayne National Park in the State of Florida.

(3) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the National Park Service.

SEC. 103. SPECIAL RESOURCE STUDY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date funds are made available, the Secretary shall conduct a special resource study as described in subsection (b). In conducting the study, the Secretary shall consult with the appropriate American Indian tribes and other interested groups and organizations.

(b) COMPONENTS.—In addition to a determination of national significance, feasibility, and suitability, the special resource study shall include the analysis and recommendations of the Secretary with respect to—

(1) which, if any, particular areas of or surrounding the Miami Circle should be included in the Park;

(2) whether any additional staff, facilities, or other resources would be necessary to administer the Miami Circle as a unit of the Park; and

(3) any impact on the local area that would result from the inclusion of Miami Circle in the Park.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 30 days after completion of the study, the Secretary shall submit a report describing the findings and recommendations of the study to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Resources of the United States House of Representatives.

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

TITLE II—GATEWAY COMMUNITIES COOPERATION

SEC. 201. IMPROVED RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FEDERAL LAND MANAGERS AND GATEWAY COMMUNITIES TO SUPPORT COMPATIBLE LAND MANAGEMENT OF BOTH FEDERAL AND ADJACENT LANDS.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds the following:

(1) Communities that are adjacent to or near Federal lands, including units of the National Park System, units of the National Wildlife Refuge System, units of the National Forest System, and lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management, are vitally impacted by the management and public use of these Federal lands.

(2) These communities, commonly known as gateway communities, fulfill an integral part in the mission of the Federal lands by providing necessary services, such as schools, roads, search and rescue, emergency, medical, provisioning, logistical support, living quarters, and drinking water and sanitary systems, for both visitors to the Federal lands and employees of Federal land management agencies.

(3) Provision of these vital services by gateway communities is an essential ingredient for a meaningful and enjoyable experience by visitors to the Federal lands because Federal land management agencies are unable to provide, or are prevented from providing, these services.

(4) Gateway communities serve as an entry point for persons who visit the Federal lands and are ideal for establishment of visitor services, including lodging, food service, fuel and auto repairs, emergency services, and visitor information.

(5) Development in these gateway communities affect the management and protection of these Federal lands, depending on the extent to which advance planning for the local development is coordinated between the communities and Federal land managers.

(6) The planning and management decisions of Federal land managers can have unintended consequences for gateway communities and the Federal lands, when the decisions are not adequately communicated to, or coordinated with, the elected officials and residents of gateway communities.

(7) Experts in land management planning are available to Federal land managers, but persons with technical planning skills are often not readily available to gateway communities, particularly small gateway communities.

(8) Gateway communities are often affected by the policies and actions of several Federal land agencies and both the communities and the agencies would benefit from greater interagency coordination of those policies and actions.

(9) Persuading gateway communities to make decisions and undertake actions in their communities that would also be in the best interest of the Federal lands is most likely to occur when such decisionmaking and actions are built upon a foundation of cooperation and coordination.

(b) PURPOSE.—It is the purpose of this title to require Federal land managers to communicate, coordinate, and cooperate with gateway communities in order to—

(1) improve the relationships among Federal land managers, elected officials, and residents of gateway communities;

(2) enhance the facilities and services in gateway communities available to visitors to Federal lands, when compatible with the management of these lands; and

(3) result in better local land use planning and decisions by Federal land managers.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) GATEWAY COMMUNITY.—The term ''gateway community'' means a county, city,

town, village, or other subdivision of a State, or a federally recognized American Indian tribe or Alaska Native village, that—

(A) is incorporated or recognized in a county or regional land use plan; and

(B) a Federal land manager (or the head of the tourism office for the State) determines is significantly affected economically, socially, or environmentally by planning and management decisions regarding Federal lands administered by that Federal land manager.

(2) FEDERAL LAND AGENCIES.—The term ''Federal land agencies'' means the National Park Service, United States Forest Service, United States Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Bureau of Land Management.

(3) FEDERAL LAND MANAGER.—The term ''Federal land manager'' means—

(A) the superintendent of a unit of the National Park System;

(B) the manager of a national wildlife refuge;

(C) the field office manager of a Bureau of Land Management area; or

(D) the supervisor of a unit of the National Forest System.

(d) PARTICIPATION IN FEDERAL PLANNING AND LAND USE.—

(1) PARTICIPATION IN PLANNING.—The Federal land agencies shall provide for meaningful public involvement at the earliest possible time by elected and appointed officials of governments of local gateway communities in the development of land use plans, programs, land use regulations, land use decisions, transportation plans, general management plans, and any other plans, decisions, projects, or policies for Federal public lands under the jurisdiction of these agencies that will have a significant impact on these gateway communities. To facilitate such involvement, the Federal land agencies shall provide these officials, at the earliest possible time, with a summary in nontechnical language of the assumptions, purposes, goals, and objectives of such a plan, decision, project, or policy and a description of any anticipated significant impact of the plan, decision, or policy on gateway communities.

(2) EARLY NOTICE OF PROPOSED DECISIONS.—To the extent practicable, the Federal land agencies shall provide local gateway communities with early public notice of proposed decisions of these agencies that may have a significant impact on gateway communities.

(3) TRAINING SESSIONS.—The Federal land agencies shall offer training sessions for elected and appointed officials of gateway communities at which such officials can obtain a better understanding of—

(A) agency planning processes; and

(B) the methods by which they can participate most meaningfully in the development of the agency plans, decisions, and policies referred to in paragraph (1).

(4) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—At the request of the government of a gateway community, a Federal land agency shall assign, to the extent practicable, an agency employee or contractor to work with the community to develop data and analysis relevant to the preparation of agency plans, decisions, and policies referred to in paragraph (1).

(5) REVIEW OF FEDERAL LAND MANAGEMENT PLANNING.—At the request of a gateway community, and to the extent practicable, a Federal land manager shall assist the gateway community to conduct a review of land use, management, or transportation plans of the Federal land manager likely to affect the gateway community.

(6) COORDINATION OF LAND USE.—To the extent consistent with the laws governing the administration of the Federal public lands, a Federal land manager may enter into a cooperative agreement with a gateway community to provide for coordination between—

(A) the land use inventory, planning, and management activities for the Federal lands administered by the Federal land manager; and

(B) the land use planning and management activities of other Federal agencies, agencies of the State in which the Federal lands are located, and local and tribal governments in the vicinity of the Federal lands.

(7) INTERAGENCY COOPERATION AND COORDINATION.—To the extent practicable, when the plans and activities of two or more Federal land agencies are anticipated to have a significant impact on a gateway community, the Federal land agencies involved shall consolidate and coordinate their plans and planning processes to facilitate the participation of the gateway community in the planning processes.

(8) TREATMENT AS COOPERATING AGENCIES.—When a proposed action is determined to require the preparation of an environmental impact statement, the Federal land agencies shall, as soon as practicable, but not later than the scoping process, actively solicit the participation of gateway communities as cooperating agencies under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.).

(e) GRANTS TO ASSIST GATEWAY COMMUNITIES.—

(1) GRANTS AUTHORIZED; PURPOSES.—A Federal land manager may make grants to an eligible gateway community to enable the gateway community—

(A) to participate in Federal land planning or management processes;

(B) to obtain professional land use or transportation planning assistance necessary as a result of Federal action;

(C) to address and resolve public infrastructure impacts that are identified through these processes as a likely result of the Federal land management decisions and for which sufficient funds are not otherwise available; and

(D) to provide public information and interpretive services about the Federal lands administered by the Federal land manager and the gateway community.

(2) ELIGIBLE GATEWAY COMMUNITIES.—To be eligible for a grant under this subsection, a gateway community may not have a population in excess of 10,000 persons.

(f) FUNDING SOURCES.—

(1) GENERAL AGENCY FUNDS.—A Federal land agency may use amounts available for the general operation of the agency to provide funds to Federal land managers of that agency to make grants under subsection (e).

(2) OTHER PLANNING OR PROJECT DEVELOPMENT FUNDS.—Funds available to a Federal land manager for planning, construction, or project development may also be used to fund programs under subsection (d) and make grants under subsection (e).

(3) COMBINATION OF FUNDS.—Federal land managers from different Federal land agencies may combine financial resources to make grants under subsection (e).

TITLE III—MOUNT NEBO WILDERNESS BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENTS

SEC. 301. BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENTS, MOUNT NEBO WILDERNESS, UTAH.

(a) LANDS REMOVED.—The boundary of the Mount Nebo Wilderness is adjusted to exclude the following:

(1) MONUMENT SPRINGS.—The approximately 8.4 acres of land depicted on the Map as ''Monument Springs''.

(2) GARDNER CANYON.—The approximately 177.8 acres of land depicted on the Map as ''Gardner Canyon''.

(3) BIRCH CREEK.—The approximately 5.0 acres of land depicted on the Map as ''Birch Creek''.

(4) INGRAM CANYON.—The approximately 15.4 acres of land depicted on the Map as ''Ingram Canyon''.

(5) WILLOW NORTH A.—The approximately 3.4 acres of land depicted on the Map as ''Willow North A''.

(6) WILLOW NORTH B.—The approximately 6.6 acres of land depicted on the Map as ''Willow North B''.

(7) WILLOW SOUTH.—The approximately 21.5 acres of land depicted on the Map as ''Willow South''.

(8) MENDENHALL CANYON.—The approximately 9.8 acres of land depicted on the Map as ''Mendenhall Canyon''.

(9) WASH CANYON.—The approximately 31.4 acres of land depicted on the Map as ''Wash Canyon''.

(b) LANDS ADDED.—Subject to valid existing rights, the boundary of the Mount Nebo Wilderness is adjusted to include the approximately 293.2 acres of land depicted on the Map for addition to the Mount Nebo Wilderness. The Utah Wilderness Act of 1984 (Public Law 94–428) shall apply to the land added to the Mount Nebo Wilderness pursuant to this subsection.

SEC. 302. MAP.

(a) DEFINITION.—In this title, the term ''Map'' means the map entitled ''Mt. Nebo Wilderness Boundary Adjustment'', numbered 531, and dated May 29, 2001.

(b) MAP ON FILE.—The Map and the final document entitled ''Mount Nebo, Proposed Boundary Adjustments, Parcel Descriptions (See Map #531)'' and dated June 4, 2001, shall be on file and available for inspection in the office of the Chief of the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

(c) CORRECTIONS.—The Secretary of Agriculture may make technical corrections to the Map.

SEC. 303. TECHNICAL BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.

The boundary of the Mount Nebo Wilderness is adjusted to exclude the approximately 21.26 acres of private property located in Andrews Canyon, Utah, and depicted on the Map as ''Dale''.

TITLE IV—BAINBRIDGE ISLAND JAPANESE-AMERICAN MEMORIAL SPECIAL RESOURCE STUDY

SEC. 401. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds the following:

(1) During World War II on February 19, 1942, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066, setting in motion the forced exile of more than 110,000 Japanese Americans.

(2) In Washington State, 12,892 men, women and children of Japanese ancestry experienced three years of incarceration, an incarceration violating the most basic freedoms of American citizens.

(3) On March 30, 1942, 227 Bainbridge Island residents were the first Japanese Americans in United States history to be forcibly removed from their homes by the U.S. Army and sent to internment camps. They boarded the ferry Kehloken from the former Eagledale Ferry Dock, located at the end of Taylor Avenue, in the city of Bainbridge Island, Washington State.

(4) The city of Bainbridge Island has adopted a resolution stating that this site should be a National Memorial, and similar resolutions have been introduced in the Washington State Legislature.

(5) Both the Minidoka National Monument and Manzanar National Historic Site can clearly tell the story of a time in our Nation's history when constitutional rights were ignored. These camps by design were placed in very remote places and are not easily accessible. Bainbridge Island is a short ferry ride from Seattle and the site would be within easy reach of many more people.

(6) This is a unique opportunity to create a site that will honor those who suffered, cherish the friends and community who stood beside them and welcomed them home, and inspire all to stand firm in the event our Nation again succumbs to similar fears.

(7) The site should be recognized by the National Park Service based on its high degree of national significance, association with significant events, and integrity of its location and setting. This site is critical as an anchor for future efforts to identify, interpret, serve, and ultimately honor the Nikkeipersons of Japanese ancestry- influence on Bainbridge Island.

SEC. 402. EAGLEDALE FERRY DOCK LOCATION AT TAYLOR AVENUE STUDY AND REPORT.

(a) STUDY.—The Secretary of the Interior shall carry out a special resource study regarding the national significance, suitability, and feasibility of designating as a unit of the National Park System the property commonly known as the Eagledale Ferry Dock at Taylor Avenue and the historical events associated with it, located in the town of Bainbridge Island, Kitsap County, Washington.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after funds are first made available for the study under subsection (a), the Secretary of the Interior shall submit to the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report describing the findings, conclusions, and recommendations of the study.

(c) REQUIREMENTS FOR STUDY.—Except as otherwise provided in this section, the study under subsection (a) shall be conducted in accordance with section 8(c) of Public Law 91–383 (16 U.S.C. 1a–5(c)).

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

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

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

Mr. Speaker, S. 1894 went to the Subcommittee on National Parks, Recreation and Public Lands, chaired by the gentleman from California (Mr. RADANOVICH).

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California (Mr. RADANOVICH).

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Utah for yielding time to me, and I appreciate the opportunity to come to the floor and speak in favor of S. 1894, as amended.

Mr. Speaker, this bill would study the feasibility of including the Miami Circle archeological site within Biscayne National Park. This is a good bill, and deserves the support and endorsement of the House.

S. 1894 also contains a title that incorporates the text of H.R. 4622, which I introduced and which was passed in the Committee on Resources back in July. This title would help facilitate and improve the working relationship between gateway communities and Federal land management agencies.

Too often, Federal land management agencies take for granted local gateway communities in their planning and decision-making processes, and this bill would go a long way toward engaging gateway communities as meaningful partners in the planning process. The bill would also provide important assistance to these communities in order to allow them to be meaningful participants in the planning process.

Numerous examples have been provided throughout the country of how cooperative efforts have resulted in positive results, including valuable and important environmental benefits. These are real environmental benefits that would not have been realized if the Federal agencies had not consulted with the local gateway community. Some have made the inaccurate accusation that this bill would provide veto power to gateway communities to prevent Federal agencies from taking a particular action. This is simply not true. There is nothing in this bill that would do that.

However, the premise of the bill is that, just as Federal agencies formally consider impacts upon wildlife, issues of habitat, and natural resource and environmental issues before taking a proposed action, that they should also consider and include gateway communities in their decision-making process. Congress has repeatedly passed laws based upon the supposition that informed decision-making is good decision-making. This bill would simply ensure that that takes place. Cooperation and coordination ought to be the standard operating procedure, rather than simply anecdotal stories of where Federal agencies are doing what they ought to be doing anyway.

Ultimately, the Federal lands and their visitors will benefit from these requirements. For example, transportation plans for Federal lands will be vastly improved when Federal agencies understand, through coordination that has taken place from the earliest stages, where that community plans to direct its own resources and its own traffic outside the park.

It is also interesting to me that some have expressed concern that this bill is flawed because it does not impose new requirements upon a gateway community that would prevent them from going forward with an action unless they have certified that it would not impact a park unit. What this amounts to is that they would like to have veto authority over what takes place outside Federal lands if it is perceived to have an impact upon those lands, but at the same time refuse to allow that simple coordination that must take place with a community as part of the decision-making process.

I believe communities are most likely to take actions that are also in the best interests of the Federal lands when their decision-making rests upon a foundation of cooperation and coordination. Our public lands will be better served by a process that ensures that cooperation and coordination are a standard part of the process.

I am particularly pleased that the ranking Democrat member of the Subcommittee on National Parks, Recreation and Public Lands, the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Ms. CHRISTENSEN), has offered her strong support for this legislation. I appreciate the strong working relationship that we have had with the gentlewoman, and commend her for her efforts in fostering this working relationship. I also appreciate the strong support of the administration for this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support for this bill.

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

Mr. Speaker, as amended, S. 1894 is a package of four pieces of unrelated legislation. The underlying vehicle, S. 1894, authorizes a special resource study to determine the national significance of the Miami Circle, as well as the feasibility of including the site in Biscayne National Park.

In this body, the sponsor of this bill is our dear and departing colleague, the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. MEEK). She has worked tirelessly, and I mean tirelessly, on behalf of the House companion to this legislation, and we are eager to see this study move forward as a small part of the huge legacy that will remain once the gentlewoman from Florida retires after this Congress.

We shall miss the gentlewoman in this body, but we know we shall always have her friendship and wisdom as we continue to tackle the issues of this Nation.

Also included in H.R. 1894 is the text of H.R. 3747, introduced by our colleague on the Committee on Resources, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. INSLEE). This provision would provide for a special resource study of the Eagledale Ferry Dock located on Bainbridge Island in Washington State.

This package also includes the text of H.R. 4622, legislation sponsored by our colleague, the gentleman from California (Mr. RADANOVICH). I remain unconvinced that H.R. 4622 is ready to be enacted. However, we support passage of S. 1894, as amended.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. MEEK).

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my colleague, the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. RAHALL), and I want to thank the committee as well. I certainly want to thank him for the very kind remarks he made about me and about my tenure here in the Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the Senate bill, S. 1894, which directs the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a feasibility study on the inclusion in Biscayne National Park, Florida, of the archeological site known as the Miami Circle. I am pleased to be a sponsor of the companion bill, H.R. 3630.

I want to thank the gentleman from Utah (Chairman HANSEN) and the ranking member, the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. RAHALL), the gentleman

from California (Chairman RADANOVICH), and the ranking member, the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN), of the subcommittee, and their respective staffs, for the assistance and cooperation we received in getting this bill to the floor.

I also want to thank the south Florida delegation for their help toward this effort.

Mr. Speaker, to give just a little history on this particular site, in September of 1998, workers were preparing land for development at the mouth of the Miami River and they noticed this mysterious circular formation in the limestone bedrock that forms the foundation of the City of Miami.

Then the archeologists came and looked at this site, and they revealed that this particular site was utilized by the Tequesta civilization 2,000 years ago, perhaps serving as an astronomical tool or as a cultural center for their complex maritime society.

So we in Florida are very pleased to be a part of this archeological finding, bringing about the rediscovering of what happened with the ancient Tequesta Indians over 2000 years ago. I think we have a responsibility to preserve and study remains of our heritage, and S. 1894 would be an important step.

If the National Park Service will conduct a feasibility of this Miami Circle as part of the Biscayne National Park, it will be another fulfillment of what the Park Service should be doing to preserve this historically significant site.

Furthermore, the Miami Circle is not only a site of local and regional significance, but also of national significance. It is believed to be the only cut-in-rock prehistoric structural footprint ever found in North America. This archeological site, which potentially qualifies to be included in the National Register of Historic Places, connects all Americans in a special way to the first inhabitants of our continent. Thus, it is very appropriate, Mr. Speaker, that we study its inclusion to our National Park System. We must take seriously our responsibility as guardians of this cultural landmark.

Mr. Speaker, we need to get this important bill to the President's desk for signature before this Congress adjourns. After all, this is my last Congress, Mr. Speaker. I am disappointed that this amendment that is being placed on it is being proposed. All of these amendments are very good, of course. I would like to see this bill go forward as soon as possible. The inclusion of this other legislation I hope will add to it and not compromise the chances of getting this bill to the President.

I urge the chairman to find a way to get this noncontroversial Miami Circle bill to the President as soon as possible. I thank the chairman and the leadership for scheduling S. 1894.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 1894, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 1630

GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 941) to revise the boundaries of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area in the State of California, to extend the term of the advisory commission for the recreation area, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 941

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

TITLE I—GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

SEC. 101. BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.

Section 2(a) of Public Law 92–589 (16 U.S.C. 460bb–1(a)) is amended—

(1) by striking ''(a)'' and inserting ''(a) RECREATION AREA LANDS.—'';

(2) by striking ''The recreation area shall comprise'' and inserting the following:

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The recreation area shall comprise''; and

(3) by striking ''The following additional lands are also'' and all that follows through the period at the end of the paragraph and inserting the following:

''(2) ADDITIONAL LAND.—In addition to the land described in paragraph (1), the recreation area shall include—

''(A) the parcels numbered by the Assessor of Marin County, California, 119–040–04, 119–040–05, 119–040–18, 166–202–03, 166–010–06, 166–010–07, 166–010–24, 166–010–25, 119–240–19, 166–010–10, 166–010–22, 119–240–03, 119–240–51, 119–240–52, 119–240–54, 166–010–12, 166–010–13, and 119–235–10;

''(B) land and water in San Mateo County generally depicted on the map entitled 'Sweeney Ridge Addition, Golden Gate National Recreation Area', numbered NRA GG–80,000–A, and dated May 1980;

''(C) land acquired under the Golden Gate National Recreation Area Addition Act of 1992 (16 U.S.C. 460bb–1 note; Public Law 10–299);

''(D) land generally depicted on the map entitled 'Additions to Golden Gate National Recreation Area', numbered NPS–80–076, and dated July 2000/PWR–PLRPC; and

''(E) land generally depicted on the map entitled 'Rancho Corral de Tierra Additions to the Golden Gate National Recreation Area', numbered NPS–80,079A and dated July 2001.

''(3) ACQUISITION AUTHORITY.—The Secretary may acquire land described in paragraph (2)(E) only from a willing seller.''.

TITLE II—ADVISORY COMMISSIONS

SEC. 201. GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA ADVISORY COMMISSION.

Section 5 of Public Law 92–589 (16 U.S.C. 460bb–4) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) by striking ''(b) The Commission'' and inserting the following:

''(b) MEMBERSHIP.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Commission'';

(B) by striking ''Provided, That the'' and all that follows through the period; and

(C) by inserting after paragraph (1) (as designated by subparagraph (A)) the following:

''(2) CONSIDERATIONS.—In appointing members to the Commission, the Secretary shall ensure that the interests of local, historic recreational users of the recreation area shall be represented.''; and

(2) in subsection (g), by striking ''thirty years after the enactment of this Act'' and inserting ''on December 31, 2012''.

SEC. 202. MANZANAR NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE ADVISORY COMMISSION.

Section 105(h) of Public Law 102–248 (16 U.S.C. 461 note) is amended by striking ''10 years after the date of enactment of this title'' and inserting ''on December 31, 2012''.

TITLE III—YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK

SEC. 301. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) The three elementary schools serving the children of employees of Yosemite National Park are served by the Bass Lake Joint Union Elementary School District and the Mariposa Unified School District.

(2) The schools are in remote mountainous areas and long distances from other educational and administrative facilities of the two local educational agencies.

(3) Because of their remote locations and relatively small number of students, schools serving the children of employees of the Park provide fewer services in more basic facilities than the educational services and facilities provided to students that attend other schools served by the two local educational agencies.

(4) Because of the long distances involved and adverse weather and road conditions that occur during much of the school year, it is impractical for the children of employees of the Park who live within or near the Park to attend other schools served by the two local educational agencies.

(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this title is to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to provide supplemental funding and other services that are necessary to assist the State of California or local educational agencies in California in providing educational services for students attending schools located within the Park.

SEC. 302. PAYMENTS FOR EDUCATIONAL SERVICES.

(a) AUTHORITY TO PROVIDE FUNDS.—For fiscal years 2003 through 2007, the Secretary may provide funds to the Bass Lake Joint Union Elementary School District and the Mariposa Unified School District for educational services to students who are dependents of persons engaged in the administration, operation, and maintenance of the Park or students who live at or near the Park upon real property of the United States.

(b) LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS.—Payments made by the Secretary under this section may not be used for new construction, construction contracts, or major capital improvements, and may be used only to pay public employees for services otherwise authorized by this title.

(c) LIMITATION ON AMOUNT OF FUNDS.—Payments made under this section shall not exceed the lesser of $750,000 in any fiscal year or the amount necessary to provide students described in subsection (a) with educational services that are normally provided and generally available to students who attend public schools elsewhere in the State of California.

(d) ADJUSTMENT OF PAYMENTS.—Subject to subsection (c), the Secretary is authorized to adjust payments made under this section if the State of California or the appropriate local educational agencies do not continue to provide funding for educational services at Park schools

at per student levels that are equivalent to or greater than those provided in the fiscal year prior to the date of enactment of this title.

(e) SOURCE OF PAYMENTS.—

(1) AUTHORIZED SOURCES.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), in order to make payments under this section, the Secretary may use funds available to the National Park Service from appropriations, donations, or fees.

(2) EXCEPTIONS.—Funds from the following sources may not be used to make payments under this section:

(A) Fees authorized and collected under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (16 U.S.C. 460l–4 et seq,).

(B) The recreational fee demonstration program under section 315 of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1996 (as contained in section 101(c) of Public Law 104–134; 16 U.S.C. 460l–6a note).

(C) The national park passport program established under section 602 of the National Parks Omnibus Management Act of 1998 (16 U.S.C. 5992).

(D) Emergency appropriations for Yosemite flood recovery.

(f) DEFINITIONS.—For the purposes of this title, the following definitions apply:

(1) LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES.—The term ''local educational agencies'' has the meaning given that term in section 9101(26) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.

(2) EDUCATIONAL SERVICES.—The term ''educational services'' means services that may include maintenance and minor upgrades of facilities and transportation to and from school.

(3) PARK.—The term ''Park'' means Yosemite National Park.

(4) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 303. AUTHORIZATION FOR PARK FACILITIES TO BE LOCATED OUTSIDE THE BOUNDARIES OF YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK.

Section 814(c) of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (16 U.S.C. 346e) is amended—

(1) in the first sentence—

(A) by inserting ''and Yosemite National Park'' after ''Zion National Park''; and

(B) by inserting ''transportation systems and'' before ''the establishment of''; and

(2) by striking ''park'' each place it appears and inserting ''parks''.

TITLE IV—ESTABLISHMENT OF GOLDEN CHAIN HIGHWAY AS A NATIONAL HERITAGE CORRIDOR STUDY

SEC. 401. STUDY; REPORT.

(a) STUDY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date that funds are first made available for this section, the Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with the affected local governments, the State government, State and local historic preservation offices, community organizations, and the Golden Chain Council, shall complete a special resource study of the national significance, suitability, and feasibility of establishing Highway 49 in California, known as the ''Golden Chain Highway'', as a National Heritage Corridor.

(2) CONTENTS.—The study shall include an analysis of—

(A) the significance of Highway 49 in American history;

(B) options for preservation and use of the highway;

(C) options for interpretation of significant features associated with the highway; and

(D) private sector preservation alternatives.

(3) BOUNDARIES OF STUDY AREA.—The area studied under this section shall be comprised of Highway 49 in California extending from the city of Oakhurst in Madera County to the city of Tuttletown in Tuolumne County, and lands, structures, and cultural resources within the immediate vicinity of the highway.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 30 days after completion of the study required by subsection (a), the Secretary shall submit a report describing the results of the study to the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

TITLE V—JOHN MUIR NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT

SEC. 501. BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.

(a) BOUNDARY.—The boundary of the John Muir National Historic Site is adjusted to include the lands generally depicted on the map entitled ''Boundary Map, John Muir National Historic Site'' numbered PWR–OL 426–80,044a and dated August 2001.

(b) LAND ACQUISITION.—The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to acquire the lands and interests in lands identified as the ''Boundary Adjustment Area'' on the map referred to in subsection (a) by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, exchange, or otherwise.

(c) ADMINISTRATION.—The lands and interests in lands described in subsection (b) shall be administered as part of the John Muir National Historic Site established by the Act of August 31, 1964 (78 Stat. 753; 16 U.S.C. 461 note).

TITLE VI—SAN GABRIEL RIVER WATERSHEDS STUDY

SEC. 601. AUTHORIZATION OF STUDY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter in this title referred to as the ''Secretary'') shall conduct a special resource study of the following areas:

(1) The San Gabriel River and its tributaries north of and including the city of Santa Fe Springs.

(2) The San Gabriel Mountains within the territory of the San Gabriel and Lower Los Angeles Rivers and Mountains Conservancy (as defined in section 32603(c)(1)(C) of the State of California Public Resource Code).

(b) STUDY CONDUCT AND COMPLETION.—Section 8(c) of Public Law 91–383 (16 U.S.C. 1a–5(c)) shall apply to the conduct and completion of the study required by this section.

(c) CONSULTATION WITH FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.—In conducting the study authorized by this section, the Secretary shall consult with the San Gabriel and Lower Los Angeles Rivers and Mountains Conservancy and other appropriate Federal, State, and local governmental entities.

(d) CONSIDERATIONS.—In conducting the study authorized by this section, the Secretary shall consider regional flood control and drainage needs and publicly owned infrastructure, including, but not limited to, wastewater treatment facilities.

SEC. 602. REPORT.

Not later than 3 years after funds are made available for this title, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives a report on the findings, conclusions, and recommendations of the study.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BASS). Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) and the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. RAHALL) each will control 20 minutes.

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

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

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

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, S. 941, as ordered reported by the Committee on Resources, not only authorizes the expansion of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area and a 10-year extension of the Manzanar National Historic Site Commission, but it also incorporates the following four new titles:

title III is the text of H.R. 3421 as passed by the House of Representatives authorizing financial assistance for Yosemite National Park schools;

title IV is the amended text of H.R. 3425 as approved by the Committee on Resources authorizing a National Park Service suitability study on a portion of Highway 49 in California;

title V is the text of H.R. 3942 as adopted by the Committee on Resources authorizing a boundary adjustment for the John Muir National Historic Site; and

title VI is the text from H.R. 2534 as adopted by the Committee on Resources authorizing a National Park Service special resource study of the San Gabriel River Watershed in California.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is supported by the majority and minority of the committee as well as the administration. I urge my colleagues to support S. 941 as reported.

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, September 23, 2002.

Hon. JAMES V. HANSEN,
Chairman, Committee on Resources,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Congressional Budget Office has prepared the enclosed cost estimate for S. 941, an act to revise the boundaries of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area in the state of California, to extend the term of the advisory commission for the recreation area, and for other purposes.

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them. The CBO staff contacts are Deborah Reis and Megan Carroll, who can be reached at 226–2860.

Sincerely,

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

Enclosure.

S. 941—An act to revise the boundaries of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area in the state of California, to extend the term of the advisory commission for the recreation area, and for other purposes

Summary: S. 941 would adjust the boundaries of two units of the National Park System, require the National Park Service (NPS) to conduct two studies of potential additions to the park system or its affiliated areas, and authorize the NPS to make payments to certain school districts in California. Assuming appropriation of the necessary or authorized amounts, CBO estimates that implementing the legislation would cost about $21 million over the next five years. Because enactment of title III could increase direct spending, pay-as-you-go procedures would apply, but we estimate that any such increase would be less than $500,000 a year.

Title V of the legislation may contain an intergovernmental or private-sector mandate as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA), but CBO estimates that the costs of any such mandate would not be significant and would fall well below the thresholds established in UMRA. The thresholds in 2002 are $58 million and $115 million per year, respectively, for intergovernmental

and private-sector mandates, adjusted annually for inflation.

Estimated Cost to the Federal Government: The estimated budgetary impact of S. 941 is summarized in the following table. The costs of this legislation fall within budget function 300 (natural resources and environment).

	By fiscal yesr, in millions of dollars—				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
CHANGES IN SPENDING SUBJECT TO APPROPRIATION [1]					
Estimated authorization level	17	1	1	1	1
Estimated outlays	9	9	1	1	1

[1] Enacting S. 941 could also affect direct spending, but CBO estimates that such effects would be less than $500,000 a year.

Basis of estimate

Most of the legislation's budgetary effects would stem from changes in discretionary spending. In total, we estimate that implementing those changes would cost about $21 million over the 2003–2007 period.

Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA) Boundary Adjustment

Title I would expand the boundary of the GGNRA in California to include the 4,262-acre Rancho Corral de Tierra and the 500-acre Devil's Slide area.

Based on information provided by the NPS and assuming appropriation of the necessary amounts. CBO estimates that one-time costs to implement this title would be $15.5 million over the next few years. Of this amount, we estimate that the federal government would spend $15 million to purchase the Rancho Corral de Tierra from a local nonprofit organization. CBO estimates that acquisition of the Devil's Slide area would not have any impact on federal spending because we expect that this acreage would be donated to the NPS by California. The balance of one-time costs—about $0.5 million—would be incurred to develop the property acquired. Finally, we estimate that annual costs to administer the new lands would be between $0.1 million and $0.2 million (or about $1 million in total over the next five years), also assuming appropriation of the necessary amounts.

Yosemite National Park Education Improvement

For each of fiscal years 2003 through 2007, title III would authorize the NPS to pay a total of up of $750,000 to two California school districts that serve the families of Yosemite National Park employees. To make those payments, the title would authorize the agency to use appropriated funds, donations, or offsetting receipts from certain fees that it collects.

Assuming that the NPS would principally rely on appropriated funds to make the authorized payments (because very few collections and donations are available to spend on new activities), CBO estimates that implementing title III would cost $750,000 a year over the next five years, assuming the availability of appropriated funds. That annual discretionary amount could be lower if the NPS would choose to use funds from other authorized sources (such as fees and donations) to make the payments; if so, direct spending could increase. According to the NPS, the agency already has authority to spend nearly all such collections; hence, we estimate that any increase in direct spending of such fees under the legislation would be less than $500,000 a year.

Highway 49 Study

Title IV would require the NPS to prepare a special resource study of Highway 49, in California, to determine the suitability and feasibility of establishing it as a national heritage corridor. The legislation would require the agency to complete the study within one year of receiving funding and to report to the Congress on its findings 30 days later. Based on information provided by the NPS and assuming the availability of appropriated funds, CBO estimates that completing the required study and report would cost the federal government $200,000, mostly in 2003.

John Muir National Historic Site Boundary Adjustment

Title V would adjust the boundary of the John Muir National Historic Site and authorize the NPS to acquire the added 0.2-acre parcel of land by purchase, donation, or exchange. Based on information provided by the NPS, we expect the agency to condemn the small tract to establish its current ownership, which is unknown. Depending on the outcome of the condemnation proceeding, CBO expects that the NPS would then: (1) annex the property without further cost to the government (if no owner is located), (2) accept donation of the tract (if the owner is another government agency), or (3) purchase the property (if a private owner is located). In any event, CBO estimates that the cost of acquiring the property (including legal expenses) would be less than $50,000, assuming the availability of appropriated funds.

San Gabriel River Watersheds Study

Title VI would direct the NPS to conduct a study of two areas to determine the suitability and feasibility of establishing them collectively as a unit of the National Park System. The study areas are composed of certain segments of the San Gabriel Mountains and the San Gabriel River and tributaries in California. The bill would require the department to report findings and recommendations within three years of receiving funding for the study.

Assuming the availability of appropriated funds, CBO estimates that implementing title VI would cost the federal government less than $500,000 over the next three years to complete the required study and report.

Pay-as-you-go considerations: The Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act sets up pay-as-you-go procedures for legislation affecting direct spending or receipts. Title III of this legislation, which would authorize the NPS to make payments to certain school districts from available donations or fees, could result in additional direct spending. CBO expects, however, that most of the funding would come from appropriations because very few receipts would be available for this purpose. In any case, we estimate that any increase in direct spending would be less than $500,000 a year.

Intergovernmental and private-sector impact: Title IV of S. 941 may contain an intergovernmental or private-sector impact as defined in UMRA, but CBO estimates that the costs of any such mandate would not be significant and would fall well below the thresholds established in that act. The annual thresholds in 2002 are $58 million and $115 million, respectively, for intergovernmental and private-sector mandates, adjusted annually for inflation.

Title IV would authorize the NPS to acquire a 0.2-acre parcel of land. Because the owner of this parcel cannot be found, condemnation may be the only course of action for the NPS to gain title. CBO has generally found that when legislation is expected to result in condemnation of property, it contains a mandate. The cost of such a mandate generally is equal to the value of the property. However, because in this case the NPS cannot identify the current owner of the parcel, CBO cannot determine whether this mandate would fall on a government, on the private sector, or on both. In any event, based on information provided by the NPS, CBO estimates that the value of the property is less than $50,000.

The other titles of this act contain no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in UMRA and would impose no costs on state, local, or tribal governments.

Previous CBO estimate: CBO has prepared cost estimates for legislation nearly identical to all six titles of S. 941. On August 21, 2001, we submitted an estimate for S. 941 as ordered reported by the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources on August 2, 2001. The Senate version of S. 941 contained language very similar to titles I and II of the House version, and the estimated costs for the two versions are identical. We have also prepared cost estimates for four bills as ordered reported by the House Committee on Resources: H.R. 3421, the Yosemite National Park Education Improvement Act, as ordered reported on March 20, 2002 (cost estimated transmitted on April 8, 2002); H.R. 3425, a bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to study the suitability and feasibility of establishing Highway 49 in California, known as the ''Golden Chain Highway,'' as a National Heritage Corridor, as ordered reported on March 20, 2002 (transmitted on March 28, 2002); H.R. 3942, the John Muir National Historic Site Boundary Adjustment Act, as ordered reported on May 22, 2002 (transmitted on June 14, 2002), and the San Gabriel River Watersheds Study Act of 2002, as ordered reported on July 24, 2002 (transmitted on July 31, 2002). The estimated costs of these earlier versions of legislation are the same as the provisions included in S. 941.

Estimate prepared by: Federal costs: Deborah Reis and Megan Carroll (226–2860); impact on state, local, and tribal governments: Marjorie Miller (225–3220); impact on the private sector: Lauren Marks (226–2940).

Estimate approved by: Peter H. Fontaine, Deputy Assistant Director for Budget Analysis.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California (Mr. RADANOVICH), the chairman of the Subcommittee on National Parks, Recreation and Public Lands to explain the bill further.

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

Mr. Speaker, S. 941, as reported by the Committee on Resources, incorporates a number of legislative initiatives affecting California, as just described by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN). For me and my constituents, however, S. 941 is very important for it includes language authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to provide supplemental funding and other educational services for Yosemite Valley, El Portal Elementary, and Wawona Elementary Schools located in or within Yosemite National Park.

Since the devastating 1997 Merced River flood, there has been a dramatic reduction in park employees, and thus, fewer school children attending these schools, and fewer State dollars are committed. The result is that the superintendent for Yosemite National Park and the concessionaire serving park visitors cannot attract first-class candidates to work in the parks because families are not provided adequate schools.

Also included in S. 941 is language authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to locate facilities, including

transportation systems, outside the boundaries of Yosemite National Park. This important provision will help continue the successful operations of the Yosemite Area Rapid Transit System, otherwise known as YARTS, which operates in three counties surrounding Yosemite National Park and provides visitors with a convenient alternative transportation system to and from Yosemite National Park.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, the other important part of S. 941 is language authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a feasibility and suitability study of a portion of State Highway 49 in Madera, Mariposa, and Tuolumne Counties, also known as the Golden Chain Highway, as a national heritage corridor.

I urge my colleagues to support S. 941, as amended. I also want to thank Senator FEINSTEIN for her work on this bill in the other body, and again I thank the chairman for yielding me the time.

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

The measure has already been explained by the majority, but I simply want to note that this important legislation is sponsored by our colleagues, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. SOLIS) and the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER).

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. SOLIS) for her comments and commend her for her excellent leadership on this legislation.

(Ms. SOLIS asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. SOLIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of Senate bill 491, the Rancho Corral De Tierra Golden Gate National Recreation Area Boundary Adjustment Act; and in particular, I am very pleased at the efforts made to include my bill, H.R. 2534, the San Gabriel River Watersheds Study Act, to be included in this package.

If passed, the bill directs the Department of Interior to study ways for the more than 2 million people to benefit from a potential recreational and rehabilitated area in the San Gabriel Valley along the San Gabriel River.

I want to personally thank the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN), the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. RAHALL), the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER), and the gentleman from California (Mr. RADANOVICH) and also the committee staff and in particular my staff person, Heather Taylor, for working tirelessly on this issue. I know that this took a lot of discussion and time, working with the ranking member and the different members of the committee, but it is something that I truly believe will help provide environmental justice to those communities that are currently underserved and would like to see a bit more of open space made available to those communities that are currently underserved.

I encourage Members to support Senate bill 941.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of Senate bill 941, the Rancho Corral De Tierra Golden Gate National Recreation Area Boundary Adjustment Act.

In particular, I am very pleased of the efforts to include my bill, H.R. 2534, the San Gabriel River Watersheds Study Act to this important legislation.

If passed, this bill directs the Department of Interior to study ways for the more than 2 million people that reside in the San Gabriel Valley to preserve, restore and create recreational space along the San Gabriel River.

With more people and less space, we have to start planning so that we don't look around one day and realize that all we see are concrete buildings and unwanted development encroaching upon our open space.

This would not only be detrimental to the environmental landscape, it would also hurt the health of the surrounding communities and future generations.

It is time for us to look at ways to make sure that everyone has access to open and recreational space regardless of their socioeconomic background and ethnicity.

This bill is a community effort and benefits an area that is desperately in need of a restored and healthy environmental landscape.

As we move forward with this study, we realize that the road to restore our environment in the San Gabriel Valley will be a long one.

But the destination will be well worth the trip.

I'd like to thank Chairman HANSEN, Ranking Member RAHALL, Congressmen MILLER and RADANOVICH for helping me advance this bill in the interest of my community.

I also thank Senators BOXER and FEINSTEIN for their support of this measure and the people of San Gabriel Valley.

In addition, I'd like to thank my personal staff, Heather Taylor and Yvette Martinez and the Committee Staff—particularly Jim Zoia, Rick Healy, and David Watkins.

And community members like Lara Blakely of the San Gabriel Rivers and Mountains Conservancy and many other leaders that have stepped forward in support of this bill.

I encourage members to support S. 941 and reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS).

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

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my friend for yielding me the time.

Mr. Speaker, I would just like to make a few comments about this legislation.

My legislation adds about 5,000 acres to the Golden Gate National Recreation Area. The beauty of this region is beyond description. A person's soul will sore when they see it. It is stunning panoramic scenery containing flora and ecosystems found nowhere else on the face of this planet.

The legislation will provide recreational opportunities for millions of our Bay Area citizens and visitors. It will link existing county, State, and Federal parklands into a 6,700 acre contiguous, publicly-accessible land. It will link miles of public hiking trails. It will protect four sensitive watersheds containing steelhead trout and coho salmon. It will protect rare and endangered plant and animal species. It will prevent development along our uniquely scenic California coastline, and it will protect sweeping panoramic coastal views and stunning headland scenery.

The legislation will be financed through a public-private partnership: 50 percent Federal funding, 50 percent private and State funding.

It is widely supported throughout our region. Our entire Bay Area congressional delegation are cosponsors of my legislation, as are both California United States Senators.

The legislation is endorsed by the National Park Service, the San Mateo County Board of Supervisors, the Golden Gate National Recreation Area, and Point Reyes National Seashore Advisory Commission and national and local environmental, conservation and civic groups.

I want to express my deep appreciation to my good friend from Utah, the chairman, and to my good friend who is the ranking member; and they have been so helpful in bringing this legislation forward. I want to thank all of my colleagues who have played a role in making this a reality.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of S. 941, the Rancho Corral de Tierra Golden Gate National Recreation Area Boundary Adjustment Act. I am the principal sponsor of companion legislation introduced in the U.S. House of Representatives (H.R. 1953) which adds approximately 5,000 acres of pristine natural lands to one of our nation's most visited national parks, the Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA). The legislation is sponsored in the U.S. Senate by both California Senators DIANNE FEINSTEIN and BARBARA BOXER and has the strong and enthusiastic cosponsorship of the entire Bay Area Congressional Delegation.

Mr. Speaker, the GGNRA is a true national treasure. It provides open space and recreation in the midst of a densely populated urban area. The new addition to the GGNRA covered by this legislation will be accessible to more than 6 million people who live within a one hour's drive of the park and will provide national park programs and experiences to millions of national and international visitors.

The Rancho Corral de Tierra Golden Gate National Recreation Area Boundary Adjustment Act will adjust the boundary of the GGNRA to permit the inclusion of breathtakingly beautiful lands along the Pacific Ocean. When combined with already existing state and county parkland it will create 6,700 contiguous acres of publicly accessible land for recreational use. These lands are marked by topographical extremes. They include a dramatic ascent from the Pacific Ocean, 2000 feet high in just over 1 mile—a spectacular sight not duplicated anywhere else in the Park and in few other places on the California coast. The upper parcels of land offer spectacular vistas, sweeping coastal and bay views and stunning headland scenery. On a clear

day you can see the San Francisco Bay, the Marin headlands, Mt. Tamalpais, Mt. Diablo, Mt. Hamilton, the Farrallon Islands, Pillar Point and Pigeon Point. Inclusion of these lands would also protect the important habitats of several species of rare, threatened or endangered plants and animals.

This legislation contains three important additions to the GGNRA. The largest parcel, the Rancho Corral de Tierra addition, is one of the largest undeveloped parcels on the San Mateo coast. It is comprised of the four main peaks of Montara Mountain and rises 2,000 feet from sea level. This 4,262-acre property includes a panorama of amazing views, important watersheds, miles of public trails, and an incredible array of wildlife and plantlife. The Rancho Corral de Tierra shares three miles of boundary with the GGNRA. Its relatively untouched upper elevations preserve rare habitat for several threatened and endangered plant and animal species. The property also contains four important coastal watersheds, which proved riparian corridors for steel head trout, coho salmon and other aquatic species.

This legislation also authorizes the National Park Service to include within the GGNRA the Martini Creek-Devil's Slide Bypass right-of-way, which was purchased by the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) to build a highway across Montara Mountain. When San Mateo voters overwhelmingly decided in a local referendum in favor of building the Devil's Slide tunnel rather than the Martini Creek Bypass, this right-of-way became obsolete. This property covers approximately 300 acres and divides the Rancho Corral de Tierra property and connects the proposed additions to the GGNRA to existing State parkland, creating a seamless belt of parkland. Once the GGNRA boundary is adjusted through this legislation to include this right-of-way, Caltrans will be able to donate the property to the National Park Service.

The legislation authorizes the National Park Service to include within the GGNRA boundaries approximately 500 acres of land along the Devil's Slide section of Coastal Highway 1, the scenic highway that winds its way along the entire California coast. These properties will make a logical addition to the park by filling in gaps to adjacent and existing State and Federal parkland. Caltrans either already owns or will acquire these lands when it builds the Devil's Slide tunnel and will then donate these properties for open space use after the tunnel is built. It is not the intention of this legislation, Mr. Speaker, to interfere with Caltran's responsibility for building the tunnel at Devil's Slide. This legislation will simply make it possible for Caltrans or any other state or local agency to donate these properties to the National Park Service when the Devil's Slide tunnel is completed and when the National Park Service has determined that the acquisition of these lands is appropriate.

Mr. Speaker, the Rancho Corral de Tierra Golden Gate National Recreation Area Boundary Adjustment Act provides the federal government a unique opportunity to place approximately 5,000 acres of pristine land under permanent protection for the enjoyment of Bay Area residents and visitors. The Peninsula Open Space Trust (POST) acquired the 4,262 acre Rancho Corral de Tierra site for $29.75 million to save the site from development and to preserve it as a natural area. POST is a local land conservancy trust in the San Francisco Bay Area and has a remarkable track record in working with and assisting the federal government with the protection of other important open space in the Bay Area. In 1994, POST negotiated the acquisition and inclusion of the 1,300 acre second-growth redwood-forest Phleger Estate within the GGRNA. POST provided one-half the purchase price of the Phleger Estate through private donations. POST also assisted the federal government with the protection and acquisition of Bair Island, an important wildlife refuge in San Francisco Bay that is now managed by the US Fish and Wildlife Service.

Mr. Speaker, we can accomplish permanent protection of these lands through a unique public-private partnership. Under this legislation, Rancho Corral de Tierra will be preserved through a tripartite partnership between the National Park Service, California State Parks and the Peninsula Open Space Trust. For the Rancho Corral de Tierra property, we will seek 50% of the acquisition from the federal government and 50% through state and private contributions. POST has offered to donate a significant amount towards the federal acquisition of the Rancho Corral de Tierra property through private donations.

Mr. Speaker, the inclusion of these lands on the San Mateo Coastside enjoys strong local support. The Golden Gate National Recreation Area and Point Reyes National Seashore Citizens Advisory Commission adopted a resolution endorsing this legislation after holding a public hearing and receiving public comment from local residents. The San Mateo County Board of Supervisors also passed a resolution supporting enactment of this legislation. The legislation also has the strong support of local environmental advocacy and preservation groups. The proposed additions were studied by POST in accordance with National Park Service criteria and in consultation with National Park Service staff. The study found that the three tracts of land meet the criteria for additions to units of the National Park Service. The study found that the properties will preserve significant natural, scenic and recreational resources that are equal to or unparalleled in the Golden Gate National Recreation Area. The National Park Service testified before Congress that it supports adjusting the boundary of the GGRNA to include these lands.

This legislation will also reauthorize the Golden Gate National Recreation Area and Point Reyes National Seashore Citizens Advisory Commission for an additional 10 years. The Advisory Commission has been an invaluable resource for park management since its inception in 1972. It provides an important forum for the gathering and receipt of public input, public opinion and public comment and allows the park to maintain constructive and informal contacts with both the private sector and other federal, state and local public agencies. The Advisory Commission aids in strengthening the spirit of cooperation between the National Park Service and the public, encourages private cooperation with other public agencies, and assists in developing and ensuring that the park's general management plan is implemented.

Mr. Speaker, preserving our country's unique natural areas must be one of our highest national priorities, and it is one of my highest priorities as a Member of Congress. We must preserve and protect these unique and rare areas for our children and grandchildren today or they will be lost forever. Adding these news lands to the GGNRA will provide greater recreational opportunities for the public to enjoy and will allow us to protect these fragile natural areas from encroaching development or other inappropriate uses which would destroy the scenic beauty and natural character of this key part of the California coast. The California coast is a true national treasure and passage of this important legislation will preserve it for the generations that follow us. I urge my colleague's support of S. 941, the Rancho Corral de Tierra Golden Gate National Recreation Area Boundary Adjustment Act of 2001.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of S. 941, the Rancho Corral de Tierra Golden Gate National Recreation Area Boundary Adjustment Act. I am the principal sponsor of companion legislation introduced in the U.S. House of Representatives (H.R. 1953) which adds approximately 5,000 acres of pristine natural lands to one of our nation's most visited national parks, the Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA). The legislation is sponsored in the U.S. Senate by both California Senators DIANNE FEINSTEIN and BARBARA BOXER and has the strong and enthusiastic cosponsorship of the entire Bay Area Congressional Delegation.

Mr. Speaker, the GGNRA is a true national treasure. It provides open space and recreation in the midst of a densely populated urban area. The new additions to the GGNRA covered by this legislation will be accessible to more than 6 million people who live within a one hour's drive of the park and will provide national park programs and experiences to millions of national and international visitors.

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species. The property also contains four important coastal watersheds, which proved riparian corridors for steelhead trout, coho salmon and other aquatic species.

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Mr. Speaker, the Rancho Corral de Tierra Golden Gate National Recreational Area Boundary Adjustment Act provides the federal government a unique opportunity to place approximately 5,000 acres of pristine land under permanent protection for the enjoyment of Bay Area residents and visitors. The Peninsula Open Space Trust (POST) acquired the 4,252 acre Rancho Corral de Tierra site for $29.75 million to save the site from development and to preserve it as a natural area. POST is a local land conservancy trust in the San Francisco Bay Area and has a remarkable track record in working with and assisting the federal government with the protection of other important open space in the Bay Area. In 1994, POST negotiated the acquisition and inclusion of the 1,300 acre second-growth redwood-forest Phleger Estate within the GGNRA. POST provided one-half the purchase price of the Phleger Estate through private donations. POST also assisted the federal government with the protection and acquisition of Bair Island, an important wildlife refuge in San Francisco Bay that is now managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

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This legislation will also reauthorize the Golden Gate National Recreation Area and Point Reyes National Seashore Citizens Advisory Commission for an additional 10 years. The Advisory Commission has been an invaluable resource for park management since its inception in 1972. It provides an important forum for the gathering and receipt of public input, public opinion and public comments and allows the park to maintain constructive and informal contracts with both the private sector and other federal, state and local public agencies. The Advisory Commission aids in strengthening the spirit of cooperation between the National Park Service and the public, encourages private cooperation with other public agencies, and assists in developing and ensuring that the park's general management plan is implemented.

Mr. Speaker, preserving our country's unique natural areas must be one of our highest national priorities, and it is one of my highest priorities as a Member of Congress. We must preserve and protect these unique and rare areas for our children and grandchildren today or they will be lost forever. Adding these news lands to the GGNRA will provide greater recreational opportunities for the public to enjoy and will allow us to protect these fragile natural areas from encroaching development or other inappropriate uses which would destroy the scenic beauty and natural character of this key part of the California coast. The California coast is a true national treasure and passage of this important legislation will preserve it for the generations that follow us. I urge my colleague's support of S. 941, the Rancho Corral de Tierra Golden Gate National Recreation Area Boundary Adjustment Act of 2001.

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 941, the Rancho Corral de Tierra Golden Gate National Recreation Area Boundary Adjustment Act, which will add approximately 5,000 acres to the Golden Gate National Recreation Area, also known as the GGNRA.

First, I thank Chairman RADANOVICH for his work in moving this bill along.

As I've told him any times, this bill is very important to my constituents and all residents of the San Francisco Bay Area.

The strong local support is reflected by the fact that every member of the Bay Area delegation has cosponsored the House companion measure, H.R. 1953, introduced by Representative LANTOS whom I thank for bringing this bill to the floor.

As the Bay Area has grown, our constituents have recognized how precious open, recreational spaces are to the community. Our past leaders had the foresight to create the GGNRA for this purpose.

These ventures don't just happen. It takes people of vision at the local level to recognize the need, to develop a response, and rally support. I'm proud that we have the best . . . Audrey Rust, the President of the Peninsula Open Space Trust (POST). I've had the privilege of working with Ms. Rust on two other major land acquisitions in the Bay Area—the Phleger Estate and Bair Island.

This bill, like the other efforts, is the result of Audrey's leadership and initiative. She spurred the effort to negotiate a deal to purchase land from willing sellers and she gathered community support. She deserves our commendation and our lasting gratitude.

Today, we have the relatively simple task of approving a boundary extension for the Golden Gate recreation area because the hard work was done at the local level.

It's critical that we do so. When we do, we will ensure that adequate recreational space is provided for the public because more than 6 million Bay Area residents live within an hour of the GGNRA.

It's also important to the local environment to acquire this land which is a habitat for ten threatened, endangered, and rare species. With this bill, we can do that. We need to seize this chance or risk losing it, perhaps forever.

Lastly, I note that a number of extraneous provisions, including one regarding Yosemite National Park, have been added to this bill. This means that the bill must go back to the Senate once more. I hope that these new provisions will not mar the laudable Golden Gate provisions.

I'm very pleased, Mr. Speaker, that this bill has been brought to the floor today and I urge all my colleagues to join me in voting for it.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 941, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

VICTIMS OF TERRORIST ATTACKS MEMORIAL ACT

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill

(H.R. 2982) to authorize the establishment of a memorial within the area in the District of Columbia referred to in the Commemorative Works Act as ''Area I'' or ''Area II'' to the victims of terrorist attacks on the United States, to provide for the design and construction of such a memorial, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 2982

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

SECTION 1. AUTHORIZATION OF MEMORIAL.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Advisory Board established in section 2(a) is authorized to establish a memorial (referred to hereafter in this Act as the ''Memorial'') in accordance with this Act on Federal lands administered by the National Park Service in the District of Columbia and its environs (as defined in section 2(e) of the Commemorative Works Act (40 U.S.C. 1002(e)) to victims who died as a result of terrorist acts against the United States or its people, at home or abroad, except those individuals identified by the Attorney General of the United States as participating or conspiring in terrorist-related activities.

(b) DETAIL OF EMPLOYEES.—The Secretary of the Interior (referred to hereafter in this Act as the ''Secretary'') shall detail to the Advisory Board such support staff as are necessary to assist the members of the Advisory Board in carrying out its responsibilities.

(c) RELATIONSHIP TO THE COMMEMORATIVE WORKS ACT.—The Commemorative Works Act (40 U.S.C. 1001 et seq.) shall apply to the Memorial, with the exception of section 3(c) of that Act which shall not apply to the Memorial.

SEC. 2. ADVISORY BOARD.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established an advisory board to be known as the ''Victims of Terrorism Memorial Advisory Board'' (referred to hereafter in this Act as the ''Advisory Board'').

(b) MEMBERS.—The Advisory Board shall consist of 13 members who shall be appointed, not later than 3 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, by the President (in consultation with the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Defense) from interested persons, including representatives of organizations dedicated to assisting victims of terrorism and their families.

(c) CHAIRPERSON.—The Chairperson of the Advisory Board shall be one of its Members elected by a majority of the Members at the first meeting of the Advisory Board.

(d) TERMS; VACANCIES.—Members of the Advisory Board shall serve for the life of the Advisory Board. The President shall make appointments to fill any vacancies that occur.

(e) DUTIES.—The Advisory Board shall—

(1) raise necessary funds to establish, design, construct, and maintain the Memorial; and

(2) begin consultation under section 7 of the Commemorative Works Act not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(f) DONATIONS.—The Advisory Board may accept donations on behalf of the United States for the establishment, design, construction, and maintenance of the Memorial.

(g) TERMINATION.—The Advisory Board shall terminate not later than 120 days after completion of the Memorial.

(h) FACA.—The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) shall not apply to the Advisory Board.

SEC. 3. DEPOSIT OF EXCESS FUNDS.

If, upon payment of all expenses of the establishment of the Memorial (including the maintenance and preservation amount provided for in section 8(b) of the Commemorative Works Act), or upon expiration of the authority for the Memorial under section 10(b) of that Act, there remains a balance in the funds received under section 3(f) for maintenance of the Memorial, the Chairperson of the Advisory Board shall transfer the amount of the balance to the Secretary of the Treasury for deposit in the account provided for in section 8(b)(1) of that Act.

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

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

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

H.R. 2982, introduced by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. TURNER), who has worked so tirelessly on this legislation, and sponsored by myself and over 121 Members of the House of Representatives, would establish a memorial to the victims who died as a result of terrorist acts against the United States or its people.

The gentleman from Texas (Mr. TURNER) went out of his way to do an exceptionally fine job on this legislation. One of the most interesting hearings we have had in the Committee on Resources was put on by him. It included Lisa Beamer whose husband Todd was part of Flight 93 that crashed in Pennsylvania and coined that phrase, ''Let's roll,'' with the President standing there in front of the Chair where he sat.

Mr. BRADY Howell, whose wife, Liz, works for us in the Committee on Resources. Brady was the all-American boy. He was an Eagle Scout. He was a four-point student. He was the quarterback. He was the student body president. He was a missionary for his church. He did everything one can imagine and had a great sense of humor.

Mr. Joe Finley, a New York firefighter, who most of his squadron was killed on that tragic day.

Lieutenant Colonel Terry Andersen, who went into the Pentagon and saved many people and worked diligently. So many illustrations of honor.

This bill would authorize a memorial to victims who died as a result of terrorism against the United States or its people at home or abroad, except those individuals identified as participating or conspiring on terrorist-related activities.

Mr. Speaker, the great memorials that dot the landscape of our Nation's capital reflect the course of American history and are a constant reminder of our commitment to freedom, justice and democracy. We see these shared values in our monuments to great leaders, and we see them in our memorials to the soldiers who died in great wars fought in Europe, in the Pacific, in Korea and in Vietnam.

The new war of the 21st century, this war on terrorism, will not be marked by one geographic location. It is a global war that has been, is being, and will be fought at home and abroad. Already thousands of people have lost their lives to terrorist attacks on the United States. These victims of terrorist attacks deserve solemn tribute, for they died at the hands of enemies of America because they were simply Americans.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2982 would authorize the establishment of an advisory board to raise funds for the design, construction, and maintenance of a living memorial, and to work with the National Capital Memorial Commission and the Secretary of the Interior on the placement of the memorial.

H.R. 2982 will honor those Americans whose lives have been lost to terrorism and will symbolize the great struggle in which we are now engaged. Someday this memorial will mark the time and the course of history when freedom and respect for the dignity of man overcame tyranny and hate and evil. Indeed, it will stand for the age when America faced its greatest challenge.

I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 2982, as amended.

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

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

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

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, while the text of this legislation refers to a memorial intended to honor anyone who has ever been the victim of a terrorist attack on the United States, our hearings on this measure focused on the victims of the September 11 hijackings and attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon. Those events are the catalysts for this legislation.

While it has been said often, it cannot be said often enough: our thoughts and prayers continue to go out to those affected by the events of that awful day. While we as a nation have attempted to go on with our lives, the tragedy and loss of that day are never far from our hearts or minds.

The scope and severity of that terrible tragedy make it difficult to know how best to memorialize those who were lost.

Mr. TURNER's bill is one approach and we will support it, but there may be others.

It is our hope that, over time, we may all gain the wisdom and perspective to devise a memorial, or series of memorials, that will tell the story of these attacks, the people who were lost, their families and our resulting efforts to end the threat of terrorism, in such a way that future generations will never forget these events.

Better yet, if we do it right, perhaps such a memorial could, in some small way, reduce the chance that a future generation will have to endure such a tragedy.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. TURNER), who is the author of this legislation, who has worked so hard; and I commend him for bringing this legislation to us today.

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Speaker, it is indeed an occasion when we all would join together in remembrance of those who lost their lives on September 11, as well as those who have lost their lives in other incidences to the acts of terrorism, and I want to thank the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) for

joining with me in sponsoring this bill. We have had numerous Members who have joined together with us and who contributed to the product that we have before us today.

I particularly want to thank the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. RAHALL), the ranking Democrat, for his leadership. I want to thank the subcommittee chairman, the gentleman from California (Mr. RADANOVICH), and the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN), the ranking member of the subcommittee. Each of them contributed to the product that we have before us today, along with the 121 cosponsors who have joined with us.

I also want to acknowledge the help of some outstanding staffers, the majority staff member Ron Howarth who has worked so hard to be sure that this bill was in the proper form because of many complex issues that we deal with when we establish a memorial here in Washington. I also want to thank Trent Ashby and Amy Valentine of my staff for their work.

We know that 2 weeks ago we observed the one-year anniversary of the September 11 attacks on our Nation. It was on that date in 2001 that our Nation was made acutely aware of the threats posed by those who seek to destroy our way of life.

□ 1645

Since then we have come together as a Nation and remembered those who lost their lives and we have pledged jointly an unwavering resolve to win the war on terrorism no matter what the cost and no matter how long it takes. This legislation which was introduced by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) and me would authorize the establishment of a national memorial to all the victims of terrorism in attacks against the United States or its people including those who died on September 11.

It has been said that the war on terrorism may be known as the first war of the 21st century. It will not be marked by any specific geographic location because it is global. It has been and will be fought at home and abroad. This national memorial created by this bill will be dedicated to the memory of those victims who lose their lives and have lost their lives at the hands of terrorists. The memorial will reflect, in my view, the history of the struggle in which we are engaged, and it will remind future generations of the challenges that we faced and the challenges that we have overcome through courage and bravery of the American people.

As the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) mentioned, this legislation creates a 13-member advisory board appointed by the President and includes representatives from organizations dedicated to assisting the victims of terrorism. The advisory board is charged with the duty of raising the funds from private sources to establish, design, construct and maintain this memorial. In accordance with the Commemorative Works Act, the advisory board will consult with the appropriate commissions already provided by existing law regarding the site selection and design of this memorial.

When the House Committee on Resources held its hearing on this bill, we were honored, as the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) mentioned, to hear from several outstanding Americans whose lives, like so many Americans, were personally and forever changed on September 11. Their testimony spoke eloquently of the significance of a national memorial to the victims of terrorism.

Liz Howell, who is on the staff of the Committee on Resources, whose husband, Brady, died at the Pentagon, said so eloquently ''I believe a national monument to terrorism would become a hallowed place for the people of this generation to remember and grieve. Perhaps even more importantly, it will teach future generations about the heroism, the sacrifice, and the patriotism that surrounded the deaths of people who simply died because they were Americans.'' That quote from Liz Howell represents, I think, so very eloquently the purposes embodied in this legislation.

We heard from Lisa Beamer, whose husband Todd was among the heroes of flight 93. We had Joe Finley, a New York firefighter, who testified on behalf of this legislation, who lost many in his fire house who sacrificed their lives at the World Trade Center. Lt. Col. Ted Anderson, who rushed into the fiery flames of the Pentagon, saving many of his friends and colleagues there, spoke of a need for a national memorial. They all shared their hopes that this memorial would not only be a tribute to those who lost their lives but a constant reminder to the American people of the importance of courage, bravery, and patriotism.

It is my hope that at some point in the future this memorial will mark a time in the course of our history when freedom and respect for the dignity of man overcame hate and evil. It will stand for the period in our history when our country stood tall, persevered and protected peace and civility for all mankind.

Mr. Speaker, we hope that the House will join us in unanimously supporting this legislation to create this memorial to the victims of terrorism.

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

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON).

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

I want to offer my thanks to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN), who is a cosponsor of this bill with the gentleman from Texas (Mr. TURNER), and of course to the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. RAHALL) for bringing this bill forward. I think we owe special thanks to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. TURNER), whose initial idea this was. I owe particular thanks to the gentleman.

First, let me say that this was not just a bright idea. Memorializing the victims of the war on terrorism is the least we can do. But I very much appreciate the spirit in which the gentleman from Texas (Mr. TURNER) has approached this bill unintentionally in the beginning largely because most Members do not deal with the Commemorative Works Act. This bill came forward in the way one might expect, but inherent in it were three violations of the Commemorative Works Act and now two of three of those violations are gone because the gentleman from Texas (Mr. TURNER) in fact has diligently consulted with the National Capital Planning Commission, with other Members of Congress.

Initially there was a violation of the 25-year rule, had Congress approving the location, and the legislation had a specified area. All that may seem reasonable to Members of Congress, but Congress in its wisdom, because it knew that bills would come forward all of the time like this and that somebody had to referee where on the limited space the memorial should go, gave that responsibility over to an agency that could look at the whole mall, the National Capital Planning Commission, the Fine Arts Commission. The reason the monumental presence is monumental is because we do not micromanage it.

I am going to support this bill with some reservation that it continues to violate the 25-year rule. I want to give Members some context for that. A bill was brought forward early in this Congress to establish a Ronald Reagan memorial on the mall. The Bush administration did not support it because it did not want to set that precedent and it is sufficient to say did not support violating the 25-year rule. Nobody who remembers the tenure of Ronald Reagan both in this city and out of the country can doubt that his legacy will withstand the 25-year rule. The World War II memorial is going up now, more than 25 years after World War II. No one has pressed forward an Oklahoma City memorial though that was one of America's great tragedies of the 20th century. The Martin Luther King memorial could not be built until 25 years after his death.

I say all this because the House needs to understand the context and why it is this way. We lost a number of residents in 9/11. A number of those working in the Pentagon came right from the District of Columbia. The most visible ones were three children and their three teachers. I certainly want to see them memorialized on the mall. The context, though, we have to understand is what is happening to the mall. We literally are in danger in one generation of using up virtually all the prime space of the mall. Yet the mall was

meant for eternity. That is why there is a 25-year rule. We must not get to where London is now. London is having to tear down memorials in order to allow memorials to go up. That is not the only reason Commemorative Works Act has a 25-year rule that says to Congress step back, and the reason that Congress has stepped back in each and every occasion, the pain of a memorial may be fresh, the reputation of a personage needs time to gel. History needs to inform us and see in context what it is we want to do.

The Chair of the National Capital Planning Commission, John Cogbill, III, appointed by President Bush, did send to the House a letter in which he took exception to the bill on the basis of the three violations I have noted. I am very, very pleased that most serious of the exceptions that the bill initially put forward have been rectified. We know that memorials are best when there is a nationwide competition, when people who have looked at memorials over time can look and bring their expertise to bear, and that is going to happen here. We know that we cannot sit here and say where a memorial should be built, that we have got to trust those with whom we have delegated this responsibility. That is gone.

I will submit for the RECORD the letter of Mr. Cogbill so that the RECORD can be fully informed with respect to these three problems that the initial bill has.

Mr. Speaker, I want to once again express my appreciation to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) and certainly to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. TURNER) for the great sensitivity they both have shown in designing this bill. I support the bill with the reservations I have noted.

The letter previously referred to is as follows:

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

Washington, DC, March 19, 2002.

Re Terrorism Memorial

Hon. JAMES V. HANSEN,
Chairman, Committee on Resources,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN HANSEN I am writing to express the concerns of the National Capital Planning Commission with regard to H.R. 2982, a bill that would authorize a memorial in Washington, D.C. to victims of terrorist attacks on the United States.

The Commission mourns the tragic loss of life resulting from terrorist attacks on the United States, including the atrocities committed on September 11th, when terrorists orchestrated the most devastating attack on American soil in our nation's history. We share the desire to find appropriate ways to remember and honor the victims, but we urge that, consistent with the Commemorative Works Act (CWA), sufficient time be allowed to pass so that these tragic events are put in proper historical perspective before commencing the process of locating and designing such an important national memorial.

As you are aware, the process for establishing memorials in the Nation's Capital is governed by the CWA. By setting forth criteria for the subject matter, location, and design of memorials, the CWA is intended to preserve the integrity of the L'Enfant and McMillan Plans for the Nation's Capital, while protecting and maintaining the limited amount of open space available on and around the Mall.

The Commission is concerned that H.R. 2982 circumvents one of the key provisions of the CWA the 25-year waiting period for the authorization of new memorials in the Nation's Capital. The purpose of this provision, which states that a memorial ''shall not be authorized'' by Congress until at least 25 years after the death of the individual or event, is to ensure that enough time passes following an event for policymakers and historians to gain an appropriate historical perspective before establishing a permanent memorial in the Nation's Capital.

Just as with other tragedies in American history—from Gettysburg to Pearl Harbor to Oklahoma City—a more meaningful and appropriate place to honor victims at this time might be at the sites of the tragedies themselves. Congress has already authorized legislation for a memorial at the Pentagon, and permanent memorials at the World Trade Center and at the Pennsylvania crash site are currently being considered.

Other provisions of H.R. 2982 are also inconsistent with the CWA. In order to help preserve the limited number of sites available in area I (sites on or near the Mall), the CWA requires passage of a separate act of Congress, following a recommendation by the National Capital Memorial Commission, before locating a memorial in this prominent area. Yet this bill directly authorizes the memorial to locate in area I, overriding the requirement for a second round of consideration by Congress. In addition, the bill suggests that any specific location for the memorial be ''approved by the Congress,'' again contrary to the CWA, which delegates to the federal land-holding and review agencies decisions as to the specific location and design of new memorials.

The Monumental Core of our Nation's Capital has evolved over the centuries into a powerful expression of our nation's values, achievements, losses, and challenges. By respecting the process established by the CWA, we can ensure that the victims of terrorist acts against our country are properly memorialized and, at the same time, the historical integrity of our grand Monumental Core is preserved.

Sincerely,

JOHN V. COGBILL, III,
Chairman.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 2982, the Victims of Terrorist Attacks Memorial Act which will establish a memorial in Washington, DC to honor those Americans whose lives were tragically taken as a result of terrorism.

At the Murrah Building in Oklahoma, the World Trade Center, the Pentagon, and in the fields of Pennsylvania, our Nation has witnessed the best and the worst of humanity. These despicable and cowardly terrorist acts were valiantly countered with the incredible heroism and courage of not only our firefighters, law enforcement officers, and emergency personnel but also our fellow citizens.

Accordingly, it is incumbent upon our Nation to honor those departed heroes. Establishing a memorial in honor of those deserving men and women will be a fitting tribute to their memory and their contribution to our Nation's freedom. Moreover, it will act as a permanent reminder to our Nation and the world that our Nation is engaged in an ongoing battle in the name of those who were taken from us to rid the world of these most heinous of crimes. Accordingly, I urge my colleagues to support this important measure.

Mr. ISRAEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 2982. This legislation will authorize a memorial in Washington, D.C., to commemorate American victims of terrorist attacks. The desire to memorialize the victims of the September 11th terrorist attacks was the driving force behind this bill, and as an original cosponsor, I applaud my colleagues bringing this bill to the floor today.

I have met with families in my district who lost loved ones in the attack on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon, and I have tried to help them with legislation that will ease their financial burden. I am hopeful that this bill will help them in a different way. I want them to know that the American people support them, and this memorial will show them that their husbands, wives, sons, daughters, brothers and sisters will never be forgotten.

This memorial, however, is not only for the victims of terrorist attacks and their families. It is a memorial for every person in our nation. It will give the people of the United States a site to pay their respects to the victims. It will serve as an area for mourning. It will also be a place to remember. I am hopeful that the memorial will also be a space were people can see the American spirit, which cannot be defeated, to take comfort in America's resolve and the inevitable triumph of freedom.

The September 11, 2001 attacks changed every American life. It was the saddest and most enraging day in many of our lives. It is appropriate that we build this memorial to commemorate not the attacks, not response, not the war, but the victims of the attacks.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BASS). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2982, 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. TURNER. 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.

ALLEGHENY PORTAGE RAILROAD NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE BOUNDARY REVISION ACT

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4682) to revise the boundary of the Allegheny Portage Railroad National Historic Site, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4682

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Allegheny Portage Railroad National Historic Site Boundary Revision Act''.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) HISTORIC SITE.—The term ''historic site'' means the Allegheny Portage Railroad National Historic Site in Blair and Cambria Counties, Pennsylvania, established pursuant to Public Law 88–546 (78 Stat. 752; 16 U.S.C. 461 note).

(2) MAP.—The term ''Map'' means the map entitled ''Allegheny Portage Railroad National Historic Site, Blair and Cambria Counties, Pennsylvania'', numbered NERO 423/80,014 and dated May 01.

(3) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the National Park Service.

SEC. 3. REVISION OF HISTORIC SITE BOUNDARIES.

(a) LANDS EXCLUDED FROM AND ADDED TO HISTORIC SITE.—The boundary of the historic site is hereby revised—

(1) by deleting—

(A) the approximately 3.09 acres depicted on the Map as tracts 105–21 and 105–15; and

(B) the approximately 7.26 acres depicted on the Map as tract 102–42; and

(2) by adding—

(A) the approximately 42.42 acres depicted on the map as tract 101–09; and

(B) the approximately 15 acres depicted on the map as tract 104–07.

(b) AUTHORIZATION FOR ACQUISITIONS.—

(1) ACQUISITION 1.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary is authorized to acquire, from willing owners only, the approximately 98 acres depicted on the Map as tract 103–07 in exchange for the approximately 108 acres depicted on the Map as tracts 102–38 and 103–04.

(B) EQUALIZATION OF VALUES.—If the values of the tracts to be exchanged under subparagraph (A) are not equal, the difference may be equalized by donation, payment using donated or appropriated funds, or the conveyance of additional land.

(2) ACQUISITION 2.—The Secretary is authorized to acquire by exchange or donation, from willing owners only, the lands included within the boundary of the tract described in subsection (a)(2)(B).

(c) REVISION OF BOUNDARIES AFTER ACQUISITIONS.—Upon completion of the exchange under subsection (b)(1), the boundaries of the historic site shall be revised, as appropriate—

(1) by adding the land acquired by the United States; and

(2) by deleting the land that is no longer owned by the United States.

SEC. 4. AVAILABILITY OF MAP.

A copy of the Map shall be on file and available for inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

SEC. 5. ADMINISTRATION OF ACQUIRED LANDS.

Lands and interests in lands added to the historic site under this Act shall be administered by the Secretary as part of the historic site in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

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

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

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

H.R. 4682, introduced by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MURTHA) would revise the boundary of the Allegheny Portage Railroad National Historic Site. The Allegheny Portage Railroad, located in southwestern Pennsylvania, was the first railroad constructed over the Allegheny Mountains. The railroad helped to facilitate trade in the area and open the interior of the United States to settlement and was considered a technological wonder of its day because of its unique construction. The bill authorizes the acquisition of approximately 98 acres in exchange for nearly 108 acres. This will help facilitate access for a property owner that had previously been landlocked.

The bill authorizes the Secretary to acquire a tract from the State of Pennsylvania Game Lands Commission to help facilitate the development of the Harrisburg to Pittsburgh Millennium Trail. The bill comes to the floor with an amendment correcting some technical errors.

This is a good bill and I urge my colleagues to support it.

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

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

This bill sponsored by my colleague, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MURTHA), that alone makes it worthy of consideration by this body. I commend the gentleman from Pennsylvania for his excellent effort on behalf of this important national historic site, and I urge passage.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4682, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 1700

CLARIFYING TAX TREATMENT OF BONDS AND OTHER OBLIGATIONS ISSUED BY GOVERNMENT OF AMERICAN SAMOA

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1448) to clarify the tax treatment of bonds and other obligations issued by the Government of American Samoa, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 1448

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

SECTION 1. CLARIFICATION OF TAX TREATMENT OF BONDS AND OTHER OBLIGATIONS ISSUED BY GOVERNMENT OF AMERICAN SAMOA.

(a) EXEMPTION OF ALL BONDS FROM INCOME TAXATION BY STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.—Subsection (b) of section 202 of Public Law 98-454 (48 U.S.C. 1670) is amended to read as follows:

''(b) EXEMPTION OF ALL BONDS FROM INCOME TAXATION BY STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The interest on any bond or other obligation issued by or on behalf of the Government of American Samoa shall be exempt from taxation by the Government of American Samoa and the governments of any of the several States, the District of Columbia, any territory or possession of the United States, and any subdivision thereof.

''(2) EXEMPTION APPLICABLE ONLY TO INCOME TAXES.—The exemption provided by paragraph (1) shall not apply to gift, estate, inheritance, legacy, succession, or other wealth transfer taxes.''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This Act shall apply to obligations issued after the date of the enactment of this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BASS). Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) and the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. RAHALL) each will control 20 minutes.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 1448, a bill to clarify the tax treatment of bonds and other obligations issued by the Government of American Samoa. This bill, introduced by the gentleman from American Samoa (Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA), permits interest earned on bonds issued by the American Samoa Government to be exempt from both State and local taxation. Passage of H.R. 1448 will provide American Samoa parity in the tax treatment of their bonds with all of the other U.S. territories.

The bill was considered by both the Committee on Resources and the Committee on the Judiciary, which both reported out the identical text which is before the House today. I thank the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER) for his cooperation in scheduling this bill today, and I ask Members to support this bill.

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

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from American Samoa (Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA) to explain the legislation, and commend the gentleman for his leadership.

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

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, this legislation has taken a roundabout journey through our committee system, particularly because the issue involves the issuance of bonds. As such, the bill was referred concurrently to the Committee on Ways and Means, as well as to the Committee on the Judiciary. But I am extremely happy and gratified that H.R. 1448 has received the approval and referral from the Committee on Ways and Means and the Committee on the Judiciary to the Committee on Resources, and I thank the gentleman from California (Mr.

THOMAS) and the ranking member, the gentleman from New York (Mr. RANGEL), for their approval and referral of H.R. 1448 to the Committee on Resources.

Mr. Speaker, I also thank the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER) and the ranking member, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS), of the Committee on the Judiciary for their support and referral of this legislation.

In particular, Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BARR) and the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. WATT) of the Subcommittee on Commercial and Administrative Law for the comprehensive work they have done to ensure that H.R. 1448 will not conflict with other Federal laws relative to bond issues.

I want to commend these gentlemen and their staffs for all of the work that they have done to bring this bill not only before the Committee on Resources, but now for House consideration.

Mr. Speaker, under U.S. law, the territories of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands currently have the authority to issue municipal bonds to foster a broad range of economic activity. These bonds are exempt from income taxation by the Federal Government, State governments, territorial governments, municipal governments and the District of Columbia government.

However, the U.S. Territory of American Samoa also has the authority to issue bonds, but the interest earned from American Samoa bonds is subject to taxation by State and municipal governments. H.R. 1448 amends U.S. law and provides parity and equity for American Samoa by allowing interest earned on bonds issued by the American Samoa Government to be exempt from State, local and territorial taxation. In other words, H.R. 1448 will grant to American Samoa the same authority already held by the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands. This legislation will make American Samoa bonds more attractive to investors, and can provide an additional source of funds for the American Samoa Government.

The Governor of the Government of American Samoa has indicated that the local government could have saved hundreds of thousands of dollars in interest costs if the interest on the bonds the government issued in 2000 would have been tax exempt.

The local power authority, a semi-autonomous government agency, would also like to sell bonds to purchase new diesel generator sets to accommodate the territory's growing population and utility needs. This legislation will lower the interest costs of these prospective sales, and will enable the local government to address deficiencies in its current infrastructure.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1448 is an early step toward providing the Government of American Samoa with additional assistance in improving the government's financial condition, which will have a direct and positive impact on the people of American Samoa.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation deserves support of this body, and I ask my colleagues to vote in favor of this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, we have an expression on the islands, and this may be the last time I have a chance to say a few words in this body, and the saying is ''aua e te seluselu mai a'u,'' which means do not try to comb my hair or do not try to butter me up. I realize that this may not be the last piece of legislation that the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) will be chairing or managing on the floor of the House, but I want to say to my colleagues, for almost 14 years, serving as a member of the Committee on Resources, it has been my privilege and personal honor to have known the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN). The gentleman from Utah served previously as the chairman of the Subcommittee on National Parks and Public Lands, and having served as the ranking member at that time, I enjoyed tremendously not only the gentleman's outstanding leadership qualities, but also that he was always fair with me on many, many series of hearings and deliberations that were held when the gentleman served as the subcommittee chairman.

Even in the gentleman's capacity as full committee chairman, I want to say that the gentleman from Utah has always been willing to assist members with their proposed bills, and his demonstrated leadership in this institution will certainly be missed, certainly by this Member, and I am sure that the same feeling exists among all Members.

Mr. Speaker, I am sorry that I have no more alumni from the University of Utah to pick on, especially when Utah always loses to the BYU Cougars. I want to say on behalf of this Member, Mr. Speaker, we are certainly going to miss the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN).

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1448, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

VANCOUVER NATIONAL HISTORIC RESERVE AUTHORIZATION

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2099) to amend the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 to provide adequate funding authorization for the Vancouver National Historic Reserve, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 2099

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

SECTION 1. INCREASE IN AUTHORIZATION FOR RESERVE.

Section 502(d) of division I of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (16 U.S.C. 461 note; 110 Stat. 4154) is amended by striking ''$5,000,000'' and all that follows through the period and inserting ''$15,000,000 for development costs associated with capital projects consistent with the cooperative management plan, except that the Federal share of such development costs shall not exceed 50 percent of the total costs.''.

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

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

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2099, introduced by the gentleman from Washington (Mr. BAIRD) and amended by the Committee on Resources, increases the funding authorization for the Vancouver National Historic Reserve to $15 million for development costs associated with capital projects consistent with the cooperative management plans for the site, and the Federal share of such costs will not exceed 50 percent of the total costs. The changes made by the committee concur with the actions by the other body on S. 1649.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2099, as amended, is supported by both the majority and the minority. I urge Members to support H.R. 2099, as amended.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, the majority has already explained this legislation. We support it. I urge its passage, and I commend the gentleman from Washington (Mr. BAIRD) for the gentleman's leadership in bringing this bill to our attention.

Mr. BAIRD. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 2099, legislation that would increase by $10 million the authorization for federal spending on preserving and rehabilitating the Vancouver National Historic Reserve.

Fort Vancouver, located on the banks of the Columbia River, is perhaps the most significant historic site in the Pacific Northwest. It is rich in national historic and cultural significance, pre-dating the arrival of Lewis and Clark through the mid-20th century. Before the arrival of the American traders and well before the Lewis and Clark expedition arrived, this site on the shore of the Columbia River was home to a variety of Native American Indian tribes for over 10,000 years, including the Cascades, Chehalis, Chinook, Clallam, Cowlitz, Klickitat, Nisqually, Tillamook, and Shasta tribes. Fort Vancouver was also headquarters

for the Hudson's Bay Company's Columbia Department, embracing present-day British Columbia, Washington, Oregon and Idaho. The trading post, which was the center of the region's fur trading enterprise, represented Britain's business and governmental interests in competition with the United States. The 1846 treaty between Great Britain and the United States established today's northernmost boundary at the 49th parallel.

The Vancouver Barracks was established in 1849 when the first contingent of U.S. Army troops arrived in the newly acquired American lands. From 1849 until World War I, during which time some of the Army's most promising officers (including Ulysses S. Grant, Phillip Sheridan, George McClellan and George C. Marshall) were stationed at Vancouver, the barracks was the principal military headquarters for the Pacific Northwest. As a result of its national significance, the site was designated by Congress as a National Historic Monument in 1948, and later as a National Historic Site. The 55-acre Vancouver Barracks contains 32 structures, many of which have been determined to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, including several rare examples of military architecture.

The Vancouver National Historic Reserve was designated by Congress in 1996 for the coordinated preservation, public use and management of historic sites within the Vancouver area. The Reserve was established as a partnership among the landowners in the Reserve, which include the National Park Service, the City of Vancouver, the U.S. Army and the Washington State Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. The 366 acre Historic Reserve contains the Fort Vancouver National Historic Site, Vancouver Barracks, Officers Row, Pearson Field, the Water Resources Center and portions of the Columbia river waterfront.

H.R. 2099 seeks to preserve the Vancouver Barracks for future generations. The 1996 Act that created the Historic Reserve provided an initial $5 million authorization for capital projects, which has been fully appropriated. It is important to note that a provision was included in the Fiscal Year 2002 Interior Appropriations bill which essentially says there would be no further federal appropriations for capital projects within the Vancouver National Historic Reserve unless and until a new ''authorization'' for capital projects is approved by Congress. Of great importance to my congressional district, to the Pacific Northwest and our nation, H.R. 2099, as amended by the House Resources Committee, would increase from $5 million to $15 million the authorization of appropriations for development costs associated with capital projects at the Vancouver National Historic Reserve.

For over half a century local, state and federal government agencies, along with numerous private individuals and organizations, have been collaborating to preserve and interpret the history of the Vancouver area and the region. During the past 15 years, in excess of $30 million has been invested in property improvements and projects within the present Historic Reserve boundaries. The federal government has provided approximately 25% of the capital funds for these efforts. The remaining 75% has been provided by local and state governments, foundations such as the locally based Vancouver National Historic Trust, and numerous other individuals businesses and not-for-profit organizations.

The Vancouver Barracks adaptive Reuse and Economic Analysis completed in early 2000 determined the need for additional rehabilitation of buildings and adaptations necessary for new uses in the West Barracks area. The City of Vancouver has committed $6 million for infrastructure improvements, the state of Washington has committed $6 million for educational uses, and private donations will make up an additional $8 million for building preservation efforts. The increase in federal authorization of $10 million that is contained in H.R. 2099 will be used to match nonfederal funding for the West Barracks project. This federal funding has been deemed key to successful private fund-raising efforts, securing tenants for the property, minimizing the impact of inflation and avoiding additional serious property deterioration.

Finally, I would like to give a word of thanks to our partners who have helped us get to this point. I would be remiss if I did not thank Chairmen HANSEN and RADANOVICH and Representatives RAHALL and CHRISTENSEN for their assistance in bringing this bill to the House floor for consideration. On behalf of all the community leaders who have worked on this project, I want to especially thank Vancouver Mayor Royce Pollard and Bruce Hagensen, the former Mayor and current Board Member of the Vancouver National Historic Reserve Trust.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage passage of H.R. 2099.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2099, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GRAND TETON NATIONAL PARK LAND EXCHANGE

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 1105) to provide for the expeditious completion of the acquisition of State of Wyoming lands within the boundaries of Grand Teton National Park, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 1105

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

TITLE I—GRAND TETON NATIONAL PARK LAND EXCHANGE

SEC. 101. DEFINITIONS.

As used in this title:

(1) FEDERAL LANDS.—The term ''Federal lands'' means public lands as defined in section 103(e) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1702(e)).

(2) GOVERNOR.—The term ''Governor'' means the Governor of the State of Wyoming.

(3) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior.

(4) STATE LANDS.—The term ''State lands'' means lands and interest in lands owned by the State of Wyoming within the boundaries of Grand Teton National Park as identified on a map titled ''Private, State & County Inholdings Grand Teton National Park'', dated March 2001, and numbered GTNP/0001.

SEC. 102. ACQUISITION OF STATE LANDS.

(a) AUTHORIZATION TO ACQUIRE LANDS.—The Secretary is authorized to acquire approximately 1,406 acres of State lands within the exterior boundaries of Grand Teton National Park, as generally depicted on the map referenced in section 101(4), by any one or a combination of the following—

(1) donation;

(2) purchase with donated or appropriated funds; or

(3) exchange of Federal lands in the State of Wyoming that are identified for disposal under approved land use plans in effect on the date of enactment of this Act under section 202 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1712) that are of equal value to the State lands acquired in the exchange.

(b) IDENTIFICATION OF LANDS FOR EXCHANGE.—In the event that the Secretary or the Governor determines that the Federal lands eligible for exchange under subsection (a)(3) are not sufficient or acceptable for the acquisition of all the State lands identified in section 101(4), the Secretary shall identify other Federal lands or interests therein in the State of Wyoming for possible exchange and shall identify such lands or interests together with their estimated value in a report to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate and the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives. Such lands or interests shall not be available for exchange unless authorized by an Act of Congress enacted after the date of submission of the report.

SEC. 103. VALUATION OF STATE AND FEDERAL INTERESTS.

(a) AGREEMENT ON APPRAISER.—If the Secretary and the Governor are unable to agree on the value of any Federal lands eligible for exchange under section 102(a)(3) or State lands, then the Secretary and the Governor may select a qualified appraiser to conduct an appraisal of those lands. The purchase or exchange under section 102(a) shall be conducted based on the values determined by the appraisal.

(b) NO AGREEMENT ON APPRAISER.—If the Secretary and the Governor are unable to agree on the selection of a qualified appraiser under subsection (a), then the Secretary and the Governor shall each designate a qualified appraiser. The two designated appraisers shall select a qualified third appraiser to conduct the appraisal with the advice and assistance of the two designated appraisers. The purchase or exchange under section 102(a) shall be conducted based on the values determined by the appraisal.

(c) APPRAISAL COSTS.—The Secretary and the State of Wyoming shall each pay one-half of the appraisal costs under subsections (a) and (b).

SEC. 104. ADMINISTRATION OF STATE LANDS ACQUIRED BY THE UNITED STATES.

The State lands conveyed to the United States under section 102(a) shall become part of Grand Teton National Park. The Secretary shall manage such lands under the Act of August 25, 1916 (commonly known as the ''National Park Service Organic Act'') and other laws, rules, and regulations applicable to Grand Teton National Park.

SEC. 105. AUTHORIZATION FOR APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for the purposes of this title.

TITLE II—JAMES V. HANSEN SHOSHONE NATIONAL TRAIL

SEC. 201. SHOSHONE NATIONAL TRAIL.

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

(1) APPROPRIATE SECRETARY.—The term ''appropriate Secretary'' means—

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

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

(2) MAP.—The term ''Map'' means the map entitled ''James V. Hansen Shoshone National Trail'' and dated April 5, 2002.

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

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

(c) MANAGEMENT.—

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

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

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

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

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

(4) ADDITION OF TRAILS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The appropriate Secretary may add trails to the Trail in accordance with the National Trails System Act and this title. The Secretary shall consider the Trail a national recreation trail for the purpose of making such additions.

(B) REQUIREMENT FOR ADDITION OF TRAILS ON NON-FEDERAL LAND.—If a trail to be added to the Trail is located on non-Federal land, the appropriate Secretary may add the trail only if the owner of the land upon which the trail is located has—

(i) consented to the addition of the trail to the Trail; and

(ii) entered into an agreement with the appropriate Secretary for management of the additional trail in a manner that is consistent with this title.

(5) NOTICE OF OPEN ROUTES.—The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall ensure that the public is adequately informed regarding the routes open for the Trail, including by appropriate signage along the Trail.

(d) NO EFFECT ON NON-FEDERAL LAND AND INTERESTS IN LAND.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to affect ownership, management, or other rights related to any non-Federal land or interests in land, except as provided in an agreement related to that land entered into by the landowner under subsection (c)(4)(B)(ii).

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

(f) MAP ON FILE; UPDATED.—The Map shall be—

(1) kept on file at the appropriate offices of the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture; and

(2) updated by the appropriate Secretary whenever trails are added to the Trail.

SEC. 202. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out this title.

TITLE III—MCLOUGHLIN HOUSE PRESERVATION

SEC. 301. DEFINITIONS.

For the purposes of this title, the following definitions shall apply:

(1) ASSOCIATION.—The term ''Association'' means the McLoughlin Memorial Association, an organization described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and exempt from taxation under section 501(a) of such Code.

(2) CITY.—The term ''City'' means Oregon City, Oregon.

(3) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 302. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) On June 27, 1941, Acting Assistant Secretary of the Interior W.C. Mendenhall, under the authority granted the Secretary under section 2 of the Historic Sites, Buildings and Antiquities Act (16 U.S.C. 461 et seq.), established the McLoughlin Home National Historic Site located in the City.

(2) Since January 16, 1945, the site has been known as McLoughlin House National Historic Site.

(3) The McLoughlin House National Historic Site includes both the McLoughlin House and Barclay House, which are owned and managed by the Association.

(4) The McLoughlin House National Historic Site is located in a Charter Park on Oregon City Block 40, which is owned by the City.

(5) A cooperative agreement was made in 1941 among the Association, the City, and the United States, providing for the preservation and use of the McLoughlin House as a national historic site.

(6) The Association has had an exemplary and longstanding role in the stewardship of the McLoughlin House National Historic Site but is unable to continue that role.

(7) The McLoughlin House National Historic Site has a direct relationship with Fort Vancouver National Historic Site due to Dr. John McLoughlin's importance as the Chief Factor of the Hudson Bay Company's Fort Vancouver, the headquarters for the Hudson Bay Company's Columbia Department, and his subsequent role in the early history of the settlement of the Oregon Territory to the extent that he is known as the ''Father of Oregon''.

(8) The McLoughlin House National Historic Site has been an affiliated area of the National Park System and is worthy of recognition as part of the Fort Vancouver National Historic Site.

SEC. 303. BOUNDARY OF FORT VANCOUVER NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE.

In recognition of the Secretary's role and responsibilities since June 27, 1941, and in order to preserve the McLoughlin House National Historic Site, the Secretary is authorized to acquire the McLoughlin House, consisting of approximately 1 acre, as generally depicted on the map entitled ''McLoughlin National Historic Site'', numbered 007/80,000, and dated 12/01/01, as an addition to the Fort Vancouver National Historic Site. The map shall be on file and available for inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

SEC. 304. ACQUSITION AND ADMINISTRATION.

(a) ACQUISITION.—The Secretary is authorized to acquire the McLoughlin House from willing owners only, by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange, except that lands or interests in lands owned by the City may be acquired by donation only.

(b) ADMINISTRATION.—The Secretary shall administer the McLoughlin House as an addition to Fort Vancouver National Historic Site in accordance with the provisions of law generally applicable to units of the National Park System.

TITLE IV—PRESIDENTIAL HISTORIC SITE STUDY

SEC. 401. PRESIDENTIAL HISTORIC SITE STUDY.

(a) STUDY AND REPORT.—Not later than 2 years after the date funds are made available, the Secretary of the Interior shall—

(1) carry out a study on the suitability and feasibility of designating the William Jefferson Clinton birthplace home located in Hope, Arkansas, as a national historic site; and

(2) submit to the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report describing the findings, conclusions, and recommendations of the study.

(b) REQUIREMENTS FOR STUDY.—Except with regard to deadline for completion provided in subsection (a), the study under subsection (a) shall be conducted in accordance with section 8(c) Public Law 91–383 (16 U.S.C. 1a–5(c)).

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

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

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

Mr. Speaker, S. 1105 would provide for the expeditious completion of the acquisition of the State of Wyoming lands in the Grand Teton National Park.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Wyoming (Mrs. CUBIN) to explain this legislation.

Mrs. CUBIN. Mr. Speaker, the Grand Teton National Park Land Exchange Act was introduced by Senator THOMAS and cosponsored by Senator ENZI, and is supported by all five of the Wyoming State elected officials, along with the National Park Service and the local communities. The measure passed the Senate on October 17, 2001, by unanimous consent.

This bill presents a very unique opportunity regarding Federal land management in our national parks that will greatly benefit the American people, as well as Wyoming school children. Grand Teton National Park was established in Congress on February 29, 1929, to protect the natural resources of the Teton range and the Jackson Hole area's unique beauty. On March 15, 1943, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt established the Jackson Hole

National Monument, which is adjacent to the Grand Teton National Park. The Grand Teton National Park was expanded to its present size by Congress on September 14, 1950, to include a portion of the land from Jackson Hole National Monument, which is probably a little more than Members wanted to know.

Now comes the important part. The park currently encompasses about 310,000 acres of wilderness and some of the most amazing mountains anywhere in our country. However, when Wyoming received its statehood in 1890, sections of land were set aside for school revenue purposes. All income from the State lands, rents and grazing fees, sales or other sources, is placed in a special trust fund for the benefit of the public schools in Wyoming. The establishment of these sections predates the creation of most national parks in the United States.

Currently, over 1,406 acres of State surface and mineral lands are held by the State of Wyoming in isolated plots within Grand Teton National Park itself.

This legislation would allow the State of Wyoming to trade or sell these precious State lands locked up inside the park for other Federal lands, minerals or appropriated dollars to address public school funding needs. Further, the American public can then consolidate under the National Park Service all of the lands within the Grand Teton National Park's borders and protect them from development pressures. There are still some inholdings in Grand Teton National Park that are privately owned, and I think we can all agree we need to buy those or get easements on those privately held lands that are within the park, too, to prevent development.

Mr. Speaker, this is a win/win situation for all of the groups involved. Basically, S. 1105 identifies approximately 1,406 acres of state lands and mineral interests within the park and makes them eligible for exchange for other Federal assets such as mineral royalties, appropriated dollars, or Federal lands set aside for disposal under FLPMA. It can even be a combination of all three of these elements.

Within 90 days after this bill is signed, the land would be valued through an agreement by the Wyoming Governor and the Secretary of Interior. If there is no agreement, then an appraisal process would start so that the value of the minerals or the lands in question would be assured fairness in all cases. There would also be an appeals process on the value to ensure fairness if any of the parties feel that it is not the right price. Within 100 days after the land value is determined, the Secretary of Interior, in consultation with the Governor, will exchange the Federal assets of equal value for the State lands.

Mr. Speaker, I respectfully request that the House of Representatives act favorably upon the Grand Teton National Park Land Exchange Act. I think this body has an incredible opportunity to allow the consolidation within Grand Teton National Park borders, and to allow the State of Wyoming to capture fair market value for their property to benefit their schools.

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

Mr. Speaker, as has already been noted, S. 1105, as amended, is a package of bills which have been previously approved by the Committee on Resources. I would like to take this opportunity to make note of the fact that the Grand Teton National Park provisions in this bill have been advanced by our colleague, the gentlewoman from Wyoming (Mrs. CUBIN).

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Her Senator passed this bill out of the other body and she has greatly assisted the movement of this legislation in this body. The gentlewoman from Wyoming is a wonderful person to work with. I appreciate her willingness to work with me on issues of mutual concern. She is indeed a distinguished Representative of the State of Wyoming. I appreciate her leadership.

Another provision of this bill would establish the James V. Hansen Shoshone National Trail in honor of our distinguished chairman, the gentleman from Utah. I sponsored the amendment in committee to name the trail after the gentleman from Utah. He resisted at first. He was willing to settle on having some outhouse in Glacier National Park named after him, but I insisted on my amendment instead.

I would further note that this measure includes the text of H.R. 3434 sponsored by the gentlewoman from Oregon (Ms. HOOLEY) which authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to acquire the McLoughlin House National Historic Site in Oregon and to administer it as part of the existing Fort Vancouver National Historic Site. Her leadership has been invaluable on this. I appreciate her working with us as well.

The legislation also includes the text of H.R. 3815 introduced by the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. ROSS) to authorize a study of the suitability and feasibility of designating the William Jefferson Clinton birthplace home located in Hope, Arkansas, as a national historic site.

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

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

I appreciate my good friend from West Virginia, who has been a joy to work with over the years in explaining the other parts of this bill which are very important. He did amend the Shoshone bill to somehow put my name on it. I explained to him another piece of legislation that I had my heart set on but, bless his heart, he was able to do that. I appreciate very much his kindness and his understanding. I appreciate the gentlewoman from Wyoming and all the work she has done on our committee, especially on this piece of legislation and many others.

Mrs. CUBIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HANSEN. I yield to the gentlewoman from Wyoming.

Mrs. CUBIN. I would just like to make the offer, Mr. Chairman, in exchange for the Martin's Cove issue that was quite controversial in my State, we are building a new maximum security prison. If the gentleman from West Virginia wanted to amend his amendment, we would probably be happy to name our new maximum security prison after him.

Mr. HANSEN. If I may ask, is the gentlewoman suggesting that I may spend time there?

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

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Oregon (Ms. HOOLEY).

Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this legislation and specifically the amended version of S. 1105 that includes H.R. 3434, the McLoughlin House Preservation Act. The McLoughlin House Preservation Act will extend the boundaries of Fort Vancouver to include the McLoughlin House National Historic Site to be managed and maintained by the National Park Service. Fort Vancouver and the McLoughlin House have a long and storied history that goes back to the early 1800s and the early settlement of the Oregon Territory.

Since the early 1900s, the McLoughlin House has been maintained and managed by a nonprofit McLoughlin Memorial Association. For almost 100 years, the association has done yeoman's work to preserve and maintain this historic treasure so that thousands of people could tour the site. By extending the boundaries of Fort Vancouver to include the McLoughlin House, we will continue to build on a relationship that began over 180 years ago; and we will preserve in perpetuity the cultural, educational and historical benefits of this historic site for future generations.

In closing, I would like to convey my sincere appreciation to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN), the gentleman from California (Mr. RADANOVICH), and the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. RAHALL) for so generously agreeing to work with me on this bill and in helping to move it forward. I would also like to extend my gratitude to all the staff that helps out here, Luke Johnson and David Watkins of the Committee on Resources for their tireless efforts on behalf of this bill, thanks to John Salisbury and the McLoughlin Memorial Association for all of their hard work to preserve this Oregon treasure; and lastly I would like to thank Tracy Fortmann for her advocacy on behalf of the McLoughlin House over the years. She has done a fantastic job. We are extremely lucky to have her at Fort Vancouver.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BASS). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 1105, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES HISTORIC PRESERVATION AMENDMENTS ACT

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1606) to amend section 507 of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 to authorize additional appropriations for Historically Black Colleges and Universities, to decrease the matching requirement related to such appropriations, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 1606

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

SECTION 1. DECREASED MATCHING REQUIREMENT FOR HISTORIC BUILDING RESTORATION AND PRESERVATION AT HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES; AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) DECREASED MATCHING REQUIREMENT.—Section 507(c) of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–333; 16 U.S.C. 470a note) is amended—

(1) by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following new paragraph:

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the Secretary may obligate funds made available under subsection (d) for a grant with respect to a building or structure listed on, or eligible for listing on, the National Register of Historic Places only if the grantee agrees to provide, from funds derived from non-Federal sources, an amount that is equal to 30 percent of the total cost of the project for which the grant is provided.''; and

(2) by striking ''(2) The Secretary'' and inserting the following:

''(2) WAIVER.—The Secretary''.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 507(d) of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (16 U.S.C. 470a note) is amended—

(1) by striking ''Pursuant to'' and inserting the following:

''(1) 1996 AUTHORIZATION.—Pursuant to''; and

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

''(2) ADDITIONAL AUTHORIZATION.—In addition to amounts made available under paragraph (1), pursuant to section 108 of the National Historic Preservation Act, there is authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this section.''.

(c) APPLICATION OF AMENDMENT.—Subsection (c)(1) of section 507 of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996, as amended by subsection (a), shall apply with respect to—

(1) funds made available under subsection (d)(2) of such section, as added by subsection (b); and

(2) funds made available under subsection (d)(1) of such section, as amended by subsection (b), that remain unobligated as of the date of the enactment of this Act.

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

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

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. H.R. 1606, introduced by the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CLYBURN), will authorize appropriations for the restoration and renovation of Historically Black Colleges and Universities. In addition, it would decrease matching requirements.

Many of the buildings at these schools are listed on the National Register and, because of their age, are in immediate need of remodeling and renovation. GAO identified in a report to Congress the buildings needing attention and the estimated cost. This estimate provides the foundation for the authorized level prescribed in the legislation. While funds have been previously appropriated to help meet restoration needs at some of these schools, the matching requirement has proved to be a difficult barrier to meet. This bill would lower that barrier by lowering the matching requirement and enable these schools to take advantage of these restoration opportunities. The historic quality of these buildings makes it important that we aid in their preservation.

The bill contains an amendment to extend the new matching requirement to schools where funds have already been appropriated but have been left unobligated due to a failure to raise enough funds to meet the matching requirement.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation has significant support on both sides of the aisle. I urge my colleagues to support this worthy piece of legislation. I appreciate the gentleman from South Carolina for all the excellent work he has done on this legislation.

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

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

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

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1606, introduced by my good friend and colleague Representative JIM CLYBURN, is an important initiative that builds upon the work started in 1996 with the passage of the historically black colleges and universities' historic preservation program.

The program has been the catalyst for the preservation of historic structures at these institutions of higher education. Unfortunately, the program has used up all of its existing authorization of funds and while its accomplishments to date have been great, the work that still needs to be done is even greater.

Many of the buildings that have been and will be assisted by this program are integral elements of the school campus and their preservation will not only preserve buildings but also the history and spirit of these pioneering institutions.

In hearings before the Resource Committee on H.R. 1606 last November we received moving testimony from Representative CLYBURN and others on the importance of this program in furthering historic preservation at institutions that have played a vital role in the advancement of African-Americans and others.

I want to commend in particular my colleague Representative JIM CLYBURN for his strong leadership and vision on this legislation. Representative CLYBURN has been a tireless champion of H.R. 1606. As a former educator himself, he well understands importance of this program not only to the schools themselves but to the entire nation.

Last week this House passed H. Res. 523 recognizing the contributions Historically Black Colleges and Universities have made and continue to make in the education of African-Americans. However, H. Res. 523 just talked the talk, but it is H.R. 1606 that walks the walk.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1606 is a substantive measure that will benefit these institutions and the nation at large. I strongly support the measure and urge its adoption by the House.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CLYBURN) whose determination, dedication and true vision have brought this legislation to the floor today. He is a good friend to all of us and a former educator himself. We realize the importance of this legislation not only to Historically Black Colleges and Universities but to the Nation.

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding the time and for his kind words.

Mr. Speaker, I want to express my gratitude to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN), the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. RAHALL), the gentleman from California (Mr. RADANOVICH), and the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) for the tremendous bipartisan support H.R. 1606 has received to date. I very much appreciate the opportunity to speak today on behalf of my legislation to extend authorization of the Historically Black Colleges and Universities Historic Preservation program. This is a day that has been several years in the making.

As a former high school teacher, I have always possessed an acute appreciation for history and have enjoyed its study for many years. It was part of what motivated me to introduce legislation establishing the South Carolina National Heritage Corridor, and I thank the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM) for joining me in support of that legislation which Congress authorized in the 1995 Omnibus

Parks Act. It is also what motivated me to work to appropriate funds for a 3-year study of the Gullah culture along the sea islands of South Carolina and Georgia. This is a culture very unique and very much at threat of extinction. Hopefully this study will give us recommendations on how to preserve and interpret what most scholars say is the closest African roots of any native-born Americans.

I have worked very closely for many years and on many issues with Dick Moe of the National Trust for Historic Preservation and was overjoyed when the national trust, acting on the nomination of the Southeast Regional African American Preservation Alliance, listed the 103 HBCU campuses as a category on its 1998 list of the 11 most endangered historic sites in the country.

I say these things to explain how important historic preservation is to me personally. But of all the things I have worked on in preservation, I am most proud of this HBCU historic preservation program. Many of these campuses today date back for a century or more. The history contained within the hallowed halls of these institutions is as rich and diverse as the students who passed through them.

The HBCU historic preservation program has had a profound impact on three universities in South Carolina's sixth district. But I want to tell you what it meant to me as a student of history to see a treasure such as Arnett Hall on Allen University's campus in Columbia, South Carolina, saved from the brink of destruction. This structure, which had been boarded up for almost 40 years, was designed by an African American architect, built by the students themselves, and completed in June 1891. At the time we were authorizing the original $29 million for this program, the South Carolina Department of Archives and History, our State's SHPO, listed Arnett Hall as the most endangered historic site in South Carolina. I am happy to report today the building has been saved, preserved to the Secretary of the Interior's standards, and shines as a beacon in that part of Columbia. The same is true for two other historic buildings in my district that have benefited from this program, Ministers Hall on Claflin University's campus in Orangeburg and Massachusetts Hall on the campus of Voorhees College in Denmark.

In 1997, the Congressional Black Caucus requested the GAO conduct a study to determine the projected cost of preserving all threatened historic sites on the 103 HBCU campuses. I was asked to coordinate that study with the GAO. The study took one solid year to complete, but it was very comprehensive and very objective. The GAO identified 712 historic sites on those campuses with a projected preservation cost of $755 million. That is a lot of money, even in this town. But the need has been documented, and over time I believe the schools and this body will respond appropriately and adequately.

The vast majority of these colleges have had a very difficult time raising the required dollar for dollar match which the previous legislation required. Consequently, many of them would like to have a grant. But I believe it is important for the schools themselves to feel vested in the project. So my bill requires a 30 percent match. The Park Service allows 70 percent of funding for planning and survey projects funded from the historic preservation fund, so there is a precedent for this ratio and it is a formula that is sorely needed.

Mr. Speaker, this authorization will allow the campuses with structures identified for preservation to do strategic planning. If these schools were able to point to the Federal Government's commitment to cover 70 percent of the preservation costs, alumni and potential donors would be more amenable to contributing the matching funds for the projects.

Mr. Speaker, should this bill become law, it will take many years and a strong commitment to meet the need the GAO has documented. But without this bill becoming law, we cannot even begin.

Mr. Speaker, I know this body has shown strong support for preservation, and I pledge to do all I can for the historic preservation community. There is no issue regarding cultural or historic preservation that is more important to our Nation's fabric, the Congressional Black Caucus, and to me personally than H.R. 1606.

□ 1730

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

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. CLEMENT).

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me time and for everything he has done over the years as a great member on the Committee on Resources and also a great colleague and member on the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, because he has truly made a difference.

Mr. Speaker, I want to say to my good friend, the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CLYBURN), it has been a pleasure over the years working with him. He sure has done a lot of things to make things happen when it comes to supporting our Historically Black Colleges and Universities. I appreciate very much the gentleman from Utah (Chairman HANSEN) and the gentleman from California (Mr. RADANOVICH) for being so helpful and always being there to listen and be supportive.

I have been involved in this cause for a long time because I am a former college President myself at Cumberland University, a small, private, independent college in the State of Tennessee. I am proud to be able to say that we have six colleges and universities that fall in this category when we talk about Historically Black Colleges and Universities in the great State of Tennessee, and that is Fisk University, Meharry Medical College and Tennessee State University, all located in Nashville, Tennessee. Then we have Lane College in Jackson, Tennessee; Lemoyne Owen College in Memphis; and Knoxville College in Knoxville, Tennessee.

For well over a century, Historically Black Colleges and Universities have made their mark as vital institutions of higher learning. Generations of African American educators, physicians, lawyers, scientists and other professionals have found the knowledge, the experience and encouragement they needed to reach their full potential at these Historically Black Colleges and Universities. They have compiled an enviable record of achievement, educating almost 40 percent of our Nation's black college graduates. They have educated millions of young people and have prepared African American students for the challenges and opportunities of this new century.

I might say also that what the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CLYBURN) said a while ago is very true: A lot of them have had a lot of difficulty struggling for those dollars to make a difference. That first impression at a college or university is so vitally important. When they see a college or university that is run down, they are not going to give. They are not going to be able to raise any private gifts for the university. But if they see a university where their buildings are in good shape and good condition, it really does make a real difference. I found that at Cumberland University where I was president, and I sure have found that at the other colleges and universities in the State of Tennessee and around the country that have fallen into that category.

I will never forget when I first got here, Dr. Henry Ponder, who was then president of Fisk University, we used to walk those halls, and this is before some of you even were here, and we walked those halls and tried to get people interested in our Historically Black Colleges and Universities. Now we have a lot of new help, and I appreciate that, both Democrats and Republicans alike, that realize the importance and significance of what I call seed money, and that is what it is, seed money, because those are dollars that we are able to share now and those are dollars we are able to utilize in order for these colleges and universities to keep educating our young people; but not just young people, but our working adults that want to go back to our colleges and universities.

I commend our Historically Black Colleges and Universities for their dedication to academic excellence and commitment to educational opportunity for all.

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

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. MEEK).

(Mrs. MEEK of Florida asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, my colleague and fellow freshman, the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CLYBURN), and I came to the Congress together. Since then he has been the driving force behind a movement to improve our Historically Black Colleges and Universities. For that he is to be strongly commended.

HBCUs, as we call them, remain a critical part of our education system. These institutions have significantly increased educational access for thousands of economically and socially disadvantaged Americans, particularly among young African Americans. Yet our Historically Black Colleges and Universities need to maintain and improve their facilities in order to continue to meet the needs of their students.

I bet you, Mr. Speaker, if a poll were taken, each Member of this House would have an historically black college or university somewhere near their district or in some way they have helped an historically black college or university. That is extremely important.

Mr. Speaker, as I noted last week when we passed H. Res. 524 recognizing the contributions of Historically Black Colleges and Universities, it is critical that we honor Historically Black Colleges and Universities with our deeds, not just our words, by taking such steps as funding them properly in our appropriations process. That is what the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CLYBURN) is talking about. By passing this bill, we make good on our commitment to our Historically Black Colleges and Universities and honor them with our deeds by making it easier for them to preserve their facilities and thereby serve their students and their communities.

I commend the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CLYBURN) for this excellent bill, ask for our continued effort in this regard, and urge all of my colleagues to support it.

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 6½ minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS).

(Mr. DAVIS of Illinois asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. RAHALL) for yielding me time, and I also want to commend the chairman of the committee, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) and the ranking member of this committee for the outstanding work they do all the time on the Committee on Resources. I am not a member of this committee, but I often watch its deliberations and pay attention to what it is doing, and I think that they, obviously, do an outstanding job. I especially want to commend them for bringing this legislation to the floor.

I also want to commend the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CLYBURN), a man who has almost single-handedly in terms of his zest and seal, who has been tremendously focused on the problems, attributes and contributions of Historically Black Colleges and Universities. As a matter of fact, he talked so passionately about those in South Carolina until sometimes I wish that I had been a South Carolinian and had the opportunity to attend one of them.

I did not attend one in South Carolina, but I did grow up in Arkansas, and I attended what is now the University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff. The bell tower on that campus, which is the tallest structure in that area, they do not have tall buildings in Arkansas, but the bell tower is probably the tallest structure in that community, and, for as long as I can remember, it has stood as a symbol of educational opportunity for African Americans, especially in that area. The alumni association is currently trying to replace it, brick by brick.

As a matter of fact, when I was there we had an outstanding President that we fondly called ''Prexy,'' President Lawrence Arnett Davis, Sr., whose son now is the chancellor, Chancellor Lawrence Arnett Davis, Jr. They both have become institutions.

So I say to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CLYBURN), when you help preserve these institutions, which are indeed struggling but have one of the greatest histories and one of the greatest legacies in this Nation, and to think that the leaders of many of them were newly-freed slaves, individuals who had just come out of slavery when the Moral Act was passed and then its subsequent amendments, so, yes, they have done exceedingly well. But, again, I commend all of those who have had a hand in and who have spoken so passionately about their impact.

Again I commend the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CLYBURN) and commend the chairman and ranking member of this committee.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BASS). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1606, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the 22 bills just passed.

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

There was no objection.

RECOGNIZING HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF 100 YEARS OF KOREAN IMMIGRATION TO UNITED STATES

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 297) recognizing the historical significance of 100 years of Korean immigration to the United States.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 297

Whereas missionaries from the United States played a central role in nurturing the political and religious evolution of modern Korea;

Whereas in December 1902, 56 men, 21 women and 25 children left Korea and traveled across the Pacific Ocean on the S.S. Gaelic and landed in Honolulu, Hawaii on January 13, 1903;

Whereas the early Korean-American community was united around the common goal of obtaining independence from their colonized mother country;

Whereas members of the Korean-American community have served with distinction in the Armed Forces of the United States during World War I, World War II, and the Korean Conflict;

Whereas on June 25, 1950, Communist North Korea invaded South Korea with approximately 135,000 troops, thereby initiating the involvement of approximately 5,720,000 personnel, both military and civilian from South Korea and the United States, who worked to stem the spread of communism in Korea;

Whereas casualties in the United States Armed Forces included 54,260 dead, of whom 33,665 were battle deaths, 92,134 wounded, and 8,176 listed as missing in action or prisoners of war;

Whereas in the early 1950s, thousands of Koreans, fleeing from war, poverty, and desolation, came to the United States seeking opportunities;

Whereas Korean-Americans, like waves of immigrants that came to the United States before them, have taken root and thrived in the United States through strong family ties, community support, and hard work;

Whereas Korean immigration has invigorated businesses, churches, and academic communities in the United States;

Whereas according to the 2000 United States Census, Korean-Americans own and operate 135,571 businesses across the United States that have gross sales of $46,000,000,000 annually, and employ 333,649 individuals;

Whereas the contributions of Korean-Americans to the United States include the development of the first beating heart operation for coronary artery disease, the development of several varieties of the nectarine, and achievements in engineering, architecture, medicine, acting, singing, sculpture, and writing;

Whereas Korean-Americans play a crucial role in maintaining the strength and vitality of the United States-Korean relationship;

Whereas the partnership of the United States and South Korea helps maintain peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region and provides economic benefits to the people of both nations and to the rest of the world; and

Whereas beginning in 2003, more than 100 communities throughout the United States will celebrate the 100th anniversary of Korean immigration to the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Congress—

(1) recognizes the achievements and contributions of Korean-Americans to the United States over the past 100 years; and

(2) requests that the President issue a proclamation calling on the people of the United States and interested organizations to observe the anniversary with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. TOM DAVIS) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. TOM DAVIS).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H. Con. Res. 297.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, House Concurrent Resolution 297 recognizes the contributions of Korean Americans during the past 100 years, and it asks the President to issue a proclamation calling on the people of the United States and interested organizations to observe this anniversary. I commend the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HOEKSTRA) for introducing this important resolution.

January 2003 will mark the 100th anniversary of the arrival of 56 men, 21 women and 25 children from the Korean Peninsula to Honolulu, Hawaii. These brave people left Korea and traveled across the Pacific Ocean on the SS *Gaelic* on January 13, 1903. This trip initiated a century of Korean immigration to the United States, and America has benefited tremendously from the hard work and loyalty of Korean immigrants and their sons and daughters.

Korean Americans have served in the United States Armed Forces with distinction during World War I, World War II, and the Korean conflict in the early 1950s. In particular, the U.S. and South Korea worked together to keep communism from covering the Korean peninsula during those difficult times.

Korean Americans have made many contributions to the United States and have had a lasting impact on their communities. Hard work, strong families and cultural influence are just a few of the qualities that Korean Americans are known for and continue to thrive today. Korean Americans have played a crucial role in advancing the United States-Korea partnership, which helps provide peace and stability in the Asia Pacific region.

Among the many contributions of Korean Americans are the first beating heart operation for coronary artery disease, the development of several varieties of the nectarine, and achievements in engineering, architecture, medicine, acting, singing, sculpture and writing.

According to the 2000 census, over 135,000 American businesses are owned and operated by Korean Americans across the country, with gross sales and receipts of $46 billion. These businesses employ over 330,000 individuals.

Mr. Speaker, the Korean community is alive and well in my Congressional District out in Northern Virginia, at Bailey's Crossroads, Annandale, Fairfax and Woodbridge.

□ 1745

These immigrants have chosen America for the freedom and opportunity this country offers, and they are making lasting contributions to our community and communities across the country.

Mr. Speaker, I ask for adoption of the resolution.

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

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join with the gentleman from Virginia in consideration of this resolution honoring the significance of Korean immigration.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the distinguished gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATSON).

(Ms. WATSON of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. WATSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join my colleagues today in honoring the contributions of Korean Americans to our national heritage.

On January 13, 1903, the S.S. Gaelic arrived in Honolulu, marking the beginning of the documented history of the Korean-American experience. Mr. Speaker, 102 Korean immigrants walked off that ship almost 100 years ago. Many of them probably expected that they would spend a few years in Hawaii and then return home. In the 100 years since then, the Korean-American population has grown to over 1 million and has become a vital and dynamic part of our American family.

No account of Korean-American heritage would be complete without listing the accomplishments of several American heroes of Korean descent, like Colonel Young Oak Kim, the first Asian American to command a combat battalion. To date, Colonel Kim is also the most decorated Asian-American soldier, earning two Purple Hearts, a Silver Star, and the Distinguished Service Cross. Or Dora Yum Kim, a pioneer in developing social services for California's poor and disadvantaged citizens. And Dr. Sammy Lee, Olympic diver and swimming coach, physician and veteran. Dr. Lee was not only the first Asian-American to win an Olympic gold medal, but also the first American to win two Olympic gold diving medals, the oldest person to win a gold in diving, and the first male to win back-to-back gold medals in diving as well.

I am proud to represent a congressional district with a vibrant Korean-American community. My congressional district is also home to a number of institutions that stand as a testament both to the determination and success of Korean-Americans, but also to the richness of Korean-American heritage.

The Korean-American Museum presents exhibitions that serve to bring the role of Korean-Americans in our history to the public at large. The Korean Heritage Library at the University of Southern California holds a wealth of history of Korean-American life. And one cannot forget the many churches, community groups, and businesses that make up the fabric of everyday life in the Korean-American community.

The Korean-American story is above all an American story, a story of our country, our communities, and our neighborhoods. I urge my colleagues to support this resolution to celebrate 100 years of Korean-American contributions to our Nation.

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HOEKSTRA).

Mr. HOEKSTRA. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague for his helping in moving this bill to the floor and getting it up for a vote today.

Mr. Speaker, H. Con. Resolution 297 recognizes the contributions of Korean-Americans and the contributions that they have made over the last 100 years. Since that first day when Korean-Americans immigrated and landed in Honolulu, they have become an integral part of the diverse fabric that makes up American society. They have contributed economically; but beyond economic contributions, they have eagerly embraced our commonly held American ideals.

The first Korean-Americans were united in the cause of achieving freedom for their annexed homeland and for her people. And in this present day, Korean-Americans remain united in their hopes for the reunification of their ancestral homeland and the reunification of families torn apart by war and for an end to the dictatorial oppression of their fellow Koreans in North Korea.

By organizing through churches, associations, and other groups, Korean-Americans have built strong mutual-support networks and strong communities. Perhaps most importantly, at the center of Korean-American life are strong family ties and hard work. This has allowed Korean-Americans to prosper and make innumerable contributions to American life and society.

In January of 2003, there will be more than 100 communities across America celebrating the 100th anniversary of Korean-American immigration. It is

both deserving and important that Congress recognize the significance of this fact, and encourage schools, civic groups, and all levels of government to take part in planning activities and events surrounding this major milestone.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the pioneers of the Korean community in the United States were a small group of political and social reformers, expelled from Korea following an unsuccessful attempt to overthrow the government, who arrived as exiles in San Francisco. Among them was Suh Jae-pil, who later adopted the American name Philip Jaisohn. Mr. Jaisohn became the first Korean to become an American citizen and the first Korean-American to receive an American medical degree.

In 1886, 4 years after getting his medical degree, Mr. Jaisohn established the first Korean newspaper. He became involved in the fight to keep Korea independent of China and, after 1910, to liberate it from Japan. Dr. Jaisohn devoted the majority of his life to the cause of Korean independence. His work in medical research and pathology and for Korean causes gained respect in both his homeland and in the United States.

Mr. Jaisohn, like thousands of other Koreans who immigrated to the United States, played a central role in nurturing the political and religious evolution of modern Korea.

Members of the Korean-American community have served with distinction in the Armed Forces, have helped the development of the first beating heart operation for coronary artery disease, and own and operate more than 135 businesses in the United States with gross sales of $46 billion annually.

Korean-Americans play a vital role in maintaining the strength and vitality of United States-Korean relationships. The partnership between the United States and South Korea has helped to maintain peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region.

This year, 100 communities throughout the United States will celebrate the 100th anniversary of Korean immigration to the United States, including a large Korean community on the north side of the city of Chicago and in other areas spread throughout the city.

Mr. Speaker, my former legislative director is Korean. Her name is Courtni Pugh. She and her twin sister were featured on the cover of a Korean magazine about 3 years ago as premier young Korean or Asian activists in the United States. So I take this opportunity to convey greetings to them and all of my Korean friends throughout the metropolitan area of Chicago. Again, I commend the gentleman for introducing this resolution, and I am pleased to share its movement with my colleague, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. TOM DAVIS).

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

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this resolution appropriately recognizes Korean-Americans and their contributions to this country. It seeks to celebrate 100 years of immigration by supporting events and ceremonies by marking this important date in 2003, and I am proud to support this resolution.

Mr. WU. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor support House Resolution 297 recognizing the historical significance of 100 years of Korean immigration to the United States. In 1902, 102 Koreans arrived in Hawaii after a month-long journey across the Pacific Ocean. Since that time, the Korean-American presence has grown to more than 100 communities with a population of about 1.1 million people, and has made immense contributions to our nation.

Abroad, members of the Korean-American community served with valor and distinction in the Armed Forces of the United States, notably during World War I, World War II, and the Korean Conflict, where they helped defend South Korea from Communist North Korea's invasion. Their sacrifices helped to preserve the freedom and democracy that we have today.

At home, Korean-Americans, like other waves of immigrants to America, have spurred the growth of new businesses, churches, and academic communities. They have also made tremendous contributions in areas such as athletics, literature, the arts, medicine, architecture, and engineering.

As Chair of the Congressional Asian Pacific American Caucus, and as an immigrant, I am proud to recognize these achievements.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BASS). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. TOM DAVIS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 297.

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. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. 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.

RECOGNIZING AND COMMENDING MARY BAKER EDDY'S ACHIEVEMENTS AND THE MARY BAKER EDDY LIBRARY FOR THE BETTERMENT OF HUMANITY

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 458) recognizing and commending Mary Baker Eddy's achievements and the Mary Baker Eddy Library for the Betterment of Humanity.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 458

Whereas the Mary Baker Eddy Library for the Betterment of Humanity will officially open on September 29, 2002, in Boston, Massachusetts, thereby making available to the public the Mary Baker Eddy Collections, one of the largest collections of primary source material by and about an American woman;

Whereas the namesake of the Library, Mary Baker Eddy, achieved international prominence during her lifetime (1821–1910) as the founder of Christian Science and was the first woman in the United States to found and lead a religion that became an international movement with members in 139 countries;

Whereas historians compare Mary Baker Eddy to nineteenth-century women reformers like Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony, who took leadership roles at a time when women infrequently did so;

Whereas Mary Baker Eddy founded and served as the pastor of her own church, the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, and established a publishing organization that produces numerous publications, including ''The Christian Science Monitor'', an international daily newspaper that has won seven Pulitizer Prizes;

Whereas in recognition of the numerous achievements of Mary Baker Eddy, the Women's National Hall of Fame inducted her into its membership in 1995 for having made ''an indelible mark on society, religion, and journalism'';

Whereas the Mary Baker Eddy Library, a facility of 81,000 square feet, provides a place for people to come together to explore ideas and offers on-site and online educational experiences, programs, and exhibits;

Whereas the Mary Baker Eddy Collections consist of more than 100,000 documents, artifacts, photographs, and other media that chronicle the development of Mary Baker Eddy's ideas and offer an unequalled resource to scholars in women's history and mind-body medicine;

Whereas the Library's initiative to make the previously unpublished materials in the Mary Baker Eddy Collections available to the public is exemplary of, and in full accord with, the intent of the provisions of title 17, United States Code, relating to the publication of previously unpublished materials; and

Whereas the Mary Baker Eddy Library will establish an Institute for the Rediscovery and Preservation of the History of Women in Seneca Falls, New York, the birthplace of the first Women's Rights Convention, in order to showcase new research on the forgotten histories of women and offer educational programs for students: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Congress recognizes and commends—

(1) Mary Baker Eddy for her outstanding achievements and contributions, particularly her contributions to the advancement of women's rights as a public figure and role model in the early stages of the women's rights movement; and

(2) the Mary Baker Eddy Library for the Betterment of Humanity, which will open to the public on September 29, 2002.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. TOM DAVIS) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. TOM DAVIS).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H. Con. Res. 458.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SMITH).

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Virginia for yielding me this time.

I think it is appropriate to point out that the acting Speaker pro tempore now is the gentleman from New Hampshire (Mr. BASS), the State where Mary Baker Eddy was born.

Mr. Speaker, I support House Concurrent Resolution 458, recognizing and commending Mary Baker Eddy's life and achievements and the opening of the Mary Baker Eddy Library for the Betterment of Humanity.

Mary Baker Eddy was a notable 19th century public figure and role model in the early stages of the women's rights movement. Historians often compare her to other 19th century reformers, like Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony, women who took leadership roles at a time when women infrequently did so.

Mary Baker Eddy was an author, a successful businesswoman, a publisher and editor of monthly and weekly magazines, the president and founder of a teaching college, and the founder and leader of a worldwide church, the First Church of Christ, Scientist, which today has congregations in 139 countries.

Remarkably, at age 87, Mary Baker Eddy founded an international daily newspaper, the Christian Science Monitor, which has won seven Pulitzer Prizes.

The Mary Baker Eddy Library in Boston, which opens on September 29, will make available to the public one of the largest collections of primary-source material by and about American women. The library will provide opportunities to explore the ideas and life of this 19th century pioneer and will showcase her previously unpublished writings.

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

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, as the ranking member of the Subcommittee on Civil Service, Census, and Agency Organization, I am pleased to support H. Con. Res. 458, a bill recognizing and commending Mary Baker Eddy's achievements and the Mary Baker Eddy Library for the Betterment of Humanity, and I want to commend the gentleman from Texas for his introduction of this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, Mary Baker Eddy is regarded as a major religious speaker and as a notable example of the emergence of women in significant leadership roles.

□ 1800

When Mrs. Eddy was inducted into the National Women's Hall of Fame in 1955, it was noted that she had made an indelible mark on religion, society, and journalism.

Born in 1821 on a farm in Bow, New Hampshire, Mary Baker Eddy spent most of her youth in ill health. Although raised with Puritan values, daily Bible reading, and the talk of God's healing power, she spent years looking for healing in the many remedial methods available at her time.

In 1866, Mary Baker Eddy, through reading Jesus' healings in the New Testament, came to discover the science of Christianity which she named ''Christian Science.'' In 1875, she first wrote and published ''Science and Health With Key to the Scriptures,'' the textbook of Christian Science. It is published in 17 languages and Braille; and in audiocassette, CD, and computerized form. Over 9 million copies have been sold, and it remains a bestseller each year.

In 1879, Mrs. Eddy established the Church of Christ, Scientist, and subsequently founded its various periodicals and activities. In 1895, she published the first edition of the Manual of the Mother Church. One of her last and greatest accomplishments was founding the Christian Science Monitor in 1908.

In 1992, the Women's National Book Association named ''Science and Health'' as one of 75 books by women, and I quote, ''whose words have changed the world.''

Before Mrs. Eddy died in 1910, the religion she established had spread around the world, and she had become one of the most recognized public figures in America; a truly great woman.

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

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to have the House consider House Concurrent Resolution 458, introduced by my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SMITH). This resolution recognizes and commends the achievements of Mary Baker Eddy, founder of the Church of Christ, Scientist, and the opening of the Mary Baker Eddy Library for the Betterment of Humanity in Boston, Massachusetts.

Mr. Speaker, on September 29, 2002, the Mary Baker Eddy Library for the Betterment of humanity will officially open in Boston. The opening of this library will allow the public access to the Mary Baker Eddy collections, one of the largest collections of primary-source material by and about an extraordinary American woman.

Born in 1821, Mary Baker Eddy was a reformer and a woman who introduced bold new concepts to 19th century society and beyond. Mrs. Eddy achieved international prominence as the founder of Christian Science. She has the distinction of being the first woman in the United States to found and lead a religion that became an international movement. The Church of Christ, Scientist, has members in 139 countries.

In an era when women faced severe limits, Mary Baker Eddy rose from obscurity, poverty, and illness to become a renowned author, healer, thinker, religious leader, and publisher.

In 1866, she was healed of a serious injury as she read the account of one of Jesus' healings in the New Testament. This led her to discover what she came to understand as the science of Christianity, which she named Christian Science.

In 1875, she wrote and published ''Science and Health With Key to the Scriptures.'' It is published in 17 languages and Braille, and in audiocassette, CD, and computerized form. Over 9 million copies have been sold, and it remains a bestseller each year.

In 1879, Mrs. Eddy established the Church of Christ, Scientist. In 1895, she published the first edition of the ''Manual of the Mother Church.'' One of her last and greatest accomplishments was founding the Christian Science Monitor in 1908.

I urge my colleagues to support the resolution, and I commend the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SMITH) for introducing this important resolution. Mary Baker Eddy had a profound impact on American life and religion. Her life as healer, thinker, and reformer is remarkable.

I urge my colleagues to support the resolution.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BASS). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. TOM DAVIS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, House Concurrent Resolution 458.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERIODIC REPORT ON NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO THE NATIONAL UNION FOR THE TOTAL INDEPENDENCE OF ANGOLA—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

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

To the Congress of the United States:

As required by section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1641(c), and section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1703(c), I am providing a 6-month report prepared by my Administration on the national emergency with respect to the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) that was declared in Executive Order 12865 of September 26, 1993.

GEORGE W. BUSH.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *September 23, 2002*.

CONTINUATION OF NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO NATIONAL UNION FOR THE TOTAL INDEPENDENCE OF ANGOLA—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

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

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1622(d) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the Federal Register and transmit to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent the enclosed notice, stating that the emergency declared with respect to the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) is to continue in effect beyond September 26, 2002, to the Federal Register for publication. The most recent notice continuing this emergency was published in the Federal Register on September 25, 2001 (66 Fed. Reg. 49084).

The circumstances that led to the declaration on September 26, 1993, of a national emergency have not been resolved. The actions and policies of UNITA pose a continuing unusual and extraordinary threat to the foreign policy of the United States. United Nations Security Council Resolutions 864 (1993), 1127 (1997), and 1173 (1998) continue to oblige all member states to maintain sanctions. Discontinuation of the sanctions would have a prejudicial effect on the prospects for peace in Angola. For these reasons, I have determined that it necessary to maintain in force the broad authorities necessary to apply economic pressure on UNITA to reduce its ability to pursue its military operations.

GEORGE W. BUSH.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *September 23, 2002*.

PLAN COLOMBIA/ANDEAN COUNTER DRUG INITIATIVE, SEMI-ANNUAL OBLIGATION REPORT—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 107–267)

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

To the Congress of the United States:

Pursuant to section 3204(e), of Public Law 106–246, I am providing a report prepared by my Administration detailing the progress of spending by the executive branch during the first two quarters of Fiscal Year 2002 in support of Plan Colombia.

GEORGE W. BUSH.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *September 23, 2002*.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m.

Accordingly (at 6 o'clock and 7 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m.

□ 1831

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. BASS) at 6 o'clock and 31 minutes p.m.

REPORT ON H.R. 5431, ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2003

Mr. CALLAHAN, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 107–681) on the bill (H.R. 5431) making appropriations for energy and water development for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2003, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Union Calendar and ordered to be printed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BASS). All points of order are reserved on the bill.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8, rule XX, the Chair will now put the question on motions to suspend the rules on which further proceedings were postponed earlier today in the order in which that motion was entertained.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

H. Con. Res. 472, by the yeas and nays;

H. Con. Res. 301, by the yeas and nays;

H. Res. 533, by the yeas and nays.

Proceedings on the following measures will resume tomorrow:

H.R. 2982, by the yeas and nays;

H. Con. Res. 297, 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 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF 4–H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and agreeing to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 472.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. ISAKSON) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 472, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 407, nays 0, not voting 25, as follows:

[Roll No. 404]

YEAS—407

Abercrombie	Cardin	Farr
Ackerman	Carson (IN)	Fattah
Aderholt	Carson (OK)	Ferguson
Akin	Castle	Filner
Allen	Chabot	Flake
Andrews	Chambliss	Fletcher
Armey	Clay	Foley
Baca	Clayton	Forbes
Bachus	Clement	Ford
Baird	Clyburn	Fossella
Baker	Coble	Frank
Baldacci	Collins	Frelinghuysen
Baldwin	Combest	Frost
Ballenger	Conyers	Gallegly
Barcia	Cooksey	Ganske
Barr	Costello	Gekas
Barrett	Cox	Gephardt
Bartlett	Coyne	Gibbons
Barton	Cramer	Gillmor
Bass	Crane	Gilman
Becerra	Crenshaw	Gonzalez
Bentsen	Crowley	Goode
Bereuter	Cubin	Goodlatte
Berkley	Culberson	Gordon
Berman	Cummings	Goss
Berry	Cunningham	Graham
Biggert	Davis (CA)	Granger
Bilirakis	Davis (FL)	Graves
Bishop	Davis (IL)	Green (TX)
Blumenauer	Davis, Jo Ann	Green (WI)
Blunt	Davis, Tom	Greenwood
Boehlert	Deal	Grucci
Boehner	DeFazio	Gutierrez
Bonilla	DeGette	Gutknecht
Bonior	Delahunt	Hall (TX)
Bono	DeLauro	Hansen
Boozman	DeLay	Harman
Boswell	DeMint	Hart
Boucher	Deutsch	Hastings (FL)
Boyd	Diaz-Balart	Hastings (WA)
Brady (PA)	Dicks	Hayes
Brady (TX)	Dingell	Hayworth
Brown (FL)	Doggett	Hefley
Brown (OH)	Dooley	Herger
Brown (SC)	Doyle	Hill
Bryant	Dreier	Hilliard
Burr	Duncan	Hinchey
Burton	Dunn	Hinojosa
Buyer	Edwards	Hobson
Callahan	Ehlers	Hoeffel
Calvert	Emerson	Hoekstra
Camp	Engel	Holden
Cannon	English	Holt
Cantor	Eshoo	Honda
Capito	Etheridge	Hooley
Capps	Evans	Horn
Capuano	Everett	Hostettler

Houghton
Hoyer
Hulshof
Hunter
Hyde
Inslee
Isakson
Israel
Issa
Istook
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jefferson
Jenkins
John
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Jones (OH)
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Keller
Kelly
Kennedy (MN)
Kennedy (RI)
Kerns
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kind (WI)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirk
Kleczka
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kucinich
Lampson
Langevin
Lantos
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
LaTourette
Leach
Lee
Levin
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Lofgren
Lowey
Lucas (KY)
Lucas (OK)
Luther
Lynch
Maloney (CT)
Manzullo
Markey
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McCrery
McDermott
McGovern
McHugh
McInnis
McIntyre
McKeon
McNulty
Meehan
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Menendez
Mica
Millender-McDonald
Miller, Dan
Miller, Gary
Miller, George
Miller, Jeff
Moore
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Morella
Murtha
Myrick
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Nethercutt
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nussle
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Osborne
Ose
Otter
Owens
Oxley
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor
Paul
Payne
Pelosi
Pence
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Phelps
Pickering
Pitts
Platts
Pombo
Pomeroy
Portman
Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Putnam
Quinn
Radanovich
Rahall
Ramstad
Rangel
Regula
Rehberg
Reyes
Reynolds
Rivers
Rodriguez
Roemer
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Ross
Rothman
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Rush
Ryan (WI)
Ryun (KS)
Sanchez
Sanders
Sandlin
Sawyer
Saxton
Schaffer
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schrock
Scott
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Sherman
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shows
Shuster
Simmons
Simpson
Skeen
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Snyder
Solis
Souder
Spratt
Stearns
Stenholm
Strickland
Stupak
Sullivan
Sununu
Sweeney
Tancredo
Tanner
Tauscher
Tauzin
Taylor (MS)
Taylor (NC)
Terry
Thomas
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thornberry
Thune
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Tierney
Toomey
Turner
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Upton
Velazquez
Visclosky
Vitter
Walden
Walsh
Wamp
Waters
Watkins (OK)
Watson (CA)
Watt (NC)
Watts (OK)
Waxman
Weiner
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
Wexler
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson (NM)
Wilson (SC)
Wolf
Wu
Wynn
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—25

Blagojevich
Borski
Condit
Doolittle
Ehrlich
Gilchrest
Hilleary
LaFalce
LaHood
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Maloney (NY)
Mascara
McKinney
Mink
Mollohan
Riley
Roukema
Sabo
Smith (WA)
Stark
Stump
Thurman
Towns
Woolsey

□ 1856

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution 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. BASS). 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.

SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING AMERICAN GOLD STAR MOTHERS, INCORPORATED, BLUE STAR MOTHERS OF AMERICA, INCORPORATED, THE SERVICE FLAG, AND THE SERVICE LAPEL BUTTON

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and agreeing to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 301.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. WATTS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 301, 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 411, nays 0, not voting 21, as follows:

[Roll No. 405]

YEAS—411

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

NOT VOTING—21

Blagojevich
Borski
Brown (OH)
Condit
Doolittle
Ehrlich

Gilchrest
Hilleary
LaFalce
LaHood
Lewis (CA)
Maloney (NY)
Mascara
Mink
Mollohan
Roukema
Smith (WA)
Stark
Stump
Thurman
Towns

□ 1905

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WELCOMING MADAME CHEN WU SUE-JEN, THE FIRST LADY OF TAIWAN, TO WASHINGTON, D.C.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BASS). The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and agreeing to the resolution, H. Res. 533.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. ROHRABACHER) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 533, 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 410, nays 0, not voting 22, as follows:

[Roll No. 406]

YEAS—410

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Aderholt
Akin
Allen
Andrews
Armey
Baca
Bachus
Baird
Baker
Baldacci
Baldwin
Ballenger
Barcia
Barr
Barrett
Bartlett
Barton
Bass
Becerra
Bentsen
Bereuter
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Biggert
Bilirakis
Bishop
Blumenauer
Blunt
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bonior
Bono
Boozman
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Brown (FL)
Brown (OH)
Brown (SC)
Bryant
Burr
Burton
Buyer
Callahan
Calvert
Camp
Cannon
Cantor
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Cardin
Carson (IN)
Carson (OK)
Castle
Chabot
Chambliss
Clay
Clayton
Clement
Clyburn
Coble
Collins
Combest
Conyers
Cooksey
Costello
Cox
Coyne
Cramer
Crane
Crenshaw
Crowley
Cubin
Culberson
Cummings
Cunningham
Davis (CA)
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
Davis, Jo Ann
Davis, Tom
Deal
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
DeLay
DeMint
Deutsch
Diaz-Balart
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Dooley
Doyle
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Edwards
Ehlers
Emerson
Engel
English
Eshoo
Etheridge
Evans
Farr
Fattah
Ferguson
Filner
Flake
Fletcher
Foley
Forbes
Ford
Fossella
Frank
Frelinghuysen
Frost
Gallegly
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)
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hayworth
Hefley
Herger
Hill
Hilliard
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hobson
Hoeffel
Hoekstra
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hooley
Horn
Hostettler
Houghton
Hoyer
Hulshof
Hunter
Hyde
Inslee
Isakson
Israel
Issa
Istook
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jefferson
Jenkins
John
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Jones (OH)
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Keller
Kelly
Kennedy (MN)
Kennedy (RI)
Kerns
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kind (WI)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirk
Kleczka
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kucinich
Lampson
Langevin
Lantos
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
LaTourette
Leach
Lee
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Lofgren
Lowey
Lucas (KY)
Lucas (OK)
Luther
Lynch
Maloney (CT)
Manzullo
Markey
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McCrery
McDermott
McGovern
McHugh
McInnis
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinney
McNulty
Meehan
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Menendez
Mica
Millender-McDonald
Miller, Dan
Miller, Gary
Miller, George
Miller, Jeff
Moore
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Morella
Murtha
Myrick
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Nethercutt
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nussle
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Osborne
Ose
Otter
Owens
Oxley
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor
Paul
Payne
Pelosi
Pence
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Phelps
Pickering
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Platts
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Pomeroy
Portman
Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Putnam
Quinn
Radanovich
Rahall
Ramstad
Rangel
Regula
Rehberg
Reyes
Reynolds
Riley
Rivers
Rodriguez
Roemer
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Ross
Rothman
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Rush
Ryan (WI)
Ryun (KS)
Sabo
Sanchez
Sanders
Sandlin
Sawyer
Saxton
Schaffer
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schrock
Scott
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Sherman
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shows
Shuster
Simmons
Simpson
Skeen
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Snyder
Solis
Souder
Spratt
Stearns
Stenholm
Strickland
Stupak
Sullivan
Sununu
Sweeney
Tancredo
Tanner
Tauscher
Tauzin
Taylor (MS)
Taylor (NC)
Terry
Thomas
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thornberry
Thune
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Tierney
Toomey
Turner
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Upton
Velazquez
Visclosky
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Walden
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Watkins (OK)
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Watt (NC)
Watts (OK)
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Weller
Wexler
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson (NM)
Wilson (SC)
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Young (AK)
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NOT VOTING—22

Blagojevich
Borski
Condit
Doolittle
Ehrlich
Everett
Ganske
Gilchrest
Hilleary
LaFalce
LaHood
Lewis (CA)
Maloney (NY)
Mascara
Mink
Mollohan
Roukema
Smith (WA)
Stark
Stump
Thurman
Towns

□ 1915

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BASS). 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.

CAN WE AFFORD THIS WAR?

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, a casual analysis of the world economy shows it rapidly deteriorating into recession, with a possible depression on the horizon. Unemployment is sharply rising with price inflation rampant, despite official government inflationary reports. The world's stock markets continue to collapse, even after trillions of dollars in losses have been recorded in the past 2 years. These losses already have set historic records.

With government revenues shrinking at all levels, we find deficits exploding. Our national debt is currently rising at a $450 billion per year. Confidence in corporate America has shrunk to levels usually reserved for governments alone.

Government spending in all areas is skyrocketing, much of it out of the control of the politicians, who show little concern. Yet we are expected to believe our government leaders who say that we are experiencing a recovery and that a return to grand prosperity is just around the corner. The absence of capital formation, savings and corporate profits are totally ignored.

Evidence abounds that our $350 billion DOD budget and the $40 billion spent on intelligence gathering and our immigration policies have failed miserably in protecting our homeland. In spite of the rhetoric and new legislation attacking our civil liberties, we are as vulnerable to outside attack as before.

Our military is drastically smaller than a decade ago, and we are spread around the world and involved in world conflicts more than we have ever been before.

We have run a huge current account deficit for 15 years and massively expanded our money supply. No one should be surprised that the dollar is weakening and the commodity, natural resources and precious metal prices are rising.

Oil prices are over $31 a barrel, and predictions are that they can easily go up another $15 to $20 if international tensions grow.

But the only talk here in the Nation's Capital is about when, not if, we must initiate a war that even the administration admits could cost $200 billion. Some are not even embarrassed to gloat about the political benefits for those who preach war over those who prefer negotiations, diplomacy and containment. The fact that the Arab nations are overwhelmingly opposed to an attack on Iraq and are joined by the European Community is of no concern to those who demand war regardless of any circumstance.

Eighty percent of the American people now report that they believe that a war with Iraq will increase the chances of our suffering from a new terrorist attack. If this is true, we become less secure with an attack on Iraq, since little has been done to correct the deficiencies in the intelligence gathering agencies and our immigration policies.

No credible evidence has been produced that Iraq has or is close to having nuclear weapons. No evidence exists to show that Iraq harbors al Qaeda terrorists. Quite to the contrary, experts on this region recognize Hussein as an enemy of the al Qaeda and a foe to Islamic fundamentalism. Many other nations pose much greater threats to world peace. Yet no one is clamoring for war against them. Saddam Hussein is now weaker than ever.

Reports are now appearing that we are negotiating with allies to share in the oil bounty once Iraq is occupied in order to get support for our invasion from various countries around the world.

Our national debt is over $6 trillion and is increasing by nearly half a trillion dollars a year. Since Social Security funds are all placed in the general revenues and spent and all funds are fungible, honest accounting, of which there has been a shortage lately, dictates that a $200 billion war must jeopardize Social Security funding. This is something the American people deserve to know.

Since there are limits to borrowing and taxing, but no limits to the Fed printing money to cover our deficit, we can be assured this will occur. This guarantees that Social Security checks will never stop coming, but it also guarantees that the dollars that all retired people receive will buy less. We have already seen this happening in providing medical services. A cheap dollar; that is, an inflated dollar, is a sinister and deceitful way of cutting benefits.

Rest assured, a $200 billion hit on the economy will have economic consequences, and the elderly retirees on fixed incomes, and especially Social Security beneficiaries, will suffer the greatest burden of policy, reflecting a belief that our country is so rich that it can afford both guns and butter. Remember, we have tried that before.

The tragedy is that once the flaw in policy is discovered, it is too late to prevent the pain and suffering, and only finger pointing occurs. Now is the only time we can give serious attention to the true cost of assuming the burden of an endless task of being the world's policeman and starting wars that have nothing to do with defense or national security.

A nation suffering from recession can ill afford a foreign policy that encourages unnecessary military action that will run up huge deficits. Congress ought to pause a moment, and carefully contemplate the consequences of the decisions we are about to make in the coming days.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF INTENTION TO OFFER MOTION TO INSTRUCT CONFEREES ON H.R. 3295, HELP AMERICA VOTE ACT OF 2001

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 7(c) of the rule XXII, I hereby announce my intention to offer a motion to instruct conferees on H.R. 3295 tomorrow.

The form of the motion is as follows:

Mrs. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON moves that the managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the Senate amendments to the bill H.R. 3295 be instructed to take such actions as may be appropriate to ensure that a conference report is filed on the bill prior to October 1, 2002.

PAYING ATTENTION TO ECONOMIC PROBLEMS IN AMERICA

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

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, there is an old saying about whether people are able to walk and chew gum at the same time. We are chewing on a lot of war, but we certainly are not walking with our economy.

I have come to the floor, in case one does not know it, to announce that the Dow Jones Industrial Average reached its lowest level in 4 years, down 189 points today. Let us pay attention. Even more serious, the Fed's Open Market Committee had two dissenters, something that rarely happens, two dissenters from the decision to hold the Fed funds rate steady.

The Fed repeated its concerns about the slow pace of the recovery of the economy, and it went so far as to indicate that there was a concern about war in Iraq. I am going to quote from that concern: ''Considered uncertainty persists about the extent and time of the expected pickup in production and employment owing in part to the emergence of heightened geopolitical risks. You stand forewarned,'' we stand forewarned.

At the middle and lower end of the income spectrum, the Annual Report of the Census Bureau came out today, and the Census Bureau reported that 1.3 million people slipped below the government's official poverty line. We know that that official poverty line is 20 years old and all the analysts say it is outdated, so there are obviously more than 1.3 million.

Perhaps of greatest importance to the Members of this body, because most of our constituents are middle income, the Census Bureau reported that the median household income, median, fell 2.2 percent last year, and that that was the first decline in median income in our country since 1991.

Everybody lost, my friends. All but the top 5 to 10 percent of households by income lost. The only Americans to gain last year were those with incomes above $150,000.

Why are we not paying any attention to the American economy? Why is the only attention of this body and of this administration on Iraq, thousands of miles away? Can we not talk about Iraq and talk about what the American people talk about every day as well, how their own household income is plunging and going down?

Watch your constituents; watch your district. If you are from the Midwest, your median income fell 3.7 percent. If you are from the West, it fell 2.3 percent. Are my colleagues paying attention to what is happening in their face, in their districts, to their own constituents? Is there not something we can do for them before this House recesses?

I am as worried about war as the next person. I am in a city that has every reason to worry about war. But there are a lot of worries on my mind.

Another worry needs the attention of this body at least as much, and that is the economy of our country and the living standards of our constituents. That, my friends, is getting no attention from this body. That, my friends, is getting all the attention at home after they turn off all of the war talk.

I hope that the pressure that I feel, the pressure of the economy, the decline of the Dow Jones today, the rise in the number of Americans falling below the poverty line, the reduction, the worst reduction in more than a decade, in the median income of American families, I hope that is enough to get our attention before it is too late.

□ 1930

One has to be able to walk and chew gum if one is a Member of Congress. If all we can do is talk about one subject, if all we are worried about is Iraq and not around the corner from where we live, then when we go home, those of us who insist upon a single focus will be punished and should be punished. Let us listen to what most worries the American people. Let us listen to household incomes.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION WAIVING POINTS OF ORDER AGAINST CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 1646, FOREIGN RELATIONS AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEARS 2002 AND 2003

Mr. SESSIONS, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report

(Rept. No. 107–682) on the resolution (H. Res. 545) waiving points of order against the conference report to accompany the bill (H.R. 1646) to authorize appropriations for the Department of State for fiscal years 2002 and 2003, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 4691, ABORTION NON-DISCRIMINATION ACT OF 2002

Mr. SESSIONS, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 107–683) on the resolution (H. Res. 546) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 4691) to prohibit certain abortion-related discrimination in governmental activities, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H. Res. 540, EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE HOUSE THAT CONGRESS SHOULD COMPLETE ACTION ON H.R. 3762, THE PENSION SECURITY ACT OF 2002, AND H. RES. 544, EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE HOUSE ON PERMANENCY OF PENSION REFORM PROVISIONS, AND H. RES. 543, EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE HOUSE THAT CONGRESS SHOULD COMPLETE ACTION ON H.R. 4019, MAKING MARRIAGE TAX RELIEF PERMANENT

Mr. SESSIONS, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 107–684) on the resolution (H. Res. 547) providing for consideration of the resolution (H. Res. 540) expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that Congress should complete action on H.R. 3762, the Pension Security Act of 2002; for consideraton of the resolution (H. Res. 544) expressing the sense of the House of Representatives on permanency of pension reform provisions; and for consideration of the resolution (H. Res. 543) expressing the sense of the House that Congress should complete action on H.R. 4019, making marriage tax relief permanent, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

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

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

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 Guam (Mr. UNDERWOOD) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. UNDERWOOD 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 York (Mr. HINCHEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. HINCHEY 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 Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO) is recognized for 5 minutes.

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

THE RAMIFICATIONS OF INCREASING THE PUBLIC DEBT

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

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, we are in a predicament in Congress right now, and that is finishing the appropriations bills. The appropriations process goes from fiscal year to fiscal year, that is, October 1 to October 1. So in just another week we are hitting the new fiscal year. So tomorrow, what we are going to do is pass what is referred to as a CR; it stands for a ''continuing resolution.'' We are now sort of arguing and trying to decide whether continuing spending for the next few weeks should be at the level it was this current fiscal year or whether it should be increased somewhat in terms of spending to accommodate inflation.

The problem is that there are a lot of people in Congress, in the House and in the Senate, that want to spend more money. So what has happened in this Congress, in this government, is spending has been going up faster than inflation. I brought this chart and made up this chart quickly, and we can see how the spending line tremendously has increased over the past 5 or 6 years in terms of spending.

Spending has some consequences in terms of its effect on the economy. The Republican Policy Committee met with Art Laffer, who I consider a very good economist in this country. We met last week. One of my questions to Art was, What is worse as far as its negative effect on economic growth, would it be increasing the debt or having tax increases? He said, in his opinion, they are both about the same kind of negative effect. Tax increases maybe have a greater economic effect in the short run; but in the long run, increasing the debt, that means we are going to take a lot of money out of circulation which, eventually, has just a negative effect on the economy.

A lot of people are saying, well, look, we should be paying more attention to the economy. One way this Congress can pay more attention to allowing the economy to operate the way it should is be a little less overzealous in terms of regulation on business, in terms of our taxes on individuals and business, and when I say taxes on individuals, most of the businesses, the small businesses in the United States pay that individual income tax. So as we become more intrusive in that tax, it has a tendency of discouraging small economic growth, which is really the backbone, the mainstay of employment in the United States.

That brings to mind a question I think that this body must deal with and must consider, and that is how big should the government be in terms of a percentage maybe of gross domestic product. How fast should expenditures rise? Is it reasonable to have the budget of the Federal Government increase three and four times as fast as inflation increases?

And the conclusion is, as we are concerned about the economy, the answer is no, that we should hold the line on spending so we do not have to increase taxes and so we do not have to increase the Federal debt. Politicians have found out, however, that it ends up being to their advantage politically, it increases their chances of being reelected, if they spend more money, so they go home with more pork barrel projects; and they get on television and in the newspaper cutting the ribbon for the new pork that they brought home to their district, or they come up with more social programs to help relieve some problem in the United States. No one can say there are not a lot of problems, no one can say that the spending in the Federal Government probably does not do some good for somebody, but the tendency has been to expand government spending.

Tonight I want to talk a little bit about the ramifications of increasing our public debt. What is the public debt? We have heard people brag that we have paid down part of the debt to the public in the last few years. The fact is that the total debt of the Federal Government has continued to increase every year. The debt can be divided into two portions. It is the Wall Street debt, the amount of money that we borrow from individuals that are at weekly Treasury auctions, and it is the money that we borrow from the trust funds, Social Security being the biggest one. So the money coming in from Social Security when we were pretty overzealous in the amount of increase in the Social Security taxes that we passed in 1983. We now are bringing in from that FICA tax, that 12.4 percent that we charge on everybody's wages for Social Security, we are bringing in $515 billion a year. Out of that $515 billion, this current year, in Social Security benefits, it is immediately sent

out, that is, it comes in one week and it is out the next; and Social Security benefits are costing $452 billion, so there is a little extra money.

What we did for a couple of years when we had the balanced budget, when the budget balanced, we used that little extra money to pay down some of the debt held by the public. But since we were borrowing that money from Social Security to pay down another debt, it is sort of like using one credit card to pay down some of the debt of another credit card; the total debt, the total obligation of this country continued to increase.

The tendency has been to have government grow much faster than inflation, and if we project that increase out over several years, it is going to result in government getting way too big.

Let me review a couple of the statistics. In 2001, the debt as a percentage of GDP, gross domestic product, was 33.1 percent, in 2002 it was 33.9 percent, and the projection for 2003 is 34.1 percent. So the Federal debt, even in terms of a percentage of our economy in this country, is growing. That means that we are leaving less money in the pockets of the American worker, the people who earned that money. Somehow, Congress is convincing more and more people that it must be good for them if we are coming up with more social programs, if we are coming up with more government programs to help them out, but the fact is that it is tremendously inefficient taking money away from my home State of Michigan or your home State of wherever, bringing it to Washington, running it through this bureaucracy, this political maze, and then what is left we send back to help out some social program of people that need help.

When I am asked what projects or programs would I cut, it is difficult, because that is the predicament Congress now finds itself in, is arguing how big the appropriations bills should be. An election is coming up November 5, and the big spenders are going to criticize those who want to put a lid on spending and try to spend not more than what the President has recommended; they are going to go back to some of those special interests and say, well, look, those guys on that side of the aisle, probably it is the Democrats saying the Republicans, did not want to give you any more money for your very good project. So politics has come into the picture in terms of trying to get a handle on spending. Like I said earlier, most Members of Congress that come up with more pork barrel spending, that come up with more programs to help out some problem some place, probably have a greater tendency to be reelected. So there is really a lesser of a safeguard on increased spending than there should be.

Here is another problem that we have developed as far as the progressivity of our tax system. Right now, 50 percent of Federal Government benefits go to individuals that pay less than 1 percent of the Federal income tax. So here is 50 percent of the people that are getting a lot of benefits for a little effort in terms of the percentage of the income tax that they pay; and so there are a lot of people in this country who say, well, a little bigger government, a few more programs that might help me would not be all that bad. That is the contest that we are running into as far as the Federal Government.

Mr. Speaker, a few weeks ago, we went up to the Federal Hall in New York City, the first time in over 200 years that Congress has moved a session of this body or the Senate out of the location of Washington, D.C. We met at Federal Hall where the Bill of Rights was passed; in 1789 where the first Congress met, where they passed the Bill of Rights, where George Washington was sworn in as our first President. It is my guess as I review the Constitution that our forefathers felt that government should be minimal, that mostly what was passed into law should be at the State level and not the Federal level, so there was some very precise language limiting what the Federal Government could do. We have sort of circumvented that effort, and we have passed more laws and more bills as we have claimed that more and more things are really involved in interstate commerce and, therefore, are a proper role of the Federal Government.

Let me review for my colleagues the interest on the Federal debt. The interest on the Federal debt is becoming one of our largest expenditures. The interest on the Federal debt this year is $331 billion. In 2012 the projection is that the interest on the Federal debt is going to be $513 billion. The problem I think that bothers me and maybe the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. BARTLETT) the most is the hoodwinking of the American people in confusing the American people about what the Federal debt really is.

□ 1945

So as we talk and brag sometimes about the fact that we are paying down the debt, this chart represents the total Federal debt. It represents the fact that the total Federal debt, that what we owe, whether we owe it to Social Security, we have to pay it back; or whether we owe it to somebody that bought a bond on the weekly market of Treasury, it is a debt and obligation of this country. Even more than this, we do not discuss unfunded liabilities.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to my colleague, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. BARTLETT), for some comments on trying to be honest with what the Federal debt is.

Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding to me.

In a former life I was a teacher for 24 years, Mr. Speaker. An old adage in teaching is that repetition is the soul of learning. So, at risk of repeating something that the gentleman said, I want to go through just a brief explanation of the debt as I understand it.

The total debt owed by our country is called the national debt. That is made up of two parts. That is roughly $6 trillion. That is made up of two parts. One part is the public debt. We have heard a lot about the public debt, and I will come back to that in a couple of minutes.

The other part of it is the trust fund debt. Lockboxes and paying down the debt, let us talk about that for a moment and see what really happened.

We put a lockbox first on Social Security, and then we decided, since that was such a great idea, we would put one on Medicare. I have had people who ought to know better say that somehow we secured or protected Social Security and Medicare by putting a lockbox on them. Let me explain what that lockbox did.

What the lockbox did was simply to say that if we have a surplus, and we do, for the moment, have a surplus, Mr. Speaker, in these two funds, if we have a surplus, we cannot use that surplus for ordinary spending; we must use it to pay down the public debt.

Now, all of the trust funds are invested in nonnegotiable U.S. securities. We need to understand what happens when monies come into the trust fund. They come into the trust fund. In this day of big computers and instantaneous moving of information around, it probably stays there a nanosecond or two, and then the computer takes it out and replaces it with a nonnegotiable U.S. security. It is nonnegotiable because we cannot cash it in, and it just represents a debt that the collective taxpayers owe to the trust fund.

Now, that is debt. It is going to have to be paid. That money is taken and paid down with the lockbox, and then pays down the public debt. So for every dollar that the public debt goes down, the trust fund debt goes up a dollar.

So if we are looking at the total of these two debts, which is the national debt, it has not changed at all. But there are trust funds for which we have no lockbox. There are 50 or so trust funds. Two of them have a lockbox. Many of them do not have a lockbox, and we happily took that money and spent it, so the total debt, the national debt, kept going up.

Way back a number of years ago, it started with Lyndon Johnson with his guns and butter. He was running such horrific deficits that he wanted to hide the magnitude of the deficits, so he put the trust funds on budget and then coined the perfectly silly statement that the Social Security surplus offsets the deficit. What that means is that when we were told what the deficit was, they did not include in that number the monies that were borrowed from the trust funds. That is about $200 billion a year.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. They came up with this phrase ''unified budget'' when the gentleman and I came to Congress.

Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland. That is correct. The budget that was balanced was the unified budget. That is all the money that comes into Washington and all the money that leaves Washington, but about 10 percent of the money that comes into Washington should not be Washington's money to spend because they have taken it from the citizens, presumably to put in trust fund for them, but they take and spend that money anyway, and make the silly statement that the Social Security surplus and the other surpluses offset the deficit.

They did offset the advertised deficit, but they did not bother telling us that what this amounted to was a monumental intergenerational debt transfer. Our kids and our grandkids are going to have to pay this.

Now, we cannot run the government today on current revenues; we cannot do it. For all the while, these last 3 or 4 years, that we were told that the budget was balanced, the budget which was balanced was the unified budget, but they were taking about $200 billion a year of trust fund monies that we owe to the trust funds, they are going to have to be paid back by our children and our grandchildren, and they were using those to run the government.

I talked with OMB. If the government keeps its books on an accrual basis, and if a person is a businessperson and has more than $1 million a year going through his company, he has to keep his books on the accrual basis; and we handle more than $1 million in the Federal Government, so presumably we ought to keep our books that way; and if they kept the books on an accrual basis, there never was a moment in time when in fact the national debt went down. Now, it is true that the public debt went down, but for every dollar the public debt went down, the trust fund debt went up $1, so the collective debt, the national debt, went up.

I kept telling people who would listen that surely their sin will find them out, because what will they tell the people when we have to raise the debt limit ceiling?

See, all the while we were telling the American people that the budget was balanced and we were paying down the debt, and we were paying down the public debt; but all the while, the trust fund debt was going up even faster, which meant that there was an increase in the national debt. All the time we were telling them that, the debt was in fact getting bigger, and soon it reached the debt limit ceiling; so then the government, in order to borrow money to run the government, it would have to raise the debt limit ceiling.

Then we had an interesting day and a half with that, and we were here all night, because we put language in one of the bills that said that they should protect the good faith and credit of the United States. That was a euphemism for ''please raise the debt limit ceiling.'' Those folks on the other side of the aisle, pretty bright people, found that out pretty quickly and they harangued for about a day and a half on that. We finally settled. I got home at 4:30 in the morning.

The reason I am so concerned that the American people understand this is I do not think they want us to run a deficit. I think they want the budget balanced, and I do not think they want us to balance the budget by increasing taxes.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. In fact, if the gentleman will yield, that is what was decided: The only way we can increase the deficit is by increasing by congressional action the debt ceiling. So the idea was to make it difficult, and for us to have to think through, do we really want to increase the debt on our kids and our grandkids, to make them pay back what we think should be our standard of living now?

Just how fast this has grown, when the gentleman from Maryland and I, we came into Congress the same year in 1993, and at that time the Federal debt was $4 trillion. Today, the Federal debt is $6.2 trillion, almost a 50 percent increase. Ten years from now, the Congressional Budget Office estimates that the way we are going by covering some of these overexpenditures with increased borrowing, it will increase by 50 percent again, and the debt will be $9 trillion.

What do we do? How do we hold the line? We start out by being honest with the public, with the American people, on what this debt really is, and that it has a very negative effect on their lives, because here is government taking this money out of circulation. Here is money being bid up, if you will, whatever the bid is on interest rate, and saying, look, whatever the bid is, we will up it one because we have to have this money to satisfy the overzealous spending of Congress.

Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland. That is an interesting thing that happened as a result of the fiscal responsibility that we had, not enough to really balance the budget, but enough so that we could make do largely with monies from the trust fund surpluses.

What happened was we were not going to the marketplace for dollars, as we were before, so interest rates went down. That is a positive for borrowing from the trust funds to pay down the public debt.

But the negative of that is that the reality is that we cannot run this government on current revenues, so what we are doing is borrowing from our children and our grandchildren's futures. When it comes their turn to run the government, they are not only going to have to run it on current revenues, they are going to have to pay back all the money that we borrowed from their generation.

When I ran for Congress, and I started running 11 years ago, I said I was going to conduct myself in Congress so my kids and my grandkids were not going to come and spit on my grave because of what I have done to their country. Mr. Speaker, I am still trying to do that.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, it was Adam Smith, who I consider another great economist, that in trying to figure out what was prudent, what was the right thing to do fiscally in government, said, what is prudent in one's own personal life is the prudent thing to do as far as running government.

In our personal lives, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. BARTLETT) and I are both sort of farmers, and the tradition in farming where we grew up was we tried to pay down the mortgage to give our kids a little better chance.

We are doing just the opposite: We are adding more burden to our kids and grandkids, and jeopardizing their future because somehow we think our spending and our needs today must be greater than what their needs are going to be 20, 30, 40 years from now.

That is ridiculous, it is not fair, and it is something that eventually the American people have to realize when they go to the ballot box this November or whatever November. Some of the questions they have to be asking their candidates are: How deep do you want to go in debt? How much taxes do you want to raise? How much are you going to increase government spending? So do not stand there and brag to me all of the things you are going to do for me with my money as it is filtered through the bureaucracy in Washington.

Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland. Milton Friedman made the observation that the government spends all the money we give it, plus as much more as it can get away with. What the American people need to do is to make it very difficult for Congress to spend more money.

When we are told what deficits are going to be and when we will turn the corner and finally have a surplus, this is all on the basis of the unified budget. So add roughly $200 billion a year to all of the deficit figures, and push into the future, and I do not know how far into the future, push into the future the date that we will in fact balance the budget.

I think that the American people want us to have a balanced budget. I do not think they want us to balance the budget by raising taxes; I think they want us to balance the budget by cutting spending. That is what we do in our family: We look at where the money is going and where we can cut expenses so we can live within our budget.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. And especially in an emergency. If we have an emergency in our business or family, then we cover that emergency and cut down on spending. Right now we have an emergency in the Federal Government. When we have a war on our hands, a war on terror, a war to make sure that we have security in this

country, if there is ever a time when it is reasonable to hold the line on other spending, to start prioritizing a little on where we spend the money, it is now.

Let us spend the money. Let us make sure that, to the best of our ability, that we have the security. Let us beef up our military where we are comfortable with that level. But with the rest of the spending, let us not demand, like we have in past years, that we just continue to spend as if there is no emergency facing us, and that is what we are doing.

What was just handed me, and I do not know if the gentleman can see it, it is the line that projects the increased debt up through 2012. We will see from the 1940s on the debt stayed relatively flat. Traditionally, even the so-called liberal Democrats did not want to increase the debt. In fact, we did not have a fixed debt limit. Every time they increased the debt up until 1983, they said that this was going to be temporary, and at some point it was going to revert back to the previous level of debt, because they did not want to permanently increase the obligation of their kids and their grandkids and great grandkids.

But in 1983, they said, well, maybe we have to increase it permanently. Back in 1970, just 30 years ago, the debt of this country was $380 billion. So after the world wars, the Korean War, the Vietnam War, the Civil War, the War of 1812, the Great Depression, many financial hardships, 32 years later we have gone by what is prudent in the way we handle our personal affairs, and the way we handle our congressional affairs is to the point where we now pay $330 billion every year just on servicing that debt, just on the interest of that debt.

So to hoodwink the American people and suggest that we are paying down the debt to the public when really we are borrowing more money, if you will, from another credit card as we borrow from the trust funds, maybe, I say to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. BARTLETT), it would be good to help everybody understand what these trust funds are.

Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland. The trust funds are money that are taken from the American people for such things as Social Security, and we now do not need all the money we collect. In the future, we will need a whole lot more than we will be collecting then.

□ 2000

In fact, the second biggest trust fund is the Civil Service Retirement trust fund, and then there is the Medicare trust fund. There is the Transportation trust fund, and there are about fifty of these trust funds, and collectively, the current surpluses in those trust funds are about $200 billion a year; and as I mentioned previously, the only thing that can be done under law by those moneys is to invest them in nonnegotiable U.S. securities, and we are not going to bury that out in the back forty or put it under our mattress. We are going to spend it.

The present law really needs to be changed, and we have got to have something else to do with trust fund surpluses or we will always be running deficits because that law prescribed that the only thing we can do with a surplus is to invest it in nonnegotiable U.S. securities which assures that the debt will increase.

I would just like to note that the interest on the debt now is nearly as large as our budget for the military.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. That is correct, $331 billion is the national debt; and now we have upped the military spending to about $360 billion.

Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, every year that we fail to balance the budget and the debt goes up and the interest goes up makes it that much more difficult to balance the budget the next year because now we have got bigger interest payments. By and by, it will be impossible to really balance the budget if this keeps on going forever, and it cannot.

At some point we have to draw a line and say enough is enough. Government spending cannot continue to increase two or three times faster than the rate of inflation. Ultimately that will bury our economy, and now we are taking from the average American worker 52 percent of all the money they make.

I have not seen it this year but a year ago tax freedom day was May 10. That was the day we finish paying all our State, Federal and local taxes but do not rest easy that on May 11 we can work to make some money for our families because for the next 7 weeks last year, it will be a little different this year, every American worked full time to pay the cruelest tax of all. It is the most regressive tax, the favorite of my liberal friends, by the way. It is the tax for which the poorest of the poor get no exemption or no deduction. They have to pay just as certainly as the richest of the rich, and this is unfunded Federal mandates.

What that is is laws that the Federal Government passes that require a State or a school district or a city or a business to do something that costs money but the Federal Government does not provide the money for it. Last year, July 6 was Government Freedom Day. Fifty-two percent of the working time of every American goes to support the Federal Government. I do not think it is unconscionable to talk about raising taxes.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, the property taxes throughout the United States, the people have demanded that their property tax be lowered, and I think part of that is because every year they have to reach into their pockets and come up with the money to pay the property tax. So it has been shifted in Michigan, for example, to an increase in the sales tax. If we had a system where people had to reach into their pockets to pay their Federal income tax rather than having it deducted from their paycheck that they never see, the people would be outraged.

Mr. Speaker, I call on every worker in America to look at the stub of their paycheck for their next paycheck and look at this 52 percent-odd in and out that is being deducted from the money they earn. So at what point do the American people rise up and say, look, enough is enough, Congress, get your act together?

Let me just add to my colleague's comment in terms of the unfunded mandates that we put on States and that is trying to pass off and we say we want to do this good thing and then go home and brag about it but we make local jurisdictions pay the costs. We pass a bill that says you have got to do all these things, but you are going to pay for it.

Added to that is the unfunded liabilities, what we owe from promises we have made on Social Security, on Medicare, on the retirement for public service; and let me just read these unfunded liabilities for the next 75 years: $15 trillion more money that we are going to have to come up with for Medicare, and that does not take into consideration expanding Medicare coverage for prescription drugs; $9 trillion we are going to have to come up with extra from someplace to pay Social Security benefits; $800 billion for the public service retirement system.

If we change the system to say we are going to have a unified budget and what we owe the trust funds does not make any difference, then what we are going to see Members of Congress do, politicians do, is sort of increase the FICA tax a little bit, increase what the Army and Navy and civil service have deducted from their paychecks so there is more money coming in that is being used that will be spent by the Federal Government so the Federal Government can brag and say, look, we have a balanced budget.

We only have a balanced budget if we consider the unfunded liabilities, if we consider the obligations that we have from the trust funds because that money going into the trust funds is going to help solve the long-term demographic problems in both Medicare and Social Security.

Just a footnote here, that the money in the Social Security trust fund would cover Social Security benefits for about 2 years. So for somebody to suggest that if government would pay back that money, everything would be okay, it is going to take more than that. It is going to take some dramatic changes in Social Security to try to get a better return on that money than the 1.7 percent. It has got to be optional.

We will probably take it up after the first of the year, but it is easy to demagogue on the campaign trail. So many

campaigns are saying, well, my opposing candidate wants to ruin Social Security. So it is a scare tactic, and seniors that depend on this program sometimes do get nervous and do get scared. Some say deficits do not matter; that is not true. The spiralling debt will lead to eventual economic disaster. We need to deal with it.

Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, when my colleague noted the unfunded liability for Social Security, that depends on when we put the money into the system. The earlier we put the money in, the longer it will collect interest and the less we have to put in; but I have seen some data which indicates that Social Security, if we put no money in, it will run in the red something like $100 trillion during the retirement of the baby boomers. These are big, big numbers. Neither Medicare nor Social Security are solvent for the long haul. We must address both of those.

The encouraging thing is that today we can talk about Social Security. Five years ago to mention Social Security was interpreted by seniors as being a threat to Social Security and they would vote against you. So we could not even talk about it 6 years ago, but now we are talking about Social Security.

We have not done anything about it, and I am sorry that some people believe that the lockbox had anything to do with Social Security. The only thing it could possibly have to do with it is we have paid down something of the public debt which might make us more debt worthy so that we could more easily borrow money, but I have not noticed we had any problem borrowing money. That is the only possible link we could make between the trust fund lockboxes and Social Security.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, what it was, probably, is a gimmick and it was. It was Democrats and Republicans. Vice-President Gore in some of his speeches said the lockbox is great, but Republicans did the same thing. The lockbox was a gimmick to make people believe that somehow we were making Social Security more secure is just not the case. The money was borrowed from Social Security. The money will be paid back, but the consequences of coming up with that money to pay back.

My colleague mentioned $120 trillion; $120 trillion is the extra money that we are going to have to come up with over the next 75 years to meet Social Security benefits, what we have promised over and above what is coming in from the Social Security, or FICA, tax. If we put $9 trillion in an investment fund today, drawing 5 percent, then that $9 trillion that we put from that trust fund into an investment fund today would accommodate the $120 trillion over the next 75 years.

The challenge is to reduce spending now, to hold the line on spending now so that we do not increase taxes, so we do not increase the debt. Maybe we should have a law that says we only can spend what we tax, and therefore, we would have to have a balanced budget. There have been several attempts to put a constitutional amendment in for a balanced budget. I think if we have to increase taxes and take away money out of the American workers' pockets, as Congress wanted, to spend more there would be more of a public outrage in understanding that big government and the expansion of government, as fast as it is growing, is coming at the sacrifice of money being taken away from families in America.

Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, my colleague's suggestion that if we stopped withholding, that the citizens, when they sat down at the end of the month to make their mortgage payment and the payment on their car, they would also have to write a check to the tax collector, that they would be a whole lot more aware of the size of the tax bite, we are probably not going to get that through Congress.

Let me tell my colleague something that might get through that might have a beneficial effect. What I would like to do is to move tax day to the day before election. Pay taxes on the first Monday in November and vote on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. Does my colleague think that if we paid our taxes on Monday and voted on Tuesday that more people might vote and they might vote differently?

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, as my colleague said earlier, I encourage everybody to look at their payroll stub of how much is being taken out for Social Security, how much is being taken out for Medicare, how much is being taken out for local taxes, city taxes, how much is being taken out for the mammoth Federal tax bite that we reach into the American workers' pockets to accommodate expanded Federal Government.

We have got some basic responsibilities. We are in a war and are going to pay for that war. There has been comments from the other side of the aisle that if we just had not had that tax cut, then maybe we would have had enough money to do all of the spending for the war on terrorism plus all of the increased spending that this body has been accustomed to. The fact is that the tax cut only represented 13 percent of the deficit problem this particular year, and according to most economists the positive effect on the economy of having tax reductions more than offset what we lost from simply projecting what the taxes might have been if there was no positive effect on the economy.

The fact is, and Art Laffer said it very dramatically, tax cuts help stimulate the economy. So we cannot say we have got to have more government spending, more government services and someone over, with the other hand, saying Congress has got to deal with encouraging economic expansion and economic recovery.

Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, there never has been a time in history when a tax increase has stimulated the economy. If that were true, we have got to believe that a tax decrease does stimulate the economy. It is called dynamic scoring and we cannot do that by law. We really need to change that law. For instance, capital gains tax, every time we have reduced the rate on capital gains tax, the revenues from capital gains taxes have gone up, but we cannot score it dynamically. We have always got to score it as a loser, and the same thing is true of a general tax cut. We have always got to score it as revenue loss, when in reality what my colleague said is exactly true. Tax cuts stimulate the economy and there could be a larger revenue stream as a result of the tax cut and we cannot roll back the hands of time to prove to those who think otherwise; we cannot do history two times, but history tells us that tax increases depress the economy.

If we had a 100 percent tax, how much tax does my colleague think we would collect? Of course, it would be zero because nobody would work. If we have a zero percent tax, we also are going to collect no taxes. Somewhere between zero and 100 percent is the optimum level of taxation where the level of taxation is not going to so suppress the economy, discourage people from working, that they are just going to say I would rather play golf than work because the government is going to take 80 percent of my money.

A man the other day told me that 79.8 percent of all the estate that he has accumulated is going to be taken and he cannot pass it to his grandchildren. This concerns him very much, and I know we have had jobs lost in this country because people have looked at where they are, looked at the enormous tax burdens, looked at how little of their estate they are going to be able to pass on to their children and grandchildren, and they just quit. They are tired of working, they are tired of the responsibility and there is no reward for it and so they quit, and so lots of good jobs have been lost because of that.

The American people do not need more taxation.

□ 2015

The gentleman from Michigan (Mr. SMITH) talked about the possibility of raising the FICA tax. On many pay stubs that is now the biggest tax item. It is going to be really tough to convince the American people we need to raise that tax.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. As a matter of fact, almost 70 percent more American workers now pay more in the FICA tax than they do in the income tax. I mentioned earlier that we went to New York a few weeks ago to the Federal Hall where the Bill of Rights was developed and our first Congress met. Our Constitution gave the incentive that has made this country so

great over the last 226 years. It was a system where those individuals that worked hard, that tried, that learned, that applied that learning, that saved and invested were better off than those that did not. So that kind of an incentive was what made this country great, and we have been redistributing income; so as our taxes have been more progressive and saying, well, if one is successful or if they are a young couple and they want to work another 8 hours to do better for their family, we have a system now that says we are not only going to continue to tax them at the same rate but if they go out with a second job and earn more, we are going to tax them at a higher rate. So like the 100 percent, the more we tax, the more it discourages that kind of saving, that kind of investment. It is a challenge that this country is going to have to face up to.

And the demographics are startling. As we look at the demographics, as we look at more and more people, the so-called baby boomers going out of the working, production, paying-their-taxes mode and apply for Social Security and Medicare to the taking-out position, we are faced with dramatic challenges of the survival of Social Security, Medicare, Medicaid. So the result without some real responsibility in spending is going to increase taxes on everybody else. So when I go to high school classes, I tell them, look, they are the generation at risk. They should be yelling and screaming. They should be going to these political meetings. They should be asking those candidates what they intend to do as far as holding the line on spending and therefore holding the line on taxes that they are going to have to pay, holding the line on debt that they are going to have to pay the interest on every year but eventually they are going to have to pay off that debt.

Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I would like to make two observations. One is that about the time of the Reagan administration, there were a lot of bumper stickers I saw out there that said ''no trillion dollar debt.'' Now it is more than six times that big, and we have not had any sixfold inflation since that time, and where is the outrage? Where is the outrage that we are passing this heritage on to our children and our grandchildren? I thought I had remembered that during the Eisenhower years that our government first reached a $100 billion budget, I thought, gee, $100 billion is a lot of money. So I had the staff go back and check, and it was a couple of years after Eisenhower actually before we spent $100 billion. Look at America then and America now; and we are spending what now, over $2 trillion.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. $2 trillion.

Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland. More than 20 times as much. And our country is not 20 times bigger. Our needs are not 20 times bigger. What has happened to us since those Eisenhower years when we were spending less than $100 billion and we are now spending 20 times that amount of money? We really need to stop and take a long look at where we are and where we are going, and we cannot continue to have this kind of a debt increase. We cannot continue to have this kind of an increasing debt that we are passing on to our children and our grandchildren. We are a rich country, but there is a limit to what we can do; and I really would like to see tax day moved to the day before election. There was an interesting little song several years ago, ''We'll remember in November, when I go in that booth, I'm going to vote for anyone but you,'' and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. SMITH) may have noted that tax day is about as far on the other side of the calendar as they can get it from election day, is it not? Not very many people remember from April 15 clear around to November, but if it was the day before election, almost everybody has a memory that long; and I think a lot more people would vote and they would vote very differently, and I think we would quickly come to grips with this budgetary problem in our country.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, winding this up, there are some real obligations of the Federal Government. It is the defense, it is the security, it is the health, it is education; but now we have expanded into so many social programs that in many ways take away the incentive of working hard and saving and investing and doing for themselves. We discourage investment. We say, look, if they earn some money and invest it in something and the value goes up, we are going to tax them again.

It is interesting. Our system says to a person, look, after they have earned this money, if they go to Las Vegas and live it up with wine, women, song, gambling, and spend all that money in gambling and waste and expenditures, we are not going to tax them anything; but if they give some of that money to their kids and their grandkids to help in their education, to help in their success, help their development to contribute to this economy, we are going to tax the heck out of them.

Our system of taxation needs to be reviewed, especially when we compare it to other countries, other countries that do not have a capital gains tax, other countries that encourage savings and investment more than we do. The challenge is before us, and it is not going to be an easy road. And I compliment the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. BARTLETT) for his willingness to stand up against the easy road to say, look, we are going to be okay, we are going to pay everybody's benefits, we are going to come up with all these programs that do everything they want us to do. The fact is that sometimes it is very difficult to say, look, that should not be a Federal Government responsibility, that should be a State government responsibility, a local government responsibility, or an individual's responsibility. So it is hard choices in a situation where everybody is running for political office and the tendency is to try to please everybody.

Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, the Bible says it is more blessed to give than to receive, and the government has largely usurped the role of philanthropist. Several years ago in our church, our kids did not go trick or treat. They would go out before and they would leave a bag; then they would go pick it up and the ladies would help them make food baskets to give to poor families on Thanksgiving. So one of our ladies called the local welfare people and said, We would like the names of some poor families that need food so that we can give them some food.

And the welfare worker was indignant. What do you mean poor families that need food? What do you think we are here for? There are not any poor families that need food. Of course that is not true. There are some who fall through the cracks. But this was just evidence of how broad the role of the Federal Government has gotten.

When I look back at those Eisenhower years, $100 billion budget, 62 percent of that budget, 16 percent of GDP, went for defense. Today it is 15 percent of our Federal budget and less than 3 percent of GDP that goes for defense. Now relatively we are spending only one-fifth as much on defense today, but we are spending 20 times as much as that Eisenhower budget in our total government.

And the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. SMITH) is right. Here in this Congress we vote on only about one-third of all the money that is spent. The rest is called entitlements. It runs on auto pilot and every year it goes up and up, and we need to address both the entitlements and the discretionary spending, and America will not be solvent and our children will not look forward to a bright future until we have done that.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. A wise man once said that ''if you are in debt, you are not free.'' So whether one is an individual or a business or the Federal Government, we have got to pay attention to debt and eventually have some kind of a plan to pay that debt off.

Again, I would thank the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. BARTLETT).

THE NEED FOR A NEW BUDGET PLAN

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

Mr. PHELPS. Mr. Speaker, I represent the 19th district of Illinois. I am honored to be here in my second term in Washington, D.C.; and, Mr. Speaker, tonight as one who is honored to be a member of the Blue Dog Democratic Coalition, we will be joined by hopefully several other members of the Blue

Dog Coalition tonight; and we want to focus our time on discussing the budget situation, the negative consequences of a return to deficits and debt, and the Blue Dog message about the need for a new budget plan.

It is one thing to have a budget plan as we started this session and this budget year and as the President outlined in his budget plan. It is one thing to head in the direction we intend to go and meant to go, but then unanticipated obstacles, unfortunate happenings and incidents, dreadful experiences deter the plans and get us off the path and the goals in which we intended when we outlined our first intentions. Part of that we know was the recession, deeper than any wanted to acknowledge or to accept; and of course September 11, the impact that it has had we are still feeling and will for some time: tax cuts, spending. All that goes together in affecting that original plan that the President set forth in the budget resolution.

So part of our job as elected people is to make sure, at least in my estimation, that we are flexible enough to adjust to situations that get us off that direction that we started. And our discussion tonight, at least from the Blue Dogs' perspective, hopefully will be to point out how far we have gotten off that path and to hopefully make suggestions as to how we can modify our direction and stay within the confines of a balanced budget, which, by the way, has not had any discussion in the 4 years I have been here, soon to be. I have not seen a balanced budget resolution brought to the floor, and I would think that we, as near a bipartisan group as one can almost get, meaning that one party does not have a super majority over another in either Chamber, that should mean that we are working together more because we have to, and the numbers dictate that. However, I have not seen that happening in the last few months, in a couple of years at least.

Mr. Speaker, to get started on our focus and discussion of the budget situation and the negative consequences of a return to deficits and debt, our message is about a new budget plan and why we need to usher in as quickly as possible to make sure we acknowledge some of the things that happened that are not necessarily the fault of anyone and we should not be pointing our fingers at each other at this time. That is for sure. We can debate and talk about what happened, but we need to acknowledge that it is a different situation now than it was September 11, 2001.

So we, as Members of Congress, try to depend and must depend on authentic numbers, sound numbers that tell us how much resources we have to work with, what is in the bank, what we owe, what we can anticipate to come in from various sources of revenue, and what we know are going to be expenses that we are obligated to pay and as we go through a budget year in trying to reach a budget agreement before we adjourn for this session, trying to anticipate what the costs will be in this budget agreement. So we have a general outline. How we reach the end of that process depends on how much we work together and all the facts that come to us that were not there in the beginning of the presentation such as I alluded to with the President's budget resolution.

□ 2030

So we find ourself in a new time, new day, new circumstances. Our plea as Blue Dogs is we would acknowledge this as a body which has been elected from every State in the country, and even within my own State the great diversity that we face should help us instead of prevent us in coming to a reasonable agreement.

We have fiscal reporting offices, bureaucracies, and departments to give us an idea of our situation in the past few months, what we thought we had and could depend on, what we have presently to depend on with revenues and outlook, and what our plans should embrace depending on the information we can best conjure up for the future, the short term as well as the long-term future.

So most of the discussion about the budget, the tax cuts, the receipts, the revenues and everything in the last 4 or 5 years has been about a 10-year projection, which I personally feel is a false premise to begin with. How in the world would anybody have anticipated September 11 or the recession making as much impact as it did on our economy?

So we need to weigh all those things now in a different light. So we do have the Congressional Budget Office, which confirms what we have to work with as Members of Congress so we can relate to our constituents, the voters, the taxpayers, the citizens, just exactly how we should be guided through the process that we were elected to do to arrive at a financial, sound way of managing the resources that this country produces and gives to the government sector, to give back through the process of which we decide priorities that are outlined by everyone's discussion here, the input that comes from individual Members. That is why we are in the greatest deliberative body in the world right here in the House of Representatives.

So the nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office, that is the fiscal reporting group that should not be swayed or influenced and was put in place by one party or the other, or leadership or those that are more powerful to the seniority years. Those things are very important for us to take into consideration when we receive the information from the Congressional Budget Office.

So the Congressional Budget Office confirms that the surpluses projected last year have been replaced by deficits and growing debt. The CBO, which I will refer to the Congressional Budget Office as, has released updated economic and budget projections for the next 10 years. There again we are on this 10-year kick which I feel is shaky ground.

The report documents the continuing deterioration in the 10-year budget outlook. Last year the CBO projected that the government would run a budget surplus of $3.4 trillion, excluding the Social Security surplus, meaning the Social Security revenue, FICA, that comes in from those who work every day, coming from their earnings to pay into the Social Security and Medicare Trust Fund.

That surplus was excluded from the $3.4 trillion surplus. The CBO now projects that the government will run a non-Social Security, that means not counting the Social Security receipts and revenues, budget deficit of $1.5 trillion. That is reversal of nearly $5 trillion in a year and a half.

The CBO projections do not include costs of additional tax cuts or increased spending proposed by the President or being considered here in Congress. Extending the expiring provisions of the 2001 tax cut law would add more than $600 billion to the deficit projections over the next decade, in which this Congress has chosen to choose the way to project budget, give tax cuts, obligate spending and look at debt.

The first major violation occurred in our agreements over the last several years when we broke the lock on the lockbox and raided Social Security. For the past couple of years the other side has made promises to protect Social Security. This budget is far from protecting Social Security, and I defy any Member to prove to me otherwise. Many of my constituents depend on Social Security as a means of comfort after they have worked hard all their life, over the many years that they have labored in their occupation.

This budget calls for tapping the Social Security Trust Fund to support other government programs every year for the next 10 years for a total of $1.5 trillion. Now, I am concerned about that, and that is why I am spending my time trying to communicate the situation to the American people and those who I represent in the 19th Congressional District of Central and Southern Illinois.

Our Nation cannot afford to put our Social Security system at risk when it is depended on by so many of our citizens. Social Security and Medicare are the two crown jewels of social programs in the history of our Nation. They have been very successful, but yet we have not managed them properly, and we are about to get to that breaking point where it is going to be unmanageable.

Let me just talk about running up the national debt before I introduce my colleague. During the budget debate last year, Republicans in Congress claimed there was a danger that the government would pay off the debt held

by the public too quickly, something I laughed at and thought, my, what a great fortune that would be. Little more than 1 year later, the Congressional Budget Office now projects that the publicly held debt will increase from $3.32 trillion at the end of fiscal year 2001 to $3.865 trillion by the end of 2006, a $545 billion increase in the debt.

As a former teacher, as a father and a grandfather, I have always tried my best to do what is right for the next generation, the future generations even beyond the next generation. We cannot afford to leave our children in a mess that they cannot clean up. The administration says the publicly held debt will begin to gradually decline in 2005. Even if that is true and even if the debt does start to decline and the government does its part in beginning to pay it down, we still need to remember the impact this is having on our system of Social Security. This is where our children are going to be impacted the most.

From my understanding, the total debt of our Nation is going to continue to increase. That is right. Even though the administration suggests that the publicly held debt will begin to decline, the fact is that the total debt will continue to rise due to the fact that we have not kept the commitment to save the Social Security Trust Fund surplus. We all made that commitment. We have broken that commitment. That is just fact. That is just the truth.

The statutory debt limit, which has increased by $450 billion to $6.4 trillion just 2 months ago, will need to be increased again next year. I would gather that is why we are probably going to find ourselves in a lame duck session because too many of these facts are too severe for some of us to want to face and to tell the American people the truth about the situation we face. So it is time to regroup. It is time to go back to the table and say let us acknowledge what has happened. Before it is too late, let us look at another plan. The Blue Dogs presented that several months ago, and we have yet to receive or be responded to in a serious nature from the other side of the aisle or from the administration or from leadership here in the House.

Mr. Speaker, let me introduce a member of the Blue Dog Coalition who came to Congress the same year I did, is a member of my same Congressional class, and is one of my closest friends, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. HILL).

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. PHELPS) for his leadership on this particular issue. I have come to know the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. PHELPS) now in the last 4 years, and he is in fact a dear friend of mine and we have shared a lot of stories together. I have also come to respect his honesty and integrity. When the gentleman says something, you can put it in the bank that the facts have not been massaged and it is the truth. What the gentleman said a few minutes ago is right on the mark and I applaud the gentleman and what he does for his constituents back home in Illinois.

Mr. Speaker, I had an opportunity and challenge to get elected to the Indiana legislature back in 1982, and during that time I will never forget it, we went into a special session right away. In that special session the legislature raised taxes to overcome budget deficits that they were having in the State of Indiana.

Here in Washington during that time there was a new President who was advocating tax cuts and increased military spending. In the process of doing that, huge budget deficits occurred. It seems to me that we are in that same situation now because if we look around the Nation, all over America, State governments are increasing their taxes while Congress is cutting Federal taxes, increasing the military spending dramatically, and in many ways justified because of the war on terrorism, and we are starting to run up huge deficits all over again. It is deja vu all over again, just like it was in the 1980s. These are policies that have been put in place that are getting in my view undesired results because deficits are a problem.

During the 1990s, we changed course from the 1980s and we adopted new economic policies. Our emphasis was on debt reduction. We were largely successful in the 1990s for reversing those policies of the early 1980s.

□ 2045

In the late 1990s when the gentleman from Illinois and I came to Congress, we actually experienced budget surpluses for the first time in many, many years. Then there was a Presidential race, of course, in the year 2000. This Congress and this administration has returned to the policies of the 1980s which again are resulting in huge budget deficits. Some called it supply side economics. At one time it was called voodoo economics. I do not know what to call it, but all I know is we are running up huge deficits once again.

The Blue Dogs are a group of 33 Members of Congress, the gentleman from Illinois and I are two of those 33, that believe that we ought to be fiscally responsible and try to get us back on a path where we do pay our debts just like every American family does all across America.

I have been back in the district for the last several weekends, and I have discovered that people are hurting. The economy is not doing so well. The families back in the ninth district in Indiana who are not doing so well are changing their budgets to reflect the bad economic times that they are having. They know, the good folks of southern Indiana, just like the good folks in south central Illinois, that when you fall upon hard times, you have got to readjust your budgets in order to pay your bills. That is the honest way to do things. That is the forthright thing for people to do. By and large, the good people of southern Indiana that I have the fortune to represent redo their budgets to reflect the times.

Congress for some reason feels like it does not have to do that. As a matter of fact, we are spending money like it is growing on trees again. The Blue Dogs are a group of 33 that thinks that we ought to sit down as Democrats and Republicans in a bipartisan fashion and try to come up with a plan to get us out of this deficit, just like families back in southern Indiana do; they come up with a plan to get us out of these deficits. Congress needs to do the same thing. The Blue Dogs have been a strong voice calling for a budget summit, for us to come down as Republicans and Democrats to figure out a way how we are going to get out of this budget crisis that we are in.

I would like to cite some statistics. Last year, CBO, the Congressional Budget Office, projected that the government would run a budget surplus of $3.4 trillion excluding the Social Security surplus. The Congressional Budget Office now projects that the government will run a non-Social Security budget deficit of $1.513 trillion, a reversal of nearly $5 trillion in only a year and a half. So those huge budget surpluses that we experienced in the late 1990s are gone in a year and a half, and we are accumulating a $1.513 trillion reversal.

The Congressional Budget Office projects the government will run a unified deficit of $157 billion in the current fiscal year. When the Social Security surplus is excluded, CBO projects an on-budget deficit of $314 billion, $162 billion higher than that projected in January. For fiscal year 2003, the CBO projects a unified budget deficit of $145 billion and an on-budget deficit of $315 billion when Social Security is excluded. The government is projected to borrow virtually all of the Social Security surpluses to finance deficits in the rest of this budget.

The gentleman from Illinois was talking about how many of us, myself included, pledged to put a lockbox around Social Security and not spend the Social Security surpluses, to use Social Security for only what it is supposed to be used for, and that is Social Security. If you ask your people back home if that is the right thing to do, I guarantee you overwhelmingly people will say that is the right thing to do. We should not be using these Social Security surpluses to finance the debt that we are incurring. It is irresponsible. Nearly $1 trillion, $964 billion to be exact, over the next 5 years and more than $2 trillion by the end of this decade will be used from Social Security surpluses. That is wrong.

During the budget debate last year, some Members of Congress actually came to this microphone and claimed that there was a danger that the government would pay off the debt held by the public too quickly. As we think about that today, that was just plain

laughable. Little more than 1 year later, CBO projects that the publicly held debt will increase from $3.32 trillion at the end of fiscal year 2001 to $3.865 trillion by the end of 2006, a $545 billion increase.

I would assume that most people who are listening to these budgetary figures, their eyes have got to be glazing over now. These are numbers that nobody understands. So let me try to put it in perspective a little bit better. If this holds true, if these deficits hold true, it will be the largest increase in debt in the history of this country in one year, the largest increase in the history of this country. So we have returned to the early 1980s and those economic theories, where you cut taxes here, the States have to raise taxes back in our homes, we increase funding for military spending and we run up huge deficits again. It is deja vu all over again.

The real problem is that the budget is projected to continue to run onbudget deficits requiring the government to raid Social Security and Medicare trust funds even after the economy recovers and returns to strong growth. We face long-term budget problems that go far beyond the impact of the war on terrorism or the downturn in the economy. Running deficits and increasing the debt over the next decade and leaving in place long-term fiscal shortfalls will make it even harder to meet our commitments to workers who will retire in the next decade and beyond. Higher debt means higher spending on interest payments. You want a tax cut? Pay down the debt so that we can reduce interest, so that people can buy their homes and their cars and make their loans more cheaply. That is money in everybody's pocket.

The government will spend nearly $2 trillion paying interest on the debt over the next 10 years. We will spend $170 billion in interest payments just this year. And spending on interest will continue to increase through 2007. Spending on interest on the debt is the most wasteful use of taxpayer dollars. The amount of the budget consumed by spending on interest takes away resources that could be used for other priorities, such as defense, health care, education, et cetera.

More than $1 trillion of the national debt, roughly one-third of the publicly held debt, is held by foreign investors. In 1998, the U.S. Government paid $91 billion in interest payments to foreign investors. The national debt places a drag on the economy and a burden on the family budget by keeping interest rates higher than they would otherwise be. Budget deficits and a large national debt have a major negative impact on the economy and the finances of American families by keeping interest rates high. Continuing to allow the national debt to grow will impose an increasing tax burden on future generations to pay for the current consumption. The President must work with Congress to put its fiscal house back in order, just as families back in Indiana facing financial problems must work with the bank to establish a financial plan in order to get approved to refinance their debts.

In short, we need a budget summit, as the gentleman from Illinois has already outlined. We need to reach out, Republicans and Democrats, within the Congress of the United States and to the President, to try to come up with a plan like families back in Indiana do themselves, coming up with a plan to try to get us out of the problem that we face, and it is a problem.

Mr. Speaker, our young men and women are fighting terrorism all over the world right now as I speak. Of course we need to support them. It is immoral for us to require them to fight these wars and then to come home and in the later years when they are in the Congress of the United States, be responsible for somehow figuring out how we pay this debt off that we, our generation, has incurred. It behooves me and this Congress and the people who might be listening, certainly the people of southern Indiana, to get our fiscal house in order by calling a summit, asking Republicans and Democrats to come together to figure out a way how we are going to return to fiscal responsibility.

Mr. PHELPS. I thank the gentleman from Indiana. Let me just say, knowing this gentleman for the last 4 years, we came in, as I said, the same year. You would think as very enthusiastic freshmen, honored to be elected and serve in this great body, naturally we shared some of the same commitments and priorities as education and health care, those things that are basic to our well-being and our communities and our families, both of us, as well as all the Blue Dogs.

But as freshmen Members, I remember having the discussion how important Social Security and Medicare protection was to us as freshmen. As far beyond any other thing that we were concerned about, that was at the top of the list. It was not rehearsed. It was not something we conjured up. That is the way we felt when we first entered this body. Now we find ourselves in this situation, and we have seen it decline. As I said before, some of it is not our fault. It is out of our own power that things have happened, and circumstances.

But it is within our power to recognize and acknowledge a problem and say, what can we do together from here knowing this situation happened 9–11, the recession was deeper, we want to acknowledge or at least accept; and the tax cuts, how much impact did all of that have and the projections of 10 years being too rosy, painting a rosy picture, downplaying the liabilities. That is what has got us in this situation. So it is not time, even though it is right before the election, to start pointing fingers and say that it is your fault, it is your fault, but it is our fault if we do not recognize it is time to come together and acknowledge and embrace a new plan that will reflect what has happened to us.

With that let me thank the gentleman. If he would like to interject anything from now to the end of our time allotted, feel free. We can have open discussion, but it is my honor to now introduce, I started to say the oldest Blue Dog, but I will just say the most senior of the Blue Dogs who actually was instrumental in forming this coalition which, I think, has had its impact on the Nation and someone who has been a mentor to me, even though we come from extreme distances away, from Texas to Illinois, believe me, it is scary how close our thinking is on line together, my dear friend, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. STENHOLM).

Mr. STENHOLM. I thank my friend from Illinois, and I thank my friend from Indiana for their discussions tonight. I want to begin by building on the major points that they made in their conclusions. We are here tonight not for fingerpointing, but in an offer to work in a bipartisan way for a solution. We offered ours last year in the budget debates and we were turned down. That is perfectly the prerogative of this body. The majority can ignore the minority anytime you would like. You passed your economic plan. We thought it was poorly conceived, but you did not. And now we have the results. Today the stock market reached the lowest point that it has been in 6 or 7 years. Unemployment is beginning to move up. We have a lot of concerned people around this country, concerned about whether or not their jobs are secure, their savings are secure; and we still have the very real concern about Social Security, because we can talk all about, we can blame all we want to, and I am a little bit perturbed with both sides regarding the Social Security arguments that are taking place today, but the one thing we cannot say is that anybody is doing anything about it.

If you are perfectly satisfied with running the largest deficit in the history of our country, then continue to come to this floor and demand to continue to follow the economic game plan that we are now under and that is a perfectly honest position to take and then assume the responsibility for what that policy brings. Because that is what is happening today. We cannot undo it, what has happened to this point; but we can make a difference in what is going to happen from this day forward.

□ 2100

That is where I think the market is crying out for some direction and leadership and for us in this body to quit the finger pointing.

We had two sense of Congress resolutions on the floor last week that were, with all due respect, ridiculous; us, we in the House of Representatives, who have only passed five appropriations

bills, blaming the Senate because they have not passed a budget, and the only thing that divides us is $9 billion. $9 billion is what the finger pointing is all about, and this body and the wonderful leadership we have here is saying it is all the Senate's fault.

Now, that is laughable. From where I come from in Texas and from where I think the gentlemen from Illinois and Indiana come from, if you are going to finger point, my people want me to say okay, then what would you do differently?

Well, here we have offered and we will continue to offer what we would do differently. We need a summit on the budget. We need to sit down and put everything on the table and work ourselves out of a very difficult situation this country finds itself in, very difficult. But there seems to be no interest in that.

You know, here we had some safeguards, some policy procedures, that were put into effect in the 1997 budget, even going back to the 1990 budget, in which we suggested that having caps on spending agreed to would be helpful to resolving our budget differences. Now, this year the Blue Dog Democrats said, in agreement with the majority, that the $759 billion number is a good number and we are prepared to support our colleagues on that number, or at least some of us are.

Pay-go, we have had a pretty good little budget process in which if you are going to propose increasing spending, then pay for it. If you are going to propose additional tax cuts, pay for it. Do not borrow it on our children's and grandchildren's future. That expires September 30. I am told, and I hope I am wrong, and I would love to be proven wrong and have someone come to the floor of the House and say right now, Charlie, you are wrong; we are going to reimpose the pay-go rules. We are going to have those rules, and, by the way, instead of ignoring them, as this body has done for the last 2 years, we are going to live up to them.

It is kind of amusing to me sometimes, we are out here arguing for pay-go rules, and we waive them every time a rule comes to the floor that has something to do with sense of Congress resolutions, or with spending resolutions, or the favorite is tax cutting resolutions. If we are going to have a rule of the House, live by it.

We are prepared to back the majority party, and we will propose on the CR tomorrow, or the next day, when we have the continuing resolution, which is an indication of a failure of this body to do our work, when we cannot pass 13 appropriations bills and send them to the other body. If we passed our 13 and sent them to the other body and the other body did not act, then we would have the right to criticize the other body. But the gall of my friends on the majority side who will stand up and be critical of the other body when we have not done our work, it just defies my imagination.

Mr. Speaker, we increased the debt ceiling earlier this year, and at the rate we are borrowing money now and with the projected additional spending over and above what is in current law, the gentleman from Indiana a moment ago stated it correctly, this Congress is going to preside over the largest single increase in our Nation's debt in the history of this country, and yet the majority claims they are conservative.

Now, that, with all due respect, is argumentative, and I would love to see a serious debate on some of these issues, other than just the stone-walling and the blaming and the finger pointing that is going on and trying to blame the other body because of inability of this side to pass appropriations bills.

Whatever happened to the legislative process in which you have differences of opinion and you sit down and work them out together? If you have got the votes, you pass them, and, if you do not have the votes, you fail them. That is kind of what the majority is doing today, I suppose. But yet you seem to not be willing to assume the responsibility of the actions that you continually vote out of this body, and you seem to be wanting to blame the other body.

I do not understand that. I do not understand the logic of that. That is why the Blue Dogs are going to be on the floor day after day after day until we are adjourned asking the simple question, what is wrong with a budget summit? What is wrong with sending a message to the investment community, the investors of this Nation, saying we are going to sit down and actually work on some new solutions, or come to the floor and say we have the perfect solution and we want to continue and we want the results to be our responsibility.

Social Security: I have been in this body now for almost 24 years. When I was first elected in 1978, 2011 was a long time away. Today, 2011 is 9 years away. 2011 is when the baby-boomers, the greatest generation, those that we rightfully pay homage to on a regular basis for their tremendous patriotism and support in the winning of World War II, it is when the baby-boomers begin to retire, that the largest single drain on the economy of the United States in paying off the debt to the trust funds that we must honor will begin to come due.

Instead of us dealing with that as the Blue Dogs asked and pleaded last year when we were talking about a $5.6 trillion projected surplus, we were emphasizing that is projected; do not spend money that is not there. But we were not heeded.

We suggested taking half of that projected surplus and paying down the debt, then the other half of that surplus divided equally between tax cuts targeted for purposes that will benefit the economy and the other one-fourth or half of the remaining projected surplus, increased spending in priority areas which started with defense and then veterans and then healthcare and then education and then rural America. That was our priorities.

But we also said before we do any of that, let us sit down as a body, Democrats and Republicans, and work out the answers to the future of the Social Security system and the Medicare system and the Medicaid system. We have got a crisis out there in our nursing homes all across this Nation, in my home state and in every other state, and instead of us dealing responsibly with trying to come up with policies that will answer the nursing shortage and the tort reform and the malpractice reform and all of the things we need to be doing, what are we doing? We are going to pass a CR, a continuing resolution, and we are going to punt into the next election, and we are going to poison the well on all of these issues that will make it even more difficult to deal with it next year.

We said, let us deal with it last year, but, again, the majority said, no, we have got a better idea. And that is the prerogative, Mr. Speaker, of the majority. Many times I come to the floor and I will get a few calls that will come in and say, you Democrats are just spouting sour grapes. Well, if that is your opinion, I respect everybody's opinion. But we are sincerely here tonight, as we were last week, as we will be tomorrow, saying we have got a problem.

No one, no one in the entire United States today, argues that there is not a problem with the Social Security System, in the future. No one. We all agree. We have got different solutions. I have got mine. I worked with the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE) for the last 6 years on a proposal. We know what we are for, or what we think we are for.

But I respect anyone that has got an opinion. If we would just spend some time in this body in the committees dealing with that problem, instead of bringing sense of the Congress resolutions to the floor of the House saying that it is really all the other body's fault, and doing that with a clear, unsmiling face.

We are this body. We are the House of Representatives. We are the people's House. We are the ones that are elected by a majority of the people within our district. And, just as my colleague from Indiana said a moment ago, the people in Indiana are asking us to come up with a solution.

Why are we not? What is it about politics today that has all been turned over to our promoters and issues, and no one ever, ever asks us to be accountable for our actions except the blame game?

Well, Social Security and the trust fund and the trust fund problem are very, very real, and I venture to say that not a single one of the 435 of us in this body tonight, both sides of the aisle, would disagree with that very calm statement. But when you are in the minority, you cannot effectuate

the direction of policy. Only the majority can determine what can come to the floor and how it comes to the floor.

Yes, we are a little bit testy on the Blue Dog side, because when we come to the Committee on Rules and ask to have some of our ideas considered and voted upon, we have been denied and denied and denied. What is it that the majority party of this body today that calls itself conservative is suddenly afraid of ideas and letting ideas come to the floor and be voted upon? What is it? I do not know. But I am a little bit frustrated. But that comes with being in the minority, I am told, and that is the way our system is supposed to work.

We are living in some very trying times, and I will predict that there is going to be tremendous support for our President when we deal with matters of tremendous importance and seriousness regarding international affairs. We certainly will find strong bipartisan support for standing with the young men and women that were mentioned a moment ago that we will send perhaps into harm's way, as we already have in Afghanistan. And, yes, there is a cost, a tremendous cost. War is not something that should ever be taken for granted or expressed in simplistic terms. It is one of the most serious matters to come before this body, and we will deal with it in this body, and I have every confidence that this is one issue that will have adequate airing and discussion in the people's House.

But tonight we talk about the lack, the lack, of allowing serious debate of a change of economic policy for this country. Again, if we are wrong and we do not need this change and we do not need a summit, then so be it. Obviously that is the answer coming from the majority side. That is obviously the answer. ''We like the game plan we are under and we are perfectly willing to stand up to that game plan because it is working.''

Well, that is the kind of debate that we ought to have in a little more open way, instead of the blame game. I hope tomorrow and the day after that that we will get away from these sense of the Congress resolutions, trying to blame somebody else for the inability of this House to deal with our own problems. I will not call us a do-nothing House, because we have done something. We have passed some resolutions. We have done some good. But it is the big undone good that we have tonight that we focus on as Blue Dogs, because by not facing up to the economic problems of this country, by not facing up to the ticking time bomb of 2011, by ignoring the interests of those who cannot vote, our children and grandchildren, those who do not have a vote today, by continuing to insist that the economic plan that we are under is good and that they should be the ones to pay for the debt that we are building up today, and standing on the floor as some are tempted to do and saying the debt really has not gone up, when we know it has gone up and will go up this year, the largest single increase in the Nation's debt in one year in the history of our country, is coming under the economic game plan that we seem unwilling or unable to make any changes in.

The gentleman from Illinois, I thank him for taking this time tonight, and I look forward to hopefully in the days ahead joining in a spirited debate. Tonight, since we cannot seem to do it in the regular hours of the day, we cannot seem to find it in our heart to be in legislative session on anything but after 6:30 on Tuesdays and going home on Thursdays, and yet we are blaming the other body for not doing their work, that maybe we could have a little time in these hours at night to have a serious discussion, and perhaps maybe some of our friends from the other side of the aisle, and we have many, and there are many more agreements in this body than there are disagreements, but it is the call of the leadership that determines the manner in which we debate it. That is my frustration.

So if we get another hour tomorrow night, I hope maybe we will be joined by some of our colleagues, and we can have a good discussion as to why it is somebody else's fault that we are not doing our job.

□ 2115

Mr. PHELPS. Mr. Speaker, there is not a more aggressive leader in terms of how we deal with the budgetary challenges in this body than the gentleman from Texas (Mr. STENHOLM). Both sides of the aisle will tell us in the corridors of this Chamber that the gentleman from Texas (Mr. STENHOLM) has provided leadership that is unique, courageous; and the greatest compliment that one can have here is when they say that someone tells the truth. Even when we are into debate openly, many will not give credit for those terms; but the gentleman from Texas has earned that right, and I thank him very much, my friend and colleague, for his input and for his leadership to those of us who are new in the Blue Dog Coalition in terms of telling us how to communicate the urgencies at hands. I thank the gentleman for his input and for allowing me this time to manage the time tonight. It is a great honor for me.

I will continue on my points that I was outlining before I turned it over to my colleagues, and the third point is that the deterioration of the budget outlook demonstrates the danger of making commitments based on uncertain budget projections, as I began my remarks tonight of how we have embraced this 10-year projected outlook of budgets, debts, obligations, priorities and everything else which I think is a false promise to begin with.

But when Congress considered the budget last year, the Blue Dogs warned then about the danger of making long-term commitments for tax cuts or new spending programs based on projected surpluses and proposed setting aside of half of the on-budget surplus for a cushion to protect against unforeseen changes. The President and the Republicans here in Congress promised that we could afford to fund priorities such as defense, prescription drugs, agriculture, education, and many other priorities, and enact the President's tax cuts, and save the Social Security surpluses, and pay off the national debt. Well, the new budget reports indicate that the government will return to deficit spending and raid the Social Security trust fund, confirming that the warnings made by the Blue Dogs last year about the dangers of making expensive budgetary commitments based on these uncertain projections now are taking place. With the new budget outlook, any increases to fund the war on terrorism or other priorities will result in additional borrowing from the Social Security trust fund and increase the debt.

While deficits may be inevitable in the short term, the real problem is what has happened to the long-term budget outlook.

The primary source of the deterioration of the budget outlook in the short term is the economic downturn and spending for the war on terrorism. I completely understand, and united we stand behind this President on the war against terrorism and the need for spending what is necessary to win the war on terrorism and ensure the protection of our fellow Americans here at home. However, we need to work together in developing a plan that will fight the war on terrorism, but will also protect the Social Security trust fund and benefit our future generations. We really need to start thinking about our children's future.

The real problem is that the budget is projected to continue to run on budget deficits, requiring the government to raid the Social Security and Medicare trust funds, even after the economy recovers, hopefully, when it does, and returns to strong growth. We face long-term problems that go far beyond the impact of the war on terrorism or the downturn of the economy. The CBO, the Congressional Budget Office, estimated that the estimated budgetary impact of September 11 plus associated interest costs represents only about 11 percent of the more than $5 trillion total deterioration of the surplus since last year.

Similarly, the CBO found that the economic downturn is responsible for just 10 percent of the deterioration of the budget projections and that the deficits will continue long after the economy is projected to return to strong growth. Running deficits and increasing the debt over that decade and leaving in place long-term fiscal shortfalls will make it even harder to meet our commitments to workers who will retire in the next decade and beyond.

Higher debt means higher spending on interest payments. The most wasteful spending possible is spending on interest payments on the debt. The government will spend nearly $2 trillion paying on interest on the debt over the next 10 years. We will spend $170 billion in interest payments this year alone, and spending on interest will continue to increase through 2007. Spending on interest on the debt is the most wasteful, as I said, use of the taxpayers' dollars. The amount of the budget consumed by spending on interest takes away resources that could be used for our priorities such as defense, health care, education, et cetera.

More than $1.2 trillion of the national debt, roughly one-third of the publicly held debt, is held by foreign investors. In 1998, the U.S. Government paid $91 billion in interest payments to foreign investors.

The national debt places a drag on the economy and a burden on the family budget by keeping interest rates higher than they otherwise would be. Budget deficits and a large national debt have a major negative impact on the economy and the finances of American families by keeping interest rates high. Congress must also enact rules or extend rules enforcing budget discipline. Strong budget enforcement rules are important, as the gentleman from Texas (Mr. STENHOLM) said, as a component of restoring fiscal discipline and making sure that the budget remains in balance.

Mr. Speaker, having the privilege to go back to my home district every weekend since I have been a Member of Congress is one of those things that just maintains one's sanity, and I am sure the gentleman from Texas agrees; going back to the real world where the real problems are discussed. Just this weekend, where I direct the music in my home church, Sunday evening we had a church-wide groundbreaking for a new building project of a Christian life center. Less than 9 years ago, we broke ground for a new auditorium that seats nearly 500 people, the third building program we have had since I have been a member and known anything about that program, and building a church, the Star General Baptist Church there in North Eldorado, Illinois, where my grandfather was pastor way before I was born.

And at that groundbreaking, the best news that we all, as Democrats, Republicans, Independents, and we do not even know party affiliations and most do not care, all those who I grew up with and know and worship with and serve in the community with and live with, that night we celebrated the fact that we would start several $100,000 building programs with a debt-free building program behind us. Debt-free. We even purchased a parsonage in the last couple of years, paid off, debt-free. We did not do that by fooling ourselves, knowing that the mortgages and the debts that we created were incurred and that we would not be foolish enough to take on a new project, knowing that we could compromise our debt that we have at our local bank. That is integrity. That is about family values. We are teaching our children there. One does not start something bigger than what one already has that one has to pay for.

Now, I realize in this body it may not be quite that easy, at least it has not appeared to be. But surely, as a group of reasonable elected people, we can acknowledge the magnitude of the problem. It is funny that the gentleman from Texas mentioned the blame game, because my pastor mentioned that Sunday morning, the blame game, shirking your responsibility, side-stepping, telling someone else it is their fault what has happened. Well, I do not think so. My son just turned 21 a couple of weeks ago, and he knows by now life's hardest lessons, to accept your own destiny, make your own decisions, and live by them. That is what we are doing now.

I hope, Mr. Speaker, that we can come to grips with coming together and fashioning a Federal budget in the face of an economy that has been impacted in ways in which we did not anticipate, which is no one's fault; but let us acknowledge it is time to come to an agreement with a new plan to save Social Security and Medicare, pay down our debt, and still finance the priorities of the war on terrorism, education, health care, and those things that we have all promised, prescription drugs, and everything else that we would said that we would do.

IMPORTANT ISSUES FACING CONGRESS

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

Mr. TANCREDO. Mr. Speaker, as I was sitting here preparing my remarks, I listened to the remarks of my colleagues; and it is encouraging, to say the least, to think that there are people on both sides of the aisle who have concern about the fiscal house that we try to keep in order around here. It is discouraging to think about the fact that regardless of who happens to run this place, the Republicans or the Democrats, it appears to me, anyway, as we look over the numbers over the last couple of decades, that it really hardly matters most of the time; that we are spending certainly more than we should and that our deficits are a result of our inability as a body, not as a party, but as a body, to control our appetites, to control the willingness, the desire, the need to respond to a plethora of programs and supporters of programs throughout the Nation that constantly demand more. Nonetheless, I am glad to hear it, and I am always hopeful that we will be able to actually change the situation around here when it comes to spending. I do not hold much hope out for it, but I have that spark of hope that does remain alive.

Mr. Speaker, before I get on to the issue that usually brings me to the floor of the House, which is, of course, immigration and immigration-related issues, I would like to just for a few moments talk about something that I am also very, very concerned about and also, I think, should be a concern of the Members of the body, and that is the situation in Sudan, a country that has experienced at least a decade, actually 2 decades of incredible internal conflict, a country that has experienced more casualties of its population, 2 million dead at the present time, more than 4 million displaced. These are numbers that are far higher and far more significant, frankly, than any other country since the Second World War.

□ 2130

Yet, little is known about the situation in Sudan. Unfortunately, relatively few people seem to care. But there are folks who do care. Since this past Wednesday, people have been gathering in Galvez Park here in Washington, D.C. to pray and stand for the people of Sudan, who are subjects of a brutal, genocidal campaign.

Saturday, September 21, high school and college students led an all-day vigil. These young people represent the best of American ideals. They are acting on behalf of the people that they have never met, but whom they know are being oppressed. We should marvel at their commitment, but more so, we should join them.

I stand here today to talk about what has brought these young people from across the country here to the Nation's capital, and to talk about how the government of the Sudan, the National Islamic Front, has for years and continues today mercilessly to drive back Christians and animists from their homes, starve them, kill them because they are not Arab Muslims.

I want to tell the Members about the bombing. The government of Sudan has converted Russian cargo planes into primitive bombers called Antonovs. These planes regularly fly over villages and towns in southern Sudan, far from the front lines of the fighting. These villages have no military value, the only people who live there are civilians; yet, still the bombers come. Sometimes they drop bombs; sometimes they do not. That is part of the terror campaign the government is waging. No one in southern Sudan knows if they will be next.

When the planes drop bombs, they are not precision weapons, like we used in Afghanistan, to avoid civilian casualties. Rather, they are crude homemade bombs, sometimes 55-gallon drums packed with explosives and nails, designed to maximize civilian casualties.

These primitive bombs are rolled out of the back of planes, falling at random

on those below. These bombs maim and kill, they destroy crops and homes, they fall on hospitals and churches. No one in southern Sudan is immune from their reach, and it may be only a matter of the shifting winds whether you or your neighbor is hit by a bomb.

The first country I visited as a Member of Congress, and I had only been here as a Member of this body for a few months, and this was a little over 3½ years ago, the first country I ever visited was Sudan. I went there with a delegation led by Senator BROWNBACK.

I will never forget, we went into a little town called Yei. When we got there, all the kids in the village gathered around us very closely, and they would hardly move. As we tried to move through the village, they were almost stuck to us. They were yelling something. Of course, I did not understand it. I asked our guide to interpret for me, what was going on; why were they clustering around us so closely. He said, it is because they believe that because you are an American Congressman, they won't be bombed; they cannot be hit by a bomb, if one flies over; that they won't bomb you because you are here from the United States. Of course, I was hoping the same thing, to tell you the truth.

The reality is, of course, there was no such discrimination, and there were bombs that fell, even while we were there. They destroyed hospitals and they destroyed schools and they destroyed people.

The government targets churches, relief compounds, hospitals, markets, fields, and homes. It rains bombs down on villages with no military value except to further the government's campaign of terror. The barbaric bombing is going on as we speak.

On September 9, the bombs came down on the town of Yabus, killing two children, ages 4 and 7, and wounding eight. Yabus has no military value, but is one of the major staging areas for the relief workers in Sudan.

Last Thursday, the government bombed the town of Lui, the site of no military installations, but of a large hospital run by Samaritan's Purse, a Christian relief organization headed by the Reverend Franklin Graham. This is the only hospital serving approximately 400,000 people. Yet, the town has been bombed repeatedly. These attacks are appalling, and they are plainly directed at killing civilians, either directly, or by denying them food and medical aid. It is an unimaginable horror.

The people in Galvez Park prayed all week for the victims of these bombings. We must join with them. We cannot tolerate the Khartoum regime's brutal actions. We must stand firm with the people of Sudan in their quest for peace and for life.

Mr. Speaker, this House passed a bill that I sponsored called the Sudan Peace Act. It went to the Senate, where it has languished. Senator BROWNBACK has introduced an amendment to the bill that I hope will be the thing that actually does allow it to move forward. I believe that will happen relatively soon. I hope it will happen in time to save the lives of the people who are now so directly affected by this campaign of terror, the most recent campaign of terror.

Only a few days ago, really, I had the opportunity to meet with some representatives of the Khartoum government in Sudan. They assured me that there was no such action; that they were being cautious in the way they advanced the efforts on the part of the military, and that the bombing of civilians and the strafing of civilians was absolutely prohibited. But, of course, that is apparently not true.

I do hope that the good Lord hears the prayers of the people that have been gathered here in Washington all week for those in the Sudan who hunger for nothing but peace, but who, for now a generation, have heard nothing but war and seen nothing but war.

I hope that the Sudan Peace Act quickly comes back to the House and we are able, in a conference committee, we are able to address this issue as a body, as a Congress, I should say; and that the President will sign it, and that will affect the outcome of this war, that it will bring it to a quick close.

Let me now talk about another issue that of course is of great concern to me, and is oftentimes an issue that is not very well addressed, or not very well amplified, either in the media or even here in the House. That is the issue of immigration and immigration reform.

In my own district, Mr. Speaker, over the last week or so, a little over a week now, we have had the most extraordinary discussion, I guess I should put it that way, public discussion in the press and in the media in general. Of course, on the radio and talk shows everybody is talking about a couple of things that I want to address tonight, address to the Members tonight.

As a matter of fact, the issues have spread beyond my district. They are now being discussed, as I see the clips coming into my office, they are being discussed in cities all over the country. These are two events in Denver, Colorado. Let me briefly review them.

A little over 1½ months ago, the Denver Post, which is the major newspaper in Colorado, printed a story, a front-page story, about a family, the Apodaca family. It was a story, according to the author of that particular piece, that was brought to the Post by the Mexican consulate in Denver. The name of the family was provided by the consul, and the purpose of this collaboration was to set the stage for a more general debate on an issue of state politics.

In this particular case, we are talking about whether or not people in the State of Colorado and in the United States, for that matter, illegally, that is to say, people who came into this country without our permission, whether they should be given the same opportunities for subsidized educational expenses, in this case, higher education, as a citizen of the State of Colorado and as a citizen of the United States of America.

This is not unique to Colorado, this is happening all over the country. Legislatures in Utah, Texas, and California are dealing with this. Some have dealt with it already, and passed laws that will allow people who are here illegally to attend institutions of higher education and have their education subsidized by the taxpayers of the State.

This is being pushed by immigration advocates, immigration advocate groups all over the country. It is being pushed even by representatives of the Mexican government; as I say, the Mexican consul.

The story focused, as I say, on one family, the Apodaca family; in particular, the oldest boy of this family, who wanted to go to the University of Colorado, but could not afford it if he did not have that experience paid for by the taxpayers of the State. It presented them in a very sympathetic light.

They are, apparently, by all accounts very fine people, a nice family. The father is employed in some business that was not identified in Greeley, Colorado. They have, I think, maybe four or five kids. This particular young man that wanted to go on to school was an A student. So certainly, the story appealed to the emotional side and said, look, here are folks who have been here, they are hard-working, the kids have been in school. Why should we not give them access to higher education at taxpayer expense?

This goes along with the agenda or this is part of an agenda throughout the country to obtain all kinds of benefits for people who are here illegally: driver's licenses, welfare, tuition payments, and the like. The hope or the desire is that eventually we will eliminate all of those things in this Nation that would distinguish one as being here illegally.

That is to say, if they can come into the country illegally but have their children educated, as they can today; go through the public school system at our expense, at taxpayer expense; if they can have access to all of the social services that any other citizen of the United States has access to; if they can obtain a driver's license as their sort of passport into society, which a driver's license is in our country; if they can have all of these things, then there is very little, if anything, that can distinguish them as someone here illegally. They are just here. They are just simply in the United States, and therefore, they have all the rights and privileges of a citizen of the United States.

That is the desire of the folks who push this agenda. They used the Apodaca family perhaps willingly; that is to say that, for all I know, the Apodaca family was quite willing to

expose themselves to the public as being here illegally, as having entered this country without our permission. But they did not really have, or it did not seem from the story that they had a very big concern about that.

In a way, of course, we can understand why they could have been encouraged to come forward without some great fear of repercussions. There are 9 million to 13 million people living in this country illegally. The INS has done little if anything about it. This government has done little if anything about it.

There are many reasons why we have shirked our responsibility as a Federal government to assure the sanctity and integrity of our own borders, but for all the reasons that exist that have caused this situation to occur, we now see, as I say, people willing to come forward in the press and say, I am here illegally; essentially, what are you going to do about it?

I do not know about the Speaker, but here is what I thought when I read that article. I thought, is it not amazing? I am sure the Speaker, like every other Member of this body, is confronted by people in his office who is asking us to help them adjust their status in the United States; to obtain some sort of INS recognition that would allow them to stay legally.

□ 2145

We all know that there are literally millions of people around the country trying to come to the United States legally. We know there are people that have spent years in the process, filling out the forms, taking language courses, doing everything that we ask them to do to become American citizens legally. They do it. God bless them for doing it.

I speak to these folks as often as I get a chance. I have spoken to groups that have become citizens of the United States when they are taking their oath of citizenship; and I tell them, first of all, welcome to the United States, almost. Secondly, I thank them for doing this the right way, for coming here and working through the process to become an American citizen even though I know it is challenging, it is onerous; but I thank them for doing it the right way.

It was ironic in a way that several days after this story appeared, there was a very small story that appeared in both papers in Denver about all of the immigrants that were being sworn in as legal citizens of the United States, a small story relative to what this family, who chose not to come that route, but to come here illegally, small, small story compared to what the Apodacas got.

I thought that was unfair, simply and basically unfair. If a person comes to this country legally and they go through the process to have the newspapers showcase a family who has done it the other way, snuck into the country, albeit these folks are I am sure fine people, I have nothing against them. They seem like, from what I read in the paper, to be people we would be happy to have as neighbors and friends, but that is irrelevant to the situation. The situation is they came here illegally, and they are being showcased; and we are being asked to give them a special advantage, an advantage that we give usually to citizens.

So we are telling all of the people who have come here the right way that they are nothing but suckers and that really they could have saved themselves a lot of time and money and certainly a lot of brain damage going through the bureaucratic hoops that they are put through to come here legally by simply sneaking into the country, staying under the radar screen, eventually we will give them all the same amenities, all of the privileges of citizenship. That is what that story said to me. It was unfair.

About a month after the story appeared, I called the INS in Denver, the head of the INS, a gentleman by the name of Mr. Comfort; and I said to Mr. Comfort, I have a question for you, a hypothetical question, and that is, What would you do if somebody came up to you on the street today, as you were exiting your building, and said you know, I am a good guy, I have a wife and family and a job and everything but I am here illegally and so is my family, what would you do about that if they confronted you with it? Well, of course, I would have to take them into custody, and I said, Really? He said, Yes. I said, Then what would happen? He said, Then we would have to go through a hearing process and if they were determined to be here illegally then, of course, we would set up deportation arrangements.

I said, Well, that is interesting. What did you do about the family that told you that in the paper about a month ago, the Apodaca family? He said, Well, we have not done anything about it. He said, We really do not have the resources; it is really not the same because it is not coming up to me on the street, even though, yes, it is on the front page of the Denver Post, and they tell you the name and where they are. He said, It is not the same. He said, And I do not have the resources to go after them. I said, I am not really asking you to send in the SWAT team or devote any resources away from the very important tasks with which you are involved, catching terrorists and felons who are here illegally; but I do wonder whether or not you would not just send a letter, why would you not just send a letter maybe to the family and ask them to come in and talk to you because they are saying that they are here illegally and you want to talk about the status.

He agreed that that could be done and that that would be done, and I hung up the phone.

The next day, the Denver Post printed another story and the headline was ''Congressman Tancredo Demands Deportation of Jesus Apodaca.'' Although I never mentioned him nor did I demand anything, that is the way the Post chose to portray this story; and they ran a picture of this young man, again a very sympathetic figure in this whole thing. He came here, of course, as a young kid with his parents. He had no choice in the matter, and I can certainly understand his plight.

This grew into a huge, huge debate in Colorado with everybody taking sides and the media getting involved and that sort of thing, the media actually promoting it certainly, because here we had set up this interesting debate; and it was worthy, I think, of the interest of the media, not to mention the way in which a portion of the media, in this case the Denver Post, chose to spin the story.

I assure my colleagues, Mr. Speaker, that if the Apodaca family is here illegally as they claim to be, of course I do not know whether they are or not. I do not know whether they were put up to this or not. They may be perfectly legal, but they were used in order to advance this agenda that I was talking about of getting tuition and driver's licenses and all the rest of it; but if they are, in fact, here illegally, as they claim to be, then the law says they should face deportation hearings, and if the judge says that they should be deported, they should be deported. I am absolutely in support of that process.

I have no great hope that the INS will diligently pursue this, knowing the INS; but I think they should at least do what they told me they would do, that is, to write a letter to the family, ask them to come in and discuss this issue with them.

This, as I say, was playing out in the paper over several days when all of the sudden another story appeared. This was a front page, above-the-fold story again in the Denver Post. This was, I think, last Thursday or Friday. Apparently, according to the Post, two people came into the Post, the Denver Post, and identified themselves as being here illegally, in and of itself an interesting situation. I mean, do people really just advance that? Of course they do because they were put on the front page of the paper and no big deal; but they went one step further, and they said not only are we here illegally, but we are felons. We falsified the documents that we supplied to our employer so that we could get hired. That is a felony. They said we were hired by a company, a construction company that eventually did work in Congressman TANCREDO'S basement. They put in a home theater and finished our basement.

So the above-the-fold headline, banner headline in the Denver Post, remember this story took precedent over the situation we were in with Iraq, the economy, a variety of things that I actually consider to be even more important, but the Post did not. The Post thought this was deserving of that kind of placement, and the headline was

something like Tancredo Hires Illegal Aliens to Finish His Basement.

Of course, no one knows the truth of that story and the reality is, Mr. Speaker, that that story could not have passed the discretion of a high school newspaper editor because, of course, what do we have here? We have an allegation made by two people who were not identified about their relationship to a company that I hired to finish my basement, a situation over which, of course, I have absolutely no control. I did not hire the folks that actually did the labor. I hired the contractor. It is a reputable firm in Denver. According to the newspaper, they have all of the documentation necessary by the law to confirm that these people were here illegally.

What do we have? What is this story? This is a fascinating thing. The story is that two people alleged, and they are themselves alleged to exist. I do not know that they exist. I do not know even if two people came to the Denver Post and claimed that they, in fact, were ever in my home. Let us face it, Mr. Speaker, this is a very, very emotional issue. It is possible that people would even make up something like that in order to advance a particular agenda. It is possible. I am not saying it happened. It is possible. I do not know what happened. Neither would I suggest does the Denver Post.

Of course, there is no way to tell. No one can judge the merit, the truth of this matter because they will not tell who these people are. They are withholding their names because the Post said they fear that these people will then be prosecuted. So the Denver Post, if they believe these people, they are harboring felons who have given false information in order to be hired.

Again, I do not know whether the people who worked in my basement, who were employees of the company that I did hire, were here legally or not. I have not the foggiest idea, to tell my colleagues the truth. It is not my responsibility to try and do that.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Speaker, if I were to go to them and ask them after they were hired, let us say they are working in my basement and I heard them down there and said I am just going to go down there and find out if these folks are here illegally, and if I went down there and said, hey, stop for a second, are you legal, I want to see your papers, of course, I would be sued. Of course, I can be sued under the Civil Rights Act because you cannot ask people like that. Only the employer can request that kind of documentation. Even the employer cannot say things like, are you here legally. They can say I need the documentation that you are a citizen. I have to fill out an I–9 and need Social Security and driver's license. If you are presented with that as the employer, that is what you keep on file, which according to the newspaper, this particular company I hired, has on file.

So what is the story? What is the story here that commanded front page, above-the-fold attention? Fascinating.

I do not where this will go. I have no idea. Will the INS investigate? I cannot get them to. I have a hard time getting them to actually do anything about people who are here illegally and that have been absconders; 360,000 people so far have been ordered deported already from the United States for various violations from rape, robbery, murder, just name it. They have been ordered to be deported. They have simply walked away from the courtroom, and the INS has never found them or gone after them.

So I doubt very much whether the INS is going to get too involved in either of these two cases; and as I say, I certainly do not want them and I do not rank these cases on the same level as the potential terrorists that are here, the felons that are here. I want them to devote a lot of time to that; but they should not ignore this case, either one really now because this is such big news. They certainly should not ignore the Apodacas.

□ 2200

I have not yet seen in the paper any company that comes and says, I would like you to showcase me because I hire illegal aliens, but they are all nice guys; so we should change the law. I have not seen that. I assure you, Mr. Speaker, that should that be on the front page of the Post, I will call the INS and I will say, I would like to know, what are you going to do about this? I cannot demand anything because frankly I cannot. It is an executive branch agency. But I can inquire and I would inquire if some company did what the Apodacas did. I would inquire. I would say here are people that are blatantly claiming their status as illegal and/or claiming to have violated the law by knowingly hiring people who are here illegally. Either of those two cases, I think, demands a little bit of attention, if it is nothing more than a letter.

But the Post has written in the last 10 days, I think 28 articles so far. There have been 28 articles, editorials and/or commentary about this. I have never seen really anything command so much attention as long as I have been in political life, which has been a long time, and I am a very controversial figure; but I do not remember anything like this. That is just that newspaper. The Rocky Mountain News has also written story after story. It has been on the news. I get clips from California and Texas and Chicago and calls from all over the country about these two stories, the Apodaca case and my basement.

The issue of course is not the Apodacas. The issue that we should be really debating and discussing is not just the companies out here that are alleged to have hired illegal aliens or the companies that do, because of course we all know there are plenty of them. I do not doubt for a moment that I have had dinner at a restaurant and been served by or had my meal prepared by someone who was in fact here illegally. I would bet any money that has happened. I would bet that I have gotten in a cab in this city and have been driven to a location by someone who is here illegally. We all know this happens.

The issue is not just the individual who has done that. The issue is the whole concept of immigration, immigration reform, and the integrity of borders. That is what we have to talk about tonight, and I hope night after night after night after night and day after day that is what we have to talk about because the ramifications of illegal immigration into this country, massive immigration, both legal and illegal, are enormous. As I have said on many occasions, they will determine not just what kind of country we are, that is to say, balkanized, factionalized, or united; but it will also determine if we will be a country. That is why I devote as much time and attention to this issue as I do.

It is not an issue that is easy for us to talk about. The stories that I have just described that were in the paper have caused a lot of people a lot of pain. The company that I hired was identified. It has received calls from people who have threatened them and left messages of the most vial nature. Families, a lot of people have been affected by it. Certainly I guarantee that our office has received a similar type of response along with, of course, an overwhelming number of people who are supportive of our efforts in this regard.

This is an issue America is talking about whether we want to talk about it or not. It is an issue that Americans care about whether we care about it or not. It is an issue that Americans want us to deal with whether we want to deal with it or not. Poll after poll after poll tells us that the American people want us to crack down on illegal immigration, want us to crack down on employers who are employing these people, want us to reduce the number of people coming into the country even legally because they know there is something happening in the United States that needs discussion and warrants their concern. We choose not to deal with it because we are fearful of the consequences. We are fearful of the kind of response that the stories in the Denver Post and Rocky Mountain News have elicited, the vitriolic antagonistic sort of communications that we get when we start talking about this. Nobody likes this stuff, Mr. Speaker. Certainly I do not. Nobody likes being called names. Nobody likes being vilified in the press or anywhere else, I assume. And I assure that if I did not think that this issue merited the attention of this body and of this government, I would not bring it up. There are other things that I also believe are important; but this issue has, as I say, an overwhelming importance I think to

the American public and to me, and it has got nothing to do with race and it has got nothing to do with ethnicity, although that is always the card that is played when one talks about it.

But what is interesting, Mr. Speaker, is that I went on a television station in Denver, I think it was yesterday morning, as a matter of fact, and did just a 2- or 3-minute explanation of this issue, and as I was leaving, a young man came up to me who was evidently a staff person there, who had on a little microphone thing and earphones. He came up to me as I was leaving and he spoke with a bit of an accent, and he said to me, Congressman, I want to tell you that I absolutely agree with you, 100 percent agree with you. You know what I had to go through to get here legally, and I just got my papers a little bit ago.

And I thought this guy speaks for millions of people who do not get publicized by the Denver Post. His picture will not be on the front of the Denver Post. He did it the right way. But there are millions of people out there who recognize the injustice here, the unfairness of a system that in fact sets up these huge barriers and tells people that if they come to the United States and they want to be a citizen, here is what they have got to do. It is a very heavy responsibility, and here are all of the things that one must do to become a citizen and here are all the papers one has to fill out to become a citizen, and we will have to wait for years and we will go through processes, and one might have to go to court and might have to spend thousands and thousands of dollars to become a citizen, to come here legally; and yet people do it. While at the same time, the same government turns a blind eye to all of the folks coming across that border at their will?

Am I the only person who sees the injustice here, the unfairness of it? I guarantee I am not because I guarantee, Mr. Speaker, that we have heard from thousands of people in my office over the course of time who feel exactly the same way, and I know there are millions of people out there who also feel the same way. But we ignore it; we pretend it does not exist because there are all kinds of political pressures here. The Democratic Party does not want to deal with this issue because they know it means votes and the more folks they can bring in here, legally or illegally, the more folks will eventually end up in the camp of the Democratic Party. That is their experience; that is what they believe.

On the other hand, the Republican Party is loath to discuss this issue because there are of course workers, laborers who come here and compete for jobs and therefore keep wages low; and so as long as we can ensure the flow of low-skilled, low-wage workers, we will have the Denver Post and certainly the New York Times and the Wall Street Journal pressing for more and more immigration, both legal and illegal. We have the administration that wants to make it a wedge issue in the next election; and, Mr. Speaker, even though we have gone through all of the debates in this body in the last several months over things like amnesty for people who are here illegally and we have been able to stop it from happening, I assure that after this next election when things quiet down and we have 2 more years before we have to face our electorate, there will be another push to provide amnesty for people who are here illegally and to essentially open the borders.

Here is what I suggest that we all do. I suggest that we have a larger debate on the topic of borders: whether or not they should exist, whether or not we should have them. What is the purpose? What purpose do borders serve? Are they anachronisms as some of our colleagues would suggest? Are they simply impediments to the free flow of goods and services? Or are they meaningful? Do they distinguish nation states? Do they indicate and actually give as an example what sovereignty is all about?

I think borders are important, but I may be in the minority, Mr. Speaker. Maybe a majority of the people in this House and the President of the United States believe that borders are of no significance. That could be. If that is the case and my side of this debate comes up short of the votes to sustain our position, so be it. That is the Nation in which we live. That is the democracy we all here take an oath to support. But let us at least have a debate. Let us at least have the bill. I want to see people go on record. I want to see people stand up and make a vote as to whether or not they want borders or they do not. Because, Mr. Speaker, if we have them, if we decide to have them, then that means something. It means they have to have integrity. It means they have to be defended and not in the halfway measures that we are presently doing, not just putting some folks down on the border putting their lives in peril as we are doing.

One young man a little over a month ago, Kris Eggle, 28 years old, a park ranger in Arizona, Organ Pipe Cactus National Park. Mr. Eggle and a border patrol agent interdicted a couple of people coming across the border from Mexico who had just killed four people in Mexico as a result of some drug war-type of thing. And Mr. Eggle got out of his car to go over and stop these people to put them under arrest. They got out of their car with automatic weapons and killed him. Mr. Eggle's face has not appeared on any newspaper that I know of, and his story has not been told by any major newspaper of which I am aware, but he died in the line of service to this country. He died because we told him to go down there along with his comrades in the border patrol and the custom agents and the U.S. Forest Service. We told him to protect our borders, protect the sovereignty of the Nation. But, Mr. Speaker, we do not believe in that war. We sacrificed Kris Eggle. And 2 weeks ago, two FBI agents were dragged across the border into Mexico and beaten almost to death with rocks. They are now in a hospital in Texas, both of whom, as I understand, in critical condition in a coma.

□ 2215

Their faces have not appeared on any major newspapers that I have seen. The story has not been told. May 27, a Mexican vehicle from the Mexican Army, a Mexican Humvee comes across into the United States, is confronted by a border patrol agent and is fired upon by Mexican military. The bullet goes through the rear window of the vehicle and ricochets off the metal screen that separates the cab and the back and goes out the right window.

A foreign power, the military of a military power comes into the United States, and what they are doing, frankly, is protecting drug shipments. Many of the people on that border, many of the Mexican military and Mexican police are actually working for the drug cartels and protecting drug shipments into the United States.

On the northern border, we have drug shipments coming across in huge proportions. There are cartels up there that are run by Muslim individuals. There are 25,000 Muslims living in Calgary, Canada. A portion of them are involved with a drug trade into the United States, according to Mr. HUTCHINSON, our drug czar. A portion are involved with smuggling drugs into the United States, mostly methamphetamine components, which are cooked down here, sold down here, the funds go back up there, and they support terrorist activities throughout the world.

Both of our borders are places of warfare. The Denver Post and newspapers all over this land want to portray the face of illegal immigration as the Apodaca family, benign, good citizens, sympathetic in every respect. That is what they want Americans to believe is the face of illegal immigration. But the face of illegal immigration on the borders is something much uglier. It is the face of murder, of rape, of robbery, of drug cartels, drug smuggling, and of people coming into this country for the purpose of doing us great harm, terrorist infiltration. Go to the southern borders and the northern borders, see what I have seen. Look in the faces of the Border Patrol who know that they have been asked to hold back a flood, and have been given a sieve. They know that their lives are in danger, and we do not give them any support.

We do not really want to close those borders because it would mean the end of the flow of cheap labor, and the end of the flow of potential voters for the Democratic Party. How vile the motive. That is why we do not do it.

If people cared about these folks, if people really cared about the safety and security of even the people coming across illegally, they would stand with

me to try and stop that illegal immigration. It is a dangerous thing for these folks. They hire people, called coyotes, who bring them up to the United States, and sneak them in. Often the women are raped, the men are robbed and they are pushed into the United States into some desert area where they perish. Hundreds have perished. They are abused on the way, they are abused when they get to the border, and they are abused many times by unscrupulous employers in the United States who take advantage of them. Knowing that they are here illegally, they will pay them less, and not give them the benefits that they deserve, and they are cast aside.

If we cared about them, we would do something about our borders and we would do something about our immigration policy. We would create a guest worker program that would allow people to come into the United States legally to take the jobs that, quote, no one else will take, which we have heard and which I will challenge. If there are such jobs, fine. There are ways in which people can come into this country legally, that their rights can be protected. They do not have to hire coyotes. They do not have to come up here and be abused by employers. We can tell who they are, how long they are here, who they are working for, and when they return. But no, that program will not be adopted. I have a bill for that purpose. It will not be heard because it is easier, of course, to simply ignore the folks coming across illegally.

It is easier to hire them. People do not have to go through all of the paperwork. Just open your door and say where is your green card, where is your work permit, and those things are purchasable at just about any flea market in America. You can buy your Social Security card and any other kind of identification you want. So employers would just as soon not have that kind of burden.

Of course as I have stated already, there are a lot of people here who want to simply abolish the borders. If we have a true guest worker program, then you need borders. Borders mean something then because then you are distinguishing who can come across them and who cannot. But if you do not want borders, then why would you want a guest worker program. You would not. What you want is to allow as many people as possible into the country, then chip away at every single law in the country that distinguishes someone as a citizen, that confers some right on them as a citizen. There are municipalities in this Nation, in this city, as a matter of fact, that are pushing for voting privileges for people here illegally.

Okay, as I say, Mr. Speaker, if that is where we are going, fine. Just make a decision. Make a conscious decision as to the direction this Nation is going. Abandon the borders or protect them. That is really and truly the choice we have. As long as we ignore it and as long as we maintain this half-baked posture, we are abandoning them. That is exactly what is happening. We are doing that, I think, to our peril.

I have a dear friend by the name of Hugh Fowler. Hugh and Shirley Fowler have been friends of ours for 30 years or more. They gave me a great book. It is called ''Crowded Land of Liberty'' by Dirk Chase Elderidge, and I certainly recommend it to anyone. It talks about the impact of massive immigration.

There are all kinds of ramifications, as I mentioned, Mr. Speaker. Certainly just in terms of the numbers, the growth in our population, and everyone wonders how it is in Colorado we have this huge number of people coming into the State every year. Growth has gone wild. We are building highways and schools and hospitals. California has to build a school a day to keep up with the numbers. Where are they coming from? Is this the natural birth rate of the country? No, of course not. Our natural birth rate is almost replenishment level. It is almost 2.1. The increase in population in this country is as a result of immigration. Immigrants coming in, immigrants having children. That is the population increase. There are ramifications. Crowded conditions, crowded public lands. Rocky Mountain National Park, Yellowstone, which you cannot get to any more. You have to wait in long lines. Pretty soon you will have to have reservations to go to scenic spots in America, and there are not that many scenic spots left any more because houses are popping up where there once was pristine grasslands. This is happening because of population pressure, population growth. Where is it coming from? It is coming from immigration.

Now, it could be okay. That may be absolutely all right with everybody, but it should be a condition that we establish in this country followed by an honest debate over a controversial issue.

Mr. Speaker, these are difficult issues. There is certainly no two ways about it, and difficult for us to discuss and deal with. I just want to say from a personal standpoint, it is good for us all to kind of stand back once in a while and think about things that put everything in perspective because we have a tendency for all of us to get wrapped up in this stuff.

A little over a week ago my youngest son and his wife had a baby. My daughter-in-law gave birth to a little boy named Gabriel. I went out to California the Saturday before last to see him. When my son walked out of the delivery room carrying him and handed him to me and I took him in my arms, I thought, This does put the world in perspective. It is for Gabriel and it is for Thomas, my oldest grandson, and for William, his brother, that we do all of these things, that we try all of us, not just Members of Congress, everyone I know, that is what we labor for. It is the future. And it is for them, Mr. Speaker, that I do in fact try to advance this issue. I believe it is an important one. I want to leave them a country as good if not better than the one I grew up in. That is why we labor here.

WAGING THE PEACE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. AKIN). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, the gentleman from New York (Mr. OWENS) is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, how we wage peace should be the agenda priority as we close out the 107th Congress. To attack or not to attack Iraq should not be the issue which dominates the final work of this Congress. To attack or not to attack should not be the question which overwhelms the minds of America at this critical hour as we move toward very important elections on November 5.

If September 11, 2001, has made the American people preoccupied with security and safety from terrorism, then let us examine all of the components and elements of a program to make our Nation more secure and more safe: Action involving Iraq, whether it is United Nations inspections or military offensive, at the conclusion of either one, we will still face major questions of security and safety from terrorism.

Only serious attention to the full agenda of the Congress can accomplish our continuing mission to make this Nation secure and safe. Our Nation is most secure not when we wage war but when we mount a sustained peace offensive. We must pass laws, we must appropriate money which supports the increase of prosperity and peace. Security and safety are enhanced when we have a foreign policy and a foreign aid program which promotes peace.

Our Nation's security is threatened when we conduct silly and wasteful sessions of Congress like the present session. The present session includes days like today when we voted on three resolutions. One was Recognizing the 100th Anniversary of the 4–H Youth Development Program, another was on the Sense of Congress Regarding American Gold Star Mothers, and another was Welcoming Madame Chen Wu Sue-Jen, the First Lady of Taiwan, three resolutions that got all 435 votes, three resolutions which could have been handled with a voice vote of no substance, and we have been doing this for the last 3 or 4 weeks as we close out this Congress.

□ 2230

We need to focus on vital programs, such as senior prescription drug benefits, an increase in the minimum wage, minimum funding for school repairs, pension reform which stops corporate stealing and retrieves the millions of dollars swindled from ordinary workers. If we spend the remaining weeks and days of this Congress with a total focus on Iraq instead, we will engage in a major betrayal of our constituents.

I think the Iraq question is very important. I think we cannot escape a conclusion on the matter as soon as possible. But to attack or not to attack Iraq should not be the issue which obliterates all other discussion of all other issues, all of the other issues all very much related to the question of security and safety from terrorism.

We should have learned from the past the lessons of the Vietnam War and previous wars. We should understand certain important matters that need to be put back on the table. We cannot have too much discussion. People have chosen to forget that there was a Marshall Plan which waged the peace where we took the initiative against forces that were gathering after World War II, forces that would have made for chaos and a lot of conflict between nations, forces that might have paved the way for a Communist takeover of bankrupt economies in Europe; and we waged peace and we won. If we wage the peace instead of waging war at this particular time, we might find we are more secure and we are more safe from terrorism.

Let us just take two examples. If we focus instead of on the nation of Iraq and the need to attack Iraq because some say it poses some kind of danger to us, and I will come back to that later, if we focus instead on Pakistan, another Muslim nation, and looked at the fact that Pakistan, the leadership there, has taken a great chance in agreeing to serve as our allies in the fight against terrorism. Instead of spending 60 billion or more dollars in a war with Iraq, why do we not spend more money to improve the democracy in Pakistan? Pakistan already has nuclear weapons. Pakistan has, by the most conservative estimate, 150 million people, some say 180 million people. Pakistan has already declared as our allies in the war against terrorism as they were our allies in the war in Afghanistan against the Soviet Union, as they have been in the Cold War over the years.

So why not approach the present problem with an overwhelming embrace of a Muslim nation like Pakistan; and by doing great things for Pakistan, improving the education and a number of other things, we would do far more to secure the world against Islamic fanaticism than we will by attacking Saddam Hussein in Iraq.

I have gotten quite a number of letters, as most of us have, communications from various constituents; and I want to read some of those tonight as well as talk about the need to wage the peace as an answer to those who want to wage war. I want to talk a little bit about who is going to fight the war if the war has to be fought. It is the young men and women out there who need the minimum-wage increase. Wars in America have always been fought by people in the low-income brackets. They are the ones who go out and die. We ought to take care of their minimum-wage needs. We ought to take care of their needs for safe places to work in. We ought to deal with the corporate empires that have been cheating them out of their pension funds. We ought to deal with the fact that many of our veterans are now suffering greatly because they do not have adequate health care. And among the items they need is some help with their prescription drugs. I am going to come back to that and talk about how we wage the peace, how we deal with making ourselves safe and secure from terrorism by waging that peace.

I have no illusions about the menace that Saddam Hussein represents. I think Saddam Hussein has a lot in common with Hitler. Since he does not possess a German war machine behind him, however, he does not pose an overt military threat to America as Hitler did. But the same brutal egomaniacal mind-set is at work in Saddam Hussein and we can see that, so I think we need to find ways to deal with Saddam Hussein, but I do not think that going to war as is being proposed by our President is the way to do it. I think we run the risk of making matters worse. We could cause the evil that this tyrant represents to actually mushroom. An action against Saddam Hussein might unleash the dogs of chaos in a new world order of disorder. Any well-armed nation could target a weaker nation and charge them with menacing action before launching a preemptive preventive military attack. That would be the worst kind of world to live in.

Before I go on, I would like to recognize the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE).

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. I thank the distinguished gentleman for yielding, and I thank him for this opportunity to have an exchange with him on some very vital issues and engage our colleagues in a debate that I think is enormously important. You mentioned something as I was coming to the floor and was listening to why are we here and why are we here in this Congress and what are the important issues. And particularly on the issue of going to war with Iraq, you captured the sentiment of many of my constituents.

This weekend I held a citizens forum on Iraq with an enormous amount of participation from my district but more importantly very wise and informed experts that we had from a number of our academic institutions, Texas Southern University, the University of Houston and St. Thomas University; but one of the things that came out of the audience is the fact that the young men and women that will go to war are our children and that in large numbers, a war with Iraq as it seems to be intended by this administration will be a bloody war with a great deal of loss of life, of American lives. At the same time, of course, it will compound the loss of lives of women and children and men, families, in Iraq. The question becomes, how do we deal with the prominence that the United States has gotten as the only and singular world power? Does it in any way diminish the United States to engage in diplomacy?

And so the question has to go to the administration as to why we are rushing so fast to war. What is the entrance and exit strategy that we would have if we engaged in a war in Iraq? What is the answer to the question the American public will ask, is it 75,000 or 300,000 men and women on the ground in Iraq? We are already paying $12 billion a month in Afghanistan. Many of us joined with the President to support going after the terrorists and I stand by that resolve because we were attacked on our soil. The representation that we need to go to war with Iraq because there is an imminent danger has not been proven. Even today in Prime Minister Blair's remarks, and it is a long document, which I have read and reviewed, and he spoke before the Parliament and he gives the case made by the British Joint Intelligence group, the BJI, who for over 60 years has worked on behalf of the British Government. There is a long list of statements about weapons of mass destruction and having to go back in. I agree with that. We need United Nations inspectors to go in unfettered.

But the one thing that the Prime Minister said is that I think we should listen. Our case, he says, is simply this, not that we take military action come what may, but that the cause for ensuring Iraqi disarmament as the U.N. has stipulated is overwhelming.

And to utilize the position of Britain and the Prime Minister as war-war-war seems to be incorrect based upon his remarks. He documents that he believes that there are weapons of mass destruction, but at the same time he also acknowledges that intelligence is often open to question. And so what we really need to have happen is that the United Nations inspectors need to go in unfettered, and the better route for the United States to take is the diplomatic route which is the route of saying, let us join in with the United Nations, let us adhere to the provision 51 in the charter that says that striking first preemptively, making the first strike, is illegal; and let us not violate, if you will, the international law.

Mr. OWENS. Is my colleague implying that the British Prime Minister does not agree with the President? I think the Chancellor of Germany has gotten into serious trouble by not agreeing. Is it likely that there is going to be a falling out between the British Prime Minister and the President?

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. I appreciate the distinguished gentleman's question. I hope that the President will listen and actually read the text of the remarks made by the Prime Minister. He lays out a case. But in two simple lines, he says our case is simply this, not that we take military action.

So I believe that where the Prime Minister now stands is almost where

we have just heard former Vice President Al Gore stand. Multilateral actions, working with your allies, and working with the United Nations, which many in this Congress, we do not all agree, Democrats and Republicans, but we heard a collective voice of suggesting that if we are going to be part of the world family, then we need to not undermine the United Nations, we need to shore it up and to be part of it.

Some people have argued, we don't have the United Nations telling us what to do. You are absolutely right. If there was a cause that we felt that we were about to be imminently attacked, then obviously we have a right to defend ourselves and provision 51 under the U.N. charter provides that leeway. But we are using individuals who are saying one thing, but in fact I believe the Prime Minister has probably heard a lot from his party members to realize that we need to be deliberate, not that we have not acknowledged and the distinguished gentleman from New York said it very eloquently. You described who Saddam Hussein is. We do not make the point of putting him up as a saint, but the real question is disarmament, avoiding destabilization of the world in the region because we have Syria and Turkey and Iran and Saudi Arabia surrounding Iraq. We have no response, if you will, to what happens if we destabilize that area.

Let me pose a question to you, as I indicated. We are already spending $1 billion a month in Afghanistan. That is to fight the war. That is not necessarily to rebuild the country. Afghanistan some 20 years ago was maybe not the most prosperous and technologically, if you will, competent nation; but it certainly was a nation that was standing on its feet, I would say more than 20 years ago, in its own way. It is now a mere semblance of a nation which we have to rebuild. The question is, who will rebuild Iraq? What is the upcoming government that will take over if we are talking about, one, an attack; two, a destruction of the government and destruction of the infrastructure and destruction of the country itself? I believe it would be just foolish to suggest that in fact we are talking about Iraq rebuilding itself. We would have to be engaged in rebuilding it.

Mr. OWENS. I think my colleague has made a very good comparison of Afghanistan versus Iraq. Afghanistan, versus Iraq, you might say, is a rather primitive country. It was when the Soviet Union attacked Afghanistan. But the Soviet Union found after 9 years that it could not subdue the people of Afghanistan. It had to give up. It lost a lot of lives. It brought the government down in the Soviet Union, also. Iraq has far more sophistication, is far more densely populated, will be impossible to occupy. The problem is not can you wipe out Saddam Hussein, can you wipe out his Republican Guard, his immediate military machine. That could be accomplished fairly quickly. But what do you do after that? Occupying the country is where you would have to draft thousands of American men to go in there. You are talking about hundreds of thousands who would be there for a long time and who would face guerilla warfare and all kinds of menacing situations from some of the governments and populations around Iraq as well as in Iraq itself. So you have no choice after fighting the war and losing lives but to try to finish it. Whether you are talking about nation-building or just occupying the territory, either way it will drain resources and it will drain lives away for a long, long time. It is going to be no easy matter.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. I think you have captured it well. You are absolutely right. First of all, if we look at our maps, we realize that Iraq is huge. It would require massive occupation by either U.S. troops or allies. That is one of the reasons that it would certainly be misdirected and wrong-headed to talk about any kind of unilateral effort. As you well know, I think to this point the administration has not moved from its position that if the U.N. does not act, we will act. I think I would say to my colleagues and certainly what I said to my constituents, is that we are no wimps here, that I call everyone a patriot, because we have all rallied to unify behind the administration on the fighting of terrorism and we have been grateful for the fact that our allies have joined us as well.

□ 2245

They realize the new wars of the 21st century will be fought differently from World War II. In fact, there will be probably more wars of terrorism. The question is, have we finished the job on fighting terrorism with our allies? Have we found Osama bin Laden? Have we stabilized Afghanistan with the jeopardy the new President is in in Afghanistan every day?

Then we turn our attention to Iraq, $100 billion to be spent immediately if we begin a war, with no case being made on the imminence of their attacking the United States, with evidence suggesting that they do not have any missiles that would reach the continental area of the United States, and that the United Nations is prepared under the present resolutions to go in and Iraq has suggested that they can come in unfettered.

I just want to offer, you mentioned the Soviet Union. It is interesting for those of us who either read it in the history books or were here to talk about the Cold War, many of the young people today do not know about that. But just imagine if everybody at that time said let us just do a preemptive unilateral strike on the Soviet Union.

Mr. OWENS. There were people that counseled that, I am sure.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. There were people who I understand advised that. But I guess cooler heads prevailed, as we heard our good colleague and friend, former Member Dellums, give us a really detailed explanation on some of these issues, and we have a situation now that we did not go to war and in essence we saved ourselves from the immediacy of a third world war at that time.

Why not now have disarmament and containment, getting allies? Diplomacy and dealing with the United Nations seems to be the better direction of the day. Because I do not see with respect to the President's position any way that we can be victorious in winning this war in a limited short period of time with a minimal loss of life. I just truly believe that with better study, we would have a resolution of this question.

Mr. OWENS. You offer very strong and glaring examples. If we outlasted the Soviet Union and we outlasted China, all of these evil empires that it appeared we were going to inevitably have military conflict with are now, if not our allies, then certainly civil partners or neighbors. If we outlasted the threats that they posed, then surely we can outlast the threat that Iraq poses also.

Yes, we are going to have to learn in this world to live with a new kind of threat, a new kind of risk. And getting rid of Saddam Hussein and Iraq will not free us from having to live with that risk, because there are nations like Pakistan, a friendly nation at this point, possessing nuclear weapons, and on very shaky grounds in terms of the turmoil in that nation could lead to an overthrow of the government. It could be in unfriendly hands tomorrow, so you could have the possibility of nuclear weapons being stolen from there or transmitted from there.

Even if a nation does not have nuclear weapons, the possibility of a rogue nation selling it to them that we do not even know about, or the possibility of being stolen. The Soviet Union has lost a lot of nuclear materials through theft, or Russia, since the Soviet Union was dismantled. All these things exist. We have some threats and some risks that we are going to have to live with. So why do we suddenly consider Saddam Hussein an imminent threat that must be taken care of in an unlawful use of force?

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Immediately. If the gentleman would yield, you raise several very important points that could be part of the solution, and that is whether they are rogue nations or others, how is Saddam Hussein getting some of this so-called material for a so-called creation of a nuclear bomb on the black market?

Would it not be better for us to address some of these issues, of countries that may be our allies or we are engaged with who are actually providing this material to Iraq for them to function with materials from the black market?

Mr. OWENS. I thank the gentlewoman for making part of my speech unnecessary. I was going to deal with

the question of have we done enough to confront diplomatically our allies and the people in the world who are furnishing Saddam Hussein with what he needs? The sanctions have not been carried out. We should have confronted France, the Russians and a number of other nations for not cooperating with the United Nations imposed sanctions. Iraq has continued to sell oil on the black market. Everybody knows it.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Absolutely.

Mr. OWENS. Somebody is buying it. It is not just small countries, it is large countries. We have not confronted them. The rule of law, which we think is so important, the rule of international law is just as important as any other rule of law, but they are just thumbing their noses at the rule of law as far as the United Nations is concerned. We have not confronted these nations and demanded that they stop doing what they are doing.

There is a lot of talk about children dying in Iraq because of the U.S.-imposed or UN-imposed sanctions. That is a lot of nonsense. Saddam Hussein is selling oil. He has billions of dollars to spend as he wishes to spend. He is spending it on trying to acquire weapons materials. He could buy medicine, he could buy food. If children are dying in Iraq, people are dying for lack of medicine, it is Saddam Hussein's fault, nobody else's, because he certainly has the money and resources, because the rest of the world has not bothered to enforce the law or to try to enforce the law as they should, the sanctions and the conditions that Iraq agreed to that were imposed on Iraq.

Why is Iraq special and not different from any other nation with an evil regime, with a dictator? Because they agreed in order to save themselves to certain items and signed an agreement with the United Nations, and they have proceeded not to abide by that agreement. That makes them different and a special case. But the case has not been made for a military attack on Iraq.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. If the gentleman would yield, you are absolutely right, and that is where we have faltered and made great mistakes diplomatically, is we have not insisted that our allies enforce the sanctions. We have not insisted that the United Nations remain strong on some of the resolutions that they have passed.

You can contain and isolate Saddam Hussein, and, frankly, we have not done that. We have given him great latitude. Of course, with everyone's eyes on his oil reserves, he has had a certain degree of freedom.

Our unilateral attack is not going to help the situation. In fact, it is going to make the region more volatile. It is going to again take away from us the high moral ground. So who are we to stop any incursion or any sort of conflict between India and Pakistan, between China and Taiwan? Who are we to say to Israel if they are attacked during the time we start a unilateral war, if they are attacked by Iraq, who are we to say, even though we were successful in doing that in 1991, because we asked in advance and had the allies, and by the way, let me distinguish in the 1991 resolution, I was not here, but obviously everyone knows Iraq attacked Kuwait.

On the limited premise that an ally was attacked, you could argue that we went in to aid our ally, Kuwait. We have no such circumstance here.

Mr. OWENS. We did not go in alone. That was a resolution of the United Nations.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. The gentleman is absolutely right. We had the allies. Who are we to begin this whole new metamorphical change or 180 degree change, if you will, to suggest now that our policy is totally regime change, and that we can go anywhere as the United States and say we do not like our neighbor and we want them to change? I believe that is a path that we do not want to take.

We did not take it under Democratic or Republican Presidents, to suggest that we, the most powerful Nation in the world, can now go around and attack any regime we so desire, even those that are ugly, that we do not like, and that should be moving toward a path of change. But we must follow international law and begin to look ahead as to what will happen, and people, other nations, allies, foes and friends, will begin to say, you did it, why can we not do it?

That is, I think, the deliberations that I have not heard debated here, that I have not heard the administration make its case. And I might simply say, though I hear of pending resolutions coming, that is why it would be more appropriate for us to hold a special session and for this debate to be carried on singularly with nothing else on the Congress' agenda. It is so crucial, it is wrapped with so many major changes for this Nation, that I frankly believe the American people are done a disservice if we do not give them all of the facts.

I have heard, as the gentleman has heard, not only e-mails and letters, but I am hearing there is a growing sense of opposition, irrespective of political party or political philosophy or region, as people begin to understand the facts. And they see what the gentleman stated earlier, what I have joined in to say, that thousands upon thousands of young lives will be lost, and might I say young men and women who will go anywhere to defend this Nation. It is not them. Our military men and women are superb, as our veterans are. They will go anywhere to defend our freedoms. But the question is, have we thought about the thousands upon thousands of lives, young men and women, our children, whose lives will be lost, and who by our vote, the singular vote that any Member makes, can cast them into harm's way, and for what reason? What imminency? What international law will they be abiding by? What solution will they provide, if you will? How will they bring closure to this?

We had closure in World War II. We went on to the Marshall Plan and we had the moral high ground. Many think we should have started earlier with the allies. Out of that came NATO.

But what do we have now that would suggest that this is the right direction to take, rather than, as the gentleman indicated, and I have totally agreed, the enforcing of the UN sanctions, the going in with the inspectors, the building up of allies, the containing and disarming of him? That is the approach to do, and then we will find our way on the moral ground and also with our allies making an actual difference as opposed to, I believe, doing what we are intending to do at this point.

Mr. OWENS. I thank my colleague from Texas for joining me and emphasizing again that we cannot have too much debate on this subject.

When we talk about going to war, we say we are going to war, we mean not just the decisionmakers in the White House or decisionmakers here in Congress. We mean all of America is going to war. So we cannot take too much time to discuss this issue and look at all the ramifications. We cannot take too much time and review history, because some obvious lessons of history are being forgotten right now.

We seem to have forgotten the lessons of Vietnam. We seem to have forgotten a lot of lessons of all the wars fought in America in terms of who fights them, who goes to war, who are the ones who die.

Perhaps we should stimulate the discussion by making a whole new set of rules related to Selective Service, because inevitably there is going to have to be a draft. If you occupy Iraq, thousands and thousands of men and women will be needed. There will have to be a draft.

We should make rules that nobody gets exempted from the draft except people who physically are disabled. Everybody else has to go. We should make a rule that everybody who is in the military must do a year in the combat zone. We should learn from the past lessons and not drop the burden of a war that is questionable on the backs of the people who have the least amount to say about it or do anything. We should not drop the war on the backs of people that we will not get passed the minimum wage increase for.

If you look at the Vietnam Wall, and among the war monuments in the world there is none nothing greater than the Wall of the Vietnam Memorial. That wall lists every person who died, every soldier who died in Vietnam. There are no more unknown soldiers. You talk about the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, wondering who the soldier is. Everyone gets listed. Let us name them one by one. They deserve to be listed, in order to develop habits which do not encourage war. If we have

to see them named one by one, we understand that this is what war means. 57,000 almost are listed on that wall.

In the Civil War we lost 600,000, more or less, on both sides. More lives were lost in the Civil War in America than any other. We lost enormous amounts of lives in World War II and World War I. All of the statistics will show when you break them out that the overwhelming majority of the lives lost were poor, rural, big city, young men who had to be the cannon fodder for the war. They deserve more than to have us callously make decisions about how their lives are going to be lost, and they deserve us to pay more attention to their needs right now on the domestic agenda of the Congress.

□ 2300

We should deal with working conditions, we should deal with the economy, we should deal with the fact that the pension funds are cheating workers out of their rights.

But let us get back to the war for a moment and hear the voices of some of my constituents. I think it is very important that, like many others who have received communications, mail, e-mail, and telephone calls is becoming overwhelming about this matter, and they will continue. But I like the quality of some of the communications that I received so much that I thought I would share a couple of them tonight. Here is one that is very simple. It is handwritten, but it gets right to the point, and I am going to read it and submit it for the RECORD when I finish.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN OWENS: As a constituent of your district, I urge you to oppose the war on Iraq. A strike on Baghdad is unjustified, illegal, and immoral. The issue of weapons inspectors can be handled by the U.N. in a peaceful and lawful manner. With a sinking economy, the American people cannot bear the burden of another war. Please focus on investing in people, not war.

This is written by Michael Feldman and Jeanette Feldman, who are constituents in my district. A very simple statement, and I will enter the entire letter for the RECORD.

One other letter which is not so simple, but written by one of my constituents and obviously she has given a great deal of thought to this letter, and I appreciate the thinking here; and I want my colleagues to hear the connection here with September 11 and how she weaves all of this together and understands very clearly the mood of America. The mood of America is anger; the mood of America is hurt; the mood of America is fear. But we should not let the mood of anger, hurt, and fear drive us into reckless actions that will make matters worse.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE OWENS: I am writing to you because I feel so helpless to stop what seems to be inevitable: war with Iraq. Like you and every New Yorker, I tasted war on September 11. It wasn't pleasant, and I am not eager to experience it again. For hours I could not find my husband who worked across the street from One World Trade Center. Fortunately, he returned home safely after witnessing unspeakable carnage. But many of our friends and neighbors weren't so lucky. That evening I walked down 7th Avenue in Park Slope, Brooklyn, to get a handle on the losses. The stench from burning buildings, computers and bodies was pervasive and the smoke cast an erie haze over our little community. Everywhere I went I learned of more losses. Twelve firemen from squad one on my block, loved ones of students, and a teacher at the Park Slope Dance Studio, parents with kids at 321, Berkeley Carol, and St. Ann's School, members from church, a former colleague, and many of our neighbors were all among the missing. At 7 p.m. that day, we foolishly held out hope that some would be found in area hospitals, but unfortunately, they weren't.

Weeks later I attended the memorial service for my friend Jeff Hardy, who was killed because he happened to be working on the 101st floor of Tower 1. Hours after I attended Jeff's service, a woman at 7th Avenue and Carroll approached me and asked me to sign a petition opposing the war in Afghanistan. I refused. I supported the war in Afghanistan and have been grateful that our allies have worked with us to round up terrorists worldwide.

However, I have seen absolutely no evidence that Iraq had anything to do with this attack. The rumor that Mohamed Atta met with an Iraqi intelligence agent has been denied by the Czech government. I am not aware of one Iraqi who fought with the Taliban, although I know the citizens of many of our allies fought with the Taliban or members of al Qaeda and were on those planes on September 11, and continue to threaten America and other foreigners every day, particularly in Pakistan.

My hope is to destroy al Qaeda and stop the spread of Islamic religious fundamentalism and hatred for the United States, for Christians, for Jews. To fight the Islamists, we need the cooperation of all of our allies and all countries in the Middle East. I am afraid that this fragile alliance will dissolve if we attack Iraq without provocation and we may not get the help we need. Invading Iraq will only inflame anti-American rhetoric and could even jeopardize our friends in the Middle East. I am deeply worried about the welfare of President Musharraf and concerned that if anything happens to him, religious fanatics could take control of Pakistan, which we know has both nuclear weapons and al Qaeda members. Musharraf is already under attack in his country because of his support of the U.S., and the New Yorker reported this week that a recent car bomb that killed 12 people was intended for him. I truly think declaring war on Iraq will put more U.S. citizen in harm's way.

This is a letter from a constituent of mine.

I would like to conclude the letter which I think is very thorough and thoughtful.

Following the tragedies of September 11, we were a city in mourning. We spent months going to funerals in neighborhoods completely shut down when funerals for firefighters were held. The physical and emotional damage contributed to the economic downturn here. I run a small but successful public relations firm and I booked 93 percent of my revenues in 2001 on projects that were completed before September 11, and only 7 percent after September 11. My situation was not unusual. Small businesses, graphic designers, contractors, beauticians, photographers, everywhere in the metropolitan area, they suffered from the same fate. Large companies like my husband's were evacuated from lower Manhattan, never to return. His company had to rebuild complete systems within days to be able to compete with the markets open the following Monday and use AOL and other carriers to communicate by e-mail because the company's service was destroyed. We all limped along. Our woeful city tax revenues are enduring evidence of the economic damage we experienced. This country and especially this city have not yet digested the economic and emotional fallout from September 11. New York City is still struggling to get back on its feet and continues to get hammered by low tax revenues, the recession, stock market volatility and corporate scandals. The economy cannot take another shot like a war with Iraq and its unknown consequences. We have so much unfinished international business that to go forward with a war with Iraq right now would be irresponsible. I share the same concerns that King Abdullah of Jordan has that invading Iraq will lead to a further destabilization of the Middle East, including possibly a civil war, at a time when we need to be rebuilding Afghanistan and seeking a solution to the Israeli-Palestinian war. Even the Kurds are begging us not to invade. We still haven't found Osama bin Laden and Mullah Omar yet. How are we going to round up Saddam Hussein and his secret weapons, particularly without the support of our allies? It's suicidal. I'm reminded of our many unsuccessful attempts to oust Fidel Castro. Besides the economic and diplomatic problems of a war with Iraq, I have a serious moral problem with killing innocent people in that country. I know what it feels like when innocent lives are lost. Even Representative Dick Armey was quoted today in the times as saying that an unprovoked attack would violate international law. However, this administration will not listen to its allies and is only fueling anti-Americanism worldwide.

Mr. Speaker, I will place the entire letter from Gail Donovan in the RECORD.

Mr. Speaker, my message is that we should wage peace instead of being overwhelmed by concerns with war. In this country we have a lot of mechanisms of war. We have West Point, we have several military universities, we have the Naval War College and the Army War College and several mechanisms for preparing the best minds in the world to wage war, and maybe that is as it should be. A great Nation leading the world should have the best minds and the best equipment, the best Armed Forces. But on the other hand, we do very little to prepare our population to wage peace. We have no equivalent to West Point where we train people in diplomacy and in ways in which to wage peace.

□ 2310

We do not even bother to look closely at our successes in the world, like the Marshall Plan. With the expenditure of money that could have been spent fighting wars, we were able to stop the spread of communism in Europe and to rebuild prosperous economies in the nations of Europe.

If we had a peace college or a peace university, peace universities, maybe they would look at questions like the relationship between war and those who make the decisions about war and those who fight the wars. It is worth examining. I have studied it and I have made speeches on this floor before offering the statistics related to the Civil

War, World War I, World War II, the Korean War, the Vietnam War in terms of the number of people who died and where they came from.

The pattern is clear. In the Civil War, if one was drafted or scheduled to be drafted, one could buy one's way out and somebody else, a poorer person, would take your place and die for you in that war. We lost the largest number of Americans in the Civil War, approximately 600,000. Modern weapons were not invented at that time, so more people got killed as cannon fodder in face-to-face, bayonet-to-bayonet contact, so on.

In World War I, the same pattern: The people who died came from the rural areas and the big cities, the poorest populations in the big cities. In World War II, the same as in World War I; and in Korea, and in Vietnam. The names on that wall over there, two-thirds of them are from low-income communities. A disproportionate number on the Vietnam Wall are also minorities.

The people who are going to die deserve to be included in this debate. If we attack Iraq, if we are successful, as we will be, in destroying their military forces, we will have to occupy Iraq. That is where large numbers of men and women will be needed to carry out such an occupation. We will have to have a draft, eventually.

Let us take a look at that and see in a democracy how we might improve upon the process of making war by examining the process by which we draft people to go off and fight the wars. Maybe we should start talking, now, about changes in the Selective Service approach. If we reinstitute the draft, maybe there should be a definite qualification that nobody gets exempted, except only those who are physically disabled. Everybody who is eligible, who is in the category to be drafted, should be drafted. They all should serve the same amount of time in a combat zone.

In Vietnam, the latter part of the Vietnam War, a man had to spend only a year, and after a year he was allowed to go home out of the combat zone. There should be some kind of understanding that one's life is at risk, and those kinds of rules and practices maybe should be made up ahead of time. Congress should take a close look at it. Everybody goes. The grandsons and great-grandsons of the people who make decisions to go to war must be on the front lines as well as the rest of the population.

Also, the way we treat our population: If we are going to have a draft, then certainly the issues that are not being dealt with in this Congress are important for consideration. If we are going to have a draft, we have no right to draft men and women that we do not want to provide job opportunities for.

Our minimum wage is such now that, at $5.15 an hour, one can work a 40-hour week all year long and make less than $12,000. No family of four or even three, barely two, can live off of that small amount of money. Yet, large amounts of Americans make only the minimum wage. This Congress has refused to address any consideration of raising the minimum wage.

If we cannot raise the minimum wage for those young men and women who are going to have to go to war, if we cannot provide decent working conditions in their places of work, instead of attacking OSHA as the first act of a the new administration, and eliminating the ergonomics regulations, we should have been bolstering the safety and health conditions of the workplace, because those are the men and women who are, in the ultimate defense of the country, going to be the ones on the front lines.

We should pay homage to them. We should at least guarantee that when they grow old, as veterans of World War II and Vietnam are now old, they should not have to worry about prescription drugs. Why should a veteran who risked his life in Vietnam or Korea or World War II, why should they have to worry about having to not eat, to forgo a meal, in order to get the prescription they need to stay alive?

A great nation should address the full agenda of items. We should not shut down this Congress and fail to address that agenda because we are considering a war that might secure us against terrorism and make the Nation safe. We are safe only when we do all of these things. We have to walk, chew gum, dance, and do a lot of other things at the same time. We are not secure unless we mount a sustained peace offensive. Our peace offensive must consist of passing laws and appropriating money which supports the increase of prosperity and peace.

Let us just take the Muslim nation of Iraq versus the Muslim nation of Pakistan for a moment. Pakistan has always been our ally, always been our ally. In the Cold War, in the Afghanistan war against the Soviet Union, always Pakistan has been there. Again, in this very controversial and dangerous situation, the Pakistan administration has chosen to ally itself with the United States.

We have given Musharraf and the government of Pakistan I think something like $800 million, not even $1 billion, but $800 million in aid. Pakistan has a population of no less than 150 million people, some say up to 180 million, but no less than 150 million people. If we were to make Pakistan a firm ally and make certain that everything is done that can be done to prop up that administration, to help our ally, to make sure that Musharraf and his government will survive, to make certain that a communication goes out to the whole Muslim world that we are not into fighting a religious war, we are not anti-anybody because they are Muslim. We can have strong Muslim allies as we have Muslim enemies, those who chose to make themselves our enemies.

But instead, we are going to expend billions of dollars in the war against Iraq, instead of billions to help Pakistan. For very tiny amounts of money, more aid to Pakistan to help it get its economy on the feet, to help it provide a more legitimate education system, a lot of their youngsters were drained off into the al-Qaeda movement. They went off to Afghanistan and became part of the terrorist movement because they were hungry, and they were given three meals a day and fed hate and taught how to fight, and given some purpose in life. They should not have that as the only alternative.

I happen to have a large Pakistani community in my district, so I am personally familiar with Pakistan. I went there and visited 2 years ago. Pakistan is not at all a backward Nation, backward-thinking Nation in any way. The fact that it is Muslim does not mean that it does not appreciate its women. I saw or visited several girls' schools. In one class, girls were taking a math exam. They were not just learning minor matters, they were learning science and engineering, just as the men were. It is a nation that needs more schools, and they need more help with their education system.

So let us wage peace by getting closer to Pakistan, by embracing Pakistan. We have given the Pakistani-American population a very difficult time here in this country. They have rounded them up. A lot of Pakistanis have been put in detention as a result of immigration problems, and they have been treated as if they are enemies of the people.

Not a single Pakistani has been identified at this point as a terrorist. They have not found a single Pakistani terrorist. They have found some al-Qaeda people in Pakistan, but they are not Pakistani. They have found no Pakistani-American who was involved in any way with money laundering or any aspect of terrorism; yet, the Pakistani community in America is under great pressure right now.

We should embrace them, instead. We should wage peace by understanding who our allies are and by rewarding our allies, by appreciating our allies. I think we ought to have some kind of amnesty for the Pakistani-Americans who have problems with immigration.

□ 2320

I think we ought to show some sort of special concern with respect to exchange students from Pakistan. We ought to go all out. Pakistan is not the largest Muslim nation; Indonesia is. Indonesia has more Muslims than Pakistan. Pakistan is in a transitional situation where it is receptive. Their graduate students, students of science and engineering, come here. I am certain the nuclear scientists who created the nuclear bomb in Pakistan went to American universities. We know who some of them are. They have the nuclear weapons capability now, Pakistan.

The great danger is that if we do not embrace them, if we do not prop them up, if we are not capable of waging the

peace by making them special allies, we may lose control of Pakistan, and the nuclear weapons that they have would fall into the hands of unfriendly people. We would have a clear and imminent danger then that we would have to deal with.

So I want to conclude by saying that this debate deserves to continue and to include as many people as possible. The American people, those who lived through the war in Vietnam, some are still around from World War I, certainly World War II, the Korean war, we should not take their wisdom lightly. We should look at their contributions and listen to their voices. A war in Iraq would not be fought in the quagmires and jungles like a war in Vietnam, but it would be the worst human quagmire that we could possibly contemplate.

We would not be going to war against Iraq. It would eventually be a war against the entire Muslim world. Through the gates that are open in Pakistan we could become allies, have allies and friends from the entire Muslim world. Why close that gate down and suffer from excessive preoccupation for the use of military force in Iraq? We have the United Nations. We have deliberations going on there. There is no great hurry. There is no imminent threat from Saddam Hussein. However monstrous Saddam Hussein might be, he does not have the capacity to inflict any great hurt on America at this point. We have time. We have time to wage peace instead of rushing into war. I hope we will listen to the wiser voices among us and not rush into a war with Iraq.

Mr. Speaker, the letters mentioned previously are as follows:

BROOKLYN, NY,
September 3, 2002.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN OWEN: As a constituent of your district, I urge you to oppose a war on Iraq. A strike on Baghdad is unjustified, illegal, and immoral. The issue of weapons inspectors can be handled by the U.N. in a peaceful and lawful manner. With a sinking economy, the American people cannot bear the burden of another war. Please focus on investing in people, not war.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL FELDMAN.
JEANETTE FELDMAN.

BROOKLYN, NY,
August 9, 2002.

Rep. MAJOR OWENS,
House of Representatives,
Brooklyn, NY.

DEAR REP. OWENS: I am writing to you, because I feel so helpless to stop what seems to be inevitable—War with Iraq.

Like you and every New Yorker, I tasted war on September 11. It wasn't pleasant and I'm not eager to experience it again. For hours I couldn't find my husband who worked across the street from 1 World Trade Center. Fortunately he returned home safely after witnessing unspeakable carnage, but many of our friends and neighbors weren't so lucky. That evening, I walked down 7th Avenue in Park Slope, Brooklyn, to get a handle on the losses. The stench from burning buildings, computers, and bodies was pervasive and the smoke cast an eerie haze over our little community. Everywhere I went I learned of more losses—12 firemen from Squad 1 on my block, loved ones of students and a teacher at the Park Slope Dance Studio, parents with kids at 321, Berkeley Carroll, and St. Ann's, members from church, a former colleague, and many of our neighbors were all among the missing. At 7 p.m. that day, we foolishly held out hope that some would be found in area hospitals, but unfortunately there weren't.

Weeks later I attended the memorial service for my friend, Jeff Hardy, who was killed because he happened to be working on the 101st Floor of Tower 1. Hours after I attended Jeff's service, a woman at 7th Avenue and Carroll approached me and asked me to sign a petition opposing the war in Afghanistan. I refused. I supported the war in Afghanistan and have been grateful that our allies have worked with us to round up terrorists worldwide

However, I have seen absolutely no evidence that Iraq had anything to do with this attack. The rumor that Mohamed Atta met with an Iraqi intelligence agent has been denied by the Czech government. I am not aware of one Iraqi who fought with the Taliban, although I know the citizens of many of our allies fought with the Taliban, are members of Al Qaeda, were on those planes September 11, and continue to threaten Americans and other foreigners every day, particularly in Pakistan.

My hope is to destroy Al Qaeda and stop the spread of Islamic religious fundamentalism and hatred for the United States, Christians, and Jews. To fight the Islamists, we need the cooperation of all of our allies and all countries in the Middle East. I am afraid that this fragile alliance will dissolve if we attack Iraq without provocation and we may not get the help we need. Invading Iraq will only inflame anti-American rhetoric and could even jeopardize our allies in the Middle East. I'm deeply worried about the welfare of President Musharraf and concerned that if anything happens to him, religious fanatics could take control of Pakistan, which we know has both nuclear weapons and Al Qaeda members. Musharraf is already under attack in his country because of his support of the U.S. and the New Yorker reported this week that a recent car bomb that killed 12 people was intended for him. I truly think declaring war on Iraq will put more U.S. citizens in harm's way than containment.

To me this administration's warmongering is further evidence of the ''Kremlinization'' of Washington under Bush. This administration thrives on secrecy. In the beginning of the term we saw cronyism and secret agreements among the elites in government and business. Now there is lavish federal spending in Florida where the president's brother happens to be running for re-election. According to a recent New Republic article, even questionable SBA loans are being made in Florida at a time when several businesses with which I have worked that were located at or near ground zero have been denied SBA assistance.

After September 11, we had secret arrests and detentions of more than 1,000 individuals. Even Reagan-appointed, federal judges have been appalled by this. We have seen civil rights being applied arbitrarily with some American citizens who happen to be poor and of color like Jose Padilla being denied the right to legal counsel and the American justice system, while prosperous Americans like John Walker Lingh, who actually fought American soldiers, received them. No investigation has been allowed into the intelligence failures before September 11. Time magazine this week has a scathing article about how this administration ignored terrorist threats prior to the attacks, but we can't examine this. Free speech has been chilled because any elected official who dares criticize or stand in the way of the administration has been called unpatriotic and obstructionist and in some cases compared to Saddam Hussein in newspaper ads. The government is asking ordinary citizens to spy on one another, reminiscent of something out of a Solzhenitsyn novel. The attorney general has ignored the Supreme Court's 1939 opinion on the Second Amendment and has decided to apply his own, wildly different interpretation and also won't allow gun checks on suspected terrorists. I won't even get into what started all of this, the election of 2000 and how the voter registration lists were ''scrubbed'' and the failure of the Supreme Court to honor a presidential candidate's request to count votes as allowed under Florida law. Now this administration is invading countries without adequate discussion or support.

Following the tragedies of September 11, we were a city in mourning. We spent months going to funerals and neighborhoods completely shut down when funerals for firefighters were held. The physical and emotional damage contributed to economic downturn here. I run a small, but successful public relations firm and I booked 93 percent of my revenues in 2001 on projects completed before September 11 and only 7 percent after September 11. My situation was not unusual. Small businesses—graphic designers, contractors, beauticians, photographers, etc.—everywhere in the metropolitan area suffered the same fate. Large companies like my husband's were evacuated from lower Manhattan never to return. His company had to rebuild complete systems within days to be able to compete when the markets opened the following Monday and use AOL or other carriers to communicate by email because the company's servers were destroyed. We all limped along. Our woeful city tax revenues are enduring evidence of the economic damage we experienced.

This country and especially this city have not yet digested the economic and emotional fallout from September 11. New York City is still struggling to get back on its feet and continues to get hammered by low tax revenues, the recession, stock market volatility, and corporate scandals. The economy can't take another shock like a war with Iraq and its unknown consequences.

We have so much unfinished international business that to go forward with a war with Iraq right now would be irresponsible. I share the same concerns that King Abdullah of Jordan has that invading Iraq could lead to a further destabilization of the Middle East, including possibly a civil war, at a time when we need to be rebuilding Afghanistan and seeking a solution to the Israeli/Palestinian War. Even the Kurds are begging us not to invade. We still haven't found Osama bin Laden and Mullah Omar yet, how are we going to round up Saddam Hussein and his secret weapons, particularly without the support of our allies? It's suicidal. I'm reminded of our many unsuccessful attempts to oust Fidel Castro. Besides the economic and diplomatic problems of a war with Iraq, I have a serious moral problem with killing innocent people in the country. I know what it feels like when innocent lives are lost. Even Rep. Dick Armey was quoted today in the Times as saying that an unprovoked attack would violate international law. However, this administration will not listen to its allies and is only fueling anti-Americanism worldwide.

I am a conservative Democrat and was highly supportive of President Clinton and particularly his economic policies because he gave everyone a seat at the table of opportunity, cut budget deficits, and supported free trade. (Unlike Bush who has caved to

special political interests on steel, the farm bill, tax cuts, energy, the environment, etc.) I don't trust these people in the White House now. Unfortunately, they seem to be unstoppable. Please help stop them.

Sincerely,

GAIL DONOVAN.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. MASCARA (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today and September 25 on account of illness in the family.

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today and the balance of the week on account of illness.

Mrs. THURMAN (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today and September 25 on account of a birth in the family.

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. NORTON) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:

Ms. NORTON, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. FILNER, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. UNDERWOOD, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. HINCHEY, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. DEFAZIO, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Member (at the request of Mr. PAUL) to revise and extend his remark and include extraneous material:

Mr. PAUL, for 5 minutes, today.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. Trandahl, Clerk of the House, reported and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 486. An act for the relief of Barbara Makuch.

H.R. 487. An act for the relief of Eugene Makuch.

H.R. 4558. An act to extend the Irish Peace Process Cultural and Training Program.

ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 11 o'clock and 24 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, September 25, 2002, at 10 a.m.

EXPENDITURE REPORTS CONCERNING OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL

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

AMENDED REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND THE WORKFORCE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 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. Howard P. "Buck" McKeon [4]	1/8	1/11	Germany		948.00		[3]				948.00
	1/11	1/11	Belgium				147.48				147.48
	1/11	1/13	France		1,047.00						1,047.00
	1/14	1/17	England		1,576.00		2,346.66				3,922.66
Hon. George Miller [5]	3/23	3/24	Siem Reap, Cambodia		135.00		[6] 7,540.17				7,675.17
	3/23	3/24	Siem Reap, Cambodia				[7] 5.00				5.00
	3/24	3/26	Phnom Penh, Cambodia		450.00						450.00
	3/26	3/28	Hanoi, Vietnam		410.00						410.00
	3/28	3/29	Hue, Vietnam		185.00						185.00
	3/29	3/30	Hanoi, Vietnam		205.00						205.00
John Lawrence [5]	3/23	3/24	Siem Reap, Cambodia		135.00		[6] 9,946.47				10,081.47
	3/23	3/24	Siem Reap, Cambodia				[7] 5.00				5.00
	3/24	3/26	Phnom Penh, Cambodia		450.00						450.00
	3/26	3/28	Hanoi, Vietnam		410.00						410.00
	3/28	3/29	Hue, Vietnam		185.00						185.00
	3/29	3/30	Hanoi, Vietnam		205.00						205.00
Committee total					6,341.00		19,990.78				26,331.78

[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.
[4] To participate in Congressional delegation of Hon. Joe Knollenberg.
[5] To participate in Congressional delegation of Hon George Miller.
[6] Roundtrip airfare.
[7] Van.

JOHN BOEHNER, Chairman, Sept. 10, 2002.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY, 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.

F. JAMES SENSENBRENNER, JR., Chairman, Sept. 13, 2000.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON STANDARDS OF OFFICIAL CONDUCT, 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.

JOEL HEFLEY, Chairman, Sept. 3, 2000.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

9323. A letter from the Administrator, Rural Utilities Service, Departmentof Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Mergers and Consolidations of Electric Borrowers (RIN: 0572-AB63) received September 13, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

9324. A letter from the Comptroller General, General Accounting Office, transmitting a report of deferrals of budget authority, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 685; (H. Doc. No. 107—265); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

9325. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a report pursuant to section 3204 (f) of Public Law 106-246; to the Committee on Armed Services.

9326. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter on the approved retirement of General William F. Kernan, United States Army, and his advancement to the grade of general on the retired list; to the Committee on Armed Services.

9327. A letter from the Under Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's FY 2001 Environmental Quality Program Annual Report; to the Committee on Armed Services.

9328. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Department of Education, transmitting Final Priority — Disabilities and Rehabilitation Research Projects programs, pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 1232(f); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

9329. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a six month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to persons who commit, threaten to commit, or support terrorism that was declared in Executive Order 13224 of September 23, 2002, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1641(c) and 50 U.S.C. 1703(c); (H. Doc. No. 107—264); to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed.

9330. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the annual report on proliferation of missiles and essential components of nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2751 nt.; to the Committee on International Relations.

9331. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting the semiannual report detailing payments made to Cuba by United States persons as a result of the provision of telecommunications services pursuant to Department of the Treasury specific licenses, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 6032; to the Committee on International Relations.

9332. A letter from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting copies of international agreements, other than treaties, entered into by the United States, pursuant to 1 U.S.C. 112b(a); to the Committee on International Relations.

9333. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a report, consistent with the War Powers Resolution and Public Law 107-40 to keep the Congress informed on U.S. efforts in the global war on terrorism; (H. Doc. No. 107—266); to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed.

9334. A letter from the Director, Office of Personnel Policy, Department of the Interior, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Government Reform.

9335. A letter from the Director, Office of Personnel Policy, Department of the Interior, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Government Reform.

9336. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Law and Order on Indian Reservations (RIN: 1076-AE19) received September 20, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

9337. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment to Class E Airspace; Cordova, AK [Airspace Docket No. 02-AAL-1] received September 9, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9338. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class E Airspace: Gordonvile, VA [Airspace Docket No. 02-AEA-11] received September 9, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9339. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Division, ATF, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule — Expansion of Lodi Viticultural Area (2000R-436P) [T.D. ATF-482; Re: Notice No. 891] (RIN: 1512-AC92) received September 10, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

9340. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Division, ATF, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule — Addition of Tannat as a Grape Variety Name for American Wines (2001R-207P) [T.D. ATF-481; Ref Notice No. 934] (RIN: 1512-AC50) received September 10, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

9341. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Domestic asset/liability and investment yield percentages (Rev Proc 2002-58) September 12, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

9342. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Taxation of fringe benefits (Rev Rul 2002-56) received September 17, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

9343. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Examination of returns and claims for refund, credit, or abatement; determination of correct tax liability (Rev Proc 2002-56) received September 10, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

9344. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Notice permitting earlier use of Rev Proc 2002-41 [Notice 2002-55] received September 10, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

9345. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's draft bill entitled, ''Omnibus Marketing Enforcement Act of 2002''; jointly to the Committees on Agriculture and the Judiciary.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

Mr. HANSEN: Committee on Resources. H.R. 5099. A bill to extend the periods of authorization for the Secretary of the Interior to implement capital construction projects associated with the endangered fish recovery implementation programs for the Upper Colorado and San Juan River Basins (Rept. 107–672). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HANSEN: Committee on Resources. H.R. 5109. A bill to direct the Secretary of Energy to convey a parcel of land at the facility of the Southwestern Power Administration in Tupelo, Oklahoma; with an amendment (Rept. 107–673). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HANSEN: Committee on Resources. H.R. 4919. A bill to provide for the exchange of certain lands in the Coconino and Tonto National Forests in Arizona, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 107–674). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HANSEN: Committee on Resources. H.R. 3630. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a special resource study to determine the national significance of the Miami Circle site in the State of Florida and the suitability and feasibility of its inclusion in the National Park System as part of Biscayne National Park, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 107–675). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HANSEN: Committee on Resources. H.R. 4874. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to disclaim any Federal interest in lands adjacent to Spirit Lake and Twin Lakes in the State of Idaho resulting from possible omission of lands from an 1880 survey (Rept. 107–676). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HANSEN: Committee on Resources. H.R. 4910. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to revise a repayment contract with the Tom Green County Water Control and Improvement District No. 1, San Angelo project, Texas, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 107–677). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HANSEN: Committee on Resources. H.R. 5032. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain National Forest System lands in the Mendocino National Forest, California, to authorize the use of the proceeds from such conveyances for National Forest purposes, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 107–678). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HANSEN: Committee on Resources. H.R. 5108. A bill to authorize leases for terms not to exceed 99 years on lands held in trust for the Yurok Tribe and the Hopland Band of Pomo Indians (Rept. 107–679). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HANSEN: Committee on Resources. S. 1907. An act to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain land to the city of Haines, Oregon (Rept. 107–680). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. CALLAHAN: Committee on Appropriations. H.R. 5431. A bill making appropriations for energy and water development for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2003, and for other purposes (Rept. 107–681). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 545. Resolution waiving points of order against the conference report to accompany the bill (H.R. 1646) to authorize appropriations for the Department of State for fiscal years 2002 and 2003, and for other purposes (Rept. 107–682). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mrs. MYRICK: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 546. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 4691) to prohibit certain abortion-related discrimination in governmental activities (Rept. 107–683). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. SESSIONS: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 547. Resolution providing for consideration of the resolution (H. Res. 540) expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that Congress should complete action on H.R. 3762, the Pension Security Act of 2002; for consideration of the resolution (H. Res. 544) expressing the sense of the House of Representatives on permanency of pension reform provisions; and for consideration of the resolution (H. Res. 543) expressing the sense of the House that Congress should complete action on H.R. 4019, making marriage tax relief permanent (Rept. 107–684). Referred to the House Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. FOLEY:

H.R. 5430. A bill to amend title XVIII to revise the payment methodology under the Medicare Program for extra-depth shoes with inserts or custom molded shoes with inserts for individuals with diabetes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. MATSUI (for himself, Mr. GEPHARDT, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. STARK, Mr. COYNE, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. DOGGETT, Ms. LOFGREN, and Mr. JEFFERSON):

H.R. 5432. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to require the same holding period for company stock acquired upon exercise of options as is applicable to company stock in its 401(k) plan, to require disclosure to shareholders of the amount of corporate perks provided to retired executives, and to provide parity for secured retirement benefits between the rank and file and executives; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BARCIA:

H.R. 5433. A bill to amend the Clean Air Act to ensure reasonable emissions standards for highway motorcycles, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. DEFAZIO:

H.R. 5434. A bill to establish an Emergency Malpractice Liability Insurance Commission; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. DEFAZIO:

H.R. 5435. A bill to establish an Office of Health Care Competition within the Department of Health and Human Services to administer the National Practitioner Data Bank and to collect and make available to the public more information on medical malpractice insurance under that Data Bank; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. DEFAZIO:

H.R. 5436. A bill to extend the dealine for commencement of construction of a hydroelectric project in the State of Oregon; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. DEFAZIO:

H.R. 5437. A bill to modify the antitrust exemption applicable to the business of insurance; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DOOLEY of California:

H.R. 5438. A bill to require the Securities and Exchange Commission to report to the Congress on accounting for intangible assets; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. GILLMOR:

H.R. 5439. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 111 West Washington Street in Bowling Green, Ohio, as the ''Delbert L. Latta Post Office Building''; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. HANSEN (for himself, Mr. KINGSTON, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. BARR of Georgia, Mr. BROWN of South Carolina, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. COLLINS, Mrs. CUBIN, Mr. DEAL of Georgia, Ms. DUNN, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin, Mr. GRUCCI, Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. KENNEDY of Minnesota, Mr. KERNS, Mr. JEFF MILLER of Florida, Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California, Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania, Mrs. ROUKEMA, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. SCHROCK, and Mr. WILSON of South Carolina):

H.R. 5440. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act concerning loss of nationality for treason or terrorism against the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HASTINGS of Florida:

H.R. 5441. A bill to amend the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to establish a program to provide Federal grants to first responders to enhance their ability to respond to incidents of terrorism, including incidents involving weapons of mass destruction, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. HAYWORTH:

H.R. 5442. A bill to amend title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to include private firefighters and rescue squad and ambulance crew members for certain benefits; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HAYWORTH (for himself, Mr. KOLBE, Mr. PASTOR, and Mr. FLAKE):

H.R. 5443. A bill to provide for adjustments to the Central Arizona Project in Arizona, to authorize the Gila River Indian Community water rights settlement, to reauthorize and amend the Southern Arizona Water Rights Settlement Act of 1982, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. HAYWORTH (for himself and Mr. POMEROY):

H.R. 5444. A bill to amend title XVI of the Social Security Act to clarify that the value of certain funeral and burial arrangements are not to be considered available resources under the supplemental security income program; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HERGER (for himself, Mr. TANNER, Mr. KINGSTON, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. MCNULTY, Mr. FORD, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin, Mr. SIMMONS, Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. SMITH of Michigan, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. JEFF MILLER of Florida, Mr. GORDON, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. TIBERI, and Mr. PICKERING):

H.R. 5445. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide that an employer shall be liable for Social Security taxes on unreported tips paid to an employee only after the Internal Revenue Service establishes the amount of tips received by that employee; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. JOHN:

H.R. 5446. A bill to provide economic disaster assistance to producers of the 2002 crop of rice in the State of Louisiana; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Ms. MCKINNEY:

H.R. 5447. A bill to express the remorse of Congress for the policy of the Department of Defense in effect until 1976 providing for involuntary separation of female members of the Armed Forces who became pregnant while in service and to take certain steps to make amends for the effects of that policy; to the Committee on Armed Services, and in addition to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. OWENS:

H.R. 5448. A bill to provide compensation for the families of noncombatants killed in United States military actions in Afghanistan after September 11, 2001; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. RODRIGUEZ (for himself, Mr. REYES, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. SOLIS, Mr. BACA, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. HINOJOSA, and Mr. GONZALEZ):

H.R. 5449. A bill to provide for programs and activities to improve the health of Hispanic individuals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. SHAW:

H.R. 5450. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for equitable payments for health care services furnished to Medicare beneficiaries in hospital outpatient departments, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. WELDON of Florida:

H.R. 5451. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to modernize and reform payments and the regulatory structure of the Medicare Program to assure access to health care for senior citizens, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska:

H.R. 5452. A bill to resolve certain conveyances and provide for alternative land selections under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act related to Cape Fox Corporation and Sealaska Corporation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. SESSIONS (for himself and Mrs. CAPPS):

H. Con. Res. 477. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that community inclusion and enhanced lives for individuals with mental retardation or other developmental disabilities is at serious risk

because of the crisis in recruiting and retaining direct support professionals, which impedes the availability of a stable, quality direct support workforce; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. PAYNE (for himself and Mr. WOLF):

H. Con. Res. 478. Concurrent resolution condemning the National Islamic Front (NIF) Government of Sudan for its genocidal war against the people of southern Sudan and expressing support for the Vigil for Sudan being held at Galvez Park in Washington, D.C.; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. CROWLEY (for himself, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mr. PALLONE, Ms. LEE, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. VISCLOSKY, Mr. BLAGOJEVICH, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Mr. SHERMAN):

H. Con. Res. 479. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress regarding Greece's contributions to the war against terrorism and its successful efforts against the November 17 terrorist organization; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. LANGEVIN (for himself, Mr. ACEVEDO-VILA, Mr. AKIN, Mr. BAIRD, Mr. BALDACCI, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. CARSON of Oklahoma, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mrs. CLAYTON, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. FROST, Mr. GRUCCI, Mr. HEFLEY, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mrs. KELLY, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, Mr. MCNULTY, Mr. MANZULLO, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. PHELPS, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. ROSS, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SKELTON, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. TANCREDO, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, and Ms. VELAZQUEZ):

H. Con. Res. 480. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that a commemorative postage stamp should be issued honoring our Nation's small business concerns; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. MARKEY:

H. Con. Res. 481. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that there should be established a National Visiting Nurse Associations Week; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania:

H. Con. Res. 482. Concurrent resolution encouraging improved cooperation with the Russian Federation on energy development issues, and for other purposes; to the Committee on International Relations, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. WELLER (for himself and Mr. HASTERT):

H. Res. 543. A resolution expressing the sense of the House that Congress should complete action on H.R. 4019, making marriage tax relief permanent; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SULLIVAN:

H. Res. 544. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives on permanency of pension reform provisions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BLUMENAUER (for himself, Mr. SHAYS, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. DOGGETT, Ms. KILPATRICK, Mr. HOLT, Mrs. TAUSCHER, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. BENTSEN, Mr. WAMP, Ms. DELAURO, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Ms. PRYCE of Ohio, Mr. WICKER, Mr. MCNULTY, Mr. FROST, Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. WAXMAN, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. HOYER, Ms. LEE, Mr. TANCREDO, Mr. SWEENEY, and Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California):

H. Res. 548. A resolution congratulating Lance Armstrong for winning the 2002 Tour de France; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. GRAVES:

H. Res. 549. A resolution expressing appreciation for the Prime Minister of Great Britain for his loyal support and leadership in the war on terrorism and reaffirming the strong relationship between the people of the United States and Great Britain; to the Committee on International Relations.

MEMORIALS

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

364. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Missouri, relative to House Concurrent Resolution No. 7 memorializing the United States Congress and the Department of Health and Human Services to provide financial support for each state, particularly at the local health district level which would likely be the line of first response in the event of an act of bioterrorism; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

365. Also, a memorial of the General Assembly of the State of Colorado, relative to House Joint Resolution No. 02-1051 memorializing the United States Congress that the Recreational Fee Demonstration Program be abolished and funding be restored to the public land agencies within Colorado, and that no recreational fees be imposed on federal lands within the State of Colorado under the Recreational Fee Demonstration Program; to the Committee on Resources.

366. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of Michigan, relative to Senate Resolution No. 124 memorializing the United States Congress to include accelerated highway investments in any short-term economic stimulus package that is passed in Washington D.C.; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XII,

Mr. OTTER introduced a bill (H.R. 5453) for the relief of the heirs and assigns of Hattie Davis Rogers of the Nez Perce Indian Reservation, Idaho; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 116: Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts.
H.R. 218: Mr. HILL.
H.R. 267: Mrs. DAVIS of California and Mr. LARSON of Connecticut.
H.R. 369: Mr. SOUDER.
H.R. 488: Mrs. JONES of Ohio.
H.R. 512: Mr. PASTOR, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. CARSON of Oklahoma, and Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts.
H.R. 513: Mr. MEEHAN and Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts.
H.R. 536: Mr. BACHUS, Mr. LYNCH, and Mr. LAMPSON.
H.R. 632: Mr. TOOMEY, Mr. PLATTS, Mr. CLEMENT, and Mr. BALDACCI.
H.R. 638: Mr. PASCRELL.
H.R. 854: Mr. MCNULTY, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. SABO, and Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 912: Mr. HEFLEY, Ms. HARMAN, Mr. MCINNIS, and Mr. BECERRA.
H.R. 1217: Mr. RODRIGUEZ.
H.R. 1296: Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. MCNULTY, Mr. WALDEN of Oregon, and Mr. ANDREWS.
H.R. 1368: Mr. ARMEY and Mr. BURR of North Carolina.
H.R. 1522: Mr. CROWLEY.
H.R. 1604: Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. WU, and Mr. BEREUTER.
H.R. 1609: Mr. REHBERG.
H.R. 1704: Mr. ROYCE.
H.R. 1724: Mr. PASTOR, Mr. STRICKLAND, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, and Mr. HINCHEY.
H.R. 1786: Mr. BACA and Mr. LATOURETTE.
H.R. 1862: Ms. LEE, Mr. KANJORSKI, Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. BALDWIN, and Mrs. MALONEY of New York.
H.R. 1904: Mr. ANDREWS.
H.R. 2071: Mr. ALLEN.
H.R. 2073: Mr. EDWARDS.
H.R. 2161: Mr. COLLINS.
H.R. 2173: Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri.
H.R. 2178: Mr. CLAY.
H.R. 2290: Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas.
H.R. 2357: Mr. CAMP and Mr. CLEMENT.
H.R. 2422: Mr. CONYERS.
H.R. 2592: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD and Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 2709: Mr. HEFLEY.
H.R. 2974: Mr. MORAN of Virginia.
H.R. 3006: Mr. PICKERING.
H.R. 3132: Ms. DELAURO, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. ISRAEL, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mr. PLATTS, Mr. PAYNE, and Mr. SANDERS.
H.R. 3183: Mr. KIND.
H.R. 3193: Mrs. CUBIN.
H.R. 3413: Mr. CROWLEY.
H.R. 3430: Mr. EDWARDS.
H.R. 3464: Mr. BORSKI.
H.R. 3710: Mr. SANDERS, Mr. POMEROY, Mr. FATTAH, and Mr. HOBSON.
H.R. 3729: Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 3804: Ms. LEE, Mr. SABO, and Mr. UDALL of New Mexico.
H.R. 3831: Mrs. MINK of Hawaii.
H.R. 3834: Mrs. MORELLA.
H.R. 3974: Mr. GRUCCI.
H.R. 3992: Mrs. MEEK of Florida and Mr. FRANK.
H.R. 4075: Mr. LIPINSKI and Mr. BROWN of Ohio.
H.R. 4210: Ms. KAPTUR.
H.R. 4483: Mr. EHRLICH, Mr. CARDIN, and Mr. DICKS.
H.R. 4582: Mr. SPRATT.
H.R. 4667: Mr. ISAKSON.
H.R. 4668: Mr. SPRATT.
H.R. 4675: Mr. COX.
H.R. 4691: Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California, Mr. CAMP, Mr. THUNE, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. PAUL, Mr. DEMINT, Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin, and Mr. OSBORNE.
H.R. 4693: Mr. CARDIN.
H.R. 4706: Mr. LEVIN.
H.R. 4720: Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland.
H.R. 4738: Mr. THOMPSON of California and Mr. CANNON.
H.R. 4804: Mr. NORWOOD, Mr. DEAL of Georgia, Mr. GOODE, Mr. DAN MILLER of Florida, Mr. JEFF MILLER of Florida, and Mr. TOOMEY.
H.R. 4889: Mr. PORTMAN.
H.R. 5089: Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. DEFAZIO, and Mr. ANDREWS.
H.R. 5105: Mr. DEFAZIO.
H.R. 5130: Mr. ENGEL, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. PLATTS, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. EVANS, and Mr. KENNEDY of Minnesota.
H.R. 5137: Mr. CUNNINGHAM.
H.R. 5151: Mr. HALL of Texas.
H.R. 5153: Mr. MENENDEZ.
H.R. 5213: Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. SANDERS, and Mr. OWENS.

H.R. 5241: Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. SKELTON, Mr. FRANK, Ms. NORTON, Mr. EVANS, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, and Mr. BROWN of Ohio.

H.R. 5251: Mr. SMITH of Washington.

H.R. 5253: Mr. HINCHEY.

H.R. 5268: Mr. BARRETT.

H.R. 5270: Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. LEE, Mr. BAIRD, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mr. LANTOS, and Mr. GILCHREST.

H.R. 5272: Mr. BARCIA, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. BAIRD, Mr. BARRETT, Mr. FRANK, Mrs. THURMAN, and Mrs. MALONEY of New York.

H.R. 5280: Mr. PITTS, Mr. PLATTS, Mr. GEKAS, Ms. HART, and Mr. TOOMEY.

H.R. 5285: Mrs. DAVIS of California, Ms. PRYCE of Ohio, Mr. UNDERWOOD, and Mr. HASTINGS of Washington.

H.R. 5317: Mr. GALLEGLY and Mr. GRAVES.

H.R. 5323: Mr. ARMEY, Mr. BROWN of South Carolina, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. CANTOR, Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia, Mr. DEMINT, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. EHRLICH, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. HERGER, Mr. HYDE, Mr. KOLBE, Mr. PENCE, Mr. PETRI, Mr. SCHAFFER, Mr. SHADEGG, Mr. SHUSTER, Mr. SOUDER, Mr. SWEENEY, and Mr. WELDON of Florida.

H.R. 5326: Mr. KILDEE, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, and Mrs. WILSON of New Mexico.

H.R. 5334: Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. WALSH, Mr. PLATTS, Mr. SIMMONS, Mrs. KELLY, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. CLAY, and Mr. LIPINSKI.

H.R. 5346: Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. HOYER, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. KIND, Ms. WATSON, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, and Mrs. MEEK of Florida.

H.R. 5348: Mr. DAVIS of Illinois.

H.R. 5358: Ms. BALDWIN and Mr. MORAN of Virginia.

H.R. 5359: Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. GILCHREST, Mr. PAUL, and Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota.

H.R. 5376: Mr. SCHAFFER, Mr. RADANOVICH, Mr. ISSA, Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania, and Mr. YOUNG of Alaska.

H.R. 5380: Mr. KOLBE, Mr. CANNON, and Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland.

H.R. 5383: Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. EVANS, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. HORN, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. Rush, Mr. HEFLEY, Mr. MORAN of Kansas, Mr. BLAGOJEVICH, Mr. OSBORNE, Mr. WELLER, and Mr. CARSON of Oklahoma.

H. Con. Res. 297: Mr. EHLERS and Ms. HARMAN.

H. Con. Res. 349: Mr. ANDREWS.

H. Con. Res. 406: Mr. LANTOS.

H. Con. Res. 450: Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. FORBES, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, and Mr. LUTHER.

H. Con. Res. 459: Mr. SABO and Mrs. JONES of Ohio.

H. Con. Res. 473: Mr. HONDA and Mr. BROWN of Ohio.

H. Res. 190: Mr. PALLONE.

H. Res. 265: Mr. PLATTS.

H. Res. 468: Mr. ENGEL, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. LEACH, and Mr. GILMAN.

H. Res. 499: Mr. LEVIN.

H. Res. 505: Mr. CALVERT.

H. Res. 533: Mr. WEXLER and Ms. BERKLEY.

H. Res. 540: Mr. PORTMAN.