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House of Representatives

The House met at 1 p.m.

The Chaplain, the Reverend Daniel P. Coughlin, offered the following prayer: Eternal Father of all, You teach by touching human hearts, which is far beyond simply changing minds or forming new language.

By converting deepest desires, You shape priorities of true concern and focus attention on lasting ideas that have penetrating consequences.

Your presence in our midst is manifested by marvelous deeds which consume debatable words.

Send now Your spirit upon the Members of the House of Representatives, that they may see beyond present dilemmas and know in their hearts what is the right course for our future as a Nation in this world community. Remove the clouds of fear and confusion. Instead, by Your spirit guide all to right judgment.

And may Your people discover an inner freedom which confirms their decisions and provides a joy in serving You, now and forever. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. 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. Will the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. SHIMKUS) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. SHIMKUS led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Ms. Wanda Evans, one of his secretaries.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER. One-minute requests will be at the end of business today.

HUMAN CLONING PROHIBITION ACT OF 2003

Mrs. MYRICK. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 105 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 105

Resolved, That at any time after the adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 534) to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit human cloning. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. The bill shall be considered as read. No amendment shall be in order except those printed in the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution. Each amendment may be offered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, and shall not be subject to amendment. All points of order against such amendments are waived. At the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and re-

port the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SWEENEY). The gentlewoman from North Carolina (Mrs. MYRICK) is recognized for 1 hour.

Mrs. MYRICK. Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN), pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

On Wednesday, the Committee on Rules met and granted a structured rule for H.R. 534, the Human Cloning Prohibition Act. As an original cosponsor of this legislation, I am very pleased to see it is one of the first top priorities of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Speaker, this is a fair rule which will permit a thorough discussion of all of the relevant issues. The first of these issues is the Greenwood substitute which allows human cloning for medical purposes.

I personally oppose the Greenwood amendment because it is wrong to create human embryo farms, even for scientific research.

Research cloning would contradict the most fundamental principle of medical ethics, that no human life should be exploited or extinguished for the benefit of another. Anything other than a total ban on human cloning would be virtually impossible to enforce.

I understand there is no way to control actual implementation of these fetuses into a woman's uterus, so cloning of children could still happen.

The Justice Department submitted testimony explaining that once countless human embryos are created by

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

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



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cloning, there would be no practical way to enforce the prohibition on transferring such embryos into wombs.

The Committee on Rules, though, recognizes that the gentleman from Pennsylvania's proposal is the leading alternative to the ban on cloning. And because we are aiming for a fair and thorough debate, we should make it in order on the House floor.

Human cloning is a deeply troubling issue to me and to most Americans. Life is a creation, not a commodity.

I also agreed with President Bush when he said that science has set before us decisions of immense consequence. We can pursue medical research with a clear sense of moral purpose, or we can travel without an ethical compass into a world we could live to regret.

Science now presses forward with this issue of human cloning. How we answer the issue of human cloning will place us on one path or the other.

I spent a lot of time considering this issue because it is so complex, and I have decided to once again vote to ban human cloning. It is simply wrong to clone human beings.

It is wrong to create fully-grown, tailor-made cloned babies, and it is wrong to clone human embryos to experiment on and destroy them. Anything other than a ban on human cloning would license the most ghoulish and dangerous enterprise in human history. Some of us can still remember how the world was repulsed during and after World War II by the experiments conducted by the Nazis during the war. How is this different?

Congress must act now. We can no longer wait for another biotech company to claim that they have produced cloned children, despite the fact that laboratory cloning of animals has led to spontaneous abortions and terrible, terrible abnormalities.

Congress will not face a weightier issue than the ethics of human cloning, and Congress should not run away from this problem. It is our job to address such pressing moral dilemmas, and it is our job to do so in a deliberative way. That is what we will do today.

To that end, I urge my colleagues to support the rule and the underlying bill.

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

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentlewoman from North Carolina for yielding me this time, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

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

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, let me begin by making clear that I believe human cloning is morally and ethically wrong. Every Member of this body is opposed to cloning a human being, and the American people are unified in their opposition to human cloning. Unfortunately, this debate is not about making it illegal to clone a human

being; rather, it is about outlawing cutting-edge research that could one day save and improve lives.

The bill we are considering today, the so-called Human Cloning Prohibition Act of 2003, will jail scientists for conducting therapeutic research. This bill, if enacted, will close the door to important research that one day could result in treatments or cures for such diseases as Parkinson's, Alzheimer's, and diabetes. If a drug or treatment for diseases like Alzheimer's or Parkinson's is developed in another country using therapeutic cloning, that treatment will not be available to patients in the United States. Think about it. This bill would actually deny Americans treatments for debilitating diseases. That strikes me as not only wrong, but cruel.

It is important to make clear that we are not debating whether or not Federal funds can be used for stem cell research. The President made that decision in 2001. Based on that decision, a private company can conduct stem cell research if it uses its own funds, or companies can conduct stem cell research with Federal funds if they follow very strict guidelines. While this bill does not deal with this issue, it is important to note that stem cells are at the heart of the therapeutic cloning debate.

Stem cells were only discovered in 1998. The promises for treatments and cures from stem cell research may not be realized for 15 to 20 years, but the gains will be enormous. The research of today will result in the cures of tomorrow.

Now, today, scientists say therapeutic cloning is the best way to produce the stem cells that could lead to breakthrough discoveries. Through stem cell research, scientists might one day help a person with a spinal cord injury walk again. How can this body ban this promising endeavor to end human suffering?

Scientists are so important to this debate. They are the experts, and this body should listen when they speak.

In 1863, President Abraham Lincoln created the National Academy of Sciences so that a group of scientists could advise Congress and the administration on the complex scientific issues facing our country. Mr. Speaker, 140 years later, the party of Lincoln brings before this body legislation that ignores the findings or recommendations of this respected group of scientists.

The academy, in a February 2002 report, declared that therapeutic cloning has scientific potential and should be allowed to continue. Additionally, the National Institutes of Health and 40 Nobel Laureates attest the value of this important research.

Former President Gerald Ford, a Republican, and former President Jimmy Carter, a Democrat, also publicly support this research.

So does former First Lady Nancy Reagan. Her husband, former President Ronald Reagan, suffers from Alz-

heimer's disease. This research may hold the key to treating or even curing that disease. But if this bill is endorsed today, it would deny the Reagans and millions of other families any benefit from this research. Mrs. Reagan's views should be heard by this body, and I will read her letter of support into the RECORD, a letter she sent to the other Chamber. I want to read it so that my colleagues can hear her eloquent words.

□ 1315

She writes, "As you may know, Ronnie will observe his 92nd birthday soon. In earlier times, we would have been able to celebrate that day with great joy and wonderful memories of our life together. Now, while I can draw strength from these memories, I do it alone, as Ronnie struggles in a world unknown to me or the scientists who devote their life to Alzheimer's research. Because of this, I am determined to do what I can to save other families from this pain. I am writing, therefore, to offer my support for stem cell research and to tell you I'm in favor of new legislation to allow the ethical use of therapeutic cloning.

"Like you, I support a complete ban on reproductive cloning. However, I believe that embryonic stem cell research under appropriate guidelines may provide our scientists with many answers that are now beyond our grasp. There are so many diseases that can be cured, or at least helped, that we cannot turn our back on this. We have lost so much time already. I cannot bear to lose any more. Sincerely, Nancy."

Mr. Speaker, I could not have said it better than Mrs. Reagan. Mrs. Reagan makes a powerful moral argument that we should not put up a roadblock to close this promising avenue of research.

We talk a lot about morality in this body. For the life of me, I cannot see how it is moral to look into the eyes of someone suffering from Alzheimer's or Parkinson's and say, we are going to stand in the way of something that has the potential to save your life, or to tell them that even if a breakthrough treatment is available in Europe or elsewhere, they are not allowed to have it.

This debate is about improving and saving millions of lives in this country. It is about whether we should jail scientists who are trying to save the lives of people who suffer from such debilitating diseases as Alzheimer's, Parkinson's, diabetes, and so many other diseases.

Let us do the right thing: Vote for the Greenwood substitute, and if that fails, vote against the Weldon bill.

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

Mrs. MYRICK. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2¼ minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PITTS).

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 534 and the rule for the Human Cloning Prohibition Act of 2003. I thank the gentleman

from Florida for his principled leadership on this issue.

The history of cloning is replete with defects, deformity, and death. Dolly the sheep was the 277th try. By now, everyone knows of the euthanized death of Dolly. She died on Valentine's Day a couple of weeks ago at the age of 6, half the normal life expectancy for sheep.

Alan Coleman, a Singapore-based scientist who helped clone Dolly, said, "I think it highlights more than ever the foolishness of those who want to legalize human cloning. In the case of humans, it would be scandalous to go ahead, given our knowledge about the long-term effects of cloning."

If cloning is not safe for animals, how can it be good for humans? President Reagan said in 1983 that every legislator, every doctor, every citizen, needs to recognize that the real issue is whether to affirm and protect the sanctity of all human life or whether to embrace an ethic where some human lives are valued and others are not. As a Nation we must choose between the sanctity-of-life ethic and the quality-of-life ethic.

If we allow the therapeutic cloning of human embryos for experimentation, we will devalue the entire system of ethics of this country. We will have endorsed the idea that it is okay to treat human life like a commodity.

I am not willing to make that choice. I am not willing to say that we should create a class of human beings to be used as human guinea pigs and laboratory rats. We have seen that happen before in Nazi Germany with experiments on concentration camp victims, and in Tuskegee, Alabama, where our own U.S. Government experimented on African Americans, infecting them with syphilis in search of a cure.

We find these stories morally abhorrent. But what will history say about us if we fail to learn the lessons of the past and if we knowingly do the same thing to tiny little humans again?

The Greenwood substitute would allow the creation of cloned human embryos as long as the embryo is destroyed within 14 days and never implanted in the womb. Even that phony restriction is lifted within 10 years of enactment. It will result in the creation of a human embryo.

We need to stop playing word games and admit that serious issues are at stake here. This vote will determine whether we as a Nation will affirm the dignity of human life or reject it. Support the Weldon-Stupak bill.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. DOGGETT).

Mr. DOGGETT. Mr. Speaker, this bill is part of a broader, tragic political agenda to stymie good science with scare tactics. It fails totally to distinguish between cloning or reproducing human beings—a frightful prospect that all of us reject—and therapeutic cloning, which someday could save the lives of millions.

The therapeutic form, the transplanting of a patient's DNA into an unfertilized egg in order to grow stem cells, could cure devastating diseases. The promise of this technology would be that the patient's body accepts the cells from transplantation without immuno-suppressant drugs. These cells are not transplanted into a woman's womb. In what is deliberate overreaching, this bill bans somatic cell nuclear transfer, which produces only stem cells, not babies.

First, we Americans were told to use duct tape to seal up our rooms. Now, with this bill, the Republican leadership places duct tape over the microscopes of dedicated medical scientists who are leading the effort to find the cures for diabetes, Alzheimer's, ALS, Parkinson's, cancer, spinal cord injuries and cystic fibrosis.

At a time when we are alarmed daily by the possibility of biological attacks from afar, this bill represents a very real and present biological attack on the victims of these tragic diseases, diseases that strike Americans down in a nonpartisan manner. They deserve a nonpartisan solution.

For most parents, it is traumatic enough to take a child to the hospital for a tonsillectomy or a broken bone. How cruel that for lingering diseases that can slowly drain the happiness, the energy, and the life from a child, one of the best hopes for treatment that we have would be completely denied by this bill.

I think of the Austin mother who wrote to me about her diabetic five-year-old. She told of her baby who suffered through 4 to 8 insulin shots a day. Now, as a toddler, she undergoes 10 to 15 pricks a day to test her blood sugar. Her mom wrote: "Our daughter is a lively girl who is optimistic by nature. We would like to see this horrible disease cured before her optimism fades."

Let us not put politics over life-saving science. The restrictions in this bill are truly unprecedented. It bans private as well as public research. It goes even to the victim of disease, "if you go abroad," where medical science will certainly move if this tragic bill is adopted, "you are not only getting treatment, you are getting a jail term, because you are a criminal under this bill for seeking a cure or treatment for your disease."

Restrictive federal regulations already deny sufficient stem cell lines to conduct essential research. This bill does more than tie the hands of our best scientists; it steals precious time that victims do not have; it robs them of hope; it is, for too many, a death sentence.

Those innocent victims are not criminals; this bill is. Do not make Americans choose between health and their homeland. Vote to end suffering. Vote for hope. Vote "no."

Mrs. MYRICK. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. RENZI).

Mr. RENZI. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding time to me.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the Human Cloning Prohibition Act of 2003, H.R. 534, reintroduced by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. WELDON) and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. STUPAK). The issue here is human cloning. The issue has to do with us playing God and allowing human embryos to be produced.

Make no mistake about it, we are compassionate Americans. We care about pain and suffering, we care about curing diseases; but at the cost of creating human life, human embryos?

There is a claim that cancer, diabetes, and other diseases will be cured. I would go as far as to say in the medical community, with safeguards against terrorists, we can identify biological weapons. In my district sits one of the finest anthrax labs in the world that can already identify these types of dangerous pathogens. We do not need human cloning to identify those signatures that exist within those pathogens.

As researchers develop artificial wombs, if you are voting for the Greenwood substitute, after 10 years it would allow scientists the legal protection to harvest embryos and to grow human fetuses. It is essential that, whether for research or reproduction, we not allow people to create human life.

Join me in voting in favor of final passage of the Weldon-Stupak bill.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. CAPPES).

Mrs. CAPPES. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the rule and to the underlying bill. No one in Congress supports cloning a human being, but we cannot afford to block research into important scientific areas that may have critical medical benefits to American citizens.

The millions who are currently suffering from diseases that have no cures, Parkinson's, cancer, Alzheimer's, diabetes, spinal cord injuries, and their families, these millions are desperately hoping that new medical research can provide them relief.

The best hope for many of these people may lie with research into somatic cell nuclear transfer or therapeutic cloning. This process may allow doctors and scientists to duplicate human stem cells to create medical therapies for diseases, therapies that will not be rejected by patients' bodies. This research and these therapies do not require or result in a cloned human being; but the bill before us would ban that research and take away hope for millions of Americans, just because of fear of the unknown.

We can increase understanding of the science involved here and at the same time provide protections against its untoward use. Congress should take its time and consider these issues. We should ban human cloning, as we have, and allow research to go forward. We should set the ethical parameters for scientific research. That is our job, set these parameters which will lead to saving lives and restoring health.

On behalf of those millions who suffer and wait and hope, I urge my colleagues to vote against the Weldon bill and to vote for the Greenwood amendment.

Mrs. MYRICK. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Virginia (Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS).

Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the rule. In doing so, I would like to bring to light one of the most dangerous consequences of voting for human cloning, both reproductive and therapeutic. That is the exploitation of women.

Women of lower economic means are particular targets for exploitation. Advanced Cell Technologies paid \$3,500 to \$4,000 to each woman who donated their eggs for the failed human cloning experiments. Because of the many risks associated with this procedure, it will mostly be women of little means who will volunteer to sell their eggs.

In order to generate enough cloned embryos to carry out this research, thousands of eggs will need to be solicited from numerous women. It takes about 50 eggs to get one viable cloned embryo. Just to treat the 16 million Parkinson's patients, it is estimated that 800 million human eggs would be needed from a minimum of 80 million women of childbearing age.

I implore my colleagues to vote for the health and well-being of women. Please vote for the rule and for the Weldon-Stupak bill.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BELL).

Mr. BELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to H.R. 534 and in support of the bipartisan substitute.

I lost my mother in 1999, but really I lost her twice. The first time was when she was suffering from a cruel, mind-altering disease that has afflicted millions of American families, a disease known as Parkinson's. For my mom, each of the 10 years she spent fighting Parkinson's disease was a little more difficult than the one before, until finally her body just could not fight anymore.

After losing my mother that way, I will do all I can to help find a cure for diseases like Parkinson's. There are tens of millions of Americans that feel the same way because of someone they have lost in their lives, because fighting for a cure is the right thing to do.

I do not know how I am going to explain to my constituents that my colleagues in the House decided not to allow scientists to use the vast technology at our disposal to cure their mother's Parkinson's disease or their grandmother's Alzheimer's or their husband's diabetes, because that is exactly what stem cell research and therapeutic cloning are going to do: cure disease and save lives.

□ 1330

Stem cell research is no different than the discovery of penicillin or the invention of the Hart pump or the vac-

cine for polio. It is simply the next step in modern medicine. When it comes down to it, American families will be the victims of H.R. 534. The price of this bill will be the lives of children, grandchildren, the mothers and fathers that each of us cherishes, all who we were able, but not willing, to save. And why?

We all oppose human cloning. That is not the issue. That is not what I am talking about. Let us be perfectly clear. Therapeutic cloning is in no way, shape or form the same as human cloning. I oppose human cloning as do most Members of this House. But we are not talking about simply a ban on human cloning, but a ban on therapeutic cloning as well, a process where there is no fertilization, no implantation, no pregnancy and no chance for a child to be produced whatsoever.

Under the proposed bill, therapeutic cloning would be banned and a research process that takes place in a petri dish would be criminalized. A process that provides hope, and someday a cure for millions of Americans, would be criminalized.

So for the millions of us who are all too familiar with the pain and suffering brought on by diseases like Parkinson's, Alzheimer's, and diabetes, for those of us who pray every night that a cure can be found, my distinguished colleagues on both sides of the aisle should vote against H.R. 534 and support the bipartisan substitute.

Mrs. MYRICK. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Colorado (Mrs. MUSGRAVE).

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

Mrs. MUSGRAVE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my strong support for the Weldon-Stupak Human Cloning Prohibition Act. The passage of this bill is of utmost urgency as scientists in this country and around the world are making dangerous advances towards the creation of a cloned human being.

The science of human cloning may be difficult to explain and to understand to those of us who are not scientists, but its immorality is not without question. You do not have to be a scientist to know this is wrong. Whether produced for the intention of human reproduction or for the purpose of medical research, the fact remains the same: human cloning is simply wrong. It invariably requires the creation and killing of numerous human lives in the effort to produce either cloned cells for the purpose of research or cloned human beings.

Numerous ethical questions arise. Who, for example, would be the parents of a cloned human being? What rights would they have? And what about the potential to create human-animal hybrids through the transferring of human nuclear material into animal eggs? If we open the door to human cloning, these ethical problems will be unavoidable. Additionally, cloning

cheapens all human life by making it a commodity, an object to tinker with, to alter, to change to a scientist's preset specifications. Manipulating the genetic outcomes of human reproduction render certain people desirable and others not. How then will society view these people determined less desirable? Are they of less human value?

In fact, if we do not enact a ban on human cloning, these situations I have described are just a few of the scenarios we will face in the near future. As one of the Nation's leading bioethicists, Dr. Leon Kass, has said, "We are compelled to decide nothing less than whether human procreation is going to remain human, whether children are going to be made to order rather than begotten, and whether we wish to say yes in principle to the road that leads to the dehumanized hell of 'Brave New World.'"

The American people have spoken loud and clear on their view on this issue, as has the scientific community, our President, and this body of Congress last year. The national consensus is evident. Human cloning for any reason, whether for research or reproduction, should be prohibited.

Please join me in voting "yes" on the Weldon-Stupak bill and "no" on the Greenwood substitute.

NATIONAL RIGHT TO LIFE
COMMITTEE, INC.,
February 10, 2003.

Congress Resumes Action on Human Cloning Legislation this Week, As Supporters of Cloning Human Embryos Try to Fool Lawmakers, Journalists, and the Public with Deceptive "Egg-Speak"

INTRODUCTION

Congress is renewing consideration of whether to ban all human cloning, as a number of other major nations have already done. On Wednesday, February 12, the House Judiciary Committee will act on the Weldon-Stupak bill (H.R. 534). This bill, which is backed by President Bush, would ban the creation of human embryos by cloning. In the Senate, the same policy is embodied in the Brownback-Landrieu bill (S. 245).

Those who favor cloning human embryos are proposing competing legislation that would allow the mass cloning of human embryos to be killed in research, but attempt to ban implantation of such an embryo in a womb. In the House, we expect that this "clone and kill" approach will be advanced by Rep. Jim Greenwood (R-Pa.), who offered such a proposal in 2001. In the Senate, a cloning-embryos-for-research bill has been introduced by Senator Orrin Hatch (R-Utah), Dianne Feinstein (D-Ca.), and others as S. 303.

In recent days, a number of news outlets have transmitted inaccurate reports about what these competing bills would each allow and forbid—reports that obscure what the argument is really about. These points of confusion are discussed in more detail below.

PRESIDENT BUSH'S POSITION

President Bush has repeatedly called on Congress to ban all human cloning (i.e., to ban the cloning of human embryos). In remarks on January 22, the President said, "I also urge the Congress to ban all human cloning. We must not create life to destroy life. Human beings are not research material to be used in a cruel and reckless experiment." In his January 28 State of the Union

speech, the President said, "Because no human life should be started or ended as the object of an experiment, I ask you to set a high standard for humanity, and pass a law against all human cloning." In a speech on human cloning last year, President Bush warned that unless such legislation is enacted, human "embryo farms" will be established in the United States. (See www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2002/04/print/2002410-4.html)

THE SITUATION IN CONGRESS

The House Judiciary Committee is scheduled to mark up the Weldon-Stupak bill (H.R. 534) on Wednesday, February 12, at 10:15 a.m., at 2141 Rayburn House Office Building. Once the committee completes its work, the full House could take up the bill at any time. H.R. 534 is nearly identical to the measure that passed the House on July 31, 2001, by lopsided bipartisan vote of 265-162 (roll call no. 304). When the House considered the issue on that occasion, it decisively rejected (249-178) a substitute amendment, the Greenwood-Deutsch Amendment, that would have allowed the cloning of human embryos for research (roll call no. 302).

The Senate companion to the Weldon-Stupak bill, the Brownback-Landrieu bill (S. 245), currently has 26 cosponsors. A radically different measure, the Hatch-Feinstein bill (S. 303), has only eight cosponsors, but it has considerable additional support, mostly among Senate Democrats.

The Brownback-Landrieu bill has been referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions (HELP), which is chaired by Senator Judd Gregg (R-NH), who was a cosponsor of the bill in the 107th Congress. The Hatch-Feinstein bill has been referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee, which Hatch chairs. Whatever happens in these committees, the full Senate ultimately will vote on both of these diametrically conflicting approaches.

The recently selected Senate Majority Leader, Bill Frist (R-Tn.), said in a January 12 interview on Fox News Sunday, "I am opposed to any time that you create an embryo itself with the purpose being destruction, and that would include the so-called research cloning. And remember, research cloning is just that, it's experimental. There's been no demonstrated benefit of that to date, so I don't think you ought to destroy life. . . ."

The key differences between the two bills are discussed below. In many recent news media reports on human cloning issues, the differences have been mischaracterized, and the specific activities that each bill would allow and prohibit have been widely misunderstood.

MISCONCEPTIONS AND FACTS

Misconception: The Brownback-Landrieu/Weldon-Stupak legislation prohibits cloning of human "cells," while the Hatch-Feinstein bill would allow cloning of "cells."

Reality: The Brownback-Landrieu bill (S. 245) and the Weldon-Stupak bill (H.R. 534)—like their predecessors in the 107th Congress—explicitly allow "the use of nuclear transfer or other cloning techniques to produce molecules, DNA, cells other than human embryos, tissues, organs, plants, or animals other than humans." [Sec. 2 of the bill, at (d) in H.R. 534 and at (e) in S. 245; boldface added for emphasis.] Thus, the methods currently used to "clone" new skin, for example, or to "clone" DNA, are perfectly okay under the Brownback-Landrieu bill. Moreover, any cloning method that would produce stem cells without first producing and killing a human embryo—as some researchers have claimed that they eventually will be able to do—is explicitly permitted by this language. In addition, the Brownback-Landrieu and Weldon-Stupak bills place no

restrictions on research of any kind on human ova ("eggs").

In short, the Brownback/Weldon legislation and the Hatch-Feinstein legislation are alike in that they would both permit cloning involving merely eggs, cells, or tissues, but they differ on one profound issue: The Hatch-Feinstein/Greenwood proposals would allow the use of the somatic cell nuclear transfer (SCNT) process to clone human embryos, and the Brownback/Weldon legislation would forbid the use of SCNT to clone human embryos.

Verbiage by supporters of "research cloning" about "eggs" and "cells" is intended to conceal what the argument is really about: whether it should be permitted to clone human embryos.

Misconception: So-called "therapeutic cloning" does not involve creating human embryos.

Fact: That SCNT using human genetic material will create a developing embryo of the species *Homo sapiens* is something that authorities on all sides agreed on until sometime in 2001, when some of the pro-cloning forces decided to try to obscure this fact for political purposes. Among those who clearly affirmed that SCNT will create human embryos were the bioethics panels of both Presidents Clinton and Bush, the embryo research panel at NIH, and the chief cloning researchers at Advanced Cell Technology in Massachusetts. Some samples of such statements, which pre-date the current disinformation campaign, are posted here: www.nrlc.org/Killing_Embryos/factsheetembryo.html.

The cite just one example here, a group of scientists, ethicists, and biotechnology executives advocating so-called "therapeutic cloning" and use of human embryos for research—Arthur Caplan of the University of Pennsylvania, Lee Silver of Princeton University, Ronald Green of Dartmouth University, and Michael West, Robert Lanza, and Jose Cibelli of Advanced Cell Technology—wrote in the December 27, 2000 issue of the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, "CRNT [cell replacement through nuclear transfer, another term for "therapeutic cloning"] requires the deliberate creation and disaggregation of a human embryo." They also wrote, ". . . because therapeutic cloning requires the creation and disaggregation ex utero of blastocyst stage embryos, this technique raises complex ethical questions."

In its 2002 report on human cloning, the President's Council on Bioethics, although divided on policy recommendations, provided without dissent recommendations regarding the use of honest terminology in this crucial public policy debate, including acknowledging that successful SCNT will create human embryos. The Council said, "The product of 'SCNT' is not only an embryo; it is also a clone, genetically virtually identical to the individual that was the source of the transferred nucleus, hence an embryonic clone of the donor."

The Council recommended use of the terms "cloning for biomedical research" and "cloning to produce children" to distinguish between two of the purposes for which human embryos might be cloned. ("Cloning for research" and "cloning for birth" convey pretty much the same thing.) The Council's discussion on accurate and neutral terminology is here: www.bioethics.gov/cloningreport/terminology.html.

The phrase "reproductive cloning" is misleading, because whenever somatic cell nuclear transfer produces a developing embryo, "reproduction" has occurred. The term "therapeutic cloning" is misleading, because no therapies have been demonstrated using cloned embryos (even in animals, as dis-

cussed below), and the process is certainly not "therapeutic" for the human embryo who is dissected—which is what the argument is about.

Misconception: The Hatch-Feinstein bill would allow research only on "unfertilized eggs up to 14 days."

Reality: As can be confirmed by reference to any biology text or even any decent dictionary, a human ovum or "egg" is, by definition, a single cell. Moreover, it is a very unusual cell—a gamete cell, which means it has only 23 chromosomes. An ovum has no sex.

As discussed above, once one has a complete nucleus from any species that is activated (whether by sexual fertilization or by asexual somatic cell nuclear transfer, SCNT) and developing, then one has a developing embryo of that species (sheep, cow, *Homo sapiens*, etc). There is no such thing in biology or in any dictionary as a human "egg" or "egg cell" that has 46 chromosomes, is either male or female, and is five days old (consisting of several hundred cells) or even 14 days old (consisting of thousands of cells). In short, calling a five-day-old or a two-week-old human embryo an "egg" is an attempt to deceive the public regarding what the policy argument is really about. We submit that this is not an effort in which responsible journalists should enlist.

The actual text of the Hatch-Feinstein bill coins the term "unfertilized blastocyst." But "blastocyst" is simply a technical term for an embryo at an early stage of development. As for "unfertilized," this is just another word trick aimed at the gullible. Of course human embryos produced by cloning will be "unfertilized," because that is what cloning is: asexual reproduction—no sperm. Every cloned mammal in the world was unfertilized from the one-celled embryo stage, and every one of them will be unfertilized on the day they die. If a human embryo created by cloning instead of fertilization is implanted in a womb, is born, and lives to be eighty, she will still be unfertilized.

Misconception: The Hatch-Feinstein bill is a compromise that would accomplish what almost everyone agrees on, banning "reproductive cloning."

Reality: Far from representing "common ground," the Hatch-Feinstein bill represents a policy disfavored by most Americans and strongly opposed by the Bush Administration. It will not become law. But that does not bother many of its backers, such as the biotechnology industry lobby, because the primary purpose of the Hatch-Feinstein bill is to impede enactment of the real ban on human cloning, by providing political cover for lawmakers who favor allowing the creation of human embryos for research.

Notwithstanding the marketing efforts of the biotechnology industry lobby and its allies, the Hatch-Feinstein bill or the Greenwood amendment would enact a policy that is far from a consensus position—indeed, a policy that the substantial majority of Americans oppose. A Gallup poll in May 2002 found that 61 percent of the American people opposed "cloning of human embryos for use in medical research" (34 percent approved), which is precisely what the Hatch-Feinstein bill is crafted to allow and indeed encourage. In other polls, substantially higher numbers are opposed when it is explained that the human embryos will die in the research.

The Hatch-Feinstein bill is not a partial solution or a middle ground. Rather, it is a step in the wrong direction. The Hatch-Feinstein bill would give a green light to the establishment of human embryo farms.

The "clone and kill" approach has already been emphatically rejected by the Bush Administration and by the House of Representatives (in 2001). Secretary of Health and

Human Services Tommy Thompson last year sent a letter to Senator Brownback warning that such a bill would face a presidential veto. Thompson wrote, "The President does not believe that 'reproductive' and 'research cloning' should be treated differently, given that they both require the creation, exploitation, and destruction of human embryos . . . the Administration could not support any measure that purported to ban 'reproductive' cloning while authorizing research cloning, and I would recommend to the President that he veto such a bill." (See www.nrlc.org/Killing_Embryos/ThompsontoBrownback.pdf).

The Hatch-Feinstein bill would give federal law enforcement agencies responsibility for trying to enforce a ban on implanting a cloned embryo in a womb—an approach that the Justice Department in 2002 rejected as unworkable. The Department explained that once large numbers of cloned human embryos are created, there is no practical way to prevent some of them from being implanted in wombs, and no remedy to apply after that occurs. The testimony is posted here: www.nrlc.org/killing_embryos/Justice_Dept_on_cloning.pdf.

Misconception: The Hatch-Feinstein bill would "ban human cloning" or "ban the cloning of human beings."

Reality: The Hatch-Feinstein bill does not ban "human cloning." It bans implanting a cloned human embryo "into a uterus or the functional equivalent of a uterus" (the latter term is not defined), an act to which criminal penalties are attached. It also attempts to impose a rule against allowing a cloned human embryo (a so-called "unfertilized blastocyst") to develop past 14 days of age (not counting time frozen). Violations of this "14-day rule" are subject to a civil fine of up to \$250,000, and there is nothing in the bill to prevent the threat of such a fine from being applied even against a woman who carries an unborn cloned human in utero, perhaps in an attempt to compel her to procure an abortion.

It other words, the bill bans not "human cloning," but the survival of human clones, which is a very different thing.

Any bill that permits cloning (somatic cell nuclear transfer) with human nuclei does not "ban human cloning," because such a bill allows the cloning of embryos of the species *Homo sapiens*, and an embryo of the species *Homo sapiens* is human (just as the cloned embryo that was later born as Dolly the sheep, the first cloned mammal, was always a member of the species *Ovis aries*).

As to whether a cloned human embryo is to be regarded as a "human being," we would think that journalists would want to avoid blatantly taking sides on that question. A statement that the Hatch-Feinstein bill "bans the cloning of human beings" is certainly taking sides on the issue, because it amounts to a declaration that a two-week-old embryo of the species *Homo sapiens* is not a "human being." (if not, what species of being is it?)

It appears that President Bush is among those who recognize cloned human embryos as human beings: in his January 22 statement, the President said, "I also urge the Congress to ban all human cloning. We must not create life to destroy life. Human beings are not research material to be used in a cruel and reckless experiment." [emphasis added]

The National Right to Life Committee believes that if a cloned human being is born, she should have the same status as other humans—but Senator Hatch and some others apparently are not so sure. In a press release dated February 5, 2002, Senator Hatch said, "No doubt somewhere, some—such as the Raelians—are trying to make a name for

themselves and are busy trying to apply the techniques that gave us Dolly the Sheep to human beings. Frankly, I am not sure that human being would even be the correct term for such an individual heretofore unknown in nature."

As Slate.com columnist Will Saletan commented ("Killing Eve," December 31, 2002, <http://slate.msn.com/id/2076199/>), "The first cloned baby—Eve or whoever comes after her—won't be fertilized. If fertilization is a prerequisite to humanity, as Hatch and Feinstein suggest, that baby will never be human. You can press the pillow over her face and walk away." (See also: www.nrlc.org/killing_embryos/areclonshuman.html).

Misconception: Those who favor cloning for research would never allow clones to develop past two weeks of age.

Reality: While the Hatch-Feinstein bill purports to establish a two-week "deadline" for killing human clones, there are substantial reasons to doubt that the biotechnology industry would support such a limitation in a bill it actually expected to become law. Already, some policymakers are opening the door to "fetus farming" with human clones.

For example, the New Jersey legislature appears close to giving final approval to a bill that would permit cloned humans to be grown through any stage of fetal development, even to birth, to obtain tissues for transplantation, as long as they are not kept alive past the "newborn" stage. (SB 1909, as amended) Four members of the President's Council on Bioethics wrote to Gov. James McGreevey to warn about the bill's radical implications. (See www.nationalreview.com/document/document020303c.asp).

Last year, researchers reported harvesting tissue from cloned cows at six and eight weeks of fetal development, and from cloned mice at the newborn stage. Both studies were widely reported by the news media as breakthroughs for so-called "therapeutic cloning." Indeed, so far these are the only two animal studies that have claimed to show "therapeutic" results from cloning.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Michigan (Mr. STUPAK).

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the rule and H.R. 534, the Weldon-Stupak Human Cloning Prohibition Act.

Mr. Speaker, it has been 2 years since we had the Raelian cult before my committee, the Committee on Energy and Commerce. We warned people back then it was not a question of if cloning would take place. It was a question of when. The Raelians have proven us right.

Whether or not they can actually clone a human is besides the point. The point is under current Federal law they can clone a human. We need to stop this manipulation of human life, and we need to stop it now. We cannot allow the Greenwood substitute that does allow the cloning of embryos, yet merely outlaws the implantation. We need to send the strongest possible message that cloning in any form is unacceptable.

The Weldon-Stupak bill is the only bill that does this. We cannot afford to treat the issue of human embryo cloning lightly, nor can we treat it without serious debate and deliberation.

The need for action is clear. Research firms, Advance Cell Technology of Massachusetts for one, have already begun cloning embryos for research purposes. Whatever your belief is, pro-life or pro-choice, the fact is embryos are either the building block of life or human life itself. We must ask ourselves what will our message be? What makes up human beings? What is the human spirit? What moves us? What separates us from animals? That is what is being debated here today.

What message will the United States Congress send? Will it be a cynical signal that human embryo cloning and destruction is okay, acceptable, even to be encouraged all in the name of science, or will it be a message urging caution and care? If we allow this research to go forward unchecked, what will be next? Allowing parents to choose what color hair and eyes their baby will have?

We need to consider all aspects of cloning and not just what the researchers tell us is good. Opposition to our bill has based its objections on arguments that we will stifle research, discourage free thinking, put science back in the dark ages. The Weldon-Stupak bill does nothing of the sort. It allows animal cloning. It allows tissue cloning. It allows current stem cell research being done on existing embryos. It allows DNA cloning. How is this stifling research? The fact is, there is no research being done on cloned human embryos, so how can we stifle it?

And do you know why there is no research being done? Because the scientists, the same ones that are coming to our offices, banging on our doors, begging to be allowed to experiment with human embryos, they do not even know how. They have experimented for years with cloned animal embryos with very limited success. These scientists who are pushing so hard to be allowed a free pass for research on what constitutes the very essence of what it is to be human do not know what goes wrong with cloned animal embryos. And the horror stories are too many to mention here of deformed mice and deformed sheep developing from cloned embryos.

A prominent researcher working for the bioresearch companies has admitted scientists do not know how or what happens in cloned embryos allowing these deformities. In fact, he calls the procedure when an egg reprograms DNA "magic."

Magic? That is hardly a comforting, hard-hitting scientific term, but it is accurate. It is magic. Opponents of the bill have said embryonic research is the Holy Grail of science and holds the key to untold medical wonders. I say to these opponents, show me your miracles. Show me the wondrous advances done on animal embryonic cloning. But these opponents cannot show me these advances because they do not exist.

Our ability to delve into the mysteries of life grows exponentially. All fields of science fuse to enhance our

ability to go where we have never gone before.

The question is simply: Just because we can do something, does that mean we should do it? What is a better path to take, one of haste and a rush to benefits that are at best years away into the future, entrusting cloned human embryos to scientists who do not know what they are doing with cloned animal embryos? Or is it one urging caution, urging a step back, further deliberation?

The human race is not open to experimentation at any level, even the molecular level. Has the 20th century not shown us of this folly?

Holy Grail? Magic? How about the human soul? Scientists and medical researchers cannot find it, cannot medically explain it, but writers write about it. Songwriters sing about it. We believe in it. From the depths of our souls we know we should ban human cloning. For the sake of our souls, let us reject the Greenwood substitute and support the Weldon-Stupak bill.

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

Mrs. MYRICK. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. TERRY).

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

Mr. TERRY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the rule and the bill.

The consequence of allowing human cloning would be dire. Human embryos would be created for the sole purpose of being experimented on and killed. Cloned humans would likely have serious defects such as premature aging which may have led to premature death of Dolly, the cloned sheep. Women could be exploited through the buying and selling of their eggs for medical research, and children could be manufactured with specific genetic traits, making them commodities rather than precious gifts from God.

This bill would prevent those horrifying scenarios from reality. This legislation would ban reproductive cloning and research cloning, which both involve creation of human life.

As elected leaders, we have a responsibility to safeguard the future of humanity by placing clear, ethical limits on medical research. Our scientists should concentrate on promising avenues which raise no moral concerns such as adult stem cell research. Allowing human cloning would only devalue human life and permit women and children to be exploited.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of the rule and H.R. 534.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE).

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

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts for his leadership and his kindness for yielding me time.

Mr. Speaker, I have it right here in my hands, this legislation that we intend to pass today criminalizes physicians, hospitals, innocent patients, sick people all over the world who are in need of the relief from the intellect and the ability that our scientists have to provide hope over death, life over death, better health over no health at all.

Mr. Speaker, I think it is extremely important as we confront the amazing opportunities of science and technology, as we look to secure the homeland with advances in science and technology that we call today's legislation what it is: a condemnation, an outrage on the outstanding research and abilities of our research scientists and medical professionals.

Mr. Speaker, if this was legislation to ban human cloning, you would have a unanimous green light from the Members of this Congress. But now what we are saying to those who are working in the venues of research of life and hope, we are suggesting to them that they must be condemned.

Mr. Speaker, I have heard of no such thing as women selling their eggs being intimidated to do so, but I do know those who have Parkinson's disease and other diseases who are suffering and who have spinal injuries who are suffering now who want us to be able to do the kind of research that stem cell research allows.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 534 does nothing but criminalize those individuals who are now in research labs, innocent bright and brilliant Americans who are trying to find hope for those who are ill. Particularly the stem cells that the President has allowed some 64 lines does not take into account the diversity and the different ethnic groups in this Nation, the diseases that afflict African Americans, Hispanic Americans, Jewish Americans, where research is needed on particular stem cell research.

The gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) and myself offered an amendment in the Committee on Rules, and I opposed this rule that would have provided specifically with the growing of those unique stem cells that would allow research on all Americans so that we could in fact provide the hope and life that is necessary. But yet the Committee on Rules decided in their wisdom to deny such an amendment, so we could not even debate it on the floor of the House.

It is very interesting to note that a recent Institute of Medicine study explains that, because the cells lines to researchers are limited, they do not represent the genetic diversity of the general population; nor do they represent the diversity of our population. Diseases that plague minority populations are almost certainly not represented in the 64 approved stem cells. On the uses of stem cells, the National Institutes of Health described the medical potential as enormous.

This legislation, Mr. Speaker, is to give a death sentence to millions and

millions of Americans waiting by their bedsides hoping beyond hope. We realize that we have been able to give hope to the aging. We have been able to give hope to those who are suffering from diseases of which heretofore we could not even imagine a solution, that we could not have imagined some 50, 70, or 100 years ago to cure.

□ 1345

We know in the early ages of this, of the history of this Nation, that individuals did not live to see 45 or 50 years old. Now we are very gratified to know that our population, our mothers and fathers, our relatives, are living to 75 and 80 and 85 and 90 years old. What a joy for families across this Nation and around the world.

Mr. Speaker, would we take this legislation that we have today and to be able to void all of the wonderful research that generated an extended life so that people might enjoy their families and enjoy the wonderment of the world, the outstanding new discoveries every day? Now we want to criminalize our doctors, criminalize our hospitals, criminalize the sick, criminalize researchers with the passage of H.R. 534.

I oppose very much the legislation, the rule, and I do support the substitute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SWEENEY). The Chair would inform Members that the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN) has 8 minutes remaining, and the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Mrs. MYRICK) has 18½ minutes remaining.

The gentlewoman from North Carolina (Mrs. MYRICK) is recognized.

Mrs. MYRICK. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. TOOMEY).

Mr. TOOMEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support for this rule, and as a cosponsor and strong supporter of H.R. 534, and I urge my colleagues to vote against the substitute amendment.

As the President stated just a few weeks ago, "Because no human life should be started or ended as the object of an experiment, I ask you to set a high standard for humanity, and pass a law against all human cloning."

I am certainly very sympathetic to all those who suffer from incurable or chronic afflictions, and we are all committed to helping find cures. I understand the good intentions of those who advocate human cloning in the hope that research on these clones might yield cures for major illnesses. But for a variety of reasons, both technical and ethical, I believe it is wrong to pursue this approach.

On the technical level, the evidence suggests that cloned human embryos are not likely to yield cures for major illnesses. Hopes to the contrary are just not well founded and they provide false hopes for the afflicted.

Supporters of human cloning for research purposes have proposed limitations which they claim will prevent a cloned baby from being born, but they

would allow cloned embryos to develop indefinitely, as long as they are outside of a woman's womb. Where will this end?

The process of transferring a somatic cell nucleus into an enucleated egg produces a human embryo that has the potential to be implanted in utero and developed to term. In other words, the embryo produced for the purpose of therapeutic cloning, as some call it, is biologically indistinguishable from an embryo intended for reproduction. It is a human life, at a very early stage of development, of course, but entirely human nevertheless. Thus, creating cloned human embryos for research purposes means creating human life for the purpose of research and with the intent of destroying it.

This commodification and exploitation strikes me as a profound undermining of our society's sense of human dignity, and in doing so, it undermines our very humanity.

Again, I urge a vote in favor of the rule, against the substitute amendment, and in favor of H.R. 534.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire from the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Mrs. MYRICK) how many more speakers she has.

Mrs. MYRICK. At this point, I only have two that are here. I have some others signed up, but they are not here yet. I only have two more.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LOFGREN).

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I think it is important to note that much of what has been said today in support of this bill has nothing to do with protecting the country from the ills outlined.

What is somatic cell nuclear transfer? A woman donates an egg, a patient donates a skin cell. Perhaps the nucleus is removed from the egg. The DNA from the skin cell is inserted into the egg. The egg is stimulated to divide into eight cells, and those are the stem cells.

What has been talked about in terms of embryo experimentation is certainly legal if this bill were to pass and instead of a skin cell there was a sperm that began that cell division, if we had in vitro fertilization, we could experiment all we wanted.

So I think where we are going with this proposal is apparently a plan to outlaw in vitro fertilization in the United States. I think we ought to be clear about that.

Mrs. MYRICK. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. AKIN).

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

Mr. AKIN. Mr. Speaker, I, in earlier days in my life, used to go out to junkyards sometimes to find parts for my sports car, go out with some wrenches, and we would take off a transmission or an alternator or something like that. And of course, there is nothing

wrong with finding spare parts in a junkyard.

But what we have before us in this debate is the serious possibility that if we do not direct science properly, that we could end up in some sort of a brave new world which none of us want to find ourselves in, a world in which parts of human beings are like parts in a junkyard. And that may sound a little bit like a science fiction novel or something like that, but the Human Cloning Prohibition Act of 2003 will ensure that human beings are not treated like old junk cars in some parking lot.

Therapeutic cloning pledges unique cures for hundreds of illnesses; yet, this is an empty promise. It has never produced a single cure in animal models nor has it produced any cures in human clinical trials. In fact, James Thompson, the scientist who discovered embryonic stem cells, said in reference to therapeutic cloning, "The poor availability of human oocytes, the low efficiency of the nuclear transfer procedure and the long population-doubling time of human embryonic stem cells make it difficult to envision this becoming a routine clinical procedure."

Opening the door to therapeutic cloning will only result in a slippery slope of unscrupulous science and unenforceable law.

On the other hand, adult stem cells have produced promising medical results. These stem cells do not require the cloning or destruction of human embryos and have been successful in many human applications without the growth of tumors, which is a key defect in the use of cloned embryos.

Last year, in fact, researchers at the University of Minnesota announced that they had made a discovery involving an adult human stem cell that has the potential to develop into many different types of cells in the human body. What that means is it now seems entirely possible and reasonable that cells from one of our own, our own body, can then be coaxing into replacement of organs or tissues that exactly match our own body that it was taken from.

Using adult stem cells, for example, a man named Dean Grimm of Charlotte, Iowa, regained his sight after having been blind due to a chemical accident in 1983. His physician implanted adult stem cells and also three new corneas. Now after being blind so many years he can see, and his sons say that since his dad has regained his sight, he and his siblings cannot get away with a lot of stuff.

A ban on therapeutic cloning will not restrict science, but it will deter the perversion of scientific research. I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of the rule for H.R. 534.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. MALONEY).

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his leadership, and I thank him for yielding me the

time, and I rise in opposition to the rule and in opposition to the underlying bill, H.R. 534.

I am against human reproductive cloning, but I am concerned that the Weldon bill could exert a devastating impact on future life-saving research, and I fear that it will bring current research that offers great promise to cure a whole host of diseases to a grinding halt.

I represent a district that includes many premier medical research institutions. Top scientists have told me that therapeutic cloning could lead to cures and new treatments for cancer, heart disease, diabetes, Parkinson's, Alzheimer's, ALS, and other chronic or fatal illnesses, and they say that it could alleviate tremendous human suffering.

In a recent Newsweek article by Dr. Gerald Fischbach, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine at Columbia University Medical School and former head of NIH's National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Strokes, he wrote the following about this issue: "A less obvious, but real, cost is the damage to the fabric of America's extraordinary culture of inquiry and technical development in biomedical research. If revolutionary new therapies are delayed or outlawed, we could be set back for years, if not decades."

It is appropriate that policymakers scrutinize cutting-edge science. We must ensure that research is conducted in a legal and ethical manner, but the underlying bill goes too far.

A more appropriate approach is the Greenwood-Deutsch substitute, and that bill will allow potentially life-saving research to proceed while banning human reproductive cloning.

I know something about the suffering of millions of American families as their loved ones struggle against disease for which research cloning may one day offer a treatment or cure. My own father battled against Parkinson's until he passed away this year, and I cannot in good conscience tell those families that our society will benefit from an outright ban on this vital research.

I urge my colleagues to oppose H.R. 534 and to support the substitute.

Mrs. MYRICK. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. PENCE).

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

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong and grateful support for the Human Cloning Prohibition Act and for the extraordinary efforts of my colleague, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. WELDON), in conceiving of and promoting this bill over the last several years.

I also urge opposition to the substitute, despite the fact that I know it is well intended, and my colleagues on the Committee on the Judiciary, with whom I serve, I know bring great passion and compassion to these issues.

I rise today, Mr. Speaker, not to demagogue an issue and not to vilify those who would differ with me but to offer a gentle but firm endorsement of a clean ban of human cloning in all of its permutations.

Like virtually everyone in this institution and everyone, as the previous speaker just said, opposed the idea of reproductive human cloning. We see it as deeply, morally offensive and objectionable, and so it is. But I would also offer, in a spirit of humility, Mr. Speaker, that even that which is called therapeutic cloning or the cloning only of nascent human life for the purpose of experimentation is also deeply, morally problematic and that we derive this from two basic principles from an understanding of the history of Western civilization.

That first principle is that which has distinguished Western civilization, with very few exceptions, has been our belief in the sanctity of human life, in the uniqueness and the preciousness of each and every individual human being. That has been something characteristic of Western civilization, and it has caused the laws of this Nation and the laws of every nation of Western civilization since its genesis 3,000 years ago to ever back slowly and respectfully away where human life is in question and where the depriving of human life is involved.

Against that backdrop, not only does history teach us to back away from the awesome power of human life, but it also teaches us not to trust government power; and, in fact, an undeniable truth of history has been that time and time again, each time government had the power to intrude itself on human life, that it abused that power and often trampled on human beings and classes of human beings and races of human beings.

It is against that spirit and against putting us on that slippery slope that I believe that the gentleman from Florida (Mr. WELDON) has the right prescription here, Mr. Speaker, and we should draw a strong line in the sand, a moral line that says, as we look at human life or even nascent human life, wherever one determines that life begins, that we would back slowly and humbly away, ban human cloning for all of its purposes, ban all development of human life for experimentation and destruction.

□ 1400

As the Good Book says, "I set before you today life and blessings, death and destruction. Now choose life." And it is my hope and confidence we will do so today.

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

Mrs. MYRICK. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. SOUDER).

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

Mr. SOUDER. Mr. Speaker, last May, the Subcommittee on Criminal Justice,

Drug Policy and Human Resources held a hearing on human cloning. The subcommittee was informed that research cloning of humans was unnecessary due to the exciting medical breakthroughs utilizing adult stem cells and other ethical avenues of research. We were told that scientists agree that cloning is dangerous and clones suffer from countless severe genetic disorders.

The Department of Justice informed us that it would be impossible to enforce a bill that allowed human cloning for the purpose of research and not reproduction. And we were warned by Dr. Zavos of Kentucky that unless a ban on human cloning was enacted, he and other rogue scientists would soon successfully clone humans.

Despite these warnings, researchers seeking to clone humans for research make hollow promises and offer false hope that such research will result in cures for numerous human ailments. The fact is human cloning is never necessary regardless of its intent, and better ethical research alternatives do exist.

Nearly every week, for example, new scientific breakthroughs utilizing adult stem cells are announced. Researchers report that they have grown an entire organ from adult stem cells. And just this week, scientists have announced that a type of cell found in blood can be turned into nearly any cell in the body.

These findings and others like them suggest that every one of us may carry our own "repair kit" that can be used to treat countless medical disorders and genetic diseases by allowing doctors to regrow organs and tissues from our own cells. And unlike destructive human cloning research that remains entirely speculative, adult stem cell therapies are already currently being used to treat a host of medical conditions.

There are no guarantees that allowing human cloning for research will produce cures or that cloned embryos will not be misused for other purposes. If we now permit the manufacturing of human embryos for human research, where do we draw the line? Do we only allow cloned embryos to grow for 5 days before they are destroyed in the process of extracting their stem cells? What about removing tissue from 5-week-old embryos? Should we consider harvesting the organs from 5-month-old fetuses? What will those who support destructive research claim is necessary next to advance science?

We must finally draw the line and stop the exploitation of all forms of human life. The science is clear. So is the moral issue. In my favorite movie, "Rudy," a great scene has the priest telling Rudy there are two things in life he knows for sure, one is that there is a God, and, secondly, that he is not God.

Mr. Speaker, I would urge my colleagues to vote for the Weldon-Stupak bill.

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

Mrs. MYRICK. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. WELDON), the author of this legislation.

Mr. WELDON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, I think this is a good, fair rule. It allows an honest debate of the issues. As many of my colleagues know, I am a physician. I still see patients once a month at the veterans clinic in my congressional district, and I practiced medicine for 15 years before I was elected to the House of Representatives. I took care of a lot of patients with paralysis, Parkinson's disease, diabetes, and Alzheimer's disease. I saw firsthand on a daily basis the hardship those people and their families went through.

Indeed, I wanted to share with all my colleagues that my father died of complications of diabetes disease. I had six uncles. When I was growing up as a kid, one of my favorite uncles was my Uncle John. He died of complications of Parkinson's disease. So if there were evidence to support the position being held by some people in this body and some people in the scientific community that there was great potential from therapeutic cloning, I would be the first to admit it. I would be the first person to acknowledge it. I could not deny it because it would be evident in the medical literature. But the fact of the matter is, the evidence is not there.

What we are debating today is the ethical parameters on the whole issue of regenerative medicine. For decades, doctors have had at their disposal surgical techniques to help people and make them well. They have had medications, drugs that they could use to make people well. And in the past 20 years, they have been making use of something called regenerative medicine using what is called stem cells. This bill, contrary to what some people say, does not ban stem cell research. It does not ban embryo stem cell research. It specifically bans the creation of cloned human embryos.

We voted on this very issue. We debated this issue on the floor of this House a year and a half ago. It was July of 2001. The progression of science is something that we need to include in this debate. I went through the medical literature just about the last 12 months; and I have about 88 studies showing adult stem cells in humans and that they have tremendous potential, that they are actually finding application in the treatment of 45 different diseases.

Mr. Speaker, I wish I could produce a study that shows that therapeutic cloning in humans has potential, but there is not even one study. Indeed, I wish I could introduce a study that shows that therapeutic cloning in animals has potential; but, likewise, there is not a single study even in animals. It has been tried in mice, and it has not worked. Therapeutic cloning has never been done.

We are debating here on the floor of the House therapeutic cloning as though therapeutic cloning exists, as though it is around the corner. Let us get realistic here. People are going to come to the floor, and they are going to suggest that we have to hold out therapeutic cloning because it is the only hope for these people. We are funding NIH \$27 billion a year. We have thousands of researchers all over the Nation doing all kinds of research using all kinds of modalities, surgeries, therapies, medications; and this regenerative medicine issue is one little slice of what researchers are exploring to help these people with these conditions. We are essentially debating a subsegment of that. And some people will come down here and hold that up as though it is the only thing out there.

Let us get realistic. It has never been done. They tried it in mice, and it was published in "Cell." For those who do not read the scientific literature, this is one of the most prestigious journals that cell biologists read. I will quote from the study. It says: "Our results raise the provocative possibility that even genetically matched cells derived by therapeutic cloning may still face barriers to effective transplantation for some disorders." They tried therapeutic cloning in a mouse model of disease and it failed dismally. So not only can we not produce a study that shows that it works, we can produce studies that show that it does not work.

I think the time has arrived for us to do the right thing. This is a moral and ethical decision. We are talking about scientists creating human embryos for the purpose of exploiting them and destroying them, and there is no scientific evidence today that this is justifiable.

Mr. Speaker, I will include for the RECORD the studies I referred to above.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. MCGOVERN. Parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SWEENEY). The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the Chair can inform me how much it will cost the American taxpayer to reprint the several months of studies that have just been submitted for the RECORD?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair would inform the gentleman that that is not a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Ms. SLAUGHTER).

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Massachusetts for yielding me this time. I very much want to rise and join my colleagues in opposition to this rule and to the underlying bill.

Mr. Speaker, why would Members of Congress want to turn doctors into criminals and treat medical researchers like outlaws? With all the grave issues facing America that continue to

go unaddressed by this body, our broken health care system, a lack of education funding, fears of Social Security insolvency and a soaring economy, why are we spending time criminalizing promising medical research and threatening to send doctors to jail for 10 years?

This bill does not regulate the way that Federal funds are spent on medical research. It makes medical research or treatments using therapeutic cloning a Federal crime. The role of our government is to provide research achievements and to provide incubators for medical and scientific breakthroughs. It is not our job to criminalize good doctors or to force leaders in medical research to abandon promising techniques.

According to the National Institutes of Health, which advises us on a daily basis, therapeutic cloning could provide treatments for Parkinson's disease, chronic heart failure, in-stage kidney disease, liver failure, rheumatoid arthritis, osteoporosis, severe burns, spinal cord injuries, multiple sclerosis, Alzheimer's disease, diabetes, lupus, heart damage, cancer, paralyzed limbs, and Lou Gehrig's disease. There is even the hope this research could lead to entire transplantable organs.

Forty Nobel laureates, millions of patients, former First Lady Nancy Reagan, and former President Gerald Ford advocate human cloning. In fact, just last month, Mrs. Reagan wrote to Senator HATCH, the Chair of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, supporting therapeutic cloning.

Despite the arrogant amendment that only this Committee on Rules would ever give to anyone, because it is the height of arrogance, this bill tells us that they want to ban cloning, therapeutic cloning, not just here but all over the world. My, what a reach we do have.

The promising research that we are trying to stop today will be driven overseas where therapeutic cloning is not only legal but is government funded. Other countries will become the world leaders in these treatments.

As a scientist, and I am, I am profoundly concerned about what I hear as very bad science on this floor. Sick Americans would not benefit from the American miracles if they occurred in another country because the legislation prohibits improving lifesaving medical technology if the treatment is developed by therapeutic cloning. If scientists overseas develop a cure for Parkinson's disease using stem cells from therapeutic cloning, suffering Americans would be banned by their government from taking advantage of that cure here in the United States. Imagine that. We want to criminalize almost everybody.

Once again, Mr. Speaker, the majority weakens this noble institution and the deliberative process. It is a shame and a blight on Congress that we would even bring a bill of this magnitude, affecting the life and health of millions

of Americans, without this bill even going through the committee procedure.

Mrs. MYRICK. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. GINGREY).

Mr. GINGREY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time, and I rise today in support of this rule and I urge its passage.

Mr. Speaker, we are doing the right thing here today. It is my belief, as an OB-GYN physician for over 28 years, with over 5,000 deliveries, that human cloning is not only morally wrong but it is also a very dangerous practice.

Human cloning for reproduction poses serious risks of producing children who are stillborn, severely malformed, or disabled. We can make this assertion because most cloned animals have demonstrated serious genetic defects. The most high-profile example, of course, is Dolly the sheep, with the premature aging situation.

□ 1415

With this knowledge, would we wish to create these hardships for even one child?

I also oppose cloning embryos for research because it is a very short bridge to implantation and, thus, reproductive cloning. If we allow human embryo farms for research, it will become impossible to enforce a ban on reproductive cloning.

Although I fully support this rule and H.R. 534, I do have concerns about the bill. The creation and destruction of human life is the most serious issue that we can face. Therefore, if it is unacceptable to participate in human cloning within the United States, then we should extend this ban and prohibit United States researchers from participating in human cloning outside of the United States as well. U.S. law when enacted is assumed not to apply to citizens when they are outside of the United States borders. In other words, there is an "assumptive nonapplication." However, the courts have held when Congress acts to explicitly apply United States law to citizens acting outside of our borders, the justice system can prosecute these actions.

H.R. 534 is a good bill, but in the future we should seek to extend the ban to prohibit United States citizens from performing human cloning outside of our borders.

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

Mr. Speaker, the cloning of a human being is wrong, and this body and the American public should not stand for it. But that is not what this debate is about. The Weldon bill is misguided, it is unnecessary, and it is just plain bad policy and it should be defeated. It is misguided because it will stifle and end research that will undoubtedly improve and save human lives. Should scientists have given up on finding a cure for polio merely because they had already developed the iron lung? Of course not. With all due respect to the

author of this legislation, there are other physicians, many, and there are scientists, many, who believe in the promise of therapeutic cloning. The National Academy of Sciences sees the value in therapeutic cloning. Forty Nobel laureates all support going forward with therapeutic cloning.

The Weldon bill is unnecessary because the Food and Drug Administration has already declared reproductive cloning illegal and subject to prosecution under current law. Dr. Kathryn Zoon, the director of the Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research at the FDA, wrote in a March 28, 2001, letter that, quote, clinical research using cloning technology to clone a human being may not proceed without an investigational new drug application and that, given unresolved safety questions, the FDA would not permit any such investigation to proceed.

The letter works. No individual and no group has tried to clone a human being in the United States for fear of prosecution by the FDA.

But having said that, if this bill were only about banning human cloning, I would be for it. I think it would pass almost unanimously, if not unanimously, in this House. But this bill goes much farther than that. The Weldon bill is bad policy because in my opinion it is cruel. Remember the words of Nancy Reagan. She wrote, there are so many diseases that can be cured or at least helped that we can't turn our back on this. We have lost so much time already. I can't bear to lose any more.

It is cruel to deny potential cures to people who suffer from Alzheimer's or Parkinson's disease. It is cruel to legislate that a cure for diabetes developed in Great Britain may not be used to cure diabetes in this country if therapeutic cloning were used to find a cure to that problem. But that is just what the Weldon bill does.

I would urge my colleagues to support the Greenwood-Deutsch substitute. If that fails, please defeat the Weldon bill.

Mr. Speaker, I include Dr. Zoon's letter for the RECORD.

The text of the letter is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION,

Rockville, MD, March 28, 2001.

DEAR: The purpose of this letter is to remind your organization and its members that the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has jurisdiction over clinical research using cloning technology to clone a human being, and to inform you of the FDA regulatory process that is required. You are receiving this letter because of a number of recent reports in the media describing the use of cloning technology to clone human beings. As described more fully below, the appropriate mechanism to pursue such clinical investigation using cloning technology is the submission of an investigational new drug application (IND) to FDA's Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research (CBER). Please inform the members of your organization of the information provided below.

Clinical research using cloning technology to clone a human being is subject to FDA regulation under the Public Health Service Act and the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. Under these statutes and FDA's implementing regulations, before such research may begin, the sponsor of the research is required to: submit to FDA an IND describing the proposed research plan; obtain authorization from a properly constituted institutional review board (IRB); and obtain a commitment from the investigators to obtain informed consent from all human subjects of the research. Such research may proceed only when an IND is in effect. Since the FDA believes that there are major unresolved safety questions pertaining to the use of cloning technology to clone a human being, until those questions are appropriately addressed in an IND, FDA would not permit any such investigation to proceed.

FDA may prohibit a sponsor from conducting a study proposed in an IND application (often referred to as placing the study on "clinical hold") for a variety of reasons. If the Agency finds that "human subjects are or would be exposed to an unreasonable and significant risk of illness or injury," that would be sufficient reason to put a study on clinical hold. Other reasons listed in the regulations include "the IND does not contain sufficient information required to assess the risks to subjects of the proposed studies," or "the clinical investigators are not qualified by reason of their scientific training and experience to conduct the investigation."

The procedures and requirements governing the use of investigational new drugs, including those for the submission and review of INDs, are set forth in Title 21 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 312. Additional responsibilities of the sponsor of an IND include: selecting qualified investigators and overseeing the conduct of the investigations; ensuring that the investigations are performed in accordance with the protocols of the IND; submitting adverse experience reports and annual reports; and other duties as outlined in the regulations. The responsibilities of an investigator include: ensuring that the study is conducted in accordance with the protocols; obtaining informed consent from study participants; and ensuring that an IRB that complies with the requirements of 21 CFR Part 56 reviews and approves the proposed clinical study and the informed consent form and procedures for obtaining informed consent, among other requirements specified in the regulations.

Clinical investigators are encouraged to obtain a copy of the current "Information Sheets for IRBs and Clinical Investigators" (which contains useful information regarding clinical investigations) from CBER's Manufacturers Assistance and Technical Training Branch at 1-800-835-4709. This document is also available at <http://www.fda.gov/oc/oha/irb/toc.html>.

Additional information on how to submit an IND can be found on CBER's website at: <http://www.fda.gov/cber/ind/ind.htm>. Copies of the relevant sections of 21 CFR, including Parts 50 (Protection of Human Subjects), 56 (Institutional Review Boards), and 312 (Investigational New Drug Application) can be found at: <http://www.gpo.gov/nara/cfr>. Information on ways to communicate with CBER is available for you or members of the association at: <http://www.fda.gov/cber/pubinquire.htm>.

We encourage your members to meet with the Agency prior to submitting any IND application. Such a meeting would be arranged through the Office of Therapeutics Research

and Review of FDA's Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research.

Sincerely yours,

KATHRYN C. ZOON,
Director,

Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research.

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

Mrs. MYRICK. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. MYRICK). Pursuant to House Resolution 105 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 534.

□ 1420

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 534) to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit human cloning, with Mr. SWEENEY in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to the rule, the bill is considered as having been read the first time.

Under the rule, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER) and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LOFGREN) each will control 30 minutes.

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

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

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 534, the Human Cloning Prohibition Act of 2003. This bill criminalizes the act of cloning humans, importing cloned humans and importing products derived from cloned humans. It is what is needed, and it is what President Bush has asked for, a comprehensive ban against cloning people. It has bipartisan cosponsorship and was reported favorably by the Committee on the Judiciary on February 12.

Today we are considering more than the moral and ethical issues raised by human cloning. This vote is about providing moral leadership for a watching world. We have the largest and most powerful research community on the face of the earth and we devote more money to research and development than any other nation in the world. Although many other nations have already taken steps to ban human cloning, the world is waiting for the United States to set the moral tone against this experimentation.

Currently in the United States there are no clear rules or regulations over privately funded human cloning. Although the FDA has announced it has the authority to regulate human cloning through the Public Health Service Act and the Food, Drug and

Cosmetic Act, this authority is unclear and has not been tested. The fact of the matter is that the FDA cannot stop human cloning, it can only begin to regulate it. This will be a day late and a dollar short for a clone that is used for research, harvesting organs, or born grotesquely deformed.

In November 2001, researchers at Advanced Cell Technology in Worcester, Massachusetts announced that they had cloned the first human embryo. Others have indicated that they are prepared to utilize existing technology to clone a human baby. On December 26, 2002, Clonaid announced the birth of the first cloned human baby. Although the Clonaid announcement appears to have been a hoax, there are a growing number of individuals who claim that they can and will clone a human being. In light of these announcements, it has become imperative that the Congress act immediately to prevent the cloning of human embryos from continuing.

Others argue that cloned humans are the key that will unlock the door to medical achievements in the 21st century. Nothing could be further from the truth. These miraculous achievements may be found through stem cell research but not from cloning. Let me be perfectly clear. H.R. 534 does not in any way impede or prohibit stem cell research that does not require cloned human embryos. This debate is whether or not it should be legal in the United States to clone human beings. Nothing more and nothing less.

While H.R. 534 does not prohibit the use of cloning techniques to produce molecules, tissues, organs, plants, DNA cells other than human embryos, and animals other than humans, it does prohibit the creation of cloned embryos. This is absolutely necessary to prevent human cloning because, as we all know, embryos become people. If scientists were permitted to clone embryos, they would eventually be stockpiled and mass marketed. In addition, it would be impossible to enforce a ban on human reproductive cloning. Let me repeat that. It would be impossible to enforce a ban on human reproductive cloning because once a cloned human embryo is implanted into a woman's uterus, it can grow and become a baby. Therefore, any legislative attempt to ban human cloning must include embryos.

Should human cloning ever prove successful, its potential applications and expected demands would undoubtedly and ultimately lead to a worldwide mass market for human clones. Human clones would be used for medical experimentation, leading to human exploitation under the good name of medicine. Parents would want the best genes for their children, creating a market for human designer genes. Again, governments would have to weigh in and decide questions such as what rights do human clones hold, who is responsible for them, who will ensure their health, and what interaction will clones have with their biological parent.

As most people know, Dolly the sheep was cloned in 1996. Since that time, scientists from around the globe have experimentally cloned a number of monkeys, mice, cows, goats, lambs, bulls and pigs. It took 277 attempts to clone Dolly; 276 failures before success. These later experiments also produced a very low rate of success, a dismal 3 percent. Now some of the same scientists would like to add people, human beings, to this experimental list. As it turns out, Dolly the sheep was also a failure. It just took 6 years to realize it. On February 14, Dolly the sheep was euthanized as a result of complications linked to what some geneticists are speculating were signs of premature aging.

Human cloning is both ethically and morally offensive. It diminishes the careful balance of humanity that nature has installed in each of us. I believe we need to send a clear and distinct message to the watching world that America will not permit human cloning and that it does not support scientific research into cloning human embryos. This bill sends this message, by permitting cloning research on human DNA molecules, cells, tissues, organs, or animals but preventing the creation of cloned human embryos.

Mr. Chairman, I urge all Members to unequivocally say no to human cloning by supporting H.R. 534. Stop human cloning and preserve the integrity of mankind and allow legitimate scientific research to continue.

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

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I, like the authors of H.R. 534, believe that we should outlaw human cloning. If we wanted to pass a bill that only prohibits human cloning, it would sail through Congress on a voice vote. But this bill goes too far. It halts the progress of medical research by banning somatic cell nuclear transfer for research and medical treatments. This research has promise for diseases like Alzheimer's, Parkinson's, diabetes and others. This bill criminalizes a scientific research process that takes place in a petri dish, regardless of the intent of the researcher or the inability of this process to result in the birth of a cloned child. The penalty for violating these provisions includes sanctions of a criminal fine and/or imprisonment for up to 10 years and a civil penalty of at least \$1 million. This would represent an unprecedented intrusion of the criminal law into the scientific process.

I think the science teachers of America may be pretty appalled at what they hear and see on this floor today. I think much that has been said and will be said reflects a profound ignorance about the science, about the current role of the FDA in their regulatory practices, but also Americans need to ask themselves why the proponents of this bill want to ban this research, and I think the answer is simple: They

want to impose their religious beliefs on the entire country.

□ 1430

This country reflects the diverse religious beliefs found all over the world. Some, like the authors of this bill, believe that all cloning is wrong. Others believe that research cloning should be allowed. These are all legitimate views, but I think it is wrong to use the political power of one group to criminalize the beliefs of another.

To better understand the real issue involved in this debate, it is important to understand what research cloning is. Somatic cell nuclear transfer has six steps: a woman donates an egg; a patient donates a somatic cell, like a skin cell; the nucleus is removed from the egg; the nucleus from the patient's skin cell is inserted into the egg; the egg is then stimulated to induce it to divide; the egg begins to divide, creating stem cells that are identical to the patient's own cells.

So we are talking about the creation of cells in a petri dish, not bringing a child into this world. That is why research cloning is supported by some of the most ardent pro-life conservatives like Senator ORRIN HATCH and former Senator Connie Mack, who said, "Anyone who would ban research on embryonic stem cells will be responsible for harm done to real live postnatal sentient beings who might be helped by this research."

Why is this process important? Scientists believe that these stem cells are less likely to be rejected after transplant since they have the same genetic properties as the recipient. They could also help scientists learn why diseases occur. They also have important advantages over adult stem cells which cannot develop into as many cell types and which cannot be generated in the same quantities in the lab. That is why this bill is opposed by almost every organization representing patients and researchers, including Juvenile Diabetes Research Foundation, the Cancer Research and Prevention Foundation, the Biotechnology Industry Association, the Society for Women's Health Research, the Coalition for the Advancement of Medical Research, and the Alliance for Aging Research.

I have heard the words that we are going down a "slippery slope" used by the proponents of this bill, but in fact the slippery slope is that being suggested by those who call six cells in a petri dish the equivalent of me or my mother. If it is murder to use somatic cell transfer and to create six cells for research purposes, then it must also be mass murder to have in vitro fertilization and discard the cells that are not later utilized by the couple using IVF. So the slippery slope is to eliminate in vitro fertilization in this country.

This debate really boils down to one question: Should an embryonic stem cell with no central nervous system, no chance of developing into a fetus have the same rights as a child suffering

from juvenile diabetes? I do not think so. I urge you not to rob sick Americans of their hope for a cure.

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

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIRMAN

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair reminds the Members that it is not in order to cite the views of sitting Senators.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. COBLE).

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER), our chairman, for yielding me this time.

Mr. Chairman, the manufacture of cloned human beings alarms an overwhelming majority of Americans. The theoretical discussion surrounding the cloning of humans has raised profound ethical and legal issues. Currently, no clear regulations exist in the United States that would prevent a private group from attempting to create a human clone. H.R. 534 would prevent experimental procedures that the National Bioethics Advisory Commission, the NBAC, called scientifically and ethically objectionable. The NBAC unanimously concluded that given the state of science, "any attempt to create a child using somatic cell nuclear transfer, whether in the public or private sector, is uncertain in its outcome, is unacceptably dangerous to the fetus and, therefore, morally unacceptable." In fact, virtually every widely known and respected organization that has taken a position on reproductive human cloning flatly opposes the notion because of the extreme ethical and moral concerns.

Cloning of human beings carries massive risks of producing unhealthy, abnormal, malformed children. The only way to prevent this from happening is to adopt the restrictions on human cloning set forth in H.R. 534. As Professor Bradley of the Notre Dame School of Law testified last Congress, "The only effective way to prohibit human reproductive cloning is to prohibit all human cloning." Any other approach would allow for stockpiles of cloned human embryos to be produced, bought, and sold without restrictions. Implantation of cloned embryos, a relatively simple procedure, would inevitably occur. Attempts to enforce a cloning ban would prove virtually impossible to monitor. The last time Congress dealt with the issue of human cloning, an editorial in the Washington Post stated: "It is unnecessary to be against abortion rights or to believe human life literally begins at conception to be deeply alarmed by the notion of scientists purposely causing conceptions in a context entirely divorced from even the potential of reproduction." The editorial went on to characterize the creation of embryos solely for research as unconscionable.

It is important to note that research currently being done using adult stem cells, which I support, is showing great

progress. I believe this relatively new area of research, Mr. Chairman, deserves appropriate funding and necessary scientific resources to discover its complete potential. To divert resources from this promising research to controversial procedures, such as therapeutic cloning, may inadvertently push an effective cure farther out of reach.

I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 534, Mr. Chairman.

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER), my colleague on the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to this dangerous and ill considered legislation. Rather than protecting the sanctity of human life, this legislation will needlessly sentence untold generations of innocent human beings to premature death and lifetimes of suffering. There is no disagreement that it is immoral to use cloning to create human beings and that that ought to be prohibited. The evidence from research involving cloned animals is that such efforts can result in severe deformities, premature aging and death. It is wrong to willfully inflict this kind of suffering on people and it should not be permitted. If this bill prohibited only that kind of activity, we would have no disagreement and no debate.

It is precisely because we abhor the suffering that would result from using cloning techniques for human reproduction that it is also clearly immoral to criminalize using so-called therapeutic cloning, which scientists call somatic cell nuclear transfer, for medical research and medical treatment. The fruits of this research promise cures for Parkinson's disease, chronic heart disease, rheumatoid arthritis, spinal cord injuries, Alzheimer's disease, Huntington's disease, brain damage, lupus, combined immunodeficiency, Tay-Sachs, and sickle cell disease, to name just a few.

We will hear that we must make criminal the creation of human life in order to destroy that human life to produce stem cells. But that assumes that a one-celled organism or a several-celled embryo is a human being. If it is, then therapeutic cloning is immoral. If a several-celled embryo is not a human being, then therapeutic cloning is not only not immoral but is profoundly moral, as it will be used to save and prolong human lives.

So what is this bill really about? It would write into our criminal law a particular religious view that holds that a few cells in a petri dish are moral equivalents to a fully developed human being or in fact a human being, and that no benefit to those suffering and dying from terrible diseases would justify such research, would justify the destruction of a several-celled embryo.

People are certainly entitled to their religious beliefs, but they are not entitled to inflict suffering on the sick and death on the ill and enforce the imposi-

tion of their religious beliefs on others using \$1 million fines and 10-year prison sentences. In fact, there are many other religious perspectives that disagree with the religious perspective that is the only justification for this bill.

As the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations and the Rabbinical Council of America put it in a letter to President Bush: "The potential to save and heal human lives is an integral part of valuing human life from the traditional Jewish perspective. Moreover, our rabbinic authorities inform us that an isolated fertilized egg does not enjoy the full status of personhood and its attendant protections. Thus, if embryonic stem cell research can help us preserve and heal humans with greater success and does not require or encourage the destruction of life in the process, it ought to be pursued." This opinion comes from a religious community that does not favor legalized abortion, which should put to rest the view that this is a debate about abortion. It is not. It is rather a debate about whether anyone should be allowed to use our criminal laws to impose their particular religious view on the vast majority of Americans who may not share that moral or religious outlook.

Muslim groups, Mormons, some mainline Protestant denominations including the United Church of Christ and the Presbyterian Church (USA) support stem cell research. It is wrong to cause so much suffering in the name of protecting the sanctity of human life. It is especially wrong to use the criminal code to impose that narrowly held view on the innocent and the vulnerable. It is said that therapeutic cloning has nothing to do with the therapeutic use of stem cells, but it may very well be that only embryonic stem cells produced by therapeutic cloning can overcome the body's immune defenses in order to be able to cure a disease; and the same people who oppose therapeutic cloning oppose the use of embryonic stem cells for the same reason: their religious view that the several-celled embryo from which the embryonic stem cells are derived is a human being. They are entitled to their belief. They are not entitled to impose that religious belief on the entire country at the cost of who-knows-how-many lives.

It is said that allowing therapeutic cloning will inevitably lead to reproductive cloning, but research and medical practice can be regulated and can be policed. We have heard today that this is a moral question. Yes, in part. It is immoral to prohibit medical research and treatment that can save lives. It is immoral to make it criminal, as this bill would do, to import a cancer vaccine from a foreign country if that vaccine was produced through therapeutic cloning in a foreign country. And it is immorally arrogant, immorally arrogant to think that only one religious view is valid or moral and that one has the right to use political

power to impose that religious view on the rest of the American people who may hold different religious views. That is what this bill would do. That is why this is an immoral bill unless amended to apply only to reproductive cloning.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 30 seconds. As I recall, when Moses came down from the mountain, he had 10 commandments with him. One of them said thou shalt not murder and the other said thou shalt not steal, and I do not think anybody in their right mind would say that criminal laws saying that murder and theft are criminal in nature is imposing religious views on anybody. They are both wrong; they are both criminal.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. CHABOT).

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

Mr. CHABOT. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of the Human Cloning Prohibition Act. This legislation would ban any use of cloning to create human embryos. In contrast, agreeing with the Greenwood substitute would permit, indeed would encourage the creation of any number of human embryos by cloning for the purpose of harvesting their parts. The substitute even leaves open the door, as artificial womb technology advances, to growing cloned humans to later stages of fetal development for the harvesting of their tissues and organs as has already been done with cloned cows and mice.

As we seek to improve human life, we must always preserve human dignity, and therefore we must preclude human cloning by stopping it before it starts. Creating, killing, and harvesting one human being in the service of others raises significant ethical and moral concerns. As a society, are we willing to endorse a policy that allows the creation of human life so that it can then be destroyed? Cloning is a dangerous assault on human life. It is an affront to human dignity. It is not a policy that should be supported by the United States Congress.

I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 534 and oppose the Greenwood amendment.

I include for the RECORD this letter from the National Right to Life group.

NATIONAL RIGHT TO LIFE LETTER,
February 21, 2003.

Re Greenwood embryo-farms substitute amendment vs. Weldon-Stupak Human Cloning Prohibition Act.

DEAR MEMBER OF CONGRESS: On Thursday, February 27, the House of Representatives will choose between the Human Cloning Prohibition Act (H.R. 534), authored by Congressmen Weldon and Stupak, and a radically different—indeed, antithetical—substitute amendment to be offered by Congressman Greenwood. The National Right to Life Committee (NRLC) supports H.R. 534. Because enactment of the Greenwood policy would be a giant step in the pro-cloning direction—it would give the green light to what President Bush called human “embryo farms”—NRLC strongly urges you to vote

“no” on the Greenwood Substitute. The roll call on the Greenwood Substitute will be included as a key vote in the NRLC congressional scorecard for 2003.

The Weldon-Stupak bill (H.R. 534), which NRLC supports, would ban any use of cloning to create human embryos. In contrast, the Greenwood Substitute would permit (indeed, would encourage) the creation of any number of human embryos by cloning for the purpose of harvesting their parts. The substitute even leaves open the door—as artificial womb technology advances—to growing cloned humans to later stages of fetal development for the harvesting of their tissues and organs, as has already been done with cloned cows and mice.

Supporters of the Greenwood Substitute assert that it would “ban reproductive cloning,” but this claim is highly misleading, because the Greenwood Substitute does not restrict the actual act of human cloning—the use of somatic cell nuclear transfer (SCNT) to create human embryos. Rather, the Greenwood Substitute would seek to impede the initiation of a pregnancy. Thus, the Greenwood Substitute bans not human cloning but the survival of human clones, which is a very different matter.

When Mr. Greenwood originally offered his pro-embryo-farming substitute during consideration of the Weldon-Stupak bill in 2001, Dr. Charles Krauthammer wrote a powerful column, “A Nightmare of a Bill,” pointing out its radical implications: www.nrlc.org/Killing_Embryos/Krauthammer%20on%20Greenwood%20Amendment.pdf

On July 31, 2001, the House rejected the Greenwood Substitute (roll call No. 302), before approving the Weldon-Stupak bill by a margin of 265–162 (roll call No. 304).

When language similar to the Greenwood Substitute was proposed in the Senate, the Bush Administration made it clear that any such clone-and-kill legislation would face a veto. (See the letter from HHS Secretary Tommy Thompson’s to Senator Sam Brownback, here: http://www.nrlc.org/killing_embryos/ThompsonToBrownback.pdf)

Moreover, the Justice Department submitted testimony explaining that once countless human embryos are created by cloning, there would be no practical way to enforce the prohibition on transferring such embryos into wombs. The testimony is here: http://www.nrlc.org/killing_embryos/Justice_Dept_on_cloning.pdf.

We would add that in our view, there also would be no ethical way to enforce such a prohibition, which would amount to a federal law requiring the death of a class of members of the species *Homo sapiens*.

On January 22, President Bush said, “I also urge the Congress to ban all human cloning. We must not create life to destroy life. Human beings are not research material to be used in a cruel and reckless experiment.” In his January 28 State of the Union address, the President’s call to act before what he has aptly called human “embryo farms” open for business in the United States.

Some supporters of the Greenwood Substitute claim that it would allow only “research on unfertilized eggs,” and that cloning does not really create a human embryo. But this is nonsense. Authorities as diverse as President Clinton’s bioethics panel, NIH, and research that somatic cell nuclear transfer (SCNT) with human genetic material will create human embryos—until recently, when they decided to try to hide the embryo for political purposes. (Here are some quotes from various pro-cloning and neutral authorities: http://www.nrlc.org/killing_embryos/factsheetembryo.html)

The Weldon-Stupak bill does not place any restrictions on research on human “eggs,” unfertilized or otherwise. As any middle

school biology student knows any dictionary will confirm, a human “egg” (ovum) is a gamete cell, possessing only 23 chromosomes. While an egg cell is produced by the female, the egg cell itself has no sex. But once one has a complete nucleus that is activated (whether through sexual fertilization somatic cell nuclear transfer), then one had a developing embryo, not an “egg cell.” There is no such thing as a five-day-old or two-week-old “egg” that is developing, has 46 chromosomes, and may as easily be male or female. That describes only a human embryo. As for the claim that the Greenwood Substitute would only permit research on “unfertilized” embryos, this is just another word trick aimed at the gullible. Of course human embryos produced by cloning will be “unfertilized,” because that is what cloning is—asexual reproduction, reproduction, without fertilization by sperm. Every cloned animal in the world was “unfertilized” from the one-celled embryo stage, and every one of them will be “unfertilized” on the day they die. And if a member of the species *Homo sapiens* is created by cloning, is implanted in a womb, is born, and lives to be 25 years old, she will still be “unfertilized.” But she will be human.

Some supporters of the Greenwood Substitute claim that the Weldon-Stupak bill DNA. This is false. The Weldon-Stupak bill (at Section 2, (d)) explicitly allows the use of cloning techniques to produce cells, tissues, or organs, whenever this can be done without first creating a human embryo.

Moreover, the Weldon-Stupak bill does not speak to the separate issue of the use of frozen human embryos, created through in vitro fertilization, for medical research on stem cells or for any other research purposes. The restrictions of the Weldon-Stupak bill apply only to: (1) the use of the somatic cell nuclear transfer (SCNT) cloning technique, to produce (2) a human embryo.

Despite the efforts of some to confuse the cloning debate with the separate issue of stem cell research, even Mr. Greenwood conceded, during the 2001 debate, “The gentleman from Florida (Mr. WELDON) did not bring a bill to the floor to ban embryonic stem cell research.”

A more detailed critique of the misleading claims that some are making on behalf of the Greenwood Substitute and the similar Hatch-Feinstein bill (S. 303) is posted here: http://www.nrlc.org/killing_embryos/cloningbackrounder021003.html

In conclusion, NRLC strongly urges that you oppose the Greenwood Substitute, and support without amendment the Weldon-Stupak Human Cloning Prohibition Act (H.R. 534). Thank you for your consideration of NRLC’s perspective on this critical issue.

Sincerely,

DOUGLAS JOHNSON,
Legislative Director,
National Right to Life Committee.

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER).

□ 1445

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Chairman, if one is quoting from Moses, one might note that in the same five books of Moses that contain the Ten Commandments there is a passage that says if a man smites a woman and she die, he shall surely die, and if he smites her and her fetus dies, she shall pay monetary compensation, showing at least the Biblical view that a fetus at some stage of development is not a person and not subject to being murdered.

The heart of this debate is whether you are creating a human being when you are creating an embryo.

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 4 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from California (Mr. WAXMAN), a Member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Chairman, 104 years ago today, on February 27, 1899, the man who would make one of the most important discoveries in modern medicine was born in the town of West Pembroke, Maine. His name was Charles H. Best, and he would help identify insulin, the treatment that has saved the lives of millions of diabetics around the world. Let us not celebrate Dr. Best's birthday today by voting to block scientific research that aims to cure diabetes in our lifetime.

The bill before the House is called the Human Cloning Prohibition Act of 2003. This legislation could also be named the Impede Stem Cell Research Act of 2003. This proposal would bar the creation of some of the stem cells that our Nation's top scientists believe could help cure many devastating diseases.

The National Institutes of Health, for example, has found that stem cells can be coaxed into producing insulin, offering a possible cure for diabetes. According to the NIH, stem cells may also help restore lost function to people who are paralyzed and may strengthen the heart muscles of people who have had severe heart attacks.

There are several ways to make stem cells. One of the most promising ways uses a patient's own DNA via a process called therapeutic cloning. The National Academy of Sciences has found that this approach offers great potential to obtain stem cells to treat many diseases, including Alzheimer's, cancer, autoimmune disorders, rheumatoid arthritis. Countries around the world, including the United Kingdom, have not only found this research to be promising, but are planning to invest in it.

Not the United States. In the summer of 2001, President Bush told the American people that he would permit Federal funding of research on 64 existing stem cell lines. Today, the NIH says that just 9 are actually available to researchers. President Bush's decision did not strike a fair balance. To the contrary, it has starved promising research to satisfy an ideological agenda.

The legislation before us would actually criminalize stem cell research based on therapeutic cloning. Does it make any sense to lock up scientists who are seeking cures for diseases? Not even a majority of President Bush's handpicked Ethics Advisory Committee reached the conclusion that the creation of stem cells through therapeutic cloning is unethical. Yet this bill would treat scientists trying to save lives as if they were drug dealers.

There is a far better alternative. We will have before us a substitute amendment. It would outlaw cloning of

human embryos for the purpose of producing a child. That issue is not in dispute. But the substitute would not also stop promising microscopic stem cell research. This substitute strikes a balance that respects both the sanctity of life and the needs of the living. A similar balance was struck recently in California law passed to encourage life-saving research using stem cells.

I urge my colleagues to remember Dr. Best's birthday today. Insulin transformed medicine over the past century. We should give scientists the tools and room to make new miracles in the next one.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. FORBES).

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Chairman, I would first like to thank the chairman for yielding me time and for his hard work on this bill.

Mr. Chairman, as a cosponsor of the bill before us, I am pleased to see the House quickly acting on this important bill. Today we are taking an important step in affirming the uniqueness and dignity of every human being.

Human cloning represents the first footstep into a dark wilderness from which we may never emerge. University of Chicago Professor Leon Kass, who is also the chairman of the President's Council on Bioethics, has written that human cloning would be a fateful step toward "making man himself simply another one of the man-made things. Human nature becomes merely the last part of nature to succumb to the technological project which turns all of nature into raw material at human disposal."

The last century and a half is blood-soaked with examples of what happens when men are subjugated to the will of other men. In our vain quest for immortality, will we simply regard cloned babies as meaningless blobs of cells and tissue mass that we can dispose of without any burden to our conscience?

For those who say we should create embryos for medical research, my own father suffers from Parkinson's disease. While I recognize the agony of so many Americans with devastating illnesses and injuries, we must search for ways to ease their suffering without destroying human life. We must promote methods of scientific research that increase our quality of life without forsaking the value of human life in its most vulnerable form.

Cloning diminishes human reproduction from a loving act between two parents to a cold exercise of producing parentless children. Life is a gift. It is not ours to manufacture to our predetermined criteria. I shudder to think of the consequences of turning the creation into the creator.

If we allow human cloning to proceed as a mainstream scientific endeavor, we may soon find out what C.S. Lewis meant when he observed, "Man's conquest of nature would result in the abolition of man."

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I would note before yielding to my colleague from California a letter received from the Senior Pastor of the Riverside Baptist Church and the Legislative Director of the United Church of Christ, where it is said, "While it is imperative that we as a Nation and as a people of faith proceed with caution, it is also important that we do what we can to alleviate the suffering of others. We believe that to ban this potentially life-saving research would be a mistake."

I think it is important that we recognize the diversity of religious viewpoints on when life begins and not impose just one viewpoint on the country.

Mr. Chairman, I include for the RECORD the letter referred to.

FEBRUARY 26, 2003.

Hon. JAMES GREENWOOD,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN GREENWOOD: As members of the religious community, we would like to commend you for your leadership on stem cell research. Your recognition of the great promise of stem cell research and your support for legislation that allows therapeutic cloning offer great hope for those suffering from juvenile diabetes, Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, spinal cord injuries, and other ailments.

This is a difficult issue for all of us, and we understand the complex decision you face in considering any legislation that involves human cloning. While it is imperative that we as a nation and as people of faith proceed with great caution, it is also important to do what we can to alleviate the suffering of others. Therefore, we believe that to ban this potentially life-saving research would be a mistake.

Like most, we are opposed to the practice of reproductive human cloning. A ban on this practice would be both welcome and appropriate. Therapeutic cloning, however, requires careful review. We are pleased that you considered this issue in its entirety and took into account the countless individuals who could be saved and whose pain could be alleviated by this medical research. We have a duty to do what we can to help our fellow man, and you have demonstrated your commitment to doing so through your leadership on this issue.

Sincerely,

RABBI HERSHEL BILLET,
President, Rabbinical
Council of America,
New York, NY.

REV. DR. JOAN BROWN
CAMPBELL,
Director of Religion,
Chautauqua Institu-
tion, Chautauqua,
NY.

REV. DR. MICHAEL
BLEDSOE,
Senior Pastor, River-
side Baptist Church,
Adjunct Professor,
Howard University
School of Divinity,
Washington, DC.

REV. DR. PAT CONOVER,
Legislative Director,
United Church of
Christ, Justice and
Witness Ministries,
Washington, DC.

REV. DR. CHARLES S.
MILLIGAN,

*Ordained Minister,
United Church of
Christ, Professor
Emeritus, Iliff
School of Theology,
Theologian in Resi-
dence, Washington
Park UCC Church,
Denver, CO.*

REV. DR. GEORGE F.

REGAS,

*Rector Emeritus, All
Saints Church,
Pasadena, CA.*

REV. DR. J. PHILIP

WOGAMAN,

*Former Senior Min-
ister, Foundry
United Methodist
Church, Wash-
ington, DC.*

Mr. Chairman, I am delighted to yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. ESHOO), a distinguished member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Chairman, I thank my distinguished colleague for yielding me time.

Mr. Chairman, I want to use these 3 minutes to talk about the science that the substitute, H.R. 801, preserves, and exactly what somatic cell nuclear transfer is.

The American people are tuned in today and they are listening to this discussion and they deserve to get some facts.

First, a woman donates an egg cell and a patient donates a skin cell. The nucleus is removed from the woman's egg cell and in its place the nucleus from the patient's skin cell is inserted. The egg is then stimulated to induce it to divide. Once the egg divides, it begins creating stem cells that are identical to the patient's own cells.

This is regenerative medicine, it is not fertilization. Children are created by the fertilization of an egg cell by sperm, not by chemical stimulation.

Stem cell research is research on the most fundamental part of the human system, cells that can become any other type of cell in the body. Because of their ability to develop into liver cells, pancreatic cells, spinal cells, any kind of cell, stem cells are critical to researchers who are trying to cure a whole host of diseases.

What researchers are focusing on today is how these stem cells become other types of cells. There are some types of protein or chemicals that stimulate stem cells to become spinal cells. Scientists just do not know what proteins or chemicals they are.

Somatic cell nuclear transfer or therapeutic cloning is an important part of this process because scientists are still learning how to use the cell from inside the patient's cheek to turn it back into a stem cell, and then reprogram it to become a liver cell that revitalizes the liver damaged by cancer. That is what this discussion is about today.

There are two proposals. They both outlaw human cloning. It is unethical. It is wrong. We all agree to that. But

only one bill preserves science and research to accomplish what I just outlined.

So I urge my colleagues to protect the research. Do not criminalize scientists. That would be wrong in our great Nation. We can preserve and protect the sanctity of what we want to protect, to outlaw human cloning, but we should move ahead and be the America that we have always been, to embrace research, to embrace innovation and to help those who are suffering in our country today.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to support the substitute and to oppose the underlying bill.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 90 seconds.

Mr. Chairman, what we just heard seems to indicate that the material we are talking about is "just an egg." I would like to quote from Dr. John Gerhart, who is on the other side of this issue, he comes from Johns Hopkins University, at a press conference that was held yesterday by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GREENWOOD) and the supporters of his amendment.

Dr. Gerhart said, "I contend it is an embryo. I don't think anybody is saying that it is just an egg."

This follows along with what President Clinton's National Bioethics Advisory Commission stated in June of 1997. The executive summary says, "The Commission begins its discussions fully recognizing that any effort in humans to transfer a somatic cell nucleus into an enucleated egg involves the creation of an embryo, with the apparent potential to be implanted in utero and developed to term."

Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. HART).

Ms. HART. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 534, the Human Cloning Prohibition Act.

People agree that cloning humans is wrong. The recent scare that we all went through regarding an organization called Clonaid brought revulsion to everyone who heard the story that there may have been a cloned embryo implanted into a woman and there may be a child as a result. People across the globe were upset by this possibility.

The only way for us to avoid this possibility is to completely ban cloning. Once that clone is created, how do we control what is done with that embryo? The only effective means to prevent having a cloned human is to ban cloning.

As for the claims we have heard today as for the need for this process to cure disease, there is no evidence that therapeutic cloning has produced a single cure. Not only has it failed in animal research, it has failed also in human research.

Scientific ethics requires that we draw a line. We draw a line in research every day as far as science goes. The fear that we could tread in territory that would create a cloned human

being is enough to prevent us from allowing cloning at all.

We need to maintain these ethical principles that guide scientific research and inquiries. Frankly, the costs are too high to our society if we do not do it. We have heard the statistic before that between 95 and 98 percent of cloning in animals fails. This could translate into countless children who would be products of cloning who would be born with serious birth defects, debilitating diseases, and shortened, terrible lives.

Mr. Chairman, the only solution is to support this bill as it is and to reject the alternative. H.R. 534 is the only way to prevent such horrible ideas.

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Chairman, I am happy to yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. WATT), my colleague on the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. WATT. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding time.

Mr. Chairman, I do serve on the Committee on the Judiciary and confess that I have talked to a number of my colleagues, not a single one of which has said to me that they believe in human cloning. I think if there were a bill on the floor that prohibited human cloning, it would pass 435 to 0.

□ 1500

To me, it is somewhat distressing that this bill has been postured in much the same political context as the abortion debate around the question of when life begins and in a way that would make it impossible to do any kind of cloning, even for research or therapeutic research purposes. And I think the thing that is so distressing about that is that every single one of us knows someone who needs the benefit of science to come up with a therapy, a treatment that could prevent or stop the progress of a distressing disease; and most of the promise is in the area that this bill would prohibit.

So I just want to appeal to those people who would like to make this a political issue, a debate about when life begins, that I think different religions have different beliefs about that, and different individuals have different beliefs about that. The thing that I hope we all agree on is that when research advancements, therapeutic or otherwise, can make it possible for people to live their lives with higher quality and for longer periods of time, or to keep them from dying, we ought to allow that kind of research to progress and not get into a political debate that serves somebody's political purpose.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. WELDON), the author of the bill.

Mr. WELDON of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time, and I want to commend him for his leadership on this very, very important and critical issue.

As I mentioned in the debate on the rule, the science on so-called therapeutic cloning is going nowhere, so

why do all of these scientists say that they want to allow embryo cloning? Why do all of these biotechnology companies say they want to allow embryo cloning, even though the chairman of Geron, Thomas Okarma, is quoted on the issue of therapeutic cloning, and he is quoted as saying, "The odds favoring success are vanishingly small, and the costs are daunting. It would take thousands of human eggs on an assembly line to produce a custom therapy for a single person."

He goes on to say, "This process is a nonstarter."

So if this therapeutic cloning is such a nonstarter as Okarma says, why do the people in the biotech industries, why do all of these scientists say we have to allow this, we have to make this legal? What is the rationale behind all of this?

I will tell my colleagues what they want to do. They want to create human models of disease. Research scientists today in America, if they want to do research on Parkinson's, Alzheimer's, diabetes, they buy mice and they buy rats that have been engineered to manifest that disease, and what they want to do is they want to create human beings that are engineered to manifest these diseases.

Now, can we imagine that? They want to have shelves with diseases on them filled with human embryos and sell them for a profit to research labs, and that is where we are going with this issue.

Some people get up and ridicule this concept of a slippery slope, but that is exactly what we are on. Because I will tell my colleagues what is next. The artificial womb technology is there. It is available to us today. One can take these embryos and put them in these baths and one can grow them well beyond the embryonic stage, and that will be the next thing we will be debating and talking about in this Chamber if the positions held by some people who want to allow embryo cloning are allowed to move forward.

These are the same exact arguments that occurred in this House on fetal tissue research 10 years ago; and people got up and claimed, we have to allow this, it is the great potential of the future. It turned out to be an absolute bust. It was a disaster. It went absolutely nowhere. Therapeutic cloning is going nowhere. It has been a year and a half since we originally debated this issue. I placed a mountain of evidence before this body here showing that the adult stem cells are working out great, the embryo stem cells are going nowhere, the cloned stem cells are going absolutely nowhere. So why are we still here? Why are we debating this issue? It is because there are people who want to create human models of disease that they can sell for a profit. It is an abomination.

Vote for this bill. Vote against the substitute.

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Chairman, I am very honored to yield 2 minutes to the

gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. HOLT), a distinguished scientist and Member of this House.

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Chairman, as a scientist, I must say extreme conviction seems to be crowding out understanding here today. I would like to cut through the scientific rhetoric of this biomedical research technique and discuss the real progress in this area. But in the limited time available, let me draw the choice as sharply as possible.

Down one road we see potential therapeutic cloning to help cure diseases from Parkinson's to Alzheimer's; down the other road we see unprecedented criminalization of scientific research.

Now, therapeutic cloning is not some far-out technique conducted on the fringe of the scientific community. These researchers are not crazed Dr. Frankensteins. They are people like our neighbors, highly ethical who are working hard to save lives, to relieve suffering, to improve the quality of life. Let us not make them criminals.

Now, to draw the distinction here, particularly referring to my colleague's reference to a slippery slope, in vitro fertilization has been hailed as a miracle of modern science allowing millions of American couples to conceive. However, by necessity of the in vitro fertilization procedure, some human embryos are created that will not be given the chance to develop into babies. Are we to say here today that we want to outlaw in vitro fertilization? IVF is not only accepted, it is enthusiastically embraced. It is a God send for millions of families. Yes, millions of families. Therapeutic cloning is no more ethically objectionable than IVF.

Now, I asked the proponents of this bill, do you question the ethics of the parents of those million Americans alive today through the miracle of IVF? They may, but let us not command their beliefs to become law.

The majority of my constituents, the majority of Americans, all scientific researchers I know, agree that human reproductive cloning would be unsafe, unethical, and should not be allowed. The Greenwood substitute is every bit as effective as H.R. 534 in keeping scientists from creating genetic duplicates of people. Regardless of which bill is passed today, millions of human embryos will be created.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. SULLIVAN).

Mr. SULLIVAN. Mr. Chairman, today I rise in support of H.R. 534, the Human Cloning Prohibition Act, a bill to ban all types of human cloning.

I believe human cloning is ethically and morally wrong. It is an unjust experiment whereby human beings are created and destroyed solely for the purpose of research. Human beings cannot be treated as material used for scientific research, and the cloning of human babies turns the natural

procreation process into the simple manufacturing of human beings.

It has been determined that human cloning is entirely unsafe to practice on human beings. Most scientists agree that human cloning poses a serious risk of producing children who are stillborn, unhealthy, severely malformed, or disabled.

The fact is, in animal cloning trials, 95 to 98 percent of all cloning attempts have ended in failure, and almost all successfully cloned animals have genetic abnormalities. In fact, Dolly, the infamous cloned sheep, died this past Valentine's Day of a lung disease she acquired before she was even born, and lived only half of the normal life expectancy for a sheep. Why would we even consider for a moment that cloning is safe for humans?

I agree with President Bush when he stated no human life should be started or ended as an object of an experiment.

When debating this issue, we must ask the ethical question: Are we created in God's image, or are we created in our own? Today, this House has a unique opportunity to shut the door on this invasive procedure to women and an affront to humanity. I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of the Weldon bill, to set a precedent for morality and the sanctity of humanity.

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Chairman, I am honored to yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. KIND), a leader of the New Democrats and someone who has distinguished himself on the issue of medical research.

Mr. KIND. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentlewoman from California for the leadership that she has shown on this issue as well.

Mr. Chairman, let us be clear again yet today. This is not a fight about banning human cloning. We all agree cloning for purposes of creating another human being is wrong and it should be prohibited.

Instead, what we are arguing about is allowing scientific research to continue that can lead to cures for Alzheimer's, Parkinson's, diabetes, spinal cord injuries. Unfortunately, H.R. 534's approach would take a Howitzer after a house fly.

What about bone marrow transplants? What about in vitro fertilization? If we logically extend the argument for H.R. 534, that is next.

Some of the most advanced and exciting stem cell research in the world is occurring at the University of Wisconsin. I have had the opportunity over a few occasions to visit their research department; and while the research they are doing there itself is exciting, what is most impressive is how much in tandem the researchers of the science and the ethics department work.

What most people do not realize on this subject is that therapeutic stem cell research is already a heavily regulated industry. The FDA has strict requirements on what they can and cannot do.

But my main point is this: we need to do this if for no other reason than to provide leadership for the rest of the world. I am more comfortable knowing that our country, our researchers, our FDA is providing oversight and guidance on this discovery which could lead almost anywhere. Lets make sure that with our leadership, the discoveries will be used for the betterment of human kind rather than for nefarious purposes.

Mr. Chairman, I urge passage of the substitute and rejection of H.R. 534.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BURGESS).

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to support H.R. 534 and speak against the substitute. I believe that combining a somatic nucleus with a donor cell is inherently dangerous. It is inhumane to create a life form that is vulnerable to a host of disabilities and genetic malformations.

As a doctor, I find it very difficult to support a reckless procedure whose scientific merits are unsound, at best. Even more pernicious are the implications that this substitute amendment would have for humanity. So-called therapeutic cloning is virtually identical to reproductive cloning.

Human cloning for reproduction will result in high failure rates. What do those words mean, a high failure rate? They mean that children will be produced that are stillborn, malformed, and disabled.

The proponents of this substitute would make us think that stem cell research would be entirely restricted. As a scientist, successful alternatives such as adult stem cell research and umbilical cord stem cell research have already been used successfully in human trials. We must prohibit both human somatic nuclear transfer and research cloning.

The country is looking for us for leadership on this very important issue. Anything short of a complete prohibition is unacceptable. I urge my colleagues to vote against the substitute and for H.R. 534.

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. SCHAKOWSKY), who has led efforts to promote science in this regard.

□ 1515

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in opposition to H.R. 534 and in support of the Greenwood-Deutsch substitute. H.R. 534 squashes the hopes of parents and their families who wake up every day hoping cures to the ailments for which they suffer will have been found.

I speak for Teresa, a mom from my district who urged me to support ongoing somatic cell nuclear transfer research. She told me about her 13-year-old son, Andrew, with type I diabetes who has to check his blood sugar level and inject himself with insulin repeatedly throughout the day and night. "Even with the most vigilant care, he

is bound to suffer traumatic complications from this horrible disease. No child should have to deal with a condition like this."

I speak for my dear friend, Bonnie Wilson, and her daughter, Jennifer, who also lives every day with juvenile diabetes.

Fortunately, doctors are learning more every day about how to treat and eventually cure diseases such as diabetes, Parkinson's, Alzheimer's, using somatic cell nuclear transfer. Yet, H.R. 534 aims to take away these research opportunities, and in the end, take hope from Teresa and Andrew, Bonnie and Jennifer.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. BAKER).

Mr. BAKER. Mr. Chairman, I wish to address some comments made earlier in the debate where a vote for this bill was characterized as eliminating the only hope for the suffering and the dying. I just hope that that is an insensitive representation, and not based on a true understanding of the issue.

By voting for this bill, Members are not casting themselves as scientific Luddites nor moral zealots; they are merely saying there are alternatives that are existent in the current scientific community that are relevant to developing the cures and promises that have been held out by that of embryonic research but not yet fulfilled.

Much of the limitations on embryonic research's success has come from the results of cellular meiosis. When the cell has divided, those genetic defaults it would sometimes trigger that were developed to terminate are artificially preserved, thereby limiting the effectiveness of the embryonic cell line, which has been touted as the only hope for medical survivability.

Other than that, placental embryonic and cord blood research has moved far beyond clinical research, and in fact now there is a corporation within my own district that is in the process of marketing products. For example, a corneal implant used after surgery produced from stem cells, put over the surgical incision, does not have to be removed because it is incorporated into the body. Stem cells from placental research inserted after a myocardial infarction has provided 100 percent recovery of heart function. The list goes on and on and on.

By voting for this bill, Members are not religious zealots, not scientific Luddites, but they are merely saying that the issue of cloning is entirely different from stem cell research. There are avenues highly successful, highly provable, and I can take anyone who cares to see it to Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and walk through the halls of this facility where this research has moved beyond where human suffering has been responded to and addressed, and offers the hope and promise that all of us seek with the passage of this bill.

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Chairman, I am happy to yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS).

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding time to me.

Mr. Chairman, today we live in an age of exploding technological advances. Many of these new technologies offer the potential to improve the lives of people in the United States and around the world.

But, Mr. Chairman, some of this new technology also has the potential to do great harm to our people and to our environment. All too often, these dangers are magnified because the owners of technology are primarily interested in how much money they can make, rather than the betterment of society.

We have seen this in the area of genetically modified organisms that are finding their way into our food supply in the U.S. The legislation we are considering today concerns an even more important issue; namely, the cloning of human life itself. While I support stem cell research, the cloning of a human being for any purpose raises the deepest and most profound ethical and moral questions: questions about the sanctity or the uniqueness of each human person; questions about the evil of eugenics and genetic engineering in humans; and, equally important, questions about the ownership and use of cloned humans by an unregulated corporate biotechnology industry motivated almost exclusively by their quest for venture capital, short-term profits, and higher stock prices.

The speed with which human cloning technology has developed thus far has far outpaced our abilities as a society to wrestle with these questions.

Mr. Chairman, technology should not drive ethics and morality in this country and on this planet; ethics and morality should frame the acceptable limits of our use of technology. That is why I strongly support H.R. 534, which would ban all human cloning.

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Chairman, I am happy to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GREEN), a member of the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I thank my colleague, the gentlewoman from California, for yielding time to me.

Mr. Chairman, there are few decisions more difficult than the one we are making today. If it were simply a debate about human cloning, I doubt that we would have one vote for it. I think the vote would be 435 to zero.

I think we are all troubled by the recent media reports by the Raelians about attempting to clone a human being. Human cloning is a horrifying practice that should be banned, and people like the Raelians should be stopped.

But this legislation is more than human cloning. There is an exciting field of research known as therapeutic cloning that can potentially cure diseases and conditions such as diabetes,

Parkinson's disease, spinal cord injuries, organ failure, Alzheimer's, and other life-threatening illnesses. Who of us has not had a constituent or family member touched by one of these illnesses so that we would be willing to do whatever research possible to end their suffering?

We have heard amazing testimony from scientific experts who have made a compelling case for therapeutic cloning. They tell me that individuals currently receiving organ transplants may endure toxic immunosuppressive drugs in order to stay alive; but by cloning tissues and organs, nerve cells and other cells, we can provide a genetic duplicate that the body would not reject. If this technology is developed, we could cure any disease that involves the damage or deterioration of tissues and cells. There are very few diseases that do not fall in this category. This is the most promising approach for millions of Americans whose suffering could end if therapeutic cloning is allowed. That is why I support the Greenwood substitute.

Many oppose cloning because they believe it is not allowed in their religious beliefs. The Greenwood substitute prohibits human cloning but it allows for our God-given intelligence to make our world a healthier and safer and less painful place.

As Christians, I hope that is our mission and our prayer, to eliminate human suffering. That is why I hope my colleagues will join me in supporting the Greenwood substitute and give hope to these individuals.

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself my final 30 seconds.

Mr. Chairman, I urge a no vote on this bill. We have taken a consensus and we all agree that human cloning should be outlawed and warped it into a vehicle to impose one religious viewpoint on the scientists of this country. Not only is this wrong, but it will force scientists to flee our shores, will bring down the veil of ignorance to our country, and will remove us as having the leading scientific edge in the world for this biotechnology research.

I urge all Members to vote no.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER) is recognized for 2½ minutes.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Chairman, during this general debate we have heard from the opponents of this legislation that scientific research would come to a screeching halt if a ban on cloning of human embryos is enacted. There would be no more stem cell research, there would be no in vitro fertilization, and on and on and on.

Nothing could be further from the truth. The bill itself in section 302(d) says, and I quote, "Nothing in this section restricts areas of scientific research not specifically prohibited by this section, including research in the

use of nuclear transfer or other cloning techniques to produce molecules, DNA, cells other than human embryos, tissues, organs, plants, or animals other than humans."

What this section says is that all of this type of scientific research that is going on now will be able to continue as long as cloned human embryos are not used. That is a big difference. If a scientist wants to create human embryos and peddle them around the world and around this country to make a profit, that will be prohibited. But if a scientist wants to do scientific research, including stem cell research, on material other than cloned human embryos, which include adult stem cells, then that will be able to continue to proceed.

This bill draws a line, a very reasonable line, between science and ethics. That reasonable line is whether a cloned human embryo is used. Should a cloned human embryo be created and used, yes, this bill criminalizes it, as it should; but if the research uses any other material besides cloned human embryos, the criminal penalties of this bill do not apply, and that research will be able to proceed.

I would hope that the Members of this House will listen to the fine points of this debate and ignore allegations that have been made that are not contained in the bill, and pass it.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Chairman, I, like most Americans, am strongly opposed to human cloning. It is wrong to try to duplicate human beings. But it is important, as we ban human cloning, that we do not prevent legitimate scientific research into life-saving therapies that can mean so much to human life. All of us have friends who suffer from Alzheimer's, diabetes, stroke, Parkinson's, heart disease, liver failure, end-stage renal disease, rheumatoid arthritis, osteoporosis, burns, multiple sclerosis, brain damage, Lou Gehrig's disease and lupus. Americans who suffer from these diseases should not be told that Congress has stopped the search for a cure for their diseases, and that they will have to move to another country to have any hope.

One of the great achievements of Congress in the last several years has been to boost NIH funding to accelerate the discovery of cures for many of these dread diseases. It would be a mistake to put NIH and other leading research institutions in a legal straight-jacket that prevented legitimate research.

Unfortunately, although the Weldon bill commendably bans human cloning, it also cripples scientific research into potentially-life saving therapies. That is why I am supporting the Greenwood bill, which bans human cloning without harming other scientific research. The Greenwood bill actually has tougher punishments for those who violate its provisions than the Weldon bill does.

There is considerable confusion surrounding this debate. I have been listening to many people with differing points of view, and read many articles concerning the bills. One particularly touching conversation was with a father whose own son has Type I diabetes, and whose opposition to the human cloning and any related technology is so strong that he is willing to forego research that could even save

his own son's life. For Middle Tennesseans, the debate is more confused because Senator BILL FRIST, M.D., has surprised the scientific community by supporting the Weldon bill. It is interesting to note, however, that Vanderbilt University, the institution where Dr. FRIST worked before entering politics, opposes the Weldon bill and supported the Greenwood bill. The head of Princeton University, where Dr. FRIST received his training in pre-medical studies, also opposes the Weldon bill and supports the Greenwood bill.

Having studied this issue closely, I think that the Greenwood bill hits the target of banning human cloning, without harmful side-effects. In past congressional debates, such as over research on DNA, Congress was tempted to pass an overly broad ban, but, fortunately resisted such temptation. Congress has another such opportunity today: to pass legislation that achieves the objective of banning human cloning, with out harming the health care of our people.

Finally, it was unfair to the Republican majority to require a vote on this bill without having held any committee hearings or received any testimony on it in this Congress. While it was considered in the previous Congress, there are many new members who do not have the benefit of those hearings, and even older member lack of updated information that is available from the scientific community. It is a serious mistake for Congress to rush complex legislation through without any hearings and with minimal debate, especially when it could have such a profound impact on the health of the American people.

Mr. ETHERIDGE. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in opposition to H.R. 534, and in support of the Greenwood substitute.

Two years have passed since the House last considered this complex issue. And in that time, scientists and physicians around the world have made incredible strides in their efforts to understand and cure diseases like Alzheimers, diabetes, and cancer. The work our scientists are doing is truly remarkable and it holds the potential to alleviate human suffering around the globe. Today, we are considering a bill, which will leave our sickest patients hopeless at the expense of politics.

I oppose reproductive human cloning because it is morally wrong. But, H.R. 534 goes too far. The Weldon bill would stop all research initiatives that rely on somatic nuclear cell transfers, just as we are realizing to enormous benefits of this biomedical research. The Greenwood substitute, in contrast, bans reproductive cloning while allowing this critical research to continue.

As a representative of the Research Triangle Region of North Carolina, I understand the importance of the research our scientists are conducting. It has the potential to save the lives of hundreds of thousands of people who suffer from a number of debilitating diseases.

The implications of passing H.R. 534 reach far beyond the highly emotional and contentious debate of whether or not the creation of an embryo to be used in medical research constitutes human life. This bill criminalizes medical research that might be the only chance for a cure for many terrible diseases. While the promise of this biomedical research remains years away from being perfected and utilized, the Greenwood substitute allows us to hold on to the hope that we may one day find

a cure for leukemia, heart disease, Parkinson's, spinal cord injuries, and a host of other illnesses.

I urge my colleagues to oppose H.R. 534 and vote for the Greenwood substitute.

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of H.R. 534, the Human Cloning Prohibition Act of 2003. Human cloning is accomplished by a technique called "somatic cell nuclear transfer." One takes the nucleus from a body (somatic) cell and transfers it into a female egg which has its nuclear material removed. Using an electric current or chemical stimulus, the cloned embryo begins to divide as does a fertilized embryo. Thus, the product of human cloning would be a human embryo, regardless of how the embryo will be used.

Mr. Chairman, I am opposed to human cloning for a variety of reasons. When animals are cloned, 95–98 percent of the attempts end in failure, and those that are successful have genetic abnormalities. Most scientists will agree that human cloning poses a serious risk of producing children who are stillborn, unhealthy, severely malformed or disabled. Many opponents of this bill think the cloned embryos will produce stem cells that can be used to cure a variety of ailments. However, there are no models in animal cloning in which scientists derived stem cells to cure the animals. The prospect of creating clinical treatments from stem cells derived from cloned embryos is completely speculative.

The attempt to perfect human cloning despite the high risks of injury would constitute a violation of the fundamental principle of all human research: DO NO HARM. To proceed on the basis that the eventual benefits may outweigh the probable harms to woman and child is akin to the Nazi experiments at Nuremberg. Efforts to create human beings by cloning shift human reproduction into a manufacturing process in which children are made in laboratories to preordained specifications and in multiple copies.

Human cloning also poses a significant risk to women's health. In order to create human embryos, great quantities of women's eggs will be needed. To obtain eggs, women will be injected with superovulatory drugs and then will undergo an invasive procedure. The risks of this procedure are just starting to be documented. The side effects from these injections are known to be abdominal pain and nausea, in three to five percent of cases of hyperstimulation of the ovaries occurs, causing severe abdominal pain, and on rare occasions surgery is required which may leave the woman infertile.

Women of lower economic means are particular targets for exploitation. Women may be paid to donate their eggs for failed human cloning experiments. But it will not just be a few women who will be needed. In order to generate enough cloned embryos to carry out research on the scale that is envisioned, thousands of eggs will need to be solicited from numerous women. Just to treat 16 million Parkinson's patients, it is estimated that a minimum of 800 million human eggs would be needed from a minimum of 80 million of child-bearing age.

I strongly support the development of cell and tissue-based therapies based on research involving the tissue based on research involving the cloning techniques to produce molecules, DNA, cells other than human embryos, tissues, organs, plants, or animals other than

humans. Already, these scientific methods have enabled researchers to develop innovative drugs to treat diseases such as breast cancer, and aid in treatment techniques for injuries, such as cloning skin cells for skin grafts. The bill I support restricts the use of cloning technology only on human embryos.

Mr. Chairman, I believe that human life at every stage of biological development is deserving of respect and protection, regardless of the circumstances under which that human life was created. That is why I am supporting H.R. 534 and will oppose Mr. Greenwood's substitute amendment.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to speak on H.R. 534. This legislation involves an important public policy matter and what many would call cutting edge scientific issue: human cloning.

We have not held hearings in which we discussed the ethics of cloning and legislation proposals to impose federal control on the cloning process. Yet, today we will vote on the Human Cloning Prohibition Act of 2003, H.R. 534.

We all recognize that cloning is a fascinating and promising issue but is certainly an area that needs to be fully explored. We must carefully balance society's need for life-saving scientific research against numerous moral, ethical, social and scientific issues. Reproductive cloning is almost universally opposed in Congress and the majority of Americans are not comfortable with the prospect of a human clone.

In our rush to ban reproductive cloning, there are some in Congress who want to close the door on this new research technology, which may provide critical medical advances. And, one of these innovative areas is the promise of stem cell research. Stem cell research has the potential to cure some of the most painful and deadly diseases afflicting our population.

H.R. 534 would make it next to impossible to use stem cell lines to research diseases which are more prevalent in people of particular racial or ethnic groups, for example, diseases such as sickle cell which afflict African-Americans, thalassemia which disproportionately affects Asian-Americans, or Tay-Sachs which is prevalent in the Jewish population.

After Congress considered this issue in the 107th Congress, President Bush issued an order limiting stem cell research to the approximately seventy stem cell lines existing as of August 9, 2001. A recent Institute of Medicine study explained that because the cell lines available to researchers are limited, they do not represent the genetic diversity of the general population nor do they represent the diversity of our population.

Diseases that plague minority populations are almost certainly not represented in the 64 approved stem cell lines. On the uses of stem cells, the National Institutes of Health described their medical potential as enormous.

The legislation before us is so sweeping that it would not only ban reproductive cloning but all uses of nuclear transfer—also known as therapeutic cloning—for research or medical treatment.

H.R. 534 goes beyond banning reproductive cloning to banning research in somatic cell nuclear transfer. The result is that the bill would cut off scientific developments that are granting hope to millions of Americans who have been told there is no cure for their diseases.

I would note that the legislation's supporters would have us believe that H.R. 534 has nothing to do with stem cell research and would not disrupt scientific advances being made in this important and much-discussed area. I disagree with this argument.

I strongly believe that we should provide an exemption for embryonic cloning for the purpose of creating a genetically diverse stem cell line.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Chairman, cloning for the purpose of reproduction is wrong, and I am confident my colleagues agree. I am supporting a proposal, offered as an amendment to H.R. 534, which clearly outlaws human reproductive cloning while not closing the door on future advancements in scientific research which have the potential to find cures for degenerative and life threatening diseases. This research is critical to advancing therapies and cures for diseases such as Parkinson's, Alzheimer's and diabetes, as well as conditions resulting from spinal and head injuries.

Most egregious, the underlying bill will halt important research on cures for these diseases, which kill over 3,000 Americans each year. The bill goes so far as to even bar the importation of overseas medical treatments developed using cell cloning techniques. Just because this type of scientific research does not fit the ultra-conservative views of some members of this body is no reason to withhold potentially life-saving treatments from millions of Americans suffering from debilitating and life threatening diseases. These citizens and their families deserve better.

This bill is a misplaced application of religious doctrine, imposing a narrowly held view of science and law on America. We can and should provide guidelines that prevent reckless experimentation on the development of humans and prohibit cloning for purposes of human reproduction, but Congress should not overreach in this area.

Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida. Mr. Chairman, if I had been present, I would have voted no on final passage and yes on the Democratic substitute. I needed to return to my district earlier than planned because of an urgent matter and because of the weather emergency.

I believe that this measure is simply going too far since it bans all human cloning. This would lead to a terrible stifling of important scientific research that could potentially have been conducted to save the lives of countless human beings who suffer from degenerative and life-threatening illness.

The bill is so extensive that it would not only ban reproductive cloning but also therapeutic cloning for research or medical treatment. Moreover, it would impede research that is designed to help those who suffer from a variety of disease such as Alzheimer's, diabetes, Parkinson's and spinal cord injuries.

The bill would make it nearly impossible for our country to benefit from ongoing stem-cell research. Many people I have spoken with that are informed on this subject argue that the technology banned by this bill is vital to any breakthrough in the use of these "master" stem cells. Enactment of this legislation would stop stem cell research in its tracks and deny Americans the benefit of research that the National Institutes of Health has described as having "enormous" medical potential in the treatment of any number of life-threatening diseases and conditions.

Additionally, I believe that those who oppose stem cell research on ethical grounds are simply misunderstanding the issue. Currently, there are tens of thousands of frozen embryos already in fertility clinics around the nation, which, if not used for research, will merely be destroyed. These are cells that are not yet specialized to perform a specific task, but can take on the character of virtually any cell in the body. Numerous studies demonstrate that these cells may be capable of repairing what goes wrong with other cells, and therefore hold the cure to many horrible diseases and conditions that attack the human body on the cellular level.

In my view, not to take advantage of this research by yielding to the excessive influence of our country's powerful conservative activists would be a terrible mistake. I also do not believe that an all out ban on human cloning needs to include a ban on nuclear transfer research. The former brings a new child into the world; the latter is concerned only with the study of embryonic development and curing disease. In a word, this bill would prevent vital research from taking place.

Ms. MAJETTE. Mr. Chairman, I would like to take this opportunity to explain why I am voting against the Human Cloning Prohibition Act today.

I call to mind a previous case that I think closely resembles today's actions by this body. I refer to a trial that took place almost 40 years ago; the heresy trial of Galileo in 1633.

Galileo was a scientist who studied the mysteries of the physical world—he dared to explore that which we did not understand. Unfortunately, the political leaders at the time were afraid, and justifiably so. They said that his ideas threatened their religious beliefs, they were afraid of where the research would lead. They were right to be afraid—they were wrong to take the actions they did as a result.

Galileo's persecutors concluded that his research was immoral, and after his heresy trial he spent the rest of his life under house arrest. It was not until 1992 that the church lifted its edict of inquisition against him.

Galileo himself saw no conflict between science and religion. When asked about his research, he said that "Holy Scripture and Nature are both emanation from the divine word: the former dictated by the Holy Spirit, the latter the observant executrix of God's commands." And he died a devout Catholic.

Like the Roman Catholic Church in Galileo's time, I am scared. I am afraid of where cloning research may lead. I am afraid of its applicability in the wrong hands. But I refuse to be a part of a heresy trial today.

This bill would make it a crime for scientists to pursue reasonable research, inspired by noble goals and performed by decent people.

Supporters of this misinformed bill argue that this research should not be pursued. One of the reasons they gave is that there is no evidence that the research will work as intended. I submit that that is exactly why it should be pursued. After all, that is the point of research—to try to understand those things which we do not yet understand.

I believe that we have some of the greatest minds of our time trying to find cures for the dozens of diseases that plague us—young and old, rich and poor alike. I am unwilling to take away any of their tools out of fear.

I am unwilling to persecute Galileo. My faith in God is strong and, perhaps, just as

Galileo's research is not described by religious scholars as "opening up new windows upon the wonders of God's creation," this research may one day be universally acclaimed—both for its ability to cure diseases as well as the insight it lends us to God's creation.

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Chairman, I believe that human cloning is dangerous, unethical and needs to be prohibited. The recent reports surrounding Clonaid's supposed first successful human baby cloning, though thus far unverified, provides further impetus for the need to enact a prohibition of this practice. As such, I strongly support banning the practice of reproductive cloning, which is the replication of an individual's genetic material in a new individual.

However, as strong as my opposition is to the process of reproductive cloning, my support for continued stem cell research to develop cures for debilitating diseases such as cancer, diabetes, and others, is equally strong. The process of therapeutic cloning, also known as somatic cell nuclear transfer, is the transplantation of a patient's own DNA into an unfertilized egg in order to grow stem cells. Therapeutic cloning does not in any way lead to the creation of viable human life. However, it does allow for continued research in the area of stem cells.

Unfortunately as a result of overly broad cloning prohibition language in H.R. 534, the scientific process of therapeutic cloning is also prohibited along with reproductive cloning. Also, as my colleague Mr. CONYERS has recently pointed out, H.R. 534 also bans the importation of lifesaving medicines from other countries if their production is in anyway derived from nuclear transfer. Because of these considerations, I will be voting against H.R. 534.

I do, however, strongly support the substitute measure being offered by Mr. GREENWOOD, Mr. DEUTSCH, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. ESHOO, and Mr. KIRK. This measure also bans the process of reproductive cloning, but allows continued stem cell research, which has shown great promise towards finding cures for many illnesses such as Parkinson's disease, juvenile diabetes, Alzheimer's, spinal cord injuries, blindness and sickle cell anemia.

Forty Nobel Laureates, millions of patients, former first-lady Nancy Reagan who's husband, as we all know, suffers from Alzheimer's disease, and others, have expressed support for therapeutic cloning. I urge my colleagues to join me in support of the Greenwood substitute and in support of banning the unethical process of human cloning, but at the same time allowing further research into a promising field that could benefit millions of men, women, and children who suffer from devastating diseases.

Mr. SHAYS. Mr. Chairman, in our rush to ban human reproductive cloning, we are at risk of also banning the most promising and exciting area of biomedical research in the past thirty years. If passed into law, the overly-broad Human Cloning Prohibition Act would ban not only human cloning but also a laboratory technique that may enable scientists to understand the genetic causes of diseases such as cancer and develop therapies for diseases and disabilities such as diabetes, Parkinson's Disease, and spinal cord injuries.

No responsible person, patient advocate or scientist supports the cloning of human beings. Human reproductive cloning is uneth-

ical, should be prohibited, and should be punishable under federal law.

But in banning human cloning, we should not ban a laboratory technique called somatic cell nuclear transfer, which can be used to derive human embryonic stem cells. With such stem cells, our scientists will gain fundamental insights into cell biology that will lead to new treatments and cures for a host of diseases and disabilities.

Prohibiting this basic scientific technique will severely hinder U.S. research. Our scientists have achieved an unparalleled record of accomplishment by employing new technologies to benefit humankind. New innovations in scientific discovery have historically been controversial, but they have proven to save lives and help manage devastating diseases. An example is the use of recombinant DNA technology, which provoked considerable alarm and debate in the 1970's, and has since become the foundation of modern biomedical research and our biotechnology industry.

In his speech memorializing the crew of the space shuttle *Columbia*, President Bush said. "This cause of exploration and discovery is not an option we choose; it is a desire written in the human heart. We are that part of creation which seeks to understand all creation."

Mr. Chairman, we should be encouraging our scientists to respond to that desire which is written in their hearts: understanding and ending the suffering of their fellow human beings. I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of the substitute offered by Mr. GREENWOOD and, if it fails, against the underlying bill.

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Chairman, on Thursday, February 27, the House will take up the Weldon-Stupak Human Cloning Prohibition Act (H.R. 534), a bill to prohibit the creation of human embryos by cloning.

This is the same bill that the House debated on July 31, 2001. On that occasion, our colleague Mr. GREENWOOD offered a substitute amendment that would have permitted the human cloning (the cloning of human embryos), but attempted to prohibit initiating a pregnancy by implanting such a cloned human embryo in a womb. The House decisively rejected the Greenwood Substitute, and then adopted the Weldon-Stupak bill overwhelmingly, 265–162. Although 64 members of the Democratic caucus voted to pass the Weldon-Stupak bill, to our disappointment, Democratic Leader GEPHARDT voted in opposition.

However, it is noteworthy that when Mr. GEPHARDT appeared on NBC's Meet the Press less than three weeks later, on August 19, 2001, he appeared to have had a change of heart. Although host Tim Russert did not ask about cloning, Mr. GEPHARDT volunteered this remarkable statement: "Obviously, we don't want cloning. . . . We passed a law saying no cloning and I think that's the law that we ought to follow."

The only bill that had been passed pertaining to cloning, of course, was the Weldon-Stupak bill (the House had emphatically rejected the pro-cloning Greenwood Substitute). It seemed that Mr. GEPHARDT was taking credit for what the House had done, even though he had voted against it just three weeks earlier. But be that as it may, we certainly agree with Mr. GEPHARDT's conclusion that the ban that the House passed (the Weldon-Stupak bill) is indeed "the law that we ought to follow."

We urge you to oppose the Greenwood Substitute, which would permit what President

Bush called cloned human "embryo farms," and to support the Weldon-Stupak bill, the only bill that would really say "no cloning."

The complete transcript of the exchange between Mr. Russert and Mr. GEPHARDT follows.

[Excerpt from NBC Meet The Press, August 19, 2001]

Mr. TIM RUSSERT: Let me turn to the issue of stem cell embryo research. The president decided that we should look at the stem cells that already exist, but not allow any development of any new stem cells. You disagree with him. Why?

Rep. RICHARD GEPHARDT (D-Mo.): I just—I don't think we know where this research is going. We don't even know how many stem cell segments are out there now. He said 60. Some of the researchers don't even know that there are 60 in place now. This is an emerging field. Look, if you have somebody in your family who has Alzheimer's, who has diabetes, who has cancer, you want to find the answers to these problems. The researchers believe there may be real answers to many of these diseases over the next years. We shouldn't limit the areas that we're going to look at. We ought to see where the research can go. Obviously, we don't want cloning. Nobody is for cloning. But we need to use the research that's out there to get the answers to these diseases. Boy, if you've got somebody in your family that's really ill, you want to know the research might find an answer.

Mr. RUSSERT: The public seems to support the president overwhelmingly. Let me show you the latest USA Today poll. Sixty percent approve of the president's decision; just 34 percent disagree. And there's a simple question to be asked: When do you think life begins?

Rep. GEPHARDT: Well, the Supreme Court said, after the—you know, somewhere between the first and second trimester.

Mr. RUSSERT: But when do you think?

Rep. GEPHARDT: I think the Supreme Court probably had it right. And I think we ought to use the research that can be done on stem cells to find the answers to these dread diseases. You know, try . . .

Mr. RUSSERT: Wait, wait, wait. This is important. When you first came to Congress, you proposed a constitutional amendment to ban all abortion. And you said on the House floor, "Life begins at conception." You've now changed your mind?

Rep. GEPHARDT: I think that the thing to do here is to follow the Supreme Court. I think their decision said it very clearly, and I think that's the policy that ought to be followed. I think on this stem cell research decision, we've got to let the research go to where it can, to find the answers to these problems.

Mr. RUSSERT: Including using the frozen embryos that are created by in vitro fertilization clinics.

Rep. GEPHARDT: I think we ought to let the research find the answers to these problems.

Mr. RUSSERT: So you would use those?

Rep. GEPHARDT: We passed a law saying no cloning and I think that's the law that we ought to follow.

Mr. RUSSERT: But these are stem cell embryos created by in vitro fertilization clinics that are discarded if not used for research.

Rep. GEPHARDT: I think we ought to let the research find the answers to these problems.

CONGRESS OF THE U.S.,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, February 25, 2003.

DEAR COLLEAGUE: By now, everyone has heard of the euthanized death of "Dolly," the infamous cloned sheep. She died on Valentine's Day 2003 at the age of 6, half the normal life-expectancy for a sheep.

Alan Coleman, A Singapore-based scientist who helped clone Dolly said, "I think it highlights more than ever the foolishness of those who want to legalize (human) . . . cloning . . . In the case of humans, it would be scandalous to go ahead given our knowledge about the long-term affects of cloning."

If cloning is not safe for animals, how can it be good for humans?

I urge you to vote for the Weldon/Stupak ban (H.R. 534) and vote against the Greenwood substitute.

Cordially,

JOSEPH R. PITTS,
Member of Congress.

Mr. RYUN of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I believe that all embryonic cloning, whether therapeutic or reproductive, violates moral and rational bounds.

First, embryonic cloning is unproven. Not a single case of embryonic cloning in animals has resulted in successful treatment of any disease. Furthermore, animals created through embryonic cloning have developed unnaturally and suffered numerous genetic defects.

Second, embryonic cloning is immoral. Every cloned embryo is capable of developing into an adult. The Greenwood amendment proposes the artificial creation of life and subsequent destruction thereof. This cannot be tolerated.

Finally, even in the most conservative of estimates, hundreds of millions of human eggs would be needed for human cloning. Women, especially the under-privileged, would be exploited for the sale of their eggs. We cannot allow human eggs to become a commodity.

We must ban all embryonic cloning. I urge my colleagues to support the resolution.

Mr. SOUDER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit the following information from National Right-to-Life:

Congress is renewing consideration of whether to ban all human cloning, as a number of other major nations have already done. On Wednesday, February 12, the House Judiciary Committee will act on the Weldon-Stupak bill (H.R. 534). This bill, which is backed by President Bush, would ban the creation of human embryos by cloning. In the Senate, the same policy is embodied in the Brownback-Landrieu bill (S. 245).

Those who favor cloning human embryos are proposing competing legislation that would allow the mass cloning of human embryos to be killed in research, but attempt to ban implanatation of such an embryo in a womb. In the House, we expect that this "clone and kill" approach will be advanced by Rep. Jim Greenwood (R-Pa.), who offered such a proposal in 2001. In the Senate, a cloning-embryos-for-research bill has been introduced by Senator Orrin Hatch (R-Utah), Dianne Feinstein (D-Ca.), and others as S. 303.

In recent days, a number of news outlets have transmitted inaccurate reports about what these competing bills would each allow and forbid—reports that obscure what the argument is really about. These points of confusion are discussed in more detail below.

PRESIDENT BUSH'S POSITION

President Bush has repeatedly called on Congress to ban all human cloning (i.e., to ban the cloning of human embryos). In remarks on January 22, the President said, "I also urge the Congress to ban all human cloning. We must not create life to destroy life. Human beings are not research material to be used in a cruel and reckless experiment." In his January 28 State of the Union speech, the President said, "Because no human life should be started or ended as the object of an experiment, I ask you to set a

high standard for humanity, and pass a law against all human cloning." In a speech on human cloning last year, President Bush warned that unless such legislation is enacted, human "embryo farms" will be established in the United States. (See www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2002/04/print/20020410-4.html)

THE SITUATION IN CONGRESS

The House Judiciary Committee is scheduled to mark up the Weldon-Stupak bill (H.R. 534) on Wednesday, February 12, at 10:15 a.m., at 2141 Rayburn House Office Building. Once the committee completes its work, the full House could take up the bill at any time. H.R. 534 is nearly identical to the measure that passed the House on July 31, 2001, by lopsided bipartisan vote of 265-162 (roll call no. 304). When the House considered the issue on that occasion, it decisively rejected (249-178) as substitute amendment, the Greenwood-Deutsch Amendment, that would have allowed the cloning of human embryos for research (roll call no. 302).

The Senate companion to the Weldon-Stupak bill, the Brownback-Landrieu bill (S. 245), currently has 26 cosponsors. A radically different measure, the Hatch-Feinstein bill (S. 303), has only eight cosponsors, but it has considerable additional support, mostly among Senate Democrats.

The Brownback-Landrieu bill has been referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions (HELP), which is chaired by Senator Judd Gregg (R-NH), who was a cosponsor of the bill in the 107th Congress. The Hatch-Feinstein bill has been referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee, which Hatch chairs. Whatever happens in these committees, the full Senate ultimately will vote on both of these diametrically conflicting approaches.

The recently selected Senate Majority Leader, Bill Frist (R-Tn.), said in a January 12 interview on Fox News Sunday, "I am opposed to any time that you create an embryo itself with the purpose being destruction, and that would include the so-called research cloning. And remember, research, cloning is just that, it's experimental. There's been no demonstrated benefit of that to date, so I don't think you ought to destroy life. . . ."

The key differences between the two bills are discussed below. In many recent news media reports on human cloning issues, the differences have been mischaracterized, and the specific activities that each bill would allow and prohibit have been widely misunderstood.

MISCONCEPTIONS AND FACTS

Misconception: The Brownback-Landrieu/Weldon-Stupak legislation prohibits cloning of human "cells," while the Hatch-Feinstein bill would allow cloning of "cells."

Reality: The Brownback-Landrieu bill (S. 245) and the Weldon-Stupak bill (H.R. 534)—like their predecessors in the 107th Congress—explicitly allow "the use of nuclear transfer or other cloning techniques to produce molecules, DNA, cells other than human embryos, tissues, organs, plants, or animals other than humans." [Sec. 2 of the bill, at (d) in H.R. 534 and at (e) in S. 245; boldface added for emphasis] Thus, the methods currently used to "clone" new skin, for example, or to "clone" DNA, are perfectly okay under the Brownback-Landrieu bill. Moreover, any cloning method that would produce stem cells without first producing and killing a human embryo—as some researchers have claimed that they eventually will be able to do—is explicitly permitted by this language. In addition, the Brownback-Landrieu and Weldon-Stupak bills place no restrictions on research of any kind on human ova ("eggs").

In short, the Brownback/Weldon legislation and the Hatch-Feinstein legislation are alike

in that they would both permit cloning involving merely eggs, cells, or tissues, but they differ on one proground issue: The Hatch-Feinstein/Greenwood proposals would allow the use of the somatic cell nuclear transfer (SCNT) process to clone human embryos, and the Brownback/Weldon legislation would forbid the use of SCNT to clone human embryos.

Verbiage by supporters of "research cloning" about "eggs" and "cells" is intended to conceal what the argument is really about: whether it should be permitted to clone human embryos.

Misconception: So-called "therapeutic cloning" does not involve creating human embryos.

Fact: That SCNT using human genetic material will create a developing embryo of the species *Homo sapiens* is something that authorities on all sides agreed on until sometime in 2001, when some of the pro-cloning forces decided to try to obscure this fact for political purposes. Among those who clearly affirmed that SCNT will create human embryos were the bioethics panels of both Presidents Clinton and Bush, the embryo research panel at NIH, and the chief cloning researchers at Advanced Cell Technology in Massachusetts. Some samples of such statements, which pre-date the current disinformation campaign, are posted here: www.nrlc.org/Killing_Embryos/factsheetembryo.html

To cite just one example here, a group of scientists, ethicists, and biotechnology executives advocating so-called "therapeutic cloning" and use of human embryos for research—Arthur Caplan of the University of Pennsylvania, Lee Silver of Princeton University, Ronald Green of Dartmouth University, and Michael West, Robert Lanza, and Jose Cibelli of Advanced Cell Technology—wrote in the December 27, 2000 issue of the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, "CRNT [cell replacement through nuclear transfer, another term for "therapeutic cloning"] requires the deliberate creation and disaggregation of a human embryo." They also wrote, "... because therapeutic cloning requires the creation and disaggregation ex utero of blastocyst stage embryos, this technique raises complex ethical questions."

In its 2002 report on human cloning, the President's Council on Bioethics, although divided on policy recommendations, provided without dissent recommendations regarding the use of honest terminology in this crucial public policy debate, including acknowledging that successful SCNT will create human embryos. The Council said, "The product of 'SCNT' is not only an embryo; it is also a clone, genetically virtually identical to the individual that was the source of the transferred nucleus, hence an embryonic clone of the donor."

The Council recommended use of the terms "cloning for biomedical research" and "cloning to produce children" to distinguish between two of the purposes for which human embryos might be cloned. ("Cloning for research" and "cloning for birth" convey pretty much the same thing.) The Council's discussion on accurate and neutral terminology is here: www.bioethics.gov/cloningreport/terminology.html

The phrase "reproductive cloning" is misleading, because whenever somatic cell nuclear transfer produces a developing embryo, "reproduction" has occurred. The term "therapeutic cloning" is misleading, because no therapies have been demonstrated using cloned embryos (even in animals, as discussed below), and the process is certainly not "therapeutic" for the human embryo who is dissected—which is what the argument is about.

MISCONCEPTION: The Hatch-Feinstein bill would allow research only "unfertilized eggs up to 14 days."

REALITY: As can be confirmed by reference to any biology text or even any decent dictionary, a human ovum or "egg" is, by definition, a single cell. Moreover, it is a very unusual cell—a gamete cell, which means it has only 23 chromosomes. An ovum has no sex.

As discussed above, once one has a complete nucleus from any species that is activated (whether by sexual fertilization or by asexual somatic cell nuclear transfer, SCNT) and developing, then one has a developing embryo of that species (sheep, cow, *Homo sapiens*, etc). There is no such thing in biology or in any dictionary as a human "egg" or "egg cell" that has 46 chromosomes, is either male or female, and is five days old (consisting of several hundred cells) or even 14 days old (consisting of thousands of cells). In short, calling a five-day-old or a two-week-old human embryo an "egg" is an attempt to deceive the public regarding what the policy argument is really about. We submit that this is not an effort in which responsible journalists should enlist.

The actual text of the Hatch-Feinstein bill coins the term "unfertilized blastocyst." But "blastocyst" is simply a technical term for an embryo at an early stage of development. As for "unfertilized," this is just another word trick aimed at the gullible. Of course human embryos produced by cloning will be "unfertilized," because that is what cloning is: asexual reproduction—no sperm. Every cloned mammal in the world was unfertilized from the one-celled embryo stage, and every one of them will be unfertilized on the day they die. If a human embryo created by cloning instead of fertilization is implanted in a womb, is born, and lives to be eighty, she will still be unfertilized.

MISCONCEPTION: The Hatch-Feinstein bill is a compromise that would accomplish what almost everyone agrees on, banning "reproductive cloning."

REALITY: Far from representing "common ground," the Hatch-Feinstein bill represents a policy disfavored by most Americans and strongly opposed by the Bush Administration. It will not become law. But that does not bother many of its backers, such as the biotechnology industry lobby, because the primary purpose of the Hatch-Feinstein bill is to impede enactment of the real ban on human cloning, by providing political cover for lawmakers who favor allowing the creation of human embryos for research.

Notwithstanding the marketing efforts of the biotechnology industry lobby and its allies, the policy the Hatch-Feinstein bill or the Greenwood amendment would enact a policy that is far from a consensus position—indeed, a policy that the substantial majority of Americans oppose. A Gallup poll in May 2002 found that 61% of the American people opposed "cloning of human embryos for use in medical research" (34% approved), which is precisely what the Hatch-Feinstein bill is crafted to allow and indeed encourage. In other polls, substantially higher numbers are opposed when it explained that the human embryos will die in the research.

The Hatch-Feinstein bill is not a partial solution or a middle ground. Rather, it is a step in the wrong direction. The Hatch-Feinstein bill would give a green light to the establishment of human embryo farms.

The "clone and kill" approach has already been emphatically rejected by the Bush Administration and by the House of Representatives (in 2001). Secretary of Health and Human Services Tommy Thompson last year sent a letter to Senator Brownback warning that such a bill would face a presidential

veto. Thompson wrote, "The President does not believe that 'reproductive' and 'research cloning should be treated differently, given that they both require the creation, exploitation, and destruction of human embryos . . . the Administration could not support any measure that purported to ban 'reproductive' cloning while authorizing research cloning, and I would recommend to the President that he veto such a bill." (See www.nrlc.org/Killing_Embryos/ThompsonToBrownback.pdf)

The Hatch-Feinstein bill would give federal law enforcement agencies responsibility for trying to enforce a ban on implanting a cloned embryo in a womb—an approach that the Justice Department in 2002 rejected as unworkable. The Department explained that once large numbers of cloned human embryos are created, there is no practical way to prevent some of them from being implanted in wombs, and no remedy to apply after that occurs. The testimony is posted here: www.nrlc.org/killing_embryos/Justice_Dept_on_cloning.pdf

MISCONCEPTION: The Hatch-Feinstein bill would "ban human cloning" or "ban the cloning of human beings."

REALITY: The Hatch-Feinstein bill does not ban "human cloning." It bans implanting a cloned human embryo "into a uterus or the functional equivalent of a uterus" (the latter term is not defined), an act to which criminal penalties are attached. It also attempts to impose a rule against allowing a cloned human embryo (a so-called "unfertilized blastocyst") to develop past 14 days of age (Not counting time frozen). Violations of this "14-day rule" are subject to a civil fine of up to \$250,000, and there is nothing in the bill to prevent the threat of such a fine from being applied even against a woman who carries an unborn cloned human in utero, perhaps in an attempt to compel her to procure an abortion.

In other words, the bill bans not "human cloning," but the survival of human clones, which is a very different thing.

Any bill that permits cloning (somatic cell nuclear transfer) with human nuclei does not "ban human cloning," because such a bill allows the cloning of embryos of the species *Homo sapiens*, and an embryo of the species *Homo sapiens* is human (just as the cloned embryo that was later born as Dolly the sheep, the first cloned mammal, was always a member of the species *Ovis aries*).

As to whether a cloned human embryo is to be regarded as a "human being," we would think that journalists would want to avoid blatantly taking sides on that question. A statement that the Hatch-Feinstein bill "bans the cloning of human beings" is certainly taking sides on the issue, because it amounts to a declaration that a two-week-old embryo of the species *Homo sapiens* is not a "human being." (If not, what species of being is it?)

It appears that President Bush is among those who recognize cloned human embryos as human beings: in his January 22 statement, the President said, "I also urge the Congress to ban all human cloning. We must not create life to destroy life. *Human beings* are not research material to be used in a cruel and reckless experiment." [emphasis added]

The National Right to Life Committee believes that if a cloned human being is born, she should have the same status as other humans—but Senator Hatch and some others apparently are not so sure. In a press release dated February 5, 2002, Senator Hatch said, "No doubt somewhere, some—such as the Raelians—are trying to make a name for themselves and are busy trying to apply the techniques that gave us Dolly the Sheep to human beings. Frankly, I am not sure that

human being would even be the correct term for such an individual heretofore unknown in nature."

As Slate.com columnist Will Saletan commented ("Killing Eve," December 31, 2002, <http://slate.msn.com/id/2076199/>), "The first cloned baby—Eve or whoever comes after her—won't be fertilized. If fertilization is a prerequisite to humanity, as Hatch and Feinstein suggest, that baby will never be human. You can press the pillow over her face and walk away." (See also: www.nrlc.org/killing_embryos/areclonshuman.html)

MISCONCEPTION: Those who favor cloning for research would never allow clones to develop past two weeks of age.

REALITY: While the Hatch-Feinstein bill purports to establish a two-week "deadline" for killing human clones, there are substantial reasons to doubt that the biotechnology industry would support such a limitation in a bill it actually expected to become law. Already, some policymakers are opening the door to "fetus farming" with human clones.

For example, the New Jersey legislature appears close to giving final approval to a bill that would permit cloned humans to be grown through any stage of fetal development, even to birth, to obtain tissues for transplantation, as long as they are not kept alive past the "newborn" stage. (SB 1909, as amended) Four members of the President's Council on Bioethics wrote to Gov. James McGreevey to warn about the bill's radical implications. (See www.nationalreview.com/document/document020303c.asp)

Last year, researchers reported harvesting tissue from cloned cows at six and eight weeks of fetal development, and from cloned mice at the newborn stage. Both studies were widely reported by the news media as breakthroughs for so-called "therapeutic cloning." Indeed, so far these are the only two animal studies that have claimed to show "therapeutic" results from cloning.

Mr. VITTER. Mr. Chairman, every once in a while, an issue comes along that makes so much sense and has so much support, it clearly must be good public policy. The issue before us today, a full and complete ban on cloning, is just such an issue.

The American people overwhelmingly support banning cloning, a majority of this House has voted in the past to fully ban cloning, the Administration supports this ban, and importantly scientists and doctors and other medical professionals support this ban on cloning.

So what's the hold up?

A lot has been and will be said about "research cloning" or "therapeutic cloning"—but despite all of the semantics and wordplay the other side uses, the reality remains that this procedure is one that simply horrifies most Americans. The repercussions if we do not act today are grave.

Whate we're debating here is the value of human life, pure and simple. If you want to reduce human life to merely clinical terms, research elements and other antiseptic talk, then you can vote that way today. But if you are as horrified I am, as the American people are, and the medical community is, by the ghastly possibilities that cloning offers us, then you should support this legislation and a complete, full, and real ban on cloning.

I comment the gentlemen from Florida (DAVE WELDON) and Michigan (STUPAK) for their work, and strongly encourage all of my colleagues to support the passage of this important bill.

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, these words are from Frederic Bastiat's *The Law*. They are

prophetic, not only in the way they describe legislators' attempts to transform society through socialized economic planning, but also in the analogy to the current moral issue before us today: human cloning.

Human life begins at conception. This fact is not a matter of faith. Every contemporary textbook of human embryology teaches that the life of the new individual human being begins at fertilization. When an embryo is cloned, a distinct human being is created: if implanted into a woman's uterus, he or she grows into a human being. Those who deny the humanity of the "embryo" simply deny the facts.

Today we see another instance of the legislator playing God, viewing himself as Bastiat's farmer or chemist. But human embryos are not just some "seeds" for the "farmers" to scatter! I ask those of you wishing to use taxpayer dollars to fund human cloning: Were you not once at this very stage of life? Is not each of you a developed embryo? And to those who view cloning and the accompanying destruction of humans at the embryonic stage of life as morally acceptable, I ask this, Are you aware that it took 277 attempts to clone Dolly the sheep, and when she finally was born, she was defective and died soon after? We must shudder to think of what this kind of experimentation implies for humans. Many ignore that a human is not cloned by simply waving a magic wand—rather, embryos are experimented upon and then discarded before a human is created via cloning. Many pro-lifers mistakenly attack the act of cloning, when what they should address is the discarding of humans at the embryonic stage of development that precedes the act of cloning.

Today we have before us a bill that attempts to protect innocent human life from legislators wishing to exploit it. Though well intentioned, Congress does not have authority under the Constitution to create a federal law banning cloning and the accompanying destruction of human life. The separation and enumeration of powers reserves to the states and local governments the power to write and enforce laws that protect life. If this bill instead were introduced as a constitutional amendment banning the destruction and discarding of human embryos, it would both accomplish its purpose and, equally important, hold to the letter of the law.

In Congress we can either pass an unconstitutional ban on cloning, or we can abide by the law and not pass the ban, as bureaucrats continue to have control over human cloning and use of taxpayer funds to destroy human life. These bureaucrats seem to have no difficulty violating the consciences of those who recognize cloning experimentation for what it is. What is to be done? I fear the answer to this question, and its implications, will continue to haunt us in the months and years to come, whether or not this federal ban on human cloning passes. Mr. Speaker, when we last considered this issue I placed the following statement in the RECORD and wish to do so once again.

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, today we're being asked to choose between two options dealing with the controversies surrounding cloning and stem cell research. As an obstetrician gynecologist with 30 years of experience with strong pro-life convictions I find this debate regarding stem cell research and human cloning offtrack, dangerous, and missing some very important points. This debate is one of the most profound ethical issues of all

times. It has moral, religious, legal, and ethical overtones. However, this debate is as much about process as it is the problem we are trying to solve.

This dilemma demonstrates so clearly why difficult problems like this are made much more complex when we accept the notion that a powerful centralized state should provide the solution, while assuming it can be done precisely and without offending either side, which is a virtual impossibility.

Centralized governments' solutions inevitably compound the problem we're trying to solve. The solution is always found to be offensive to those on the losing side of the debate. It requires that the loser contribute through tax payments to implement the particular program and ignores the unintended consequences that arise. Mistakes are nationalized when we depend on Presidential orders or a new federal law. The assumption that either one is capable of quickly resolving complex issues is unfounded. We are now obsessed with finding a quick fix for this difficult problem.

Since federal funding has already been used to promote much of the research that has inspired cloning technology, no one can be sure that voluntary funds would have been spent in the same manner. There are many shortcomings of cloning and I predict there are more to come. Private funds may well have flowed much more slowly into this research than when the government/taxpayer does the funding. The notion that one person, i.e., the President, by issuing a Presidential order can instantly stop or start major research is frightening. Likewise, the U.S. Congress is no more likely to do the right thing than the President by rushing to pass a new federal law. Political wisdom in dealing with highly charged and emotional issues is not likely to be found.

The idea that the taxpayer must fund controversial decisions, whether it be stem cell research, or performing abortion overseas, I find repugnant. The original concept of the republic was much more suited to sort out the pros and cons of such a difficult issue. It did so with the issue of capital punishment. It did so, until 1973, with the issue of abortion. As with many other issues it has done the same but now unfortunately, most difficult problems are nationalized.

Decentralized decision making and privatized funding would have gone a long way in preventing the highly charged emotional debate going on today regarding cloning and stem cell research.

There is danger in a blanket national prohibition of some questionable research in an effort to protect what is perceived as legitimate research. Too often there are unintended consequences. National legalization of cloning and financing discredits life and insults those who are forced to pay. Even a national law prohibiting cloning legitimizes national approach that can later be used to undermine this original intent. This national approach rules out states from passing any meaningful legislation and regulation on these issues.

There are some medical questions not yet resolved and careless legislation may impede legitimate research and use of fetal tissue. For instance, should a spontaneously aborted fetus, non-viable, not be used for stem cell research or organ transplant? Should a live fetus from an ectopic pregnancy removed and generally discarded not be used in research? How is a spontaneous abortion of an embryo or fetus different from an embryo conceived in a dish?

Being pro-life and pro-research makes the question profound and I might say best not answered by political demagogues, executive orders or emotional hype. How do problems like this get resolved in a free society where

government power is strictly limited and kept local? Not easily, and not perfectly, but I am confident it would be much better than through centralized and arbitrary authority initiated by politicians responding to emotional arguments. For a free society to function, the moral standards of the people are crucial. Personal morality, local laws, and medical ethics should prevail in dealing with a subject such as this. This law, the government, the bureaucrats, the politicians can't make the people more moral in making these judgments.

Laws inevitably reflect the morality or immorality of the people. The Supreme Court did not usher in the 60s revolution that undermined the respect for all human life and liberty. Instead, the people's attitude of the 60s led to the Supreme Court *Roe vs. Wade* ruling in 1973 and contributed to a steady erosion of personal liberty. If a centralized government is incapable of doing the right thing, what happens when the people embrace immorality and offer no voluntary ethical approach to difficult questions such as cloning? The government then takes over and predictably makes things much worse. The government cannot instill morality in the people. An apathetic and immoral society inspires centralized, rigid answers while the many consequences to come are ignored. Unfortunately, once centralized government takes charge, the real victim becomes personal liberty.

What can be done? The first step Congress should take is to stop all funding of research for cloning and other controversial issues. Obviously all research in a free society should be done privately, thus preventing this type of problem. If this policy were to be followed, instead of less funding being available for research, there would actually be more.

Second, the President should issue no Executive Order because under the Constitution he does not have the authority either to promote or stop any particular research nor does the Congress. And third, there should be no sacrifice of life. Local law officials are responsible for protecting life or should not participate in its destruction. We should continue the ethical debate and hope that the medical leaders would voluntarily do the self-policing that is required in a moral society. Local laws, under the Constitution, could be written and the reasonable ones could then set the standard for the rest of the nation.

This problem regarding cloning and stem cell research has been made much worse by the federal government involved, both by the pro and con forces in dealing with the federal government's involvement in embryonic research. The problem may be that a moral society does not exist, rather than a lack of federal laws or federal police. We need no more federal mandates to deal with difficult issues that for the most part were made worse by previous government mandates.

If the problem is that our society lacks moral standards and governments can't impose moral standards, hardly will this effort to write more laws solve this perplexing and intriguing question regarding the cloning of a human being and stem cell research. Neither option offered today regarding cloning provides a satisfactory solution. Unfortunately, the real issue is being ignored.

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to H.R. 534, the Human Cloning Prohibition Act of 2003. Like most Americans, I believe reproductive cloning of human beings ought to be criminalized. I support outlawing this practice, which is one of the provisions of this legislation. But, I cannot support this bill because it would also severely limit the ability of scientists to conduct advanced cell research

and develop life-saving therapies that could benefit millions of Americans.

H.R. 534's overly broad language would needlessly outlaw an important form of advanced cell research, known as somatic cell nuclear transfer. This research holds great promise to radically improve the health of Americans. This laboratory procedure allows for the development and harvesting of embryonic stem cells that can potentially repair damaged organs and tissues. If the donor material of this procedure is from the patient, the stem cells would be genetically identical to the patient and thus avoid the problem of immune system rejection that is present with conventional treatments. According to the National Institutes of Health, this technology has "enormous" medical potential to treat conditions as varied as Parkinson's disease, chronic heart disease, Alzheimer's disease, diabetes and spinal injuries.

Unfortunately, this bill's broad language also makes illegal the importation of any therapies developed in other countries that employ this advanced cell research technology. This ban against importation will further deprive our Nation's patients of treatments that could save their lives.

Support for the continuation of advanced cell research has been expressed by countless teaching and research institutions, scientists, and patient advocate groups. Opponents of this research are quick to offer scenarios of doom and gloom if we allow this research to continue. Yet, this same group of religious zealots and hapless naysayers made similar predictions with the development of such biological advances as in-vitro fertilization and recombinant DNA. The only "horrors" that have occurred from fostering that biological research has been allowing more than 16,000 otherwise infertile couples to experience the joys of childbirth and parenthood and the development of an improved form of insulin for the treatment of diabetes.

While I strongly urge my colleagues to oppose H.R. 534, I also encourage support of the Greenwood/Deutsch substitute bill that prohibits the cloning of a human life, but allows for the continuation of advanced cell research and the unfettered availability of health-improving products and procedures derived from this research.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, today we are having a virtually identical debate over the virtually identical bill we had in the 107th Congress. Had I not been required to travel to Oregon for official representational purposes, I would have voted (1) 'aye' on the Scott amendment to provide for a GAO study to determine whether the prohibition on human cloning needs to be amended in the future give newer technologies; (2) 'no' on the Stearns amendment forcing our moralities on other nations; (3) 'aye' on the Greenwood amendment in the nature of a substitute; and (3) 'no' on the underlying bill, H.R. 534.

By bringing a bill like this to the floor, the Republican majority has transformed what could have been a rational debate over the merits and limits of emerging technologies into a dogmatic infomercial for the radical-right.

I've consistently opposed human cloning for reproductive purposes. Under current law the federal government is prohibited from funding research that involves human cloning. In addition, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has the authority under federal law to prohibit

any attempt to clone humans for reproductive purposes and has acted to stop such efforts. I support the FDA's actions.

I believe H.R. 534 goes too far. This legislation would not just ban reproductive cloning, it would create harsh criminal penalties that would significantly restrict a wide range of scientific research efforts in related fields.

This legislation would specifically halt scientific efforts aimed at developing new treatments for those suffering from cancer, diabetes, Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease, spinal cord and burn injuries. These diseases and injuries can be extremely debilitating, costly and dehumanizing for individuals, families and our society. I'm also concerned with provisions in the bill that would ban American's from receiving new treatments developed in other countries that have developed with such research.

If this bill is passed, we're showing the world that our drive for innovation can be derailed by senseless hysteria. Limiting Americans access to new treatments and therapies based on fear and ideology is a backward way to legislate in the twenty-first century.

Mr. BUYER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 534, the Human Cloning Prohibition Act, and I am pleased to be a cosponsor of this measure. The only difference between human cloning to produce a cloned baby and human cloning for research is whether the cloned embryo is implanted in the uterus or destroyed. The scientific procedure to create the clone is the same.

H.R. 534 would prevent cloned human embryos from being used as human guinea pigs. Without this legislation, human life could be copied, manufactured in a laboratory, in a petri dish, for the sole purpose of harvesting cells and then destroying the clone. The mass production of human clones solely for the purpose of human experimentation demeans us all.

The simple, most effective way to stop this process is to ban it, deterring its use. H.R. 534 does nothing to prohibit appropriate scientific research. It fully permits research that clones molecules, or DNA, tissues, organs, plants, or non-human animals. So-called therapeutic cloning has not produced a single cure in animal models for any disease, nor has it produced any cures in human clinical trials.

In the area of human embryo cloning, the ends do not justify the means.

Mr. CAPUANO. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in opposition to H.R. 534, the Human Cloning Prohibition Act of 2003. This legislation would ban reproductive human cloning and prohibit nuclear transplantation to produce stem cells for medical research. I am sure that most of my colleagues here today would agree with me and every one of my constituent scientists with whom I have discussed this matter that we do not want to allow reproductive cloning. An attempt to duplicate an individual human raises profound and disturbing moral and bio-ethical questions. It is unacceptable for anyone in the public or private sector to attempt to create a person using somatic cell nuclear transfer (SCNT) and I believe we must prohibit it. However, Representative WELDON's proposal before us today, goes too far and also bans SCNT for therapeutic purposes. This complete ban will close the door on promising publicly and privately funded research in regenerative medicine and will end hope for more millions of Americans suffering from life-threatening diseases.

The Human Cloning Prohibition Act criminalizes the very biomedical research that could help researchers find cures for Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, cystic fibrosis, various cancers, strokes and spinal cord injuries. Furthermore, H.R. 534 will halt vital research in my congressional district, throughout Massachusetts and the Nation. A ban or a moratorium on this research will result in other countries taking the lead in finding cures to these diseases.

Our colleague from Pennsylvania, Representative GREENWOOD, has worked to produce what I believe to be a well-balanced, comprehensive alternative. The Greenwood substitute contains the same language that Rep. WELDON's legislation uses to ban reproductive cloning. Both ban scientists from using technology to produce human beings. Unlike the Weldon proposal, the Greenwood alternative allows strictly regulated, privately funded SCNT research to move forward. This legislation requires scientists to register with the federal government before conducting medical research and requires all research to be conducted with substantial oversight. The bill would also permit a stem cell technique that offers significant promise of delivering new treatments and cures to millions of Americans.

I believe a ban on human cloning does not need to include a ban on nuclear transfer research. The National Academies and more than 40 Noble laureates agree that this research has the potential to produce promising contributions to science and medicine. I urge my colleagues to allow this research to continue, vote no on Weldon and yes on Greenwood.

Mrs. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in opposition to H.R. 534. Although I am against Human Cloning this bill does more than ban Human Cloning. It prevents the highest form of medical research in our society, therapeutic cloning. We owe it to our communities to explore the options of therapeutic cloning. Those who have lost relatives due to heart disease, brain damage due to strokes, Parkinson's, Alzheimer's, Cancer . . . we owe it to these people to at least explore the option of therapeutic cloning. I don't want to stop medical progress and the possibilities that it would allow for new treatments to diseases where medical progress is continuously being made. Doctors understand that these diseases cause damage to cells and tissues and that therapeutic cloning would allow them to explore the option of replacing these dead cells or tissues. I do not support human cloning for organ production. I am saying lets leave ourselves options for the future. Doctors are trying to find medically safe and reliable ways to help people with disease. I have some of the greatest doctors (at Cleveland Clinic, University Hospital), in the world in, my district working with molecules and DNA to find cures for diseases, and this would limit their abilities to continue to do what it is that they do best. Save lives.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Chairman, ninety percent of all Americans oppose cloning human beings. And for good reason. The American public recognizes that cloning raises serious ethical questions. Scientists have cloned monkeys, cattle, pigs, mice and other animals. Because of this success, there are a growing number of groups who claim they can, and will, clone a human being. That prospect should worry us. Cloning is a manufac-

turing process—a scientific assembly line—devoid of procreation. Efforts to improve humanity should never spin out of control and devalue humanity, which is precisely what human cloning does.

Our values of faith and family are slowly eroding. Given that fact, we should be mindful that there are certain ethical lines we should never cross. One of the dehumanizing effects of the cloning process is the failure rate. It is extremely high. Those in favor of cloning humans often downplay that it took 277 stillborn, miscarried or dead sheep to make one Dolly. And what happens to those who survive? Attempts to clone human beings could carry massive risks of producing unhealthy, abnormal, and malformed children.

I favor a total ban on human cloning because if we allow cloning for any reason, we will be unable to control what is done with cloned embryos. No one is going to monitor every research laboratory. I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Ms. LEE. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in strong opposition to H.R. 534. This bill's title claims that it is designed to prohibit human cloning. The reality is it will do much more: it will stifle crucial medical research that might someday cure diseases such as Parkinson's, diabetes, or Alzheimer's. None of us support human cloning. We all see such a step as ethically reckless and medically unsound. The cloning and creation of human beings should be banned. But this bill goes much further. It bans the practice of somatic cell nuclear, which creates cells, not human beings. Somatic cell nuclear transfer, or therapeutic cloning as it is also called, represents one of our most promising avenues of medical research.

That is why I support the bipartisan Greenwood/Deutsch/Degette amendment that would outlaw human cloning for reproduction without outlawing medical advancements. This bipartisan alternative provides severe penalties, including \$10 million fines, for violations of the human cloning ban but allows cell transfer technology to proceed. Through the creation of stem cells, we may be able to conquer spinal paralysis, heal burn victims, and cure a wide range of diseases. For everyone who has helplessly watched a parent succumb to the terrible cruelty of Alzheimer's or seen a child struggle with diabetes, somatic cell nuclear transfer holds out the promise of a potential cure.

But this bill would cut off that research and criminalize those medical advancements. The National Academies of Science examined this issue and urged lawmakers to forbid human cloning but not to outlaw nuclear transplantation which could hold the key to treating life-threatening diseases and injuries. As they complete their medical training and begin their careers as physicians, we ask our doctors to take Hippocratic Oath, which involves, the principle, "first do no harm." As legislators, we should adopt a similar principle: as we wrestle with these complex scientific questions, let us first do no harm.

This bill applies a sledge hammer when a scalpel is needed. We can and should outlaw human cloning without wiping out the promise of a cure for millions of Americans. I urge you to oppose this bill and to support the bipartisan Greenwood/Deutsch/Degette alternative. Thank you and I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. All time for general debate has expired.

Pursuant to the rule, the bill is considered as read for amendment under the 5-minute rule.

The text of H.R. 534 is as follows:

H.R. 534

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 "Human Cloning Prohibition Act of 2003".

SEC. 2. PROHIBITION ON HUMAN CLONING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting after chapter 15, the following:

"CHAPTER 16—HUMAN CLONING

"Sec.

"301. Definitions.

"302. Prohibition on human cloning.

"§ 301. Definitions

"In this chapter:

"(1) HUMAN CLONING.—The term 'human cloning' means human asexual reproduction, accomplished by introducing nuclear material from one or more human somatic cells into a fertilized or unfertilized oocyte whose nuclear material has been removed or inactivated so as to produce a living organism (at any stage of development) that is genetically virtually identical to an existing or previously existing human organism.

"(2) ASEXUAL REPRODUCTION.—The term 'asexual reproduction' means reproduction not initiated by the union of oocyte and sperm.

"(3) SOMATIC CELL.—The term 'somatic cell' means a diploid cell (having a complete set of chromosomes) obtained or derived from a living or deceased human body at any stage of development.

"§ 302. Prohibition on human cloning

"(a) IN GENERAL.—It shall be unlawful for any person or entity, public or private, in or affecting interstate commerce, knowingly—

"(1) to perform or attempt to perform human cloning;

"(2) to participate in an attempt to perform human cloning; or

"(3) to ship or receive for any purpose an embryo produced by human cloning or any product derived from such embryo.

"(b) IMPORTATION.—It shall be unlawful for any person or entity, public or private, knowingly to import for any purpose an embryo produced by human cloning or any product derived from such embryo.

"(c) PENALTIES.—

"(1) CRIMINAL PENALTY.—Any person or entity that violates this section shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 10 years, or both.

"(2) CIVIL PENALTY.—Any person or entity that violates any provision of this section shall be subject to, in the case of a violation that involves the derivation of a pecuniary gain, a civil penalty of not less than \$1,000,000 and not more than an amount equal to the amount of the gross gain multiplied by 2, if that amount is greater than \$1,000,000.

"(d) SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH.—Nothing in this section restricts areas of scientific research not specifically prohibited by this section, including research in the use of nuclear transfer or other cloning techniques to produce molecules, DNA, cells other than human embryos, tissues, organs, plants, or animals other than humans."

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of chapters for part I of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to chapter 15 the following:

"16. Human Cloning 301".

The CHAIRMAN. No amendment to the bill shall be in order except those printed in House Report 108-21. Each amendment may be offered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, debatable for the time specified in the report, equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, and shall not be subject to amendment.

It is now in order to consider amendment No. 1 printed in House Report 108-21.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. SCOTT OF VIRGINIA

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 1 offered by Mr. SCOTT of Virginia:

Add at the end of the bill the following:

SEC. 3. STUDY BY THE GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The General Accounting Office shall conduct a study to assess the need (if any) for amendment of the prohibition on human cloning, as defined in section 301 of title 18, United States Code, as added by this Act, which study should include—

(1) a discussion of new developments in medical technology concerning human cloning and somatic cell nuclear transfer, the need (if any) for somatic cell nuclear transfer to produce medical advances, current public attitudes and prevailing ethical views concerning the use of somatic cell nuclear transfer, and potential legal implications of research in somatic cell nuclear transfer; and

(2) a review of any technological developments that may require that technical changes be made to section 2 of this Act.

(b) REPORT.—The General Accounting Office shall transmit to the Congress, within 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, a report containing the findings and conclusions of its study, together with recommendations for any legislation or administrative actions which in considers appropriate.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to House Resolution 105, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

MODIFICATION TO AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. SCOTT OF VIRGINIA

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, at the suggestion of the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. WU), I ask unanimous consent to modify the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the modification.

The Clerk read as follows:

Modification to amendment No. 1 offered by Mr. SCOTT of Virginia:

In the proposed subsection 3(a), insert "after consultation with the National Academy of Sciences" after "office".

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT).

(Mr. SCOTT of Virginia asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, this provides a GAO study of the issue.

This amendment is being presented jointly with Rep. WU.

We all agree that the cloning technology we are aware of today should not be used for human reproductive purposes. Yet, we all know that the nuclear cell transfer process that this bill bans in this country will continue in other countries in order that the promising developments in stem-cell research can continue. It is possible that this process can develop to the point that it could be used to prevent or cure many dreaded childhood or adult-onset diseases such as Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease, diabetes, cancer, heart disease, spinal cord injury, multiple sclerosis, severe burns, or other diseases, disorders, or conditions.

These developments are proceeding at a very rapid pace. This amendment would ensure that Congress is informed of developments in the technology and their potential for medical advances. It would advise us of any need for technical changes to the bill which would keep its prohibition on reproductive cloning effective and narrowly drawn, while allowing any beneficial uses of the technology consistent with the prohibition.

Furthermore, this is an area where public attitudes and ethical views are often confused and uncertain, and a GAO study would be helpful in summarizing and clarifying them before Congress chooses to revisit this issue. I urge my colleagues to support the amendment.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, I believe this is a constructive addition to the bill, I am prepared to support it, and urge that the Members adopt it. I thank the gentleman.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment, as modified, offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT).

The amendment, as modified, was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 2 printed in House Report 101-21.

No Member being present to offer amendment No. 2, it is now in order to consider amendment No. 3 in the nature of a substitute printed in House Report 108-21.

AMENDMENT NO. 3 IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE OFFERED BY MR. GREENWOOD

Mr. GREENWOOD. Mr. Chairman, I offer amendment No. 3 in the nature of a substitute.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate amendment No. 3 in the nature of a substitute.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 3 in the nature of a substitute offered by Mr. GREENWOOD:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Cloning Prohibition Act of 2003".

SEC. 2. PROHIBITION AGAINST HUMAN CLONING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 301 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"CHAPTER X—HUMAN CLONING

"PROHIBITION AGAINST HUMAN CLONING

"SEC. 1001. (a) NUCLEAR TRANSFER TECHNOLOGY.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—It shall be unlawful for any person—

"(A) to use or attempt to use human somatic cell nuclear transfer technology, or the product of such technology, to initiate a pregnancy or with the intent to initiate a pregnancy; or

"(B) to ship, mail, transport, or receive the product of such technology knowing that the product is intended to be used to initiate a pregnancy.

"(2) DEFINITION.—For purposes of this section, the term 'human somatic cell nuclear transfer technology' means transferring the nuclear material of a human somatic cell into an egg cell from which the nuclear material has been removed or rendered inert.

"(b) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—This section may not be construed as applying to any of the following:

"(1) The use of somatic cell nuclear transfer technology to clone molecules, DNA, cells, or tissues.

"(2) The use of mitochondrial, cytoplasmic, or gene therapy.

"(3) The use of in vitro fertilization, the administration of fertility-enhancing drugs, or the use of other medical procedures (excluding those using human somatic cell nuclear transfer or the product thereof) to assist a woman in becoming or remaining pregnant.

"(4) The use of somatic cell nuclear transfer technology to clone or otherwise create animals other than humans.

"(5) Any other activity (including biomedical, microbiological, or agricultural research or practices) not expressly prohibited in subsection (a).

"(c) REGISTRATION.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Each individual who intends to perform human somatic cell nuclear transfer technology shall, prior to first performing such technology, register with the Secretary his or her name and place of business (except that, in the case of an individual who performed such technology before the date of the enactment of the Cloning Prohibition Act of 2003, the individual shall so register not later than 60 days after such date). The Secretary may by regulation require that the registration provide additional information regarding the identity and business locations of the individual, and information on the training and experience of the individual regarding the performance of such technology.

"(2) ATTESTATION BY RESEARCHER.—A registration under paragraph (1) shall include a statement, signed by the individual submitting the registration, declaring that the individual is aware of the prohibitions described in subsection (a) and will not engage in any violation of such subsection.

"(3) CONFIDENTIALITY.—Information provided in a registration under paragraph (1) shall not be disclosed to the public by the Secretary except to the extent that—

"(A) the individual submitting the registration has in writing authorized the disclosure; or

"(B) the disclosure does not identify such individual or any place of business of the individual.

"(d) APPLICABILITY OF HUMAN SUBJECT PROTECTION STANDARDS.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Research involving human somatic cell nuclear transfer technology shall be conducted in accordance with parts 50 and 56 of title 21, Code of Federal Regulations, subject to paragraph (2). Individuals whose cells are used for such research shall be considered human subjects for purposes of such parts.

"(2) INFORMED CONSENT.—

"(A) DONOR OF HUMAN CELLS.—In research involving human somatic cell nuclear transfer technology, human cells may be used only if, in addition to requirements that apply under parts 50 and 56 of title 21, Code of Federal Regulations, the individual who provides the cells makes a statement in writing, which is signed by the individual, declaring that—

"(i) the individual donates the cells for purposes of such research;

"(ii) the individual understands that Federal law regulates such technology and establishes a crime relating to the use of the technology to initiate a pregnancy; and

"(iii) the individual does not intend for the cells to be used to initiate a pregnancy.

"(B) ATTESTATION BY RESEARCHERS.—In research involving human somatic cell nuclear transfer technology, human cells may be used only if, in addition to requirements that apply under parts 50 and 56 of title 21, Code of Federal Regulations, the individual with the principal responsibility for conducting the research makes a statement in writing, which is signed by the individual, declaring that the consent of the donor of the cells for the cells to be used in such research was obtained in accordance with this subsection.

"(e) PREEMPTION OF STATE LAW.—This section supersedes any State or local law that—

"(1) establishes prohibitions, requirements, or authorizations regarding human somatic cell nuclear transfer technology that are different than, or in addition to, those established in subsection (a) or (c); or

"(2) with respect to humans, prohibits or restricts research regarding or practices constituting—

"(A) somatic cell nuclear transfer;

"(B) mitochondrial or cytoplasmic therapy; or

"(C) the cloning of molecules, DNA, cells, tissues, or organs;

except that this subsection does not apply to any State or local law that was in effect as of the day before the date of the enactment of the Cloning Prohibition Act of 2003.

"(f) RIGHT OF ACTION.—This section may not be construed as establishing any private right of action.

"(g) DEFINITION.—For purposes of this section, the term 'person' includes governmental entities.

"(h) SUNSET.—This section and section 301(hh) do not apply to any activity described in subsection (a) that occurs on or after the expiration of the 10-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of the Cloning Prohibition Act of 2003."

(b) PROHIBITED ACTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 301 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 331) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(hh) The violation of section 1001(a), or the failure to register in accordance with section 1001(c)."

(2) CRIMINAL PENALTY.—Section 303(b) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 333(b)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(7) Notwithstanding subsection (a), any person who violates section 301(hh) shall be imprisoned not more than 10 years or fined in accordance with title 18, United States Code, or both."

(3) CIVIL PENALTIES.—Section 303 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 333) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(h)(1) Any person who violates section 301(hh) or section 1001(d) shall be liable to the United States for a civil penalty in an amount not to exceed the greater of—

"(A) \$10,000,000; or

"(B) an amount equal to the amount of any gross pecuniary gain derived from such violation multiplied by 2.

"(2) Paragraphs (3) through (5) of subsection (g) apply with respect to a civil penalty under this subsection to the same extent and in the same manner as such paragraphs (3) through (5) apply with respect to a civil penalty under subsection (g)."

(4) FORFEITURE.—Section 303 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended by paragraph (3), is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(i) Any property, real or personal, derived from or used to commit a violation of section 301(hh), or any property traceable to such property, shall be subject to forfeiture to the United States."

SEC. 3. STUDY BY INSTITUTE OF MEDICINE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services (referred to in this section as the "Secretary") shall request the Institute of Medicine to enter into an agreement with the Secretary under which such Institute conducts a study to—

(1) review the current state of knowledge about the biological properties of stem cells obtained from embryos, fetal tissues, and adult tissues;

(2) evaluate the current state of knowledge about biological differences among stem cells obtained from embryos, fetal tissues, and adult tissues and the consequences for research and medicine; and

(3) assess what is currently known about the ability of stem cells to generate neurons, heart, kidney, blood, liver and other tissues and the potential clinical uses of these tissues.

(b) OTHER ENTITIES.—If the Institute of Medicine declines to conduct the study described in subsection (a), the Secretary shall enter into an agreement with another appropriate public or nonprofit private entity to conduct the study.

(c) REPORT.—The Secretary shall ensure that, not later than three years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the study required in subsection (a) is completed and a report describing the findings made in the study is submitted to the Committee on Energy and Commerce in the House of Representatives and the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions in the Senate.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to House Resolution 105, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GREENWOOD) and a Member opposed each will control 30 minutes.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER) will be recognized to control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GREENWOOD).

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. GREENWOOD. Parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. GREENWOOD. Mr. Chairman, do I need to designate a portion of my time to the minority?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman may yield a portion of his time.

Mr. GREENWOOD. Mr. Chairman, I yield half of my time to the gentleman from Colorado (Ms. DEGETTE).

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the gentleman from Colorado (Ms. DEGETTE) will be allowed to control 15 minutes.

There was no objection.

□ 1530

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore (Mr. LINDER). The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GREENWOOD).

Mr. GREENWOOD. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, it has been a good debate so far. It was a good debate last year. This is about ethical and moral issues. The proponents of the gentleman from Florida's (Mr. WELDON) bill have argued the ethical and moral issues against reproductive cloning; and on that issue, my friend, the gentleman from Florida (Dr. WELDON) and I are in perfect agreement. It is wrong to create a human being through cloning. It is probably physically cruel to do that, because of the likelihood of defect; and it is emotionally, I believe, cruel to do that because no one should be brought into life as a duplicate of another. Each of us has the right to be the product of a mother and a father. So we agree on that.

Now let us deal with the moral and ethical issues that have to do with somatic nuclear transfer. Because what is at stake is well over a hundred million Americans today suffering from diseases like Parkinson's, like Alzheimer's, like cancer, and like diabetes; and as this chart shows, the millions of people suffering today from those diseases and the millions more expected to be suffering from those diseases over the next 10 years.

Now, none of us in this room is an expert on the science of nuclear cell somatic transfer. But those who are the experts tell us this, that with this technology simply requires a limited number of eggs donated by women, denucleated, enucleated. And then the cells, the DNA from something like a cheek cell placed in that nucleus, electricity is applied and then the cells divide. Why do scientists want to do that? They want to do that because we want to observe the miraculous occurrence inside that egg as those cells become first pluripotent stem cells and then divide into specialized cells.

Why do they want to do that? They want to do that because they need to understand the biology and the chemistry as to how that happens. And when they have understood the biology and the chemistry of that process, there is no more need for women to donate eggs in order for the cures for these diseases to come about. Because then doctors in hospitals around the world will be able to take these patients suffering from not only these diseases but from juvenile diabetes, from Alzheimer's, from

spinal cord injuries, from head injuries, and take the somatic cells from that patient, combine them with the growth factors that they identify in this limited amount of research, process healthy cells from our own bodies and use those healthy cells to cure our diseases, to fix our injuries, and to reduce human suffering by amounts that we cannot even imagine.

So the ethical and moral issue here is are we or are we not willing to allow that science to go forward so that we go through this transient phase where we use this relatively small number of ova contributed by willing women to understand how to do this so we can bring about the cure. Now the argument that is presented by the exponents of my substitute, which again bans reproductive cloning, allows this research to continue.

The argument that is proposed is, well, once that cheek cell divides in an egg in a petri dish, it is a potential human being; and, therefore, if it is going to be destroyed after it divides a certain number of times, after the observations are finished that that is immoral.

Now, if that is the case, if that is what you believe, then we should ban in vitro fertilization because in vitro fertilization has produced 100,000 embryos in this country right now that will be discarded, 100,000 of them. Far more order of magnitude than will ever be created through this technology and they are going to be discarded, and that is apparently okay with the proponents of this legislation because it brings beautiful little children into the world to couples who otherwise could not have them.

So that is the trade-off we make. And nobody here is arguing, in fact, to the contrary. They are preserving the need for in vitro fertilization, and yet the number of embryos created and destroyed by in vitro fertilization orders of magnitude is more than we are talking about here. And if we want to get totally philosophical about this, every single day millions of eggs are fertilized in the womb that do not adhere to the uterine walls and are flushed away and somehow that is the way God does it. That is the way nature does it. And we do not hear a gnashing of teeth about that by the makers of this amendment about this bill.

Ladies and gentlemen, this is a turning point in our history. This is a question about whether or not we are going to go forward with the most promising medicine of our time. The ability to stop the suffering, to heal the sick, to cure the injured of diseases that have plagued us for centuries or whether we turn our back on this science in the name of ethics and morals and kill an opportunity to do something that is ethically and morally correct, and that is to prevent this suffering.

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

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

Mr. Chairman, the debate on whether or not human embryos should be cloned is one that goes across religious lines, it goes across philosophical lines, and it goes across political lines; and I certainly can respect those who come down on the other side of this piece of legislation. But this amendment in the nature of a substitute is the equivalent of a political knuckle ball thrown into the debate on whether or not human embryos should be cloned.

In June of 1997, President Clinton's National Bioethics Advisory Committee issued its report entitled "Cloning Human Beings." I referred to this in the general debate, but I want to refer to this again because this is the crux of the argument against the Greenwood substitute. The executive summary of President Clinton's blue ribbon commission states in part: "The commission began its discussions fully recognizing that any effort in humans to transfer a somatic cell nucleus into an enucleated egg involves the creation of an embryo with the apparent potential to be implanted in utero and developed to term."

The whole question around the Greenwood substitute amendment is how to police the cloned human embryos once they are created. Sure, some of them may be used for purposes that the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GREENWOOD) described in his eloquent opening statement, but others can be implanted in utero and be developed to term. And what does the government do in that case when somebody for whatever purpose they want to announces that they have developed a cloned human being?

This substitute is a big mistake for a number of reasons, and it should not be supported. Most notably it would make the prohibitions against human cloning virtually impossible to enforce, as I have just described. It would foster the creation of cloned human embryos through the Department of Health and Human Services, an agency of the Federal Government; and it would trump States that wish to prohibit cloning. As I have already stated, allowing the creation of cloned embryos by law would enable anyone to attempt to clone a human being. While most individuals do not have the scientific capacity to clone human embryos, once they have been cloned, there has been no mechanism for tracking them and to determine what use those cloned human embryos are being put to. In fact, one would logically expect an organization to authorize the cloned human embryos pursuant to this substitute to be prepared to produce an abundance of cloned embryos for research. Meanwhile, those without the capabilities to clone human embryos could easily implant any one of the legally cloned embryos if they had the opportunity and a child would develop.

The fact is any legislative effort in order to be effective to prohibit cloning must allow enforcement to occur before the cloned embryo is implanted.

Otherwise, it is too late, and that is the big deficiency of the Greenwood substitute. The substitute attempts to draw a distinction between necessary scientific research in human cloning by authorizing the Department of Health and Human Services to administer a quasi-registry, quasi because the embryos are not in the custody of HHS. They are maintained by private individuals. However, let us be clear that the crux of this substitute is to invoke a debate on stem cell research. A political knuckle ball in this debate on stem cell research is a red herring.

Just read the bill. First, therapeutic cloning does not exist, not even for experimental tests on animals. Second, the substitute would require authorized researchers to destroy unused embryos, the first Federal mandate of its kind and a step that is extremely controversial. Third, H.R. 534 within its text allows for research using stem cells. Again, the bill does not prohibit stem cell research, notwithstanding the allegations by those who are opposed to it.

Currently, private organizations are able to conduct unfettered research on embryonic stem cells. Further, in August 2001, President Bush announced that Federal funds could be used for research on existing stem cell lines. H.R. 534 would do nothing to hinder that research.

The bill would also not affect research using adult stem cells. Adult stem cells are the other area of stem cell research which is much less controversial and which has been successful in over 45 clinical trials. In fact, adult stem cells have been utilized to treat multiple sclerosis, bone marrow disorders, leukemia, anemia, and cartilage defects, and immuno-deficiency in children.

Adult stem cells have been extracted from bone marrow, blood, skeletal muscle, the gastrointestinal tract, the placenta, and brain tissue to form bone marrow, bone, cartilage, tendon, muscle, fat, liver, brain, nerve, blood, heart and other cells. H.R. 534 would not interfere with this work. It would not interfere with this work. But it prohibits the production of cloned embryos. It is a cloning bill, not a stem cell research bill.

Fourth, the substitute prohibits States from adopting laws that prohibit or more strictly regulate cloning within their borders. It is a Federal preemption. Try telling any of our constituents that they cannot ban human cloning through their State legislatures and I will tell you they will disagree.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, the substitute contains a 10-year sunset provision. If this were to be enacted, Congress would have to go through this debate once again before the sunset occurs. The ethical and moral objections to human cloning will not change 10 years from now or 50 years from now or forever. However, the proponents of human cloning will continue to fight

for their right to produce human clones in America, and authorizing a subsequent ban on human cloning could become even more controversial.

That is why Members on both sides of the aisle should rise in opposition to the substitute, defeat it, and pass H.R. 534.

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

Mr. DEUTSCH. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. DEGETTE), who has been a leader for several years on this issue.

Ms. DEGETTE. Mr. Chairman, in the April 22, 2001, edition of the magazine "Science," researcher Irving Weissman and Nobel Laureate David Baltimore said, "The wrong action here could close the door to an important avenue of scientific and clinical discovery."

□ 1545

They were talking, of course, about the restrictions on Federal funding of stem cell research. As Ronald Reagan said, here they go again.

Everybody agrees that we must ban human cloning and our substitute does just that, but the difference in this bill is we allow for the very important somatic nuclear cell transfer technology which is being developed and which will be the cure for many diseases that affect millions of people both in the United States and worldwide.

I hear the opponent of our substitute saying, oh, no, stem cell research will not be hurt, but that could not be farther from the truth, and here is why. Stem cell research is continuing, but the base bill will ban the somatic nuclear cell transfer research that we are talking about. What this research does at this point is it takes somatic cells, so-called therapeutic cloning techniques, it replaces the nucleus, and it makes new cells of tissues that will cure diseases like Parkinson's, Alzheimer's and diabetes. This type of research is truly the clinical extension of stem cell research because without this research we will never have islet cells for diabetics. We will never have the cells for Parkinson's or Alzheimer's or nerve damage because we will not be able to match the patient's tissue.

We are not and we do not support creating embryos for the purpose of this research. Instead, what happens is researchers use existing embryos from reproductive clinics, which are going to be disposed of anyway, and there is no way that this research will be used to clone a human being, period. It will be a criminal act under our substitute.

I do not think people should demagogue this issue. These are very difficult ethical and medical issues, but unless we have some control over the research and unless we ban human cloning, we will not be able to have cures for all of these very important diseases.

As the co-chair of the Congressional Diabetes Caucus, I think we need to do everything we can to support this important cell research but also to have

strict control. Forty Nobel Laureates agree with this. More than two thirds of Americans agree with this. Senator Orrin Hatch and former Senator Connie Mack agree with this. And here is what Nancy Reagan said in a letter dated January 29 of this year: "There are so many diseases that can be cured, we cannot turn our back on this."

Do not turn your back on all of these procedures.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. WELDON).

Mr. WELDON of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding me the time, and I again want to commend him for his work in this area and his eloquent statements on the floor.

I rise in very strong opposition to this substitute, and I encourage all my colleagues to vote against it and to vote in favor of the underlying bill.

Let me address, first out, one of the issues that seems to be implied by some of the discussion that I have heard so far, and that is, these embryos that are created through somatic cell nuclear transfer process are somehow not embryos or they are cells or they are cheek cells or they are stem cells. I am a scientist, a doctor. I am not an expert in this area, but I know a fair amount about it. I did research in molecular genetics as an undergraduate. I am a physician.

When a person does somatic cell nuclear transfer they are creating a human embryo. Indeed, President Clinton's Bioethics Council has said that, and President Bush's Bioethics Council has said that, a human embryo resulting from the nuclear transfer process is a human embryo. It is contrasted from a human embryo created by sexual reproduction, which is a unique embryo; whereas when we create a human embryo through somatic cell nuclear transfer, we are essentially creating an identical duplicate or twin.

So let us do away with that issue here and now. This is very, very clearly a human embryo. That is what the gentleman from Pennsylvania wants to allow to be created for research purposes. What will happen if we do that? What will happen if we go down that route?

I contend that a lot of things will happen that I think are very, very concerning. Number one, we are going to have a lot of research labs that will need eggs. Where will they get the eggs? They will have to get them from women. How do we get eggs from women? Well, we give them drugs that cause a phenomenon called superovulation. We have to do periodic ultrasounds to make sure they do not develop ovarian cysts, and they can get depression from those drugs; and then once the eggs are ripe, we have to give the woman a general anesthetic to harvest the eggs. And we will have these research labs that are going to need these large quantities of eggs, and this

is why these biotech executives say this is a nonstarter in terms of developing so-called therapeutic cloning. The logistics of this are just unimaginable of how we would execute something like this.

One important thing I want to say, if we have all of these labs generating these eggs, we are going to have unscrupulous physicians implanting one of these in a woman, and we are going to usher in the very thing that the gentleman from Pennsylvania and the gentleman from Florida say they are against. They say they are against reproductive cloning, but our own Justice Department says there will be no way to police this. We will have all of these embryos in all of these labs, and the only way to prevent it is to stop it from the very, very beginning.

Might I also just reiterate, adult stem cell research is moving along very nicely. We have heard some very impassioned comments about Parkinson's disease. I want to quote from Dennis Turner, who had his Parkinson's disease treated successfully with adult stem cells. We cannot even produce one research study in a rat where we can cure Parkinson's disease with embryo stem cells or cloned stem cells. But I have got a real live human being here. He says, they were not fetal cells, they were my cells, so I would not have to take any anti-rejection medications the rest of my life. Dennis Turner previously could not even hold a newspaper, and now he is hardly on any medication at all. The adult stem cells are working great.

I say to my colleagues this alternative, this substitute, is unnecessary and unethical. We do not want to go down the path of creating human life for the purpose of exploiting it in the lab and then destroying it.

Vote no on this substitute. Vote yes on the underlying bill.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore (Mr. LINDER). Is there any objection for the time yielded by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GREENWOOD) to the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. DEGETTE) to be controlled on the minority side by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DEUTSCH)?

There was no objection.

Mr. GREENWOOD. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I want to quickly make observations about two contradictions that I think my friend from Florida made. Number one, he said that our substitute cannot be enforced. That does not make any sense. If we can enforce the Weldon law, we can enforce the Greenwood law, and if people are going to make clones in violation of the law, they are going to do it under the Weldon law or the Greenwood law. So that is an argument we should discount immediately.

The second contradiction, which I think is more severe, is that I heard the gentleman from Florida (Mr. WELDON) talk about we are going to have shelves of embryos, we are going

to have embryo farms; we are going to create all of these embryos. He just told us how extraordinarily difficult it is to get one ovum. We have to super-ovulate a woman. It is very difficult. It is painful. Women are not going to line up to have this procedure.

So there is absolutely no chance whatsoever that we are going to have this huge multitude of eggs. We are going to be lucky to have enough to do the research.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. KIRK).

Mr. KIRK. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding me the time, and rise in support of the Greenwood substitute because it honors our tradition of medical science.

Medical achievement is part of America's birthright. In the last 50 years we have won more Nobel prizes than England, Germany, Russia, France, Sweden, Canada, Denmark, Japan and Switzerland combined. Six out of 10 Nobel prizes in medicine come just to America.

Part of our achievement is due to Congress because we have supported medical research. Republicans and Democrats joined to double biomedical research at the National Institutes of Health. But part of our achievement is also because Congress did not impede research. Unlike Iran, we follow the guidance of doctors, not doctrines.

America's medical leadership conquered yellow fever, diphtheria, cholera and smallpox and polio; and words like "gout," describing excess uric acid, or "consumption," describing tuberculosis, were commonly used by our grandparents but are now aliens outside our children's vocabulary.

We stand on the edge of new victories. AIDS is no longer a death sentence in America, and peer-reviewed scientists predict that Americans are in their last decade of diabetes. In my district, we are building a human kidney using stem cells, an achievement that would cause the word "dialysis" to drop from the English language.

Parkinson's and Alzheimer's will one day make their last stand against the tide of American research. And think of it: a world without diabetes, Parkinson's, Alzheimer's or dialysis.

It is our duty to honor the American tradition of medical science to hasten the day when these diseases no longer plague our mothers and fathers. In the Navy, we say, "Lead, follow, or get out of the way." I urge Members to support the Greenwood substitute: Lead, follow or get out of the way.

The Greenwood language continues America's leadership. Other countries will continue to follow us, and at the very least, it gets Congress out of the way of future cures.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. WU).

Mr. WU. Mr. Chairman, I rise to state today that I am strongly pro-choice. I am strongly pro-stem cell research, and I have profound discomfort in op-

posing many of my professors who oppose the Weldon-Stupak bill which I favor, and I urge support of the Weldon-Stupak bill and reluctantly urge defeat of the substitute bill.

I think that this is a time to pause. It is a time which behooves caution, that we take some time to let our ethics catch up with our technology. Our technology has gotten to the point where we are talking about genetic mixes, mixing of human and animal cells and other procedures which I think the public has a reasonable, profound discomfort with.

Many scientists say it is incredibly dangerous to stop any form of experimentation. I submit to my colleagues that we do stop certain forms of experimentation. We no longer permit the kinds of experiments on nonhuman primates which potentially could protect us in vehicle accidents. The Nuclear Test Ban Treaty is nothing but a cessation of certain forms of experimentation, and many scientists were in favor of the destruction of the last stocks of smallpox virus which would have stopped experimentation on that virus.

There are times, very rare, but there are times when it behooves caution to pause, to pull back, and to deeply consider. I differ with the chairman that perhaps in 5 or 10 years, science and the ethics may lead us to a different conclusion. But perhaps it leads us to the same conclusion. We should come back and force Congress to address this issue in 5 or 10 years.

At this point in time, I rise to support the Weldon-Stupak bill and in opposition to the Greenwood-Deutsch substitute, and I submit for the RECORD an article from the Washington Post, April 11, 2002, on this subject.

NOT READY FOR HUMAN CLONING

(By Bill Frist)

WASHINGTON POST.—Can one be an advocate for embryonic stem cell research while opposing human cloning experimentation? That's the question facing about 30 U.S. senators who have not yet taken a position on human cloning legislation to be brought before the Senate.

But we must first understand the similarities and distinctions between the two. It's important to understand that human "therapeutic" or "research" cloning is an experimental tool often confused with, but distinct from, embryonic stem cell research. Only then can we appropriately dissect a debate on the potential of the science vs. the restraint defined by ethics and moral concerns.

Most agree that human reproductive cloning, or the cloning of human beings, should be banned. The contentious issue is whether this ban should extend to all human cloning, including human embryo research cloning experimentation, a brand-new field. Advocates point to its potential to develop tissues that will not be rejected by a patient's immune system. They also argue for human cloning as a source of genetically diverse stem cells for research. Moreover, they say such experimentation will further our basic understanding of biology and life's origins.

But regardless of our religious backgrounds, most of us remain uncomfortable with the idea of creating cloned human embryos to be destroyed in an experiment.

As a physician and legislator who struggles with this inherent tension between scientific progress and ethical concerns. I focus on two fundamental questions: (1) Does the scientific potential of human research cloning experimentation justify the purposeful creation of human embryos, which must be destroyed in experiments? (2) Does the promise of human embryonic stem cell research depend on experimental human research cloning?

At this point in the evolution of this new science, I cannot justify the purposeful creation and destruction of human embryos in order to experiment on them, especially when the promise and success of human embryonic stem cell research do not depend on experimental research cloning.

President Bush last August outlined a scientifically and ethically balanced policy that allows federal funding of embryonic stem cell research for nearly 80 stem cell lines. This has opened the door to a significant expansion of embryonic stem cell research. Further, there are no restrictions on private research using stem cells from the thousands of embryos left over after in vitro fertilization. This research, too, is underway. The promise and hope for new cures is being investigated. And the promise of this research does not—I repeat, does not—depend on human embryo cloning.

Human cloning would indeed provide another source of stem cells—this time by asexual reproduction. But a human embryo still has to be created—then destroyed—to produce these stem cells. Moreover, very little research cloning experimentation has been done with animals—a prerequisite to any demands for such work in humans. Given the early state of this uncharted new science, the large number of federal cell lines and the unlimited number available for private research, I believe a sufficient number and range of cell lines are available.

As a heart transplant surgeon, I know intimately the challenges of transplant rejection. But I also know of multiple promising strategies to address this issue, such as the development of "tolerance strategies," improved pharmacologic immunosuppression and the manipulation of cell surface structure to make cells "invisible" to the immune system—none of which carries the ethical burdens attached to human cloning.

No one can deny the potential that human cloning holds for increased scientific understanding. But given the serious ethical concerns this research raises, the fact that promising embryonic stem cell research will continue even under a cloning ban, the lack of significant research in animal models and the existence of promising alternatives, I am unable to find a compelling justification for allowing human cloning today.

The fact that we are even engaged in this debate testifies to the rapid and encouraging progress of science. For now, the proper course is to stop short of allowing cloning research in humans but to enthusiastically embrace the public and private stem cell research that holds such great hope for those who suffer from a wide range of disorders and conditions, such as Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease and diabetes.

Mr. DEUTSCH. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. ESHOO), who, based upon long background and interest in this area, has been a leader in terms of health care for all Americans.

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Chairman, I thank my distinguished colleague for yielding me the time.

I rise today in support of the substitute and in opposition to the underlying bill.

There are three major points that need to be made. First, the substitute bans human cloning in any form, period. It has stiff criminal and civil penalties imposed on anyone who would attempt human cloning, and both bills do that.

□ 1600

One is not diminished with a stronger bill. They both absolutely provide that.

Second, the underlying bill takes a step that I do not think can be talked about enough, and that is that it turns scientists and researchers, who I think are the merchants of hope, into criminals simply for trying to find cures for our most dreadful diseases.

In the life of our Nation, there have been many times that white-hot issues have been debated in the Congress. In the mid-1970s, the subject was recombinant DNA. Today, this procedure is responsible for the insulin that allows children with juvenile diabetes to live normal lives. It was such a debate like this one today that took place in the Congress, and there were Members that stood up and said we cannot do this, the sky will fall, it is not moral, it is not ethical; and yet we took the steps to move in that direction.

In the late 1970s, and again in the early 1990s, the subject was in vitro fertilization. Many Members questioned then, in a very important debate, how we could allow that process to go forward; and yet today there are many happy families as a result of it. Today, the opposition characterizes this in a very unusual way. In my view, it is the equivalent of book burning, to criminalize scientists and researchers and ban what they do.

It is important to take note of how these debates have gone forward. I think the Congress needs to move forward today with scientific discovery and also affirming life and protecting it. We can do both. I understand that this is a difficult issue for some Members, but I think that we need to look at who stands with us in this, the groups that support H.R. 801. Is Stanford University off its rocker? Is the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists totally wrong in this? Is the American Gastroenterological Association wrong? How about the American Infertility Association, the American Medical Association, the American Society for Cell Biology, the National Health Council, the Lymphoma Research Foundation, the International Foundation for Anticancer Drugs?

I could go on and on. Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to read the list that I will ask be placed in the RECORD and to read it carefully. Let us ban human cloning, let us support American research and those that are a part of it.

Mr. Chairman, the list I just referred to is submitted herewith for the RECORD.

Groups Supporting H.R. 801—Alliance for Aging Research, Alpha-1 Foundation, ALS

Association, American Association of Neurological Surgeons/Congress of Neurological Surgeons, American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, American Council on Education, American Foundation for AIDS Research (amfAR), American Gastroenterological Association, American Infertility Association, American Medical Association, American Society for Cell Biology, American Society for Microbiology, American Society for Reproductive Medicine, American Society of Hematology, Association for Women in Science, Association of American Medical Colleges, Association of American Universities, Association of Reproductive Health Professionals, Biotechnology Industry Organization, California Institute of Technology, Californians for Cure, Canavan Research Illinois, Cancer Research and Prevention Foundation, Cedars-Sinai Health System, Children's Neurobiological Solutions, Christopher Reeve Paralysis Foundation, Coalition of Patient Advocates for Skin Disease Research, Columbia University Committee for the Advancement of Stem Cell Research, Cures Now, Duke University Medical Center, Elizabeth Glaser Pediatric AIDS Foundation, Genetic Alliance, Hadassah, Harvard University, Hereditary Disease Foundation, Hope for ALS.

International Foundation for Anticancer Drug Discovery (IFADD), International Longevity Center—USA, International Psoriasis Community (IPC), Jeffrey Modell Foundation, Johns Hopkins Medicine, Juvenile Diabetes Research Foundation, International Lymphoma Research Foundation, Monash University, National Association for Biomedical Research, National Coalition for Cancer Research, National Coalition for Cancer Survivorship, National Council on Spinal Cord Injury, National Health Council, National Venture Capital Association, Parents of Infants and Children with Kernicterus, Parkinson's Action Network, Parkinson's Disease Foundation, Project A.L.S., Quest for the Cure, Research!America, Resolve: The National Infertility Association, Rett Syndrome Research Foundation, Society for Women's Health Research, Stanford University, Stem Cell Research Foundation, Steven and Michele Kirsch Foundation, Tourette's Syndrome Association, Tuberous Sclerosis Alliance, University of California System, University of Minnesota, University of Rochester Medical Center, University of Southern California, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Vanderbilt University and Medical Center, Washington University in St. Louis, WiCell Research Institution, Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation, Wisconsin Association for Biomedical Research and Education.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH).

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, I thank my good friend for yielding me this time.

Mr. Chairman, on the eve of this debate in July 2001, Washington Post columnist Charles Krauthammer referred to Mr. GREENWOOD's legislative approach to human cloning "a nightmare of a bill." He said, "Mr. GREENWOOD sanctions, licenses, and protects the launching of the most ghoulish and dangerous enterprise in modern scientific history, the creation of a nascent cloned human life for the sole purpose of its exploitation and destruction."

The majority of the House, like Mr. Krauthammer, rejected the Greenwood amendment by a vote of 178 to 249. We got it right then, and I do hope that

Members today will vote against the Greenwood substitute. The Greenwood substitute, Mr. Chairman, would, for the first time in human history, sanction the creation of human life with the demand, backed by new Federal criminal and civil sanctions, that the new life be destroyed after being exploited.

For the small inconvenience of registering your name and your business address, and filling out a form, you would be licensed to play God by creating life in your own image or someone else's. You would have the right to create embryo farms or anything else science might someday allow to be created outside the womb. And in the end, only failure to kill that which you had created would be against the law. We call it, Mr. Chairman, clone and kill. Amazingly, the only new crime created by the Greenwood amendment is failure to kill all human lives created. Federal law would say, create as many as you like, so long as you eventually kill them.

Mr. Chairman, the clear consequence, I believe, of the Greenwood substitute is that it would not even stop the birth of a human clone, which it proposes to do with a moratorium. Because his approach would encourage the creation of cloned embryo stockpiles and cloned embryo farms, it would make the hard part of human cloning completely legal and would make the relatively easy part, implantation, illegal.

I strongly support the underlying bill and urge rejection of the Greenwood substitute.

Mr. GREENWOOD. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and ask my friend from New Jersey how we would wind up with a cloned embryo stockpile? How would that happen?

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GREENWOOD. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I would just say to my friend, Mr. Chairman, that once this process is sanctioned and encouraged legally Federal dollars or other dollars might follow, and embryos will be cloned, this, I believe over time, human embryo farms, this science, will be certainly doable. And it is doable. We know that.

Mr. GREENWOOD. Mr. Chairman, reclaiming my time, and then I will yield to the gentleman again.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Let me finish. You asked me a question.

Mr. GREENWOOD. I am reclaiming my time, and then I will yield to the gentleman again.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. But over time there would be the creation of human embryo farms.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore (Mr. LINDER). The gentleman from Pennsylvania controls the time.

Mr. GREENWOOD. Mr. Chairman, I would love to have a dialogue with the gentleman, but let us go back and forth a little here.

The gentleman from New Jersey said over time we would clone eggs. Can the gentleman explain how you clone an egg? Is the gentleman suggesting we can take one egg and turn it into multiple eggs?

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. If the gentleman will continue to yield, I said we would clone cells that would become identical to those that they were from, whether it be from you or I or anyone else. They would become an embryo capable of growing, if uninterrupted, into a young person, into an elderly person, and to a natural death.

Mr. GREENWOOD. Reclaiming my time once again, I am not sure, with all due respect, that my friend from New Jersey understands this process.

You cannot, you cannot, you cannot take one cloned entity and multiply it. You have to go back and get another egg. The gentleman from Florida (Mr. WELDON) described how extraordinarily difficult it is to get one egg. You have to find a woman who is willing to be superovulated and give up an egg to science. You cannot multiply that egg into more embryos. You can make one.

So, Mr. Chairman, I ask the gentleman again, can the gentleman explain the science by which he claims that we are going to wind up with, as he said, embryo stockpiles, embryo farms? Where do these thousands of eggs that the gentleman describes in this fictitious nightmare come from?

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I thank the gentleman for continuing to yield, Mr. Chairman, and respond that it will happen over time, as financial inducements are provided. As some of our colleagues pointed out earlier in the debate, when money is provided, some women may be induced to sell their eggs; and many thousands, if not tens of thousands of eggs will be produced over time. There will be a magnet provided to these women, especially the poorer women, to offer up their eggs for this kind of operation.

Mr. GREENWOOD. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman has answered my question, and I will reclaim my time.

The gentleman proposes in his response to my question that women of America are going to line up for dollars so they can be superovulated, and it is the most ridiculous and disrespectful attitude towards women I can imagine. To think that the gentleman from New Jersey believes that the women of this country are going to line up for a painful procedure, and one as intimate as the donation of eggs for money, I think, is incredible.

The proponents of the Weldon bill would like to paint those of us who think that this research, this transient period of research so important for science, as somehow out of the mainstream. The gentlewoman from California talked about some of the organizations that stand with us. Let me name some others:

The Alliance for Aging Research, the Alpha-1 Foundation, the ALS Association, the American Association of Neu-

rological Surgeons, the Congress of Neurological Surgeons, the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, the American Foundation of AIDS Research, the American Gastroenterological Association, the American Infertility Association, the American Medical Association, the American Society for Cell Biology, the American Society for Reproductive Medicine, the American Society of Hematology, the Association of American Medical Colleges, the Cancer Research and Prevention Foundation, the Christopher Reeve Paralysis Foundation, the Children's Neurobiological Solutions Organization, the Coalition of Patient Advocates for Skin Disease Research, the Genetic Alliance, Harvard University, Hope for ALS, Lymphoma Research Foundation, the National Association for Biomedical Research, the National Coalition for Cancer Research, the National Coalition for Cancer Survivorship, the National Council on Spinal Cord Injury, National Health Council, the Parents of Infants and Children with Kernicterus, Parkinson's Action Network, the Parkinson's Disease Foundation, Research America, Tourette's Syndrome Research Foundation, et cetera.

This is the mainstream of American medicine. This is the mainstream of American science. This is the intelligentsia of America who actually understand how this science works, who do not walk around thinking you can multiply eggs through science and who do not believe women are going to line up by the tens of thousands for dollars to produce these fictitious embryo farms.

My colleagues, there is a time in American history where we are either going to decide to go with the people who understand this stuff and the people who have compassion in their hearts for these people with these diseases, or we are going to fall prey to this Luddite anti-scientific and demagogical approach.

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

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

Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Pennsylvania is way off base, and I can tell my colleagues from my own family experience how far off base he is.

My mother died of Alzheimer's disease. For the last year and a half of her life, she did not know who I was, she did not know who my wife was, she did not know who my sister was, or who my kids were. And to insinuate that those of us who disagree with the gentleman's amendment are Luddites and insensitive is flat-out wrong.

Furthermore, my beloved wife, who I have been married to for almost 26 years, has had a spinal cord injury. She has no sensitivity below her waist. She is a wonderful woman. She has given me two wonderful children, and we have lived day by day and minute by minute with that kind of a condition; and she and I are both in favor of what

the gentleman from Florida (Mr. WELDON) is trying to do because there is an ethical issue and there is a moral issue involved in this, which many people want to turn their backs on. But in my family we have to live with it every day and every minute, and we will until death do us part.

Now, the whole issue on this amendment, to get back to my initial remarks, is the policing of what is done with the cloned embryos that the Greenwood amendment allows. 99.99 percent of the people that do the experimentation on cloned embryos may do it in an entirely ethical manner. But all we need is one unethical person to implant a cloned embryo in utero and we have a cloned baby. And once that unethical person plants the cloned embryo in utero and it starts developing as a fetus, what does that gentleman's amendment do about it? Absolutely nothing. Are we going to throw somebody in jail for doing that? Are we going to throw the mother in jail for doing that? No way. The baby is going to be born, and we are going to have a cloned human being.

Again, Bill Clinton's bioethics panel said: "The commission began its discussions fully recognizing that any effort in humans to transfer a somatic cell nucleus into an enucleated egg involves the creation of an embryo with the apparent potential to be implanted in utero and developed to term."

□ 1615

Your substitute does not deal with this issue at all. That is why it is fatally flawed.

Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. WELDON).

Mr. WELDON of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time. I want to get at this issue of eggs and how are you going to get them. The gentleman from Pennsylvania has implied that my concerns about women's donation are unfounded. Let me just underscore from the start that there are a lot of people on the left that have a lot of concern about this issue. One of the first people who came into my office to join forces with me on preparing this legislation was Judy Norsigian. She is pro-choice. She helped write the Boston Women's Health Cooperative book, "Our Bodies, Ourselves."

Indeed, I think some of the concern about this issue is why I think seven Democrats, seven or eight Democrats with a perfect voting record with NARAL, supported my bill in the 107th Congress and it is over this concern. The gentleman from Pennsylvania implied it's ridiculous, women aren't going to be lining up. The issue is essentially this. If you are going to start doing a lot of this experimentation, you are going to need a lot of eggs because not every egg you put the nucleus in and then zap it with electricity begins to divide and form an embryo. There is a fairly high failure rate if you

actually read the research articles, which I have done. There is a pretty high failure rate. So you are going to need lots of eggs to create a few embryos and you are going to need a lot of women to get a lot of eggs.

And who will donate their eggs? Well, it is going to be women who will do it for money. It is a painful procedure. Women do this right now. The fertility clinics frequently deal with women who are older and their eggs are not very viable and so they pay typically coeds to donate some of their eggs so that some of these older women can actually have a baby. It is already going on today. But it is going on today on a very limited level and it is going on today for what I think is an ethically and morally appropriate purpose: somebody wants to have a baby, somebody struggling with infertility. But now we are going to be talking about creating these eggs for this research.

The research, Mr. Chairman, is going nowhere. I have read the reports. It is not going to ever lead to any cures. The reason the biotech industry wants the Greenwood amendment to prevail and does not want my position to prevail is because they want to create human models of disease so that we can get away from using rats and mice as our models for disease. To me, this is a huge issue. You are talking about creating human embryos, modifying them genetically to preprogram them with diseases, and then selling them for a profit by the biotech industry.

I said before, it is an abomination. If you do not think that is an abomination, I do not know what you think is. To me it is absolutely ghastly.

Let me just close by again saying all of this research can proceed with animal models unfettered under the provisions of the bill that the chairman has brought to the floor. You can continue with animal research. You can clone DNA. You can clone animals. You can clone cells. You just cannot create a human embryo under the provision of this legislation. I think it is the right thing to do. I think that morally it is the correct thing to do. I would again encourage all of my colleagues to vote "no" on this substitute and vote "yes" on the underlying bill.

I want to commend the gentleman from Wisconsin for his very eloquent remarks.

Mr. DEUTSCH. Mr. Chairman, may I inquire how much time each of us has remaining?

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON). The gentleman from Florida (Mr. DEUTSCH) has 9 minutes remaining. The gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER) has 5 minutes remaining. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GREENWOOD) has 30 seconds remaining.

Mr. DEUTSCH. Mr. Chairman, I know, at least at this table, we have literally probably about 10 or 12 or 15 Members who would like to speak. I would at least ask for unanimous consent to offer each side an additional 10 minutes.

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

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, there is a snowstorm bearing down on this city. There are numerous Members who have asked me to speed this debate up so that they can get out of town and not be marooned here. I would ask the gentleman from Florida to have compassion on those Members and withdraw his unanimous consent request. If he persists, I am constrained to object.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Objection is heard.

Mr. DEUTSCH. Mr. Chairman, I hear the possibility of objection so I withdraw it at this point in time.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. SCHIFF), an original cosponsor of the legislation who is very knowledgeable about this issue.

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

Mr. Chairman, I would like to address my remarks to some of the arguments that have been made by the opposition to the substitute: first, that other research will adequately substitute for somatic cell nuclear transfer; second, the policing issue; and third, the moral issue.

On the first issue, there is no adequate substitute for the science of somatic cell nuclear transfer. Adult stem cells do not have the same potential to differentiate. And even if you are talking about embryonic stem cells, the advantage of the somatic cell nuclear transfer is that the transfer will bear the DNA of the patient who is being treated and it will not be rejected by the patient. That is a vital distinction, because it will not necessitate the use of immunosuppressant drugs. So there is no adequate substitute for this type of research.

On the second point, that we cannot adequately police this if we allow this. As a practical matter and speaking as a former prosecutor, if we want to preclude any possibility of abuse, we not only need to preclude any kind of stem cell research, we need to ban and close down every fertility clinic in the country. When has it been the case that because of the possibility of abuse or criminality we would shut down important, vital avenues of research? That has never been the policy of the United States. It is one of the reasons we lead the world in research and one of the reasons we have to continue to lead.

Finally, on the most difficult question, and that is the moral question, the question of when life begins. This is not a question that we can resolve on the House floor. It is something we all bring our faiths to bear on. But what we can decide is whether we are willing to use the coercive power of the government to make that decision for everyone else; whether we are willing to use that coercive power to say that we will deny people treatment derived from this important science because

some of us have a view of life that life begins with the fertilization of an egg or with a somatic cell nuclear transfer when others do not. I would urge my colleagues to deny themselves the benefit of that research if they choose, but do not deny it to the rest of the world.

Mr. DEUTSCH. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. PRICE).

(Mr. PRICE of North Carolina asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, since the House last considered a ban on cloning, the National Academy of Sciences and the President's Council on Bioethics have both issued reports on the ethical and social questions raised by cloning. H.R. 534 does not reflect the recommendations of either body.

In moving to head off the morally unacceptable practice of cloning human beings, the National Academy of Sciences concluded that we must take great care not to limit the process of somatic cell nuclear transfer which holds considerable potential for developing new therapies and advancing biomedical knowledge.

The 17 members of the President's Council on Bioethics were divided on a final policy recommendation, but even the most conservative members of the council recommended only a 4-year moratorium on therapeutic cloning, not an outright ban as the Weldon bill would mandate.

There is a compelling moral case for therapeutic cloning based on our obligation to relieve human suffering and to affirm human health and life. The Greenwood substitute maintains the critical scientific and moral distinction between reproductive cloning, which we all agree should be banned, and therapeutic cloning which has tremendous potential for human benefit.

Vote against H.R. 534 and for the Greenwood substitute.

Mr. DEUTSCH. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MORAN).

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I rise in very strong support for this substitute amendment. Embryonic stem cell use is necessary in discovering the causes of a myriad of genetic diseases, to testing new drug therapies more efficiently on laboratory tissue instead of human volunteers, and to staving off the ravages of disease with the regeneration of our bodies' essential organs.

Contrary to what opponents have been saying, this substitute does not give a green light to individuals and companies who perform human somatic cell nuclear transfer. It requires them to register with the Food and Drug Administration which will act as an independent oversight committee. The Greenwood substitute formalizes in law what is already being practiced across this Nation.

If the underlying bill instead of the substitute passes, it will represent a

triumph for ideological special interests over the public interest, because the public interest is best served when the medical and the scientific community is free to exercise their professional judgment in extending and enhancing human life.

Mr. DEUTSCH. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. DAVIS).

(Mrs. DAVIS of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. DAVIS of California. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the Greenwood substitute. We know that the people who have come before us today have said, and they have said this very clearly, that none of us supports cloning as a means of human reproduction. But we also know that drug discoveries often have narrow targets. I believe that my colleague, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GREENWOOD), mentioned the number of organizations that are supporting this. Those who suffer from unusual illnesses that kill the young seldom have sufficient numbers to stimulate drug research; but it is this basic research we are talking about, this basic research into cell reproduction that, if successful, could benefit large numbers of such diseases, each of which affects a small number of people.

None of us here would want to look a constituent in the eye and say that we rejected the possibility of pursuing 21st century science which might have saved the life of their loved one.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN).

Mrs. BLACKBURN. I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the good doctor from Florida's legislation, H.R. 534, and against the Greenwood substitute. I also want to thank my chairman on the Committee on the Judiciary for moving the legislation through our committee and bringing it here today.

I am very concerned by the language of the substitute and its ramifications. Leon Kass, the distinguished bioethicist, notes that under the Greenwood language, embryo production is explicitly licensed and treated like drug manufacturing. Furthermore, it would establish an unworkable system of embryos in labs all over the country and puts Federal law enforcement in charge of making sure that no egg is ever implanted in a woman's body. Our law enforcement officials simply cannot carry out the directive.

The language of the base bill is narrowly tailored. Simply, the language ensures that women are not exploited so their eggs cannot be mass harvested as commodities for research purposes. And the language prohibits the creation of cloned human embryos for experimental research or productive purposes. I urge my colleagues to oppose the substitute and to support this important legislation.

Mr. DEUTSCH. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. RUPPERSBERGER), one of our new Members.

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. Mr. Chairman, I am not in favor of cloning humans for reproduction but I do favor the medical research that the Greenwood substitute would provide. Every day in this country hundreds of thousands of Americans suffer from the effects of degenerative disease and spinal cord injuries. As a young attorney I was in a car accident where I nearly lost my life. Maryland's Emergency Medical Shock Trauma system saved my life. Medical research saved my life. To this day I continue to serve as vice chair of the Shock Trauma Board. My work with shock trauma has put me in contact with a number of people who are suffering from degenerative diseases and spinal cord injuries.

My good friend Burt Greenwood from Baltimore has Lou Gehrig's disease. Every day he fights to stay with us. Every day he hopes that stem cell research someday will give him a chance. That is why I stand in support of the Greenwood amendment. We must make continued research a reality and not just a hope for the families that we represent.

Let me quote Dr. Jeffrey Rothstein, a professor of neurology and the director for ALS research at Johns Hopkins University:

No responsible scientist wants to clone a human. Responsible scientists want to continue the research for cures to degenerative disease. Stem cell research holds the only hope for thousands of suffering Americans.

□ 1630

Mr. DEUTSCH. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. MOORE).

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Chairman, this debate is not about human cloning, and everybody in this Chamber knows that. In fact, both bills ban human cloning. This debate is about whether there is going to be medical research that may provide answers to some of the horrible diseases that afflict people. I want my colleagues to meet little Claire, 3½, and Lauren, 5. They have a disease called SMA, spinal muscular atrophy. It is a genetic disease. Half the kids diagnosed with this die by the time they are 2 years old. All they want is a chance. They have hope. H.R. 534 takes the chance for a cure away from them. I hope that the people on the side of H.R. 534 will think about that. All they want is a chance. Is that too much to ask?

Please, I implore my colleagues here to vote for the Greenwood substitute and against H.R. 534.

Mr. DEUTSCH. Mr. Chairman, I yield 30 seconds to the gentlewoman from Oregon (Ms. HOOLEY).

Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DEUTSCH) for yielding me this time.

Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of the Greenwood substitute and in op-

position to H.R. 534. I join with my colleagues in making one thing perfectly clear: I am opposed to cloning of humans. I do not believe there is any justification in replication of a human being. However, I believe that we in Congress have a responsibility to carefully craft Federal legislation on cloning that will not outlaw legitimate medical research that may save or enhance the lives of many.

Former First Lady Nancy Reagan has stated her support of therapeutic cloning because it offers the best hope for curing Alzheimer's. I am supporting the amendment. I urge my colleagues to do the same.

Mr. DEUTSCH. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I am going to read a letter that Nancy Reagan wrote to this Congress on this issue. "As you may know, Ronnie will observe his 92nd birthday soon. In earlier times we would have been able to celebrate that day with great joy and wonderful memories of our life together. Now, while I can draw strength from these memories, I do it alone, as Ronnie struggles in a world unknown to me or the scientists who devote their lives to Alzheimer's research. Because of this, I am determined to do what I can to save other families from this pain. I'm writing, therefore, to offer my support for stem cell research and to tell you I'm in favor of new legislation to allow the ethical use of therapeutic cloning. Like you, I support a complete ban on reproductive cloning. However, I believe that embryonic stem cell research, under appropriate guidelines, may provide our scientists with many answers that are now beyond our grasp. Sincerely, Nancy Reagan."

Mr. Chairman, there are those families that might not choose to want to use this research, and my colleagues mentioned, themselves, that they would not. This bill actually bans the importation of those cures. I doubt there is a family in America that if Alzheimer's was cured through this research in Ireland, Japan, Germany that they would not use it; and I would not ask a Member personally to state what would happen on the floor if that was the case, but I ask them to look into their own hearts before they vote about that.

Finally, I would say that that is the issue in front of us today. I urge the support of the substitute and adoption of the final bill.

Mr. GREENWOOD. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

It has been a good debate. The gentleman from Wisconsin seemed to think that I was impugning the opponents of my substitute. I am not. My point was that contrary to the argument that the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) made that the purpose of this research is strictly for the exploitation and destruction of human life is wrong, this is about hope. This is about trying to stop suffering, and we

have a choice to make here between fear and hope, and I encourage my colleagues to support hope. Support the Greenwood-Deutsch amendment and vote "no" on the Weldon bill.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. WELDON), the author of the bill.

Mr. WELDON of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I again thank the chairman for his work in this area, and I thank him for yielding me this time.

The Greenwood substitute purports to be a ban on human cloning. It is a moratorium on human cloning. It is a 10-year prohibition that sunsets; and it allows unfettered, essentially, the creation of human embryos in the lab for the purpose of research; and then it requires their destruction, essentially, through a process called somatic cell nuclear transfer or human cloning.

We have never gone in this direction before where we are actually talking about creating human embryos in the lab for exploiting them and destroying them. There have been a few labs in different places in the country that have tried to do this. One successfully. There are fertility clinics that have so-called excess embryos, and some of them have made those embryos available for stem cell research. This bill does not affect that. That would be permissible to move forward.

The question before us is, is the Greenwood substitute a real ban on human cloning? I contend it is not. It would still allow the creation of clones in the lab in embryonic form, and I believe very strongly that it will usher in what the supporters of the substitute claim that they do not want to see and that is reproductive cloning, because we will have all of these labs generating these embryos and eventually one of them or more will find its way into unscrupulous hands, will be implanted, and will result in reproductive cloning.

Might I also add that there are some people who want to allow this research to move forward so that they can some day be able to do reproductive cloning. At a hearing we had on this issue, I had Dr. Brian Cohen testify before the committee, and he repeatedly said, "We are opposed to reproductive cloning at this time." He kept saying "at this time." And I finally asked him, "What do you mean by 'at this time'?" And he is the executive director, or the president, of the American Society for Reproductive Medicine; and then he went on to basically say that if they can work through all of the problems with cloning that they would some day like to be able to do it. And what will happen, what will be next with that? I contend that the age of eugenics will have arrived. There will be people who will then want to manipulate these embryos for the purpose of creating a human with preintended specifications, specifying size, height, weight, athletic performance, intellectual capabilities; and it will open a Pandora's box of fruitful

potentialities that I feel that we as a civilization do not want to open up, and therefore I strongly encourage my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to vote against the substitute and vote "yes" on the underlying bill.

Mr. EVANS. Mr. Chairman, I have come before you today to share my strong opposition to H.R. 534 and to ask my colleagues to vote for the Greenwood substitute. It is very important to me personally that we take a serious look at the issue of banning technology for the inherently different uses of creating embryos for both therapeutic cloning and reproduction cloning.

First, this issue does not conflict with religious faith. One leading scientist provides this description of cloning technology: "Because there are no body cells of any kind, and the cells have not yet individualized they are not a person yet, by definition. Saying that a preimplantation embryo is a human being and arguing that therapeutic cloning is, therefore, unethical is simply not based on fact."

Therapeutic cloning and stem cell research have the potential to bring us exciting new treatments and possible cures for many of our most debilitating diseases and injuries including Parkinson's, diabetes, heart disease, multiple sclerosis, burns, and spinal cord injuries. The list goes on. The number of Americans suffering from these afflictions—and indeed the number of those who will potentially reap the benefits—is estimated to be over 100 million. Mr. Speaker, and as someone with Parkinson's Disease, I am one of those millions.

Critics of therapeutic cloning and embryonic stem cell research say that there has been little progress and these techniques offer only pipe dreams to those who are sick or dying. I ask my colleagues why this fledgling science which is in its infancy should be banned before further developments and progress can be made.

Opponents to therapeutic cloning say that the possible evils associated with creating cloned human beings are so great that we need to ban the technology itself, that is a slippery slope. This is simply not the case, and the Greenwood substitute institutes severe criminal penalties for anyone involved in implanting a cloned embryo in a woman's uterus.

In fact, the only slippery slope in this debate—the fate of embryos, which may be applied then to embryos created for in vitro fertilization, that are created with a possibility of being discarded is at stake. As a society, we have accepted and even embraced the science of in vitro fertilization. Deciding that we should more to a society in which embryos should never be created with the knowledge that they would be discarded would not only affect the importance research of embryonic stem cells but also affect the millions of Americans who gain hope of bearing their own children by in vitro fertilization.

Regeneration medicine provides hope for millions of Americans. It is the future of medicine for so many of our citizens who suffer every day. It holds hope for my life. Let us leave science and medical technology to our medical technology to our medical researchers and use our time to focus on this Nation's real problems. I urge my colleagues to vote for the Greenwood substitute, H.R. 801, and vote against H.R. 534.

Mr. KIND. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in strong opposition to H.R. 534 and in strong

support for the Greenwood/Deutsch/DeGette/Eshoo/Kirk substitute. The United States has long been the leader in medical research and biotechnology. Biotechnological advances have the potential to transform the way we treat many debilitating diseases.

One promising way that biotechnology is changing our lives is through the potential of stem cell research and therapeutic cloning. Therapeutic cloning is not cloning in the sense most people use the term, namely using technology to create a person who is a genetically identical copy of someone else. That type of cloning is reproductive cloning and is rightfully subject to a ban. The Greenwood Substitute would do just that.

In addition, the Greenwood Substitute would also permit therapeutic cloning. The potential therapies that may be developed from therapeutic cloning are significant. Therapeutic cloning will help researchers pursue stem cell therapies that could impact the lives of millions of Americans suffering from many of our most devastating illnesses, including Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, ALS, heart disease, cancer, and spinal cord injury. Further, this technology offers hope to the more than 1 million American children who suffer from juvenile diabetes because of the potential to turn these cells into insulin-producing cells.

We have entered the 21st Century and are on the verge of breakthrough biomedical discoveries that could save millions of lives. H.R. 534 would halt vital research that has the potential to revolutionize the biotech industry. Stopping this research in its tracks puts the United States at a clear and immediate disadvantage. Other nations such as Britain, France, Sweden, and the Netherlands, all of which currently have laws allowing therapeutic cloning from designated sources, continue to advance the technology. Molecular and cellular biologists committed to this research have already begun to look abroad, and they take with them lucrative investments from the biotech industry. Other scientists have dropped the cause all together, wasting precious time in the development of life-saving procedures that will someday help millions of people.

Back home in Wisconsin, I have had the privilege of meeting with Dr. James Thomson, a developmental biologist at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, who has contributed greatly to stem cell research. Three years ago he became the first person to isolate stem cells from human embryos. He has not taken on this work lightly, he has thought carefully about the ethical implications of his research. For Dr. Thompson, the moral questions about embryo experimentation were not difficult to resolve; he concluded that research was the "better ethical choice."

Because embryonic stem cells have the potential to grow into any cell or tissue in the human body, scientists say they hold great potential for repairing damaged tissues or organs. But to extract them requires that the embryo be destroyed, therefore, every year since 1995, Congress has attached language to its appropriations legislation to ban taxpayer financing of the work.

This ban requires that Dr. Thomson work into different laboratories, one of them in secret. He works primarily out of the university's primate center. This is his federally financed laboratory where he studies stem cells derived from the embryos of rhesus monkeys and marmosets.

When he conducts research on human cells, he must, however, move to an entirely different laboratory. This one is paid for by WiCell Research Institute, a corporation set up as a subsidiary of the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation, the nonprofit group that holds the patent to Dr. Thomson's work. The location of this lab has never been disclosed to ensure the safety of the workers.

Freedom of research has led to the development of over 117 biotech products that have helped more than 250 million people worldwide. In addition, the biotech industry generated \$28.5 billion in revenues in 2001, an increase of more than 350 percent in just ten years. Further, employment within the sector more than doubled in the same time period.

The United States has an obligation to demonstrate our continued leadership in this arena and we can only do so with the support of our government. We cannot afford the loss of resources that a chilled scientific climate will bring. We should not cede our leadership, or our industry, to other nations.

I urge my colleagues to vote no on the Weldon bill. Support responsible research, vote yes on the Greenwood Substitute.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Chairman, the issue of human cloning is one that understandably causes grave concern and often heated opposition. But we in our position as leaders have the responsibility not only to ensure that this developing and promising technology that can revolutionize the art of healing, is not used for nefarious purposes, but to also educate and inform the public on the issue.

Today I rise in support of H.R. 801, the Greenwood-Deutsch Cloning Prohibition Act of 2003, because it makes the critical distinctions and provides the hope that the people of this country are looking for. We don't ever want to clone human beings, but we do want to use the technology termed, "human somatic cell transfer" as the vital tool it is, to allow scientists to fully develop the wonderful promise of stem cell research.

I applaud my colleagues for their leadership in bringing this alternative bill forward. It should be the primary, and really the one bill before us today.

As a physician I look forward to the day when we can cure diseases such as sickle cell disease, make the quadriplegic walk again,

and successfully treat or reverse so many other diseases for which this was still an impossible dream I was in practice.

To pass H.R. 534 would not only cost our nation its standing as the world leader in health technology, but passing that base bill would kill this dream, and with it the hope of life and health for countless of our constituents.

Let's not do that, vote instead for the Greenwood/Deutsch/DeGette/Eschoo substitute.

Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to express my extreme opposition to the cloning of human beings. At no time do I think it will be acceptable for science to go down that path. As Members of Congress, we need to impose very strict penalties to prevent scientists from making the jump from doing important research to playing God.

But as a nurse, I remember a debate very similar to this one, the debate over researching DNA. In the 1970s, we in the healthcare community were very excited over the research being conducted by scientists on human beings actual biological makeup. However, many others believed then that we were headed towards creating Frankenstein or Aldolphus Huxley's "Brave New World."

The DNA technology debate also focused on regenerative medicine based on stem cell and nuclear transfer biology. DNA involves splicing the gene for a desired protein into bacterial, yeast or other mammalian cells, which then manufacture protein. To accomplish this, scientists had to develop incredibly powerful techniques for managing the mechanisms to cellular biology. Society had to decide whether to allow their continued development and if so, how to regulate and manage these techniques.

Mr. Chairman, the research continued, and millions of patients and their families have benefited. Today, it is used to produce human therapeutic proteins to treat or prevent a wider array of diseases and conditions. DNA products include: Human Insulin for diabetics; Herceptin for patients with breast cancer; Epogen for patients with kidney disease; Enbrel to help patients with rheumatoid arthritis; and Pulmozyne that has prevented childhood deaths from cystic fibrosis.

Mr. Chairman, at this time I would like to submit for the RECORD a list of 66 other DNA products that are approved by the FDA. These

products have helped ten of millions of patients worldwide.

Mr. Chairman, today's, Greenwood Amendment takes care of both of my concerns on this issue. First and foremost, it defines human somatic cell nuclear transfer with the intent to initiate a pregnancy as a criminal act subject to criminal and civil penalties. These penalties include: Imprisonment of up to 10 years; Civil penalties up to \$10 million (or two times the pecuniary gain from cloning); and it provides for forfeiture of equipment, other property, and any monetary gains from cloning human beings. In addition, it requires all individuals who plan to perform human somatic cell nuclear transfer to register with the FDA. And finally it requires all research be conducted with the Institutional Review Board's oversight.

The Greenwood Amendment also addresses my concern about restrictions on therapeutic cloning by allowing this important research to proceed. The goal of therapeutic cloning is to treat or cure patients with life threatening diseases by creating tailor made, genetically identical cells that the patient's body will not reject. In other words, this procedure could allow patients to be cured using their own DNA.

In that process the nucleus is removed from a donated unfertilized egg and replaced with the patient's own cells, like skin, heart, or nerve cell. These types of cells are called somatic cells. These unfertilized egg cells are stored in a petri dish to become a source of stem cells that can be used to treat life-threatening medical conditions. These cells are not transplanted into a womb and no sperm is used in this procedure.

The National Scientists Academy believes that therapeutic cloning or somatic cell nuclear transplant technology could lead to dramatic new treatments and cures for currently noncurable diseases and medical conditions including cancer, diabetes, parkinson's, spinal cord injuries, heart disease, ALS and many others. We need to find these cures today and this research may be the key to unlock the cure.

Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the Greenwood Amendment and urge all my colleagues to do the same.

RECOMBINANT DNA PRODUCTS APPROVED THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 2001

Product	Company	Indication	Year approved
Actimmune® (interferon gamma-1b)	Genentech Inc. and InterMune Pharmaceuticals Inc.	Treatment of chronic granulomatous disease; treatment of severe malignant osteopetrosis	1990 2000
Activas® (alteplase)/Cathflo™ Activase®	Genentech Inc	Treatment of acute myocardial infarction (heart attack); acute massive pulmonary embolism; acute ischemic stroke within first three hours of system onset; restoration of function to central venous access devices (Cathflo Activase).	1987 1990 1996 2001
Aranesp™ (darbepoietin alfa)	Amgen	Treatment of anemia associated with chronic renal failure	2001
Avonex® (interferon beta 1-alpha)	Biogen	Treatment of relapsing-remitting multiple sclerosis	1996
Benefix™ (coagulation factor IX)	Genetics Institute (subsidiary of American Home Products)	Treatment of hemophilia B	1997
Betaseron™ (interferon beta 1-b)	Berlex Laboratories and Chiron Corp	Treatment of relapsing-remitting multiple sclerosis	1993
Bioclata™ (antithrombotic factor)	Centeon	Treatment of hemophilia A; perioperative management of patients with hemophilia A	1993
BioTropin™ (human growth hormone)	Bio-Technology General Corp	Treatment of human growth hormone deficiency in children	1995
Campath® (alemtuzumab, recombinant monoclonal antibody)	Ilex Oncology Inc., Millennium Pharmaceuticals Inc. and Berlex Laboratories Inc.	Treatment of B-cell chronic lymphocytic leukemia (B-CLL) in patients who have been treated with alkylating agents and who have failed fludarabine therapy.	2001
Cerezyme® (alglucerase)	Genzyme	Treatment of Type 1 Gaucher's disease	1991 1994
Enbrel® (etanercept)	Immunex Corporation	Treatment of moderate to severely active rheumatoid arthritis in patients who have had an inadequate response to one or more disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs; treatment of polyarticular course juvenile rheumatoid arthritis; treatment as a first-line therapy for moderate to severe active rheumatoid arthritis.	1998 1999 2000
Engerix-B®, (hepatitis B vaccine, recombinant)	GlaxoSmithKline	Hepatitis B vaccine; adults with chronic hepatitis C infection	1989; 1998
Epogen® (epoietin alfa)	Amgen	Treatment of anemia associated with chronic renal failure and anemia in zidovudine-treated HIV patients; pediatric use	1989; 1999
Follistim™ (folitropin beta for injection)	Organon	Recombinant follicle-stimulating hormone for treatment of infertility	1997
Geno Tropin® (semorelin)	Pharmacia	Treatment of growth hormone deficiency in children; growth hormone deficiency in adults	1995; 1997
Geref® (semorelin)	Serono Laboratories	Treatment of growth hormone deficiency in children with growth failure	1997
Gonal-F® (follicle-stimulating hormone)	Serono Laboratories	Treatment of infertility in women not due to primary ovarian failure; treatment of infertility in men and women	1998; 2000
Helixate® (antithrombotic factor)	Aventis	Factor VIII for treatment of hemophilia A; second-generation factor VIII formulated with sucrose for treatment of hemophilia A	1994; 2000
Herceptin® (trastuzumab, recombinant monoclonal antibody)	Genentech Inc	Treatment of patients with metastatic breast cancer whose tumors overexpress the HER2 receptor	1998
Humalog® (human insulin)	Eli Lilly and Company	Treatment of diabetes	1996
Humatrope® (somatotropin)	Eli Lilly and Company	Treatment of growth hormone deficiency in children; somatotropin deficiency syndrome in adults	1996; 1997
Humulin® (insulin)	Eli Lilly and Company	Treatment of diabetes	1982
Infergen® (interferon alfacon-1)	Amgen	Treatment of hepatitis C virus (HCV) in patients 18 years or older with compensated liver disease who have anti-HCV serum antibodies and/or the presence of HCV RNA; subsequent treatment of HCV-infected patients who have tolerated an initial course of interferon therapy.	1997; 1999
Intron A® (alpha interferon)	Schering-Plough Corporation	Treatment of hairy cell leukemia; genital warts; AIDS-related Kaposi's sarcoma; non-A, non-B malignant melanoma; extended therapy for follicular lymphoma in conjunction with chemotherapy; treatment of hepatitis B in pediatric patients.	1986; 1988; 1988; 1991; 1996; 1997; 1997; 1998
Kineret™ (anakinra)	Amgen Inc.	Treatment of moderately to severely active rheumatoid arthritis in patients 18 or older who have failed one or more disease-modifying anti-rheumatic drugs.	2001
Kogenate® FS (antithrombotic factor)	Bayer Corporation	Factor VII for treatment hemophilia A; second-generation factor VII formulated with sucrose for treatment of hemophilia A	1989; 2000
Lantus® (insulin glargine)	Aventis	Biosynthetic basal insulin for adult and pediatric patients with type 2 diabetes	2000
Leukine® (granulocyte macrophage colony stimulating factor)	Immunex Corporation	Treatment of autologous bone marrow transplantation; treatment of white blood cell toxicities following induction chemotherapy in older patients with acute myelogenous leukemia; for use following allogeneic bone marrow transplantation from HLA-matched related donors; for use mobilizing peripheral blood progenitor cells and for use after PBPC transplantation.	1991; 1995; 1995; 1995; 1996
Norditropin® (somatotropin)	Novo Nordisk	Treatment of growth hormone deficiency in children	1995
Novolin® (human insulin)	Novo Nordisk	Treatment of diabetes	1982
Novolog® (insulin aspart)	Novo Nordisk	Insulin analog for adults with diabetes mellitus	2000
NovoSeven® (coagulation factor VIIa)	Novo Nordisk	Treatment of bleeding episodes in hemophilia A or B patients with inhibitors to factor VIII or factor IX	1999
Nutropin Depot™ (somatotropin, injectable suspension)	Genentech Inc. and Alkermes Inc.	Long-acting dosage form of recombinant growth hormone (one or two doses per month) for pediatric growth hormone deficiency	1999
Nutropin®/Nutropin AQ® (somatotropin)	Genentech Inc.	Treatment of growth hormone deficiency in children; growth hormone deficiency in adults; growth failure associated with chronic renal insufficiency prior to kidney transplantation; short stature associated with Turner Syndrome; to improve spine bone mineral density observed in childhood-onset adult growth hormone-deficient patients and to increase serum alkaline phosphatase.	1993; 1994; 1996; 1996; 1999
LYMrix™ (OspA)	SmithKline Beecham Biologicals	Prevention of Lyme disease	1998
Mylotarg™ (gemtuzumab ozogamicin)	Celltech Chiroscience and Wyeth-Ayerst (American Home Products Corporation).	Human antibody linked to calicheamicin (chemotherapeutic) for treatment of CD33 positive acute myeloid leukemia in patients 60 and older in first relapse who are not considered candidates for cytotoxic chemotherapy.	2000
Natrecor® (nesiritide)	Scios Inc.	Treatment of patients with acutely decompensated heart failure who have dyspnea at rest or with minimal activity	2001
Neumega® (oprelvekin)	Genetics Institute (American Home Products Corporation)	Prevention of severe chemotherapy-induced thrombocytopenia in cancer patients	1997
Nuepogen® (filgrastim)	Amgen	Treatment of chemotherapy-induced neutropenia; bone marrow transplant accompanied neutropenia; severe chronic neutropenia; autologous bone marrow transplant engraftment or failure; mobilization of autologous PBPCs after chemotherapy.	1991; 1994; 1994; 1995; 1998
Ovidre® (human chorionic gonadotropin)	Serono Laboratories	Treatment of infertility in women	2000
PEG-Intron™ (pegylated version of recombinant interferon alfa-2b).	Enzon Inc. and Schering-Plough	Treatment of chronic hepatitis C; combination therapy with Rebetol of treatment of hepatitis C in patients with compensated liver disease	2001
Procrit® (epoietin alfa)	Ortho Biotech Inc.	Treatment of anemia in AZT-treated HIV patients; anemia in cancer patients on chemotherapy; for use in anemic patients scheduled to undergo elective noncardiac, nonvascular surgery.	1990; 1993; 1996
Proleukin IL-2® (aldesleukin)	Chiron Corporation	Treatment of kidney carcinoma; treatment of metastatic melanoma	1992; 1998
Protropin® (somatrem)	Genentech Inc.	Treatment of growth hormone deficiency in children	1985
Pulmozyme® (dornase alfa)	Genentech Inc.	Treatment of mild to moderate cystic fibrosis; advanced cystic fibrosis; pediatric use in infants three months to 2 years and children 2 to 4 years old	1993; 1996; 1998
Rebetron™ (combination of ribavirin and alpha interferon)	Schering-Plough Corporation	Combination therapy for treatment of chronic hepatitis C in patients with compensated liver disease who have relapsed following alpha interferon treatment; treatment of chronic hepatitis C in patients with compensated liver disease previously untreated with alpha interferon therapy.	1998
Recombinant® rAHF (antithrombotic factor)	Baxter Healthcare Corporation	Blood-clotting factor VIII for the treatment of hemophilia A	1992
Recombivax-HB® (hepatitis B vaccine)	Merck & Company Inc.	Hepatitis B vaccine for adolescents and high-risk infants; adults; dialysis patients; pediatric	1987; 1987; 1989; 1993
Defacto® (antithrombotic factor)	Genetics Institute (American Home Products Corporation)	Control and prevention of hemophilia A and short-term prophylaxis to reduce bleeding episodes	2000
Refudan® (tepirudin)	Hoechst Marion Roussel	For anticoagulation in patients with heparin-induced thrombocytopenia	1998
Regraxen® Gel (gel becapermin)	Ortho-McNeil and Chiron Corporation	Platelet-derived growth factor treatment of diabetic foot ulcers	1997
Remicade™ (infliximab)	Centocor Inc.	Short-term management of moderately to severely active Crohn's disease, including those patients with fistulae; treatment of patients with rheumatoid arthritis who have had inadequate response to methotrexate alone.	1998; 1999
ReoPro™ (abciximab)	Centocor and Eli Lilly and Company	Reduction of acute blood-clot-related complications for high-risk angioplasty patients; reduction of acute blood clot complications for all patients undergoing any coronary intervention; treatment of unstable angina not responding to conventional medical therapy when percutaneous coronary intervention is planned within 24 hours.	1994; 1997
Retavase™ (reteplase)	Centocor Inc.	Management of acute myocardial infarction in adults (thrombolytic)	1996
Rituxan™ (rituximab)	IDEC Pharmaceuticals and Genentech Inc.	Treatment of relapsed or refractory low-grade or follicular, CD20-positive B-cell non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	1997
Roferon-A® (interferon alfa-2a)	Hoffmann-La Roche Inc.	Treatment of hairy cell leukemia; AIDS-related Kaposi's sarcoma; chronic phase Philadelphia chromosome positive chronic myelogenous leukemia; hepatitis C.	1986; 1988; 1995; 1995
Saizen® (human growth hormone)	Serono Laboratories	Treatment of growth hormone deficiency in children	1996
Serostim® (human growth hormone)	Serono Laboratories	Treatment of cachexia (AIDS-easting)	1996
Simulect® (basiliximab)	Novartis Pharmaceutical Corporation and Ligand Pharmaceuticals Inc.	Prevention of acute rejection episodes in kidney transplant recipients; use in renal transplantation in combination with triple immunosuppressive therapy; use in pediatric renal transplantation and use of an IV bolus injection.	1998; 2001

SYNAGIS™ (palivizumab)	MedImmune Inc.	Prevention of serious lower respiratory tract disease caused by respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) in pediatric patients at high risk of RSV disease	1998
Thyrogen® (thyrotropin alfa)	Genzyme	Adjunctive diagnostic tool for serum thyroglobulin testing with or without radiiodine imaging in the follow-up of patients with thyroid cancer	1998
TNKase™ (tenecteplase)	Genentech Inc.	Treatment of acute myocardial infarction	2000
Twinrix® (hepatitis A and hepatitis B [recombinant] vaccine)	SmithKline Beecham Biologicals	Immunization against hepatitis A and B viruses	2001
Xigris™ (drotrecogin alfa, recombinant)	Eli Lilly and Company	Treatment of severe, life-threatening sepsis	2001
Zenapax® (daclizumab)	Hoffmann-La Roche Inc.	Prevention of kidney transplant rejection	1997

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON). The question is on the amendment in the nature of a substitute offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GREENWOOD).

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

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. DEUTSCH. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 174, noes 231, answered “present” 1, not voting 28, as follows:

[Roll No. 37]

AYES—174

Abercrombie	Granger	Neal (MA)
Allen	Green (TX)	Obey
Andrews	Greenwood	Olver
Baird	Grijalva	Ose
Baldwin	Gutierrez	Owens
Ballance	Harman	Pallone
Bass	Hastings (FL)	Pascrell
Becerra	Hinchee	Pastor
Bell	Holt	Pelosi
Berkley	Honda	Price (NC)
Berman	Hooley (OR)	Pryce (OH)
Biggert	Houghton	Ramstad
Bishop (NY)	Hoyer	Rangel
Blumenauer	Insole	Reyes
Boehrlert	Israel	Rodriguez
Bono	Jackson (IL)	Ross
Boswell	Jackson-Lee	Rothman
Boucher	(TX)	Roybal-Allard
Boyd	Johnson (CT)	Ruppersberger
Bradley (NH)	Johnson, E. B.	Rush
Brady (PA)	Jones (OH)	Sabo
Brown (OH)	Kelly	Sanchez, Linda
Capps	Kennedy (RI)	T.
Capuano	Kilpatrick	Sandlin
Cardin	Kind	Schakowsky
Cardoza	Kirk	Schiff
Case	Kleczka	Scott (GA)
Castle	Kolbe	Scott (VA)
Clay	Lampson	Serrano
Clyburn	Langevin	Shays
Conyers	Lantos	Sherman
Cooper	Larsen (WA)	Simmons
Crowley	Larson (CT)	Slaughter
Cummings	Leach	Smith (WA)
Davis (AL)	Lee	Solis
Davis (CA)	Levin	Spratt
Davis (FL)	Lewis (GA)	Stark
Davis (IL)	Lofgren	Strickland
DeGette	Lowe	Tanner
Delahunt	Lynch	Tauscher
DeLauro	Majette	Thomas
Deutsch	Maloney	Thompson (CA)
Dicks	Markey	Thompson (MS)
Dingell	Matheson	Tierney
Doggett	Matsui	Towns
Dooley (CA)	McCarthy (NY)	Udall (CO)
Emanuel	McCollum	Udall (NM)
Engel	McDermott	Van Hollen
Eshoo	McGovern	Velazquez
Etheridge	Meehan	Vislosky
Evans	Meek (FL)	Watson
Farr	Meeks (NY)	Watt
Fattah	Menendez	Waxman
Frank (MA)	Miller (NC)	Weiner
Frost	Miller, George	Wexler
Gibbons	Moore	Wilson (NM)
Gilchrest	Moran (VA)	Woolsey
Gonzalez	Nadler	Wynn
Gordon	Napolitano	

NOES—231

Aderholt	Bishop (UT)	Buyer
Akin	Blackburn	Calvert
Alexander	Blunt	Camp
Bachus	Boehner	Cannon
Baker	Bonilla	Cantor
Ballenger	Bonner	Capito
Barrett (SC)	Boozman	Carson (OK)
Bartlett (MD)	Brady (TX)	Carter
Barton (TX)	Brown (SC)	Chabot
Beauprez	Brown-Waite,	Chocola
Bereuter	Ginny	Coble
Berry	Burgess	Cole
Bilirakis	Burns	Collins
Bishop (GA)	Burr	Costello

Cox	Jenkins	Portman
Cramer	John	Putnam
Crane	Johnson (IL)	Quinn
Crenshaw	Johnson, Sam	Radanovich
Cubin	Jones (NC)	Rahall
Culberson	Kanjorski	Regula
Cunningham	Kaptur	Rehberg
Davis (TN)	Keller	Renzi
Davis, Jo Ann	Kennedy (MN)	Reynolds
Davis, Tom	Kildee	Rogers (AL)
Deal (GA)	King (IA)	Rogers (KY)
DeLay	King (NY)	Rogers (MI)
DeMint	Kingston	Rohrabacher
Diaz-Balart, M.	Kline	Royce
Doolittle	Knollenberg	Ryan (OH)
Doyle	Kucinich	Ryan (WI)
Dreier	LaHood	Ryun (KS)
Duncan	Latham	Sanders
Dunn	LaTourette	Saxton
Edwards	Lewis (CA)	Schrock
Ehlers	Lewis (KY)	Sensenbrenner
Emerson	Linder	Sessions
English	LoBiondo	Shadegg
Everett	Lucas (KY)	Shaw
Feeney	Lucas (OK)	Sherwood
Ferguson	Manzullo	Shimkus
Flake	Marshall	Shuster
Fletcher	McCotter	Simpson
Foley	McHugh	Skelton
Forbes	McInnis	Smith (NJ)
Fossella	McIntyre	Smith (TX)
Franks (AZ)	McKeon	Souder
Frelinghuysen	McNulty	Stearns
Garrett (NJ)	Mica	Stenholm
Gerlach	Michaud	Stupak
Gillmor	Miller (FL)	Sullivan
Gingrey	Miller (MI)	Sweeney
Goode	Mollohan	Tancredo
Goodlatte	Moran (KS)	Tauzin
Goss	Murphy	Taylor (MS)
Graves	Murtha	Taylor (NC)
Green (WI)	Musgrave	Terry
Gutknecht	Myrick	Thornberry
Hall	Nethercutt	Tiahrt
Harris	Ney	Tiberi
Hart	Northup	Toomey
Hastings (WA)	Norwood	Turner (OH)
Hayes	Nunes	Turner (TX)
Hayworth	Nussle	Upton
Hefley	Oberstar	Vitter
Hensarling	Osborne	Walden (OR)
Herger	Otter	Walsh
Hill	Oxley	Wamp
Hobson	Paul	Weldon (FL)
Hoekstra	Pearce	Weldon (PA)
Holden	Pence	Weller
Hostettler	Peterson (PA)	Whitfield
Hulshof	Petri	Wicker
Hunter	Pickering	Wilson (SC)
Isakson	Pitts	Wolf
Issa	Platts	Wu
Istook	Pombo	Young (AK)
Janklow	Pomeroy	
Jefferson	Porter	

ANSWERED “PRESENT”—1

NOT VOTING—28

Ackerman	Gephardt	Ortiz
Baca	Hinojosa	Payne
Brown, Corrine	Hoefel	Peterson (MN)
Burton (IN)	Hyde	Ros-Lehtinen
Carson (IN)	Lipinski	Sanchez, Loretta
Combest	McCarthy (MO)	Smith (MI)
DeFazio	McCrery	Snyder
Diaz-Balart, L.	Millender-	Waters
Ford	McDonald	Young (FL)
Gallegly	Miller, Gary	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIRMAN PRO TEMPORE

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore (Mr. GILCREST) (during the vote). The Chair will remind Members that there are 2 minutes left to this vote.

□ 1658

Messrs. HILL, SOUDER, BOOZMAN, EVERETT and TURNER of Ohio changed their vote from “aye” to “no.”

Ms. WOOLSEY changed her vote from “no” to “aye.”

So the amendment in the nature of a substitute was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, during rollcall vote No. 37, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted “aye.”

□ 1700

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore (Mr. GILCREST). Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON) having assumed the chair, Mr. GILCREST, Chairman pro tempore of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 534) to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit human cloning, pursuant to House Resolution 105, he reported the bill back to the House with an amendment adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Would it be true that the quicker the Members take their seats and calm down, the quicker we can vote and get to the airport?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. That is not a proper parliamentary inquiry.

MOTION TO RECOMMIT OFFERED BY MS. LOFGREN

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is the gentlewoman opposed to the bill?

Ms. LOFGREN. I certainly am, Mr. Speaker.

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 4, line 24, strike the close quotation mark and the period that follows.

Page 4, after line 24, insert the following:

“(e) EXEMPTION OF MEDICAL TREATMENT.—The prohibitions of this section do not apply to the shipping, receipt, or importation of any product derived from an embryo (including pluripotent stem cells) designed for use in medical treatment for or to cure Parkinson’s disease, Alzheimer’s disease, diabetes, cancer, heart disease, spinal cord injury, multiple sclerosis, severe burns, or other diseases, disorders, or conditions, provided that the product of such use is not utilized to initiate a pregnancy and is not intended to be utilized to initiate a pregnancy and is unable to develop into a full human being. Nothing in this subsection shall exempt any product from any applicable regulatory approval.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LOFGREN) is recognized for 5 minutes in support of her motion.

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I first yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN), my colleague on the Committee on the Judiciary.

Ms. BALDWIN. Mr. Speaker, who among us could tell a person suffering from cancer or Alzheimer's disease, you cannot import the cure that would save your life, and if you do, you will face a 10-year prison sentence? Who could face their families and tell them they could not have the cure because the stem cell treatment that would have saved their loved ones' lives was derived from therapeutic cloning?

The wondrous promise held out by the advances in embryonic stem cell research is that we will one day be able to diminish human suffering, heal, treat and, yes, save lives.

If you support this bill, and a cure is discovered outside the United States for a devastating disease, would you deny life to our fellow Americans?

I urge my colleagues to vote for this motion to recommit and against H.R. 534.

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, this bill not only ties the hands of our medical researchers; it prevents Americans from utilizing cures developed in other countries. There is no doubt that if this bill becomes law, we will lose our most talented medical researchers. They will flock to other countries that continue to allow therapeutic cloning; and hopefully, one day, they will help to develop cures to some of the worst diseases known to humankind.

What happens when a British researcher develops a cure for Alzheimer's or is able to regenerate insulin-producing cells in children with juvenile diabetes or learns how to generate nervous system cells that can restore spinal cord function after paralysis? Sick Americans should have access to these cures. But H.R. 534 prevents the importation of any products derived from somatic cell nuclear transfer. It would make it a crime for a terminally-ill person to receive medical care in America if the cure was developed using this science abroad.

That is both unnecessary and unfair. The motion to recommit is simple. It will ensure that cures developed in other countries are available to Americans suffering from Parkinson's, Alzheimer's, diabetes, cancer, heart disease, spinal cord injury, MS, severe burns, and other diseases.

If cures to these debilitating diseases are found, Congress should not stand in the way or require its citizens to travel to other countries to benefit from them.

There have been lots of argument today about a slippery slope. There is no slippery slope in this motion.

Mr. Speaker, I have been deeply troubled by many of the arguments I have heard today. I am troubled that some

Members think they have the right to impose their religious beliefs on all Americans. I am troubled that in return, some of the most vulnerable members of society, like children suffering from juvenile diabetes, would be forced potentially to give up their best hope for a cure.

This country is a democracy; it is not a theocracy. I understand that some Members of this House have religious beliefs that are guiding them. My advice to them would be, if you object to the cures that are developed using this technology of therapeutic cloning, fine, do not use the cure. But do not try and deny other Americans cures to deadly diseases because of your own religious beliefs. That is simply an improper role for Congress to take.

Therapeutic cloning has nothing to do with cloning a child. There is no fertilization with sperm, there is no implantation into the uterus, there is no pregnancy, there is no child.

Somatic cell nuclear transfer is a scientific method where researchers create new stem cells in a petri dish. To listen to some of the debate today, one would see that there would be a picture painted that very tiny babies in test tubes are being the subject of this research. That is completely false. These are eight cells on a petri dish that can give lifesaving cures to Americans and others throughout the world who are suffering horrendous diseases.

I think we ought to take the advice of Senator HATCH and former First Lady Nancy Reagan who wrote, "The embryonic stem cell research, under appropriate guidelines, may provide our scientists with many answers that are now beyond our grasp. There are so many diseases that can be cured, or at least helped, that we can't turn our backs on this."

Do not turn your backs on the millions of Americans who might be able to benefit from cures made abroad.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the motion to recommit.

Mr. Speaker, this merely moves offshore what this bill bans in the United States. What it will do is create a huge financial incentive for those people and companies in foreign countries to take advantage of Americans. I do not think that we should be giving foreign companies that kind of financial advantage. If it is wrong to do here, we should prohibit the importation of these materials.

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

There was no objection. The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to recommit.

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

RECORDED VOTE

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This will be a 15-minute vote. Pursuant to

clause 9 of rule XX, the Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the minimum time for any electronic vote on the question of passage.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 164, noes 237, not voting 33, as follows:

[Roll No. 38]

AYES—164

Abercrombie	Gutierrez	Olver
Allen	Harman	Ose
Andrews	Hastings (FL)	Owens
Baird	Hinchey	Pallone
Baldwin	Holt	Pascrell
Ballance	Honda	Pastor
Becerra	Hoolley (OR)	Pelosi
Bell	Houghton	Price (NC)
Berkley	Hoyer	Ramstad
Berman	Inslee	Rangel
Bishop (GA)	Israel	Reyes
Bishop (NY)	Jackson (IL)	Rodriguez
Blumenauer	Jackson-Lee	Ross
Bono	(TX)	Rothman
Boswell	Jefferson	Roybal-Allard
Boucher	Johnson (CT)	Ruppersberger
Brady (PA)	Johnson, E. B.	Rush
Brown (OH)	Jones (OH)	Sabo
Capps	Kennedy (RI)	Sanchez, Linda
Capuano	Kilpatrick	T.
Cardin	Kind	Sandlin
Cardoza	Kleczka	Schakowsky
Case	Kolbe	Schiff
Castle	Lampson	Scott (GA)
Clay	Langevin	Scott (VA)
Clyburn	Lantos	Serrano
Conyers	Larsen (WA)	Shays
Cooper	Larson (CT)	Sherman
Crowley	Leach	Simmons
Cummings	Lee	Slaughter
Davis (CA)	Levin	Smith (WA)
Davis (FL)	Lewis (GA)	Solis
Davis (IL)	Lofgren	Spratt
DeGette	Lowey	Stark
Delahunt	Lynch	Strickland
DeLauro	Majette	Tanner
Deusch	Maloney	Tauscher
Dicks	Markey	Thompson (CA)
Dingell	Marshall	Thompson (MS)
Doggett	Matsui	Tierney
Dooley (CA)	McCarthy (NY)	Towns
Emanuel	McCollum	Udall (CO)
Engel	McDermott	Udall (NM)
Eshoo	McGovern	Van Hollen
Etheridge	Meehan	Velazquez
Evans	Meek (FL)	Visclosky
Farr	Meeks (NY)	Watson
Fattah	Menendez	Watt
Filner	Miller (NC)	Waxman
Frank (MA)	Miller, George	Weiner
Gibbons	Moore	Wexler
Gonzalez	Moran (VA)	Woolsey
Gordon	Nadler	Wu
Green (TX)	Napolitano	Wynn
Greenwood	Neal (MA)	
Grijalva	Obey	

NOES—237

Aderholt	Burns	DeMint
Akin	Burr	Diaz-Balart, M.
Alexander	Buyer	Doolittle
Bachus	Calvert	Doyle
Baker	Camp	Dreier
Ballenger	Cannon	Duncan
Barrett (SC)	Cantor	Dunn
Bartlett (MD)	Capito	Edwards
Barton (TX)	Carson (OK)	Ehlers
Bass	Carter	Emerson
Beauprez	Chabot	English
Bereuter	Chocola	Everett
Berry	Coble	Feeney
Biggett	Cole	Ferguson
Bilirakis	Collins	Flake
Bishop (UT)	Costello	Fletcher
Blackburn	Cox	Foley
Blunt	Cramer	Forbes
Boehlert	Crane	Fossella
Boehner	Crenshaw	Franks (AZ)
Bonilla	Cubin	Frelinghuysen
Bonner	Culberson	Garrett (NJ)
Boozman	Cunningham	Gerlach
Bradley (NH)	Davis (AL)	Gilchrest
Brady (TX)	Davis (TN)	Gillmor
Brown (SC)	Davis, Jo Ann	Gingrey
Brown-Waite,	Davis, Tom	Goode
Ginny	Deal (GA)	Goodlatte
Burgess	DeLay	Goss

Granger
Graves
Green (WI)
Gutknecht
Hall
Harris
Hart
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hayworth
Hefley
Hensarling
Herger
Hill
Hobson
Hoekstra
Holden
Hostettler
Hulshof
Hunter
Isakson
Issa
Istook
Janklow
Jenkins
John
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Keller
Kelly
Kennedy (MN)
Kildee
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirk
Kline
Knollenberg
Kucinich
LaHood
Latham
LaTourette
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
LoBiondo
Lucas (KY)
Lucas (OK)

Manzullo
Matheson
McCotter
McHugh
McIntyre
McKeon
McNulty
Mica
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Mollohan
Moran (KS)
Murphy
Murtha
Musgrave
Myrick
Nethercutt
Northup
Norwood
Nunes
Nussle
Oberstar
Osborne
Otter
Oxley
Paul
Pearce
Pence
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Pickering
Pitts
Platts
Pombo
Pomeroy
Porter
Portman
Pryce (OH)
Putnam
Quinn
Radanovich
Rahall
Regula
Rehberg
Renzi
Reynolds
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher

Royce
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Ryon (KS)
Saxton
Schrock
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Skelton
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Soudier
Stearns
Stenholm
Stupak
Sullivan
Sweeney
Tancredo
Tauzin
Taylor (MS)
Taylor (NC)
Terry
Thomas
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Toomey
Turner (OH)
Turner (TX)
Upton
Vitter
Walden (OR)
Walsh
Wamp
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson (NM)
Wilson (SC)
Wolf
Young (AK)

NOT VOTING—33

Ackerman
Baca
Boyd
Brown, Corrine
Burton (IN)
Carson (IN)
Combest
DeFazio
Diaz-Balart, L.
Ford
Frost
Gallegly

Gephardt
Hinojosa
Hoeffel
Hyde
Lipinski
McCarthy (MO)
McCrery
McInnis
Millender-
McDonald
Miller, Gary
Ney

Ortiz
Payne
Peterson (MN)
Ros-Lehtinen
Sanchez, Loretta
Sanders
Smith (MI)
Snyder
Waters
Young (FL)

□ 1725

Mr. GILCHREST changed his vote from “aye” to “no.”
So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, during rollcall vote No. 38, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted “aye.”

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

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

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays. The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 241, nays 155, not voting 38, as follows:

[Roll No. 39]

YEAS—241

Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Bachus
Baker
Ballenger
Barrett (SC)
Bartlett (MD)
Beauprez
Bereuter
Berry
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (UT)
Blackburn
Blunt
Boehner
Bonilla
Bonner
Bono
Boozman
Bradley (NH)
Brady (TX)
Brown (SC)
Brown-Waite,
Ginny
Burgess
Burns
Burr
Buyer
Calvert
Camp
Cannon
Cantor
Capito
Carson (OK)
Carter
Chabot
Chocola
Coble
Cole
Collins
Costello
Cox
Cramer
Crane
Crenshaw
Cubin
Culberson
Cunningham
Davis (AL)
Davis (TN)
Davis, Jo Ann
Davis, Tom
Deal (GA)
DeLay
DeMint
Diaz-Balart, M.
Dingell
Doolittle
Doyle
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Ehlers
Emerson
English
Everett
Feeney
Ferguson
Flake
Fletcher
Foley
Forbes
Fossella
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Garrett (NJ)
Gerlach
Gibbons
Gillmor

Gingrey
Goode
Goodlatte
Gordon
Goss
Granger
Graves
Green (WI)
Gutknecht
Hall
Harris
Hart
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hayworth
Hefley
Hensarling
Herger
Hill
Hobson
Hoekstra
Rehberg
Renzi
Reyes
Reynolds
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Ross
Royce
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Ryun (KS)
Sanders
Saxton
Schrock
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Skelton
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Soudier
Stearns
Stenholm
Stupak
Sullivan
Sweeney
Tancredo
Tauzin
Taylor (MS)
Taylor (NC)
Terry
Thomas
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Toomey
Turner (OH)
Turner (TX)
Upton
Walden (OR)
Walsh
Wamp
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson (NM)
Wilson (SC)
Wolf
Wu
Young (AK)

NAYS—155

Abercrombie
Allen
Andrews
Baird
Baldwin
Ballance
Bass
Becerra
Bell

Berkley
Berman
Biggart
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Boehler
Boswell
Boucher
Brady (PA)

Brown (OH)
Capps
Capuano
Cardin
Cardoza
Case
Castle
Clay
Clyburn

Conyers
Cooper
Crowley
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
Deutsch
Dicks
Doggett
Dooley (CA)
Edwards
Emanuel
Engel
Eshoo
Etheridge
Evans
Farr
Fattah
Filner
Frank (MA)
Gilchrest
Greenwood
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Harman
Hastings (FL)
Hinchee
Holt
Honda
Hooley (OR)
Houghton
Hoyer
Inslie
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee
(TX)
Johnson (CT)

Johnson, E. B.
Jones (OH)
Kaptur
Kennedy (RI)
Kilpatrick
Kind
Kleczka
Kolbe
Lampson
Lantos
Larson (CT)
Leach
Lee
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lofgren
Lowey
Majette
Maloney
Markey
Matsui
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
Meehan
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Menendez
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Moore
Moran (VA)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal (MA)
Obey
Olver
Ose
Owens
Pallone
Pastor
Paul
Pelosi
Price (NC)

Pryce (OH)
Ramstad
Rangel
Rodriguez
Rothman
Roybal-Allard
Ruppersberger
Rush
Sabo
Sanchez, Linda
T.
Sandlin
Schakowsky
Schiff
Scott (GA)
Scott (VA)
Shays
Sherman
Simmons
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Solis
Spratt
Stark
Strickland
Tauscher
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Towns
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Van Hollen
Velazquez
Visclosky
Watson
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Wexler
Woolsey
Wynn

NOT VOTING—38

Ackerman
Baca
Barton (TX)
Boyd
Brown, Corrine
Burton (IN)
Carson (IN)
Combest
DeFazio
Diaz-Balart, L.
Ford
Frost
Gallegly

Gephardt
Hinojosa
Hoeffel
Hyde
Lipinski
McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)
McCrery
McInnis
McIntyre
Millender-
McDonald
Miller, Gary

Ney
Oberstar
Ortiz
Payne
Peterson (MN)
Ros-Lehtinen
Sanchez, Loretta
Serrano
Smith (MI)
Snyder
Vitter
Waters
Young (FL)

The SPEAKER (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining in this vote.

□ 1732

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. VITTER. Mr. Speaker, I was inadvertently absent for rollcall vote 39. Were I present, I would have voted “aye” in support of H.R. 534, the Human Cloning Prohibition Act.

Stated against:

Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, during rollcall vote No. 39, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted “no.”

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, February 27, I was unavoidably detained due to a prior obligation in my district. I request that the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD reflect that had I been present and voting, I would have voted “yes” on rollcall No. 37, on “yes” rollcall No. 38, and on “no” rollcall No. 39.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. HOEFFEL. Mr. Speaker, unfortunately, I was absent for votes on Thursday, February 27, 2003 as a result of the passing of my mother, Mrs. Eleanore Hoeffel. Had I been present, I would have cast my votes as follows: rollcall vote No. 37 "nay," rollcall vote No. 38 "aye," rollcall vote No. 39 "nay."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, due to an unavoidable conflict in my schedule, I was unable to be present during rollcall votes 37–39. Had I voted, I would have voted "no" on rollcall votes 37–38, and "yea" on rollcall vote 39.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 534, the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

(Mr. HOYER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Texas (Mr. DELAY), the majority leader, for the purposes of asking the majority leader the schedule for the coming week.

Mr. DELAY. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman for yielding. I am told that the airports are still open. I know all of our Members are rushing to catch their planes to go back to their districts, and I wish them a very good weekend. But, Mr. Speaker, I do appreciate the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER) for yielding to me.

Mr. Speaker, the House will convene on Tuesday at 12:30 p.m. for morning hour and 2 p.m. for legislative business. We will consider several measures under suspension of the rules, and a final list of those bills will be sent to the Members' offices early next week. There will be no votes in the House before 6:30 on Tuesday.

On Wednesday we expect to consider two bills from the Committee on Ways and Means: the Miscellaneous Trade and Technical Corrections Act of 2003 and H.R. 743, the Social Security Protection Act of 2003.

On Thursday we expect to consider H.R. 878, the Armed Forces Tax Fairness Act.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I will be happy to answer any questions the gentleman may have.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentleman for his comments. Reclaiming my time, the first question I have, Mr. Leader, am I correct that the two tax

bills that you refer to as Miscellaneous Trade and Technical Corrections and Social Security Protection Act are essentially technical in nature?

Mr. DELAY. If the gentleman would continue to yield, that is correct.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Majority Leader, could you advise the House of when your expectation is that the medical malpractice legislation would be coming to the floor?

Mr. DELAY. If the gentleman would continue to yield, I appreciate the gentleman asking. My understanding is that the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Energy and Commerce have tentative plans to mark up the medical liability bills sponsored by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GREENWOOD) sometime next week. Once that bill is reported by the two committees, I would expect quick action in this House. I would also note that the Committee on Energy and Commerce and the Committee on Ways and Means have held mark-ups of legislation dealing with medical errors. I would expect legislation dealing with medical errors to be considered soon by the House as well, probably in the same week as the medical liability bill.

Mr. HOYER. Reclaiming my time, would I be correct that the soonest that would be done would be the week after next?

Mr. DELAY. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentleman. Secondly, could the majority leader tell me when he expects the budget resolution to be scheduled for the floor? I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. DELAY. I appreciate the gentleman yielding. I will say we will be as ambitious as I have seen in a long time in trying to bring the budget to the floor of the House, get the budget process done in an expedited manner. The Committee on the Budget is continuing to hold hearings with administration officials, economists and other budget experts; but we expect the House to consider the budget resolution actually on a schedule that allows us to have the conference report completed by April 15, as the Budget Act requires.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentleman for that answer; and reclaiming my time, I would ask the gentleman if he expects the President's tax proposal, or the majority's tax proposal, to be included within the budget document. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. DELAY. I appreciate the gentleman yielding, and I would expect that there would be a tremendous debate over the size of the Economic Growth and Jobs Creation Act, and whatever that size is would be included in the budget that comes out of the Committee on the Budget, yes.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentleman. One additional question, Mr. Leader, with reference to the budget. Has the majority made a determination yet as to whether or not it will be a 5-year or a 10-year budget projection?

Mr. DELAY. If the gentleman would continue to yield, that decision has not been made yet. I know there are ongoing consultations with the chairman of the Committee on the Budget in the other body and also with the majority leader in the other body. The Speaker and the leadership on this side are consulting with them. That decision has not been made yet, but probably will be made fairly soon, certainly by the time the chairman lays out his mark.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the leader for that observation, and unfortunately I think I agree with him. But very frankly, Mr. Leader, if we could get maybe a little advice prior to the mark being laid on the table, it would be helpful for us to fairly consider the chairman's mark.

Mr. DELAY. If the gentleman would continue to yield, as the gentleman knows, it will probably be in the press before we even make the decision, so the gentleman can probably read it there.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentleman. And if he thinks the press will be dispositive of that issue, I will take that to heart.

Mr. Leader, could you also tell me the status of the Partial Birth Abortion Bill that we had understood would be considered early, perhaps as early as next week? And there was some discussion about it this week, but now we hear there may be an intent to wait on the other body's acting on this and sending it to the House. Can you bring us up to date on what the plans are on this?

I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. DELAY. I appreciate the gentleman yielding to me. At this time I do not believe the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER) has scheduled any action on this legislation, the partial birth abortion ban. Having said that, I do believe that this is really important legislation. This is something that the Senate has indicated they will move early this year, and it is certainly something that I would expect the House to vote on at least by the beginning of the summer.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the leader for the information.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY,
MARCH 3, 2003

Mr. DELAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it stand adjourned to meet at noon on Monday, March 3, 2003.

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

There was no objection.

HOUR OF MEETING ON TUESDAY,
MARCH 4, 2003

Mr. DELAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns on Monday, it stand adjourned to meet at 12:30 p.m., Tuesday, March 4, 2003 for morning hour debates.

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

There was no objection.

DISPENSING WITH CALENDAR
WEDNESDAY BUSINESS ON
WEDNESDAY NEXT

Mr. DELAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order under the Calendar Wednesday rule be dispensed with on Wednesday next.

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

There was no objection.

CONTINUING NATIONAL EMERGENCY RELATING TO CUBA AND REGULATION, ANCHORAGE AND MOVEMENT OF VESSELS—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 108-42)

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 ordered to be printed:

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 transmits 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 Government of Cuba's destruction of two unarmed U.S.-registered civilian aircraft in international airspace north of Cuba on February 24, 1996, is to continue in effect beyond March 1, 2003, to the Federal Register for publication.

GEORGE W. BUSH,
THE WHITE HOUSE, February 27, 2003.

RESIGNATION AS MEMBER OF
COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following resignation as a member of the Committee on Small Business:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, February 27, 2003.

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

MR. SPEAKER: Effective February 27, 2003, I hereby take a leave of absence from my position on the House Small Business Committee due to my appointment to the Committee on House Administration.

Sincerely,

ROBERT BRADY,
Member of Congress.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the resignation is accepted. There was no objection.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER
PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will entertain 1-minute speeches.

HONORING G. FRANKLIN
CRUMPLER, HOKE COUNTY CORONER

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

Mr. HAYES. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to recognize the accomplishments of G. Franklin Crumpler, coroner for Hoke County, North Carolina. Mr. Crumpler holds the distinction of being the longest-serving elected official in North Carolina.

In 1960, G. Franklin Crumpler was appointed coroner for Hoke County after the serving coroner moved away. He served the unexpired term for 3 years and then ran for the office to which he was elected and has served in this capacity consecutively for the past 42 years.

He is married to the former Dayne Capps and has two sons, a daughter, and 11 grandchildren. Frank and his wife moved to Raeford in April of 1960 and opened a funeral home. Since then they have purchased a funeral home in Red Springs, North Carolina, and are part owners of LaFayette Funeral Home in Fayetteville.

Frank was born in nearby Sampson County in 1934 to the late Margaret Bradshaw and Gordon Crumpler. Frank graduated from Clinton High School in Clinton, North Carolina; Cincinnati College of Embalming; and Missouri Auction School in Kansas City, Missouri. He is a funeral service licensee, an auctioneer, and sells insurance.

He is a member and lifetime deacon of Raeford Baptist Church, past president and lieutenant governor of Raeford Kiwanis Club of which he was awarded "Man of the Year." He is on the board of directors of Raeford-Hoke Chamber of Commerce and past president of Red Springs Chamber of Commerce. He is also a mason and a Shriner.

Please join me in expressing the appreciation of the House to Mr. G. Franklin Crumpler for over 4 decades of dedicated service to the citizens of Hoke County, North Carolina.

□ 1745

AUTHORIZATION FOR USE OF
MILITARY FORCE AGAINST IRAQ
RESOLUTION

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

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, \$100 billion, thousands of innocent lives of Iraqi women and children and the lives of our United States military and other military, I do not consider that to be collateral damage. Mr. Speaker, I believe it is imperative that this Congress engage in a debate that is being asked of the United Nations Security Council.

So today I am asking the Speaker to bring to the floor for our debate H. Con. Res. 2, a simple resolution that simply allows us to re-debate the Iraqi war resolution in light of the information regarding North Korea, in light of the information and question as to whether or not the United States is under imminent danger of attack, in light of the question being raised whether the United States should engage in a preemptive unilateral attack against Iraq, and in light of the fact that the Constitution does say that it is the United States Congress under Article I, section 8 that should declare war, but most importantly, Mr. Speaker, in order to save lives.

It is imperative for this Congress to stand up and be heard and be counted and not to abdicate its duty to save lives on behalf of the American people and on behalf of world peace.

I include this letter for the RECORD.

WASHINGTON, DC,
February 27, 2003.

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

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: We are writing to request floor consideration for H. Con. Res. 2, which expresses the sense of Congress that the Authorization for Use of Military Force Against Iraq Resolution of 2002 be repealed. I introduced this legislation on January 7, 2003 to bring renewed debate and to re-examine the decision to authorize force against Iraq.

Since the passage of Public Law 107-243, which authorizes the President to use force against Iraq, the world is a different place. We have a dire situation in North Korea and our policies dealing with nations accused of having weapons of mass destruction should be consistent. In addition, many of our long-time allies are advocating that the U.N. inspections should be given more time to continue their work in Iraq. If the President intends to seek a new resolution in the United Nations, thereby allowing the U.N. Security Council to re-debate the question of force against Iraq, then it is more than reasonable for Congress to re-examine its decision based upon all the information available now, so as not to abdicate its constitutional duty.

Congress is constitutionally obligated to debate and to vote on any decision to go to war. Article I, 8 of the U.S. Constitution vests the authority to declare war solely with Congress. We are calling for a vigorous debate before we launch a probable preemptive unilateral strike against Iraq. It is Congress that must ultimately decide to go to war.

We would like to request that H. Con. Res. 2 be brought to the floor for debate. Before the President uses force against Iraq, approval and considered debate should occur in the Congress.

Sincerely,

Sheila Jackson-Lee, Diane E. Watson,
John Conyers, Jr., Raúl M. Grijalva,
Danny K. Davis, Jim McDermott, Bob
Filner, Bert Saunders, José E. Serrano,

Carolyn C. Kilpatrick, Frank W. Ballance, Jr., Bobby Scott, Lynn C. Woolsey, Pete Stark, Maurice D. Hinchey, Hilda L. Solis.

MOVING EXPENSES FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

(Mr. DUNCAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, the Associated Press has now reported that the Federal Government has paid out over \$100,000 each in moving expenses to hundreds of Federal employees.

Investigators found 388 moves that cost taxpayers over \$100,000 each. One FBI employee got \$203,000, and three IRS workers got over \$190,000 each for their moves. In addition to these hundreds of moves that have already been paid for, 81 other Federal employees have been authorized to receive over \$100,000 each for their moves.

Mr. Speaker, this is ridiculous. It is excessive. It is a rip-off of the taxpayers, and Congress should stop it. Federal employment used to be called government service. However, it is anything but public service when employees seem to care less and less about what a move costs as long as it does not come out of their own pockets.

CONGRESSIONAL BICYCLE CAUCUS

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

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, I would hope that as we are dealing with some weighty matters here before us that we also may be able to pause for a moment and deal with one simple little item that can help bring us together. We are in the midst now of encouraging Members to renew their membership in the bipartisan Bicycle Caucus.

The gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. KELLY) and I have issued a letter that is circulating to the Members. Last year, we had over a hundred Members, representing 37 States, that worked to help promote cycling policies around the country, to do work here in Washington, D.C., to promote that opportunity to make the cycling-friendly environment and to have some positive experiences for Members, family, and staff using cycles here.

Next week, there will be a bicycle summit with participation from virtually every State in the Union, over 500 people. We encourage Members to renew their membership. They will get the certified bicycle membership pen, and we will have an opportunity to work together on something that we will enjoy that will be good for the environment, good for health, and good for our country.

SUPPORT OUR TROOPS

(Mr. WILSON of South Carolina asked and was given permission to ad-

dress the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to thank my colleagues and the American people for supporting our men and women who have volunteered to stand in harm's way. While no one desires to go to war, the threat to America posed by Iraq and international terrorism is real, and many of those in the Armed Forces may be asked to make the ultimate sacrifice.

I am especially appreciative of our servicemembers because I recently served on a delegation led by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. COLLINS) to visit the courageous troops in Kuwait, Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan.

Already nearly 170,000 members of the National Guard and Reserves have been called up for deployment. These brave people have volunteered to leave their jobs and families to help secure our liberty.

Many of our military families struggle to make ends meet, and I ask Americans to reach out to them. Every helping hand is greatly appreciated, even if just a word of encouragement. I ask everyone across this great land to support our troops by assisting their families while they are defending freedom.

DIVIDEND TAX CUT

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

Mr. BEAUPREZ. Mr. Speaker, in coming days and weeks, this body will take up issues of economic growth and taxation fairness. The President has suggested the elimination of the tax on dividends, a tax paid of course by investors, half of which I am told are senior citizens, treated as ordinary income.

This tax is rightly referred to as a double tax because companies that pay dividends have already been subjected to a corporate income tax. Thus 60 percent or more of every dollar of business profit, when taxed both at the corporate and personal level, could end up in the Federal tax bucket.

This seems excessive. It seems unfair. It seems a penalty on success. This is clearly a disincentive to capital investment which is critical, of course, to job creation; capital investment, which declined for eight consecutive quarters of our battered economy.

Mr. Speaker, I am certain every Member of this body is committed to more job availability for Americans, especially now. Elimination of the dividend tax would be an incentive for capital investment which is necessary for job creation.

Let us do American workers a favor and eliminate the dividend tax now.

JOBS AND ECONOMIC GROWTH PACKAGE

(Mrs. BLACKBURN asked and was given permission to address the House

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

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the President's jobs and economic growth package because of the immediate benefits that it will provide for our small business owners.

Under current law, businesses can only deduct a fraction of new investment expenses and are forced to wait years to deduct the full cost. The President's jobs and economic growth package will help reduce this anti-investment bias by immediately increasing the amount of investment that can be deducted from \$25,000 to \$75,000 per year. Increasing by 300 percent the amount that small businesses can invest in their company will have an immediate and positive impact on our Nation's economy. This package is projected to return an average of \$2,042 to over 23 million small business owners this year.

This legislation will help increase the bottom line, and I hope my colleagues will support it when it comes before the House.

SUPPORT FOR THE NATIONAL GUARDSMEN AND RESERVES

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

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, as our Nation mobilizes in every way, and most especially our military, to confront the war on terror, as our soldiers in numbers exceeding 150,000 prepare in a theater overseas for possible confrontation, a brief word about the citizen-soldier and their role, National Guardsmen and Reserves in this effort, fully 60,000 of which have not only been activated but deployed to that theater overseas.

This week, the historic base, Camp Atterbury in my own district, became the very first State-owned National Guard facility to be activated as a mobilization site in the war on terror. My congratulations to Governor Frank O'Bannon and the Indiana Army National Guard and the 38th Division for their stewardship of this facility, and it is all of our hope and prayer that the men who pass through that place through mobilization go with God and go prepared and come home to their families and their grateful communities soon.

PRESIDENT BUSH'S ECONOMIC PLAN

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

Mr. GINGREY. Mr. Speaker, Ronald Reagan once said that the best thing that the government can do to stimulate the economy is get out of the way, and I agree completely. President Bush's economic growth and jobs creation plan is a perfect blueprint for

what elected officials should do to stimulate this economy and create jobs.

I want to just tell my colleagues briefly about a small company in my district, the 11th of Georgia, the Daisaka company owned by Patty and Carlos Suarez. This is a glass-decorating company. They started 5 or 6 years ago with 6 employees and now have 45, but the Suarezes want to grow that company. With the increase of the capital credit from \$25,000 to \$75,000 a year they are going to be able to do that and create 10 or 12 additional jobs and grow that company.

We need to pass this economic growth and job creation package now so that more and more small businesses in this country, we estimate 23 million of them, will benefit from this growth package and end up creating 1.2 million jobs.

I commend the President and we need to get on with that business and pass that package.

COMPLETE DEATH TAX ELIMINATION

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

Mr. BURNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in favor of tax relief for small business owners and farmers in the 12th District of Georgia and in America.

Small business owners and farmers in my State have always assumed their fair share of our Nation's tax burden. Fortunately, because of the Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001, these hardworking men and women will not bear the burden of additional taxation in death, at least not for a few more years.

Unfortunately, Congress did not finish the job, and many of my constituents, real working Americans, will face the so-called death tax once again in 2011. That is why this morning I signed on as a cosponsor of H.R. 57, the Death Tax Permanency Act of 2003. I believe that the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. DUNN) has put together a fine piece of legislation, and I am proud to cosponsor this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, my constituents are not rich. They work hard, building on the American dream of freedom in pursuit of happiness. They also expect to leave something to their children. Without complete death tax elimination, farmers and small business owners are left out of that dream. The death tax is restrictive. It is an obstacle to the American dream and it is unfair and inappropriate.

□ 1800

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BEAUPREZ). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 2003, and under a previous order of the House,

the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

TRIBUTE TO PAINE COLLEGE

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

Mr. BURNS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take time to offer praise to one of Augusta, Georgia's most prized and valuable educational institutions. A recent guest of Travis Smiley's C-SPAN program ventured that Paine College was among several Historically Black Colleges in serious trouble financially and was in danger of dissolving. This could not be farther from the truth for Paine, which has experienced the largest growth in its 70 years of accredited education, with an average enrollment of 850 young men and women for the past 5 years.

As a college professor, I know the challenges that today's institutions of higher education face. The rising cost of education and the ever-growing competition between schools to recruit and retain students are difficult to manage, but among these and other trials Paine College has not only held its ground but has grown and it has prospered.

Paine students hail not just from Georgia but from all corners of our great Nation and from foreign lands, including Zambia and Cameroon. Gate Millennium Scholars, recognized for their achievements in high school, are given the chance to attend the college of their choice with full funding. This year, two of these students chose to continue their education in Augusta and build a foundation of a successful life with a degree from Paine College.

Like many colleges and universities throughout the country, many of Paine's students qualify for Federal scholarships and grants. Additionally, 227 students are currently studying at Paine with the assistance of the Georgia HOPE Scholarship, for which they have to maintain at least a 3.0 grade point average.

With so many choices among institutions of higher education, students will go where they can find the best educational value. Paine College has experienced its recent growth by recognizing that fact and providing a low-cost education that produces excellent results. Graduates of Paine College often move across town to attend the Medical College of Georgia or to study at other prestigious graduate programs across the country, such as Penn State University, the Claremont School of Theology, or the University of Maryland.

Those of us who have served as teachers know that it is not only the job of a school to help shape and educate the mind but to develop a member of a community who will offer something in return to his neighbors. Paine's students can be seen volunteering to give back to the Augusta community every day. The Boys' and Girls' Clubs, Shiloh

Senior Community Center, and the area public schools have all benefited from the generosity of Paine College students and alumni who give their time to volunteer in areas where they can have a positive impact on the lives of Augusta's youth.

Academically, Paine College provides an outstanding curriculum run by a top-notch faculty. Business, education, natural sciences, mathematics, social sciences and humanities programs all offer programs of study to prepare students to not only compete but to excel in their chosen fields. To appreciate the quality of a Paine College education, all you have to do is see a short list of the achievements of Paine's alumni. Frank Yerby has published 32 novels. Charles Goode Gommillion argued and won a United States Supreme Court case. Mack Gibson was the first African American to receive a Ph.D. from the University of Chicago and works for NASA.

Paine College has served as a great resource for the development of great minds and members of the community both for Augusta and for our country and the world as a whole. I can see nothing but more growth and continued great achievements for Paine in the future, and I am proud to represent its students and faculty in the House of Representatives. Students seeking a quality-centered education can be confident in choosing Paine College and being a proud part of America's future.

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 Pennsylvania (Mr. MURPHY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

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

BLACK HISTORY MONTH

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

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, "O, let America be America again, the land that never has been yet, and yet must be; the land where every man is free. The land that's mine, the poor man's, Indian's, Negro's, me, who made America, whose sweat and blood, whose faith and pain, whose hand at the foundry, whose plow in the rain, must bring back our mighty dream again."

Mr. Speaker, those eloquent words of celebrated African American poet and writer Langston Hughes resound today as we celebrate Black History Month 2003. On February 1, 2002, Mr. Hughes joined the other 24 prominent African

Americans distinguished by having a stamp issued in their honor as part of the United States Postal Service's Black Heritage Stamp series.

There was certainly a time in our not-so-distant past when this would not have been possible, issuing stamps depicting prominent African Americans. Indeed, this was the case in February 1926, when renowned African American educator and scholar Carter G. Woodson, founder of the Association for the Study of African American History and Life, designated a week in February coinciding with the birthdays of two great Americans, Frederick Douglass and Abraham Lincoln, as Negro History Week. Mr. Woodson hoped that the contributions of African Americans would be studied as integral to our shared American history. Fifty years later, in 1976, the observance was expanded to embrace the entire month of February, and here we are again today commemorating yet another Black History Month.

In 1926, the landscape in this country for African Americans was demonstrably different than it is today. At that time, separate but equal, a doctrine that afforded Black Americans second-class citizenship, was the law of the land, albeit an immoral one. Through the heroic efforts of many Americans of all races, legalized discrimination became a thing of the past. This body passed landmark legislation, most notably the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965. However, the story of racial discrimination did not end in 1965.

Here we are in 2003, and we must continue to ask the question: Is race still a factor in quality of life in America? And is racism dead? African Americans, despite our robust laws, face a daily dosage of humiliation as a result of racism. Thousands of African Americans and other racial and ethnic minorities have been the victims of racial, ethnic or national origin profiling; targeted, identified, stopped, questioned and searched by law enforcement officials under the guise of committing a crime, when in reality the only crime was the color of their skin or their country of origin. Young black and Latino men are particularly prone to DWB, driving while black or brown. And since September 11, law-abiding Arab-American citizens have been targeted for profiling by law enforcement officials.

Racial profiling violates the equal protection provisions of our great Constitution. Not only is it un-American, it is also bad law enforcement. Wade Henderson, executive director of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, states that most Americans think that the most blatant forms of discrimination and segregation have ended; that we are now dealing with a much more complex, often more subtle, form of discrimination. Yet incidents like the ones we are discussing now seem to belie that point. They seem to suggest that even the more blatant forms of

discrimination, though not as institutionalized as they once were, are still occurring, and I think stand in mockery of the perception that America has become a color-blind Nation.

Since June of year before last, the End Racial Profiling Act of 2001 has been pending in this body. This 108th Congress could put an end to racial profiling by passing this act and sending it to the President for signature. Then we would have another dimension as we celebrate Black History Month and as we come closer to ending racial profiling.

So I end, Mr. Speaker, as I started: Let America be America again, the land that never has been yet, and yet must be. The land where every man is free, the land where every man and woman has his or her chance, his or her golden opportunity to become whatever their manhood or womanhood talents and ambitions combine to make them. That, Mr. Speaker, is the promise of America, and that is our hope as we end the observance of this Black History Month celebration.

PUBLICATION OF THE RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE, 108TH CONGRESS

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

Mr. TAUZIN. Mr. Speaker, Mr. TAUZIN. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 2(a)2 of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, I hereby submit the Rules of the Committee on Energy and Commerce for the 108th Congress for publication in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. The Committee adopted Rules on January 29, 2003, and amended the Rules on February 12, 2003, both in meetings that were open to the public.

RULES FOR THE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 108TH CONGRESS

Rule 1. General Provisions. (a) Rules of the Committee. The Rules of the House are the rules of the Committee on Energy and Commerce (hereinafter the "Committee") and its subcommittees so far as is applicable, except that a motion to recess from day to day, and a motion to dispense with the first reading (in full) of a bill or resolution, if printed copies are available, is nondebatable and privileged in the Committee and its subcommittees.

(b) Rules of the Subcommittees. Each subcommittee of the Committee is part of the Committee and is subject to the authority and direction of the Committee and to its rules so far as applicable. Written rules adopted by the Committee, not inconsistent with the Rules of the House, shall be binding on each subcommittee of the Committee.

Rule 2. Time and Place of Meetings. (a) Regular Meeting Days. The Committee shall meet on the fourth Tuesday of each month at 10 a.m., for the consideration of bills, resolutions, and other business, if the House is in session on that day. If the House is not in session on that day and the Committee has not met during such month, the Committee shall meet at the earliest practicable opportunity when the House is again in session.

The chairman of the Committee may, at his discretion, cancel, delay, or defer any meeting required under this section, after consultation with the ranking minority member.

(b) Additional Meetings. The chairman may call and convene, as he considers necessary, additional meetings of the Committee for the consideration of any bill or resolution pending before the Committee or for the conduct of other Committee business. The Committee shall meet for such purposes pursuant to that call of the chairman.

(c) Vice Chairmen; Presiding Member. The chairman shall designate a member of the majority party to serve as vice chairman of the Committee, and shall designate a majority member of each subcommittee to serve as vice chairman of each subcommittee. The vice chairman of the Committee or subcommittee, as the case may be, shall preside at any meeting or hearing during the temporary absence of the chairman. If the chairman and vice chairman of the Committee or subcommittee are not present at any meeting or hearing, the ranking member of the majority party who is present shall preside at the meeting or hearing.

(d) Open Meetings and Hearings. Except as provided by the Rules of the House, each meeting of the Committee or any of its subcommittees for the transaction of business, including the markup of legislation, and each hearing, shall be open to the public including to radio, television and still photography coverage, consistent with the provisions of Rule XI of the Rules of the House.

Rule 3. Agenda. The agenda for each Committee or subcommittee meeting (other than a hearing), setting out the date, time, place, and all items of business to be considered, shall be provided to each member of the Committee at least 36 hours in advance of such meeting.

Rule 4. Procedure. (a)(1) Hearings. The date, time, place, and subject matter of any hearing of the Committee or any of its subcommittees shall be announced at least one week in advance of the commencement of such hearing, unless the Committee or subcommittee determines in accordance with clause 2(g)(3) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House that there is good cause to begin the hearing sooner.

(2)(A) Meetings. The date, time, place, and subject matter of any meeting (other than a hearing) scheduled on a Tuesday, Wednesday, or Thursday when the House will be in session, shall be announced at least 36 hours (exclusive of Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays except when the House is in session on such days) in advance of the commencement of such meeting.

(B) Other Meetings. The date, time, place, and subject matter of a meeting (other than a hearing or a meeting to which subparagraph (A) applies) shall be announced at least 72 hours in advance of the commencement of such meeting.

(b)(1) Requirements for Testimony. Each witness who is to appear before the Committee or a subcommittee shall file with the clerk of the Committee, at least two working days in advance of his or her appearance, sufficient copies, as determined by the chairman of the Committee or a subcommittee, of a written statement of his or her proposed testimony to provide to members and staff of the Committee or subcommittee, the news media, and the general public. Each witness shall, to the greatest extent practicable, also provide a copy of such written testimony in an electronic format prescribed by the chairman. Each witness shall limit his or her oral presentation to a brief summary of the argument. The chairman of the Committee or of a subcommittee, or the presiding member, may waive the requirements of this paragraph or any part thereof.

(2) Additional Requirements for Testimony. To the greatest extent practicable, the written testimony of each witness appearing in a non-governmental capacity shall include a curriculum vitae and a disclosure of the amount and source (by agency and program) of any federal grant (or subgrant thereof) or contract (or subcontract thereof) received during the current fiscal year or either of the two preceding fiscal years by the witness or by an entity represented by the witness.

(c) Questioning Witnesses. The right to interrogate the witnesses before the Committee or any of its subcommittees shall alternate between majority and minority members. Each member shall be limited to 5 minutes in the interrogation of witnesses until such time as each member who so desires has had an opportunity to question witnesses. No member shall be recognized for a second period of 5 minutes to interrogate a witness until each member of the Committee present has been recognized once for that purpose. While the Committee or subcommittee is operating under the 5-minute rule for the interrogation of witnesses, the chairman shall recognize in order of appearance members who were not present when the meeting was called to order after all members who were present when the meeting was called to order have been recognized in the order of seniority on the Committee or subcommittee, as the case may be.

(d) Explanation of Subcommittee Action. No bill, recommendation, or other matter reported by a subcommittee shall be considered by the full Committee unless the text of the matter reported, together with an explanation, has been available to members of the Committee for at least 36 hours. Such explanation shall include a summary of the major provisions of the legislation, an explanation of the relationship of the matter to present law, and a summary of the need for the legislation. All subcommittee actions shall be reported promptly by the clerk of the Committee to all members of the Committee.

(e) Opening Statements. Opening statements by members at the beginning of any hearing or markup of the Committee or any of its subcommittees shall be limited to 5 minutes each for the chairman and ranking minority member (or their respective designee) of the Committee or subcommittee, as applicable, and 3 minutes each for all other members. With the consent of the Committee, prior to the recognition of the first witness for testimony, any Member, when recognized for an opening statement, may completely defer his or her three-minute opening statement and instead use those three minutes during the initial round of witness questioning.

Rule 5. Waiver of Agenda, Notice, and Layover Requirements. Requirements of rules 3, 4(a)(2), and 4(d) may be waived by a majority of those present and voting (a majority being present) of the Committee or subcommittee, as the case may be.

Rule 6. Quorum. Testimony may be taken and evidence received at any hearing at which there are present not fewer than two members of the Committee or subcommittee in question. A majority of the members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum for the purposes of reporting any measure or matter, of authorizing a subpoena, or of closing a meeting or hearing pursuant to clause 2(g) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House (except as provided in clause 2(g)(2)(A) and (B)). For the purposes of taking any action other than those specified in the preceding sentence, one-third of the members of the Committee or subcommittee shall constitute a quorum.

Rule 7. Official Committee Records. (a)(1) Journal. The proceedings of the Committee

shall be recorded in a journal which shall, among other things, show those present at each meeting, and include a record of the vote on any question on which a record vote is demanded and a description of the amendment, motion, order, or other proposition voted. A copy of the journal shall be furnished to the ranking minority member.

(2) Record Votes. A record vote may be demanded by one-fifth of the members present or, in the apparent absence of a quorum, by any one member. No demand for a record vote shall be made or obtained except for the purpose of procuring a record vote or in the apparent absence of a quorum. The result of each record vote in any meeting of the Committee shall be made available in the Committee office for inspection by the public, as provided in Rule XI, clause 2(e) of the Rules of the House.

(b) Archived Records. The records of the Committee at the National Archives and Records Administration shall be made available for public use in accordance with Rule VII of the Rules of the House. The chairman shall notify the ranking minority member of any decision, pursuant to clause 3(b)(3) or clause 4(b) of the Rule, to withhold a record otherwise available, and the matter shall be presented to the Committee for a determination on the written request of any member of the Committee. The chairman shall consult with the ranking minority member on any communication from the Archivist of the United States or the Clerk of the House concerning the disposition of noncurrent records pursuant to clause 3(b) of the Rule.

Rule 8. Subcommittees. There shall be such standing subcommittees with such jurisdiction and size as determined by the majority party caucus of the Committee. The jurisdiction, number, and size of the subcommittees shall be determined by the majority party caucus prior to the start of the process for establishing subcommittee chairmanships and assignments.

Rule 9. Powers and Duties of Subcommittees. Each subcommittee is authorized to meet, hold hearings, receive testimony, mark up legislation, and report to the Committee on all matters referred to it. Subcommittee chairmen shall set hearing and meeting dates only with the approval of the chairman of the Committee with a view toward assuring the availability of meeting rooms and avoiding simultaneous scheduling of Committee and subcommittee meetings or hearings whenever possible.

Rule 10. Reference of Legislation and Other Matters. All legislation and other matters referred to the Committee shall be referred to the subcommittee of appropriate jurisdiction within two weeks of the date of receipt by the Committee unless action is taken by the full committee within those two weeks, or by majority vote of the members of the Committee, consideration is to be by the full Committee. In the case of legislation or other matter within the jurisdiction of more than one subcommittee, the chairman of the Committee may, in his discretion, refer the matter simultaneously to two or more subcommittees for concurrent consideration, or may designate a subcommittee of primary jurisdiction and also refer the matter to one or more additional subcommittees for consideration in sequence (subject to appropriate time limitations), either on its initial referral or after the matter has been reported by the subcommittee of primary jurisdiction. Such authority shall include the authority to refer such legislation or matter to an ad hoc subcommittee appointed by the chairman, with the approval of the Committee, from the members of the subcommittee having legislative or oversight jurisdiction.

Rule 11. Ratio of Subcommittees. The majority caucus of the Committee shall deter-

mine an appropriate ratio of majority to minority party members for each subcommittee and the chairman shall negotiate that ratio with the minority party, provided that the ratio of party members on each subcommittee shall be no less favorable to the majority than that of the full Committee, nor shall such ratio provide for a majority of less than two majority members.

Rule 12. Subcommittee Membership. (a) Selection of Subcommittee Members. Prior to any organizational meeting held by the Committee, the majority and minority caucuses shall select their respective members of the standing subcommittees.

(b) Ex Officio Members. The chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee shall be ex officio members with voting privileges of each subcommittee of which they are not assigned as members and may be counted for purposes of establishing a quorum in such subcommittees.

Rule 13. Managing Legislation on the House Floor. The chairman, in his discretion, shall designate which member shall manage legislation reported by the Committee to the House.

Rule 14. Committee Professional and Clerical Staff Appointments. (a) Delegation of Staff. Whenever the chairman of the Committee determines that any professional staff member appointed pursuant to the provisions of clause 9 of Rule X of the House of Representatives, who is assigned to such chairman and not to the ranking minority member, by reason of such professional staff member's expertise or qualifications will be of assistance to one or more subcommittees in carrying out their assigned responsibilities, he may delegate such member to such subcommittees for such purpose. A delegation of a member of the professional staff pursuant to this subsection shall be made after consultation with subcommittee chairmen and with the approval of the subcommittee chairman or chairmen involved.

(b) Minority Professional Staff. Professional staff members appointed pursuant to clause 9 of Rule X of the House of Representatives, who are assigned to the ranking minority member of the Committee and not to the chairman of the Committee, shall be assigned to such Committee business as the minority party members of the Committee consider advisable.

(c) Additional Staff Appointments. In addition to the professional staff appointed pursuant to clause 9 of Rule X of the House of Representatives, the chairman of the Committee shall be entitled to make such appointments to the professional and clerical staff of the Committee as may be provided within the budget approved for such purposes by the Committee. Such appointee shall be assigned to such business of the full Committee as the chairman of the Committee considers advisable.

(d) Sufficient Staff. The chairman shall ensure that sufficient staff is made available to each subcommittee to carry out its responsibilities under the rules of the Committee.

(e) Fair Treatment of Minority Members in Appointment of Committee Staff. The chairman shall ensure that the minority members of the Committee are treated fairly in appointment of Committee staff.

(f) Contracts for Temporary or Intermittent Services. Any contract for the temporary services or intermittent service of individual consultants or organizations to make studies or advise the Committee or its subcommittees with respect to any matter within their jurisdiction shall be deemed to have been approved by a majority of the members of the Committee if approved by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee. Such approval shall not be deemed to have been given if at least one-

third of the members of the Committee request in writing that the Committee formally act on such a contract, if the request is made within 10 days after the latest date on which such chairman or chairmen, and such ranking minority member or members, approve such contract.

Rule 15. Supervision, Duties of Staff. (a) Supervision of Majority Staff. The professional and clerical staff of the Committee not assigned to the minority shall be under the supervision and direction of the chairman who, in consultation with the chairmen of the subcommittees, shall establish and assign the duties and responsibilities of such staff members and delegate such authority as he determines appropriate.

(b) Supervision of Minority Staff. The professional and clerical staff assigned to the minority shall be under the supervision and direction of the minority members of the Committee, who may delegate such authority as they determine appropriate.

Rule 16. Committee Budget. (a) Preparation of Committee Budget. The chairman of the Committee, after consultation with the ranking minority member of the Committee and the chairmen of the subcommittees, shall for the 108th Congress prepare a preliminary budget for the Committee, with such budget including necessary amounts for professional and clerical staff, travel, investigations, equipment and miscellaneous expenses of the Committee and the subcommittees, and which shall be adequate to fully discharge the Committee's responsibilities for legislation and oversight. Such budget shall be presented by the chairman to the majority party caucus of the Committee and thereafter to the full Committee for its approval.

(b) Approval of the Committee Budget. The chairman shall take whatever action is necessary to have the budget as finally approved by the Committee duly authorized by the House. No proposed Committee budget may be submitted to the Committee on House Administration unless it has been presented to and approved by the majority party caucus and thereafter by the full Committee. The chairman of the Committee may authorize all necessary expenses in accordance with these rules and within the limits of the Committee's budget as approved by the House.

(c) Monthly Expenditures Report. Committee members shall be furnished a copy of each monthly report, prepared by the chairman for the Committee on House Administration, which shows expenditures made during the reporting period and cumulative for the year by the Committee and subcommittees, anticipated expenditures for the projected Committee program, and detailed information on travel.

Rule 17. Broadcasting of Committee Hearings. Any meeting or hearing that is open to the public may be covered in whole or in part by radio or television or still photography, subject to the requirements of clause 4 of Rule XI of the Rules of the House. The coverage of any hearing or other proceeding of the Committee or any subcommittee thereof by television, radio, or still photography shall be under the direct supervision of the chairman of the Committee, the subcommittee chairman, or other member of the Committee presiding at such hearing or other proceeding and may be terminated by such member in accordance with the Rules of the House.

Rule 18. Comptroller General Audits. The chairman of the Committee is authorized to request verification examinations by the Comptroller General of the United States pursuant to Title V, Part A of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (Public Law 94-163), after consultation with the members of the Committee.

Rule 19. Subpoenas. The Committee, or any subcommittee, may authorize and issue a subpoena under clause 2(m)(2)(A) of Rule XI of the House, if authorized by a majority of the members of the Committee or subcommittee (as the case may be) voting, a quorum being present. Authorized subpoenas may be issued over the signature of the chairman of the Committee or any member designated by the Committee, and may be served by any person designated by such chairman or member. The chairman of the Committee may authorize and issue subpoenas under such clause during any period for which the House has adjourned for a period in excess of 3 days when, in the opinion of the chairman, authorization and issuance of the subpoena is necessary to obtain the material set forth in the subpoena. The chairman shall report to the members of the Committee on the authorization and issuance of a subpoena during the recess period as soon as practicable but in no event later than one week after service of such subpoena.

Rule 20. Travel of Members and Staff. (a) Approval of Travel. Consistent with the primary expense resolution and such additional expense resolutions as may have been approved, travel to be reimbursed from funds set aside for the Committee for any member or any staff member shall be paid only upon the prior authorization of the chairman. Travel may be authorized by the chairman for any member and any staff member in connection with the attendance of hearings conducted by the Committee or any subcommittee thereof and meetings, conferences, and investigations which involve activities or subject matter under the general jurisdiction of the Committee. Before such authorization is given there shall be submitted to the chairman in writing the following: (1) the purpose of the travel; (2) the dates during which the travel is to be made and the date or dates of the event for which the travel is being made; (3) the location of the event for which the travel is to be made; and (4) the names of members and staff seeking authorization.

(b) Approval of Travel by Minority Members and Staff. In the case of travel by minority party members and minority party professional staff for the purpose set out in (a), the prior approval, not only of the chairman but also of the ranking minority member, shall be required. Such prior authorization shall be given by the chairman only upon the representation by the ranking minority member in writing setting forth those items enumerated in (1), (2), (3), and (4) of paragraph (a).

WE SHOULD STEP AWAY FROM THE BRINK OF WAR WITH IRAQ

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

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, is this really the time for the United States to lead an attack on Iraq and to make this the immediate centerpiece of our war on terrorism? I think not.

This is not to suggest that military action and war are never justified. Clearly, there are times when force is not only justified but is the most effective means of securing human rights, freedom and security. Knowing when to go to war is as important, however, as recognizing when a war is justified.

Liberating the people of Iraq from one of the world's most repressive re-

gimes and preventing Saddam Hussein from acquiring nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction are all worthy goals that are beyond reasonable argument. But are we certain that we have reached the point where war is the only means of achieving these goals?

A few weeks ago I joined Senator MCCAIN and other legislators at the Wehrkunde Conference. During the conference, Defense Secretary Rumsfeld confronted the Europeans, challenging them to join in military action to disarm Saddam. Most Europeans balked, and they continue to balk today. We may not be entirely alone, but we remain largely isolated, and that will not only make success in Iraq harder. It will also risk our long-term success in the war against al Qaeda and terrorism.

The administration speaks of a short war and assured success. But success in Iraq is not just about eliminating Saddam. Many military experts believe that that will be the easy part. Success in Iraq also means managing the ensuing social chaos, keeping a lid on the Middle East powder keg, thwarting terrorist attacks at home, rebuilding Iraq, and doing all of this when our own economy is faltering. Energy prices are rising and domestic priorities like health care and education are crying out for attention.

The President should be commended for deciding to act through the United Nations with respect to Iraq. And Secretary of State Powell performed admirably in achieving the unanimous Security Council vote giving Iraq a last chance to disarm and instituting renewed inspections. Those were steps that earned us the support of the world community. But that support has dwindled as the administration presses for early action on a timetable that seems to be largely driven by the rising temperatures in the Iraqi desert rather than the degree to which we have built international support. In fact, this has gone so far that some members of the Security Council seem prepared to repudiate the resolution they so recently approved.

The President's rhetoric has fueled the perception that America is eager for invasion, no matter what the rest of the world thinks. This perception has been compounded by seemingly shifting goals and rationales. President Bush did finally specify disarmament as opposed to regime change as the official goal of any U.S. invasion of Iraq. But the administration's emphasis has changed as it suited the President's case. It has been weapons of mass destruction one day, potential links to al Qaeda the next, and Saddam's atrocious human rights record the day after that.

The point is not that these rationales are unfounded. Saddam is a ruthless tyrant who has attacked his neighbors and terrorized and murdered his own people. He has defied U.N. resolutions and has given every sign of trying to continue to evade disarmament.

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The point is that it is difficult to believe the administration did not opt for war long ago whatever the consequences. Although we could be left virtually alone to bear the costs of winning the war and securing the peace, the administration has appeared intent on moving forward, seemingly with contempt for international opinion.

Although it seems that we are beyond the 11th hour and the clock is ticking, there are things we can and must do before taking military action against Iraq. I think continued diplomatic pressure and the threat of military action can force Saddam Hussein to disarm or seek permanent exile abroad. We should continue to apply this pressure through the United Nations.

Further, I think we must be more open to the idea of so-called coercive inspections, using our military buildup in coordination with the U.N. to test the effectiveness of a more robust inspection and disarmament process in Iraq. This would involve putting the most qualified people in the field, providing them with real-time intelligence, destroying forbidden items as soon as they are detected, strictly prohibiting Iraqi flying in the designated no-fly zones and reinforcing the authority of inspectors with ground troops if necessary.

Mr. Speaker, I am an optimist by nature, but I am not naive. Coercive inspections alone may not be enough to disarm Saddam. But I believe they may be the best step now to build greater international support for forcing him to disarm. And as a strategic move in our larger role against terrorism, tightening the international noose on Saddam strikes me as a smarter option, at least in the short term, than opting now for a war with all its known and unknown consequences.

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

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

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE DR. WILLIAM "BILL" PERRY, JR.

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

Mr. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay honor to a fallen soldier in our country. I rise to pay tribute to one of Florida's unsung heroes, the late Dr. William B. Perry, Jr. who was truly one of the most outstanding civil rights leaders of our time. His passing on Wednesday, February 12, 2003, in Miami-Dade County leaves a deep void in our community as it re-

lates to being an outstanding protector of justice and protecting civil rights in our community for disenfranchised African Americans and people of color.

He was a grassroots person. He was beyond what you may call an elected official or someone that felt that they should do a good thing every once in a while. He was an individual that had many individuals come who celebrated his life on February 17, and it so happens to be Black History Month, of his contributions not only in south Florida but also in other parts of our Nation.

He was noted for being an educator, an educator of young and old, someone that continued to fight a good fight, day in and day out, on behalf of those that were disenfranchised. I think it is important that we remember his work as untraditional and uncommon, doing uncommon things uncommonly well in a way that everyday people could be able to grab on and hold on to his dream. He stood up in a time in the 1980s when there was a gentleman by the name of Arthur McDuffie that was killed by police officers in Miami-Dade County that then sparked off several days of rioting, and he was a part of bringing calmness to that situation and moving forth to help move Miami forward and what we have to do as it relates to fair play for all.

I think it is important, Mr. Speaker, for us to note that he attended college at Coppin State College and Loyola College for his undergraduate studies, and then went on to earn his doctorate degree in education from the University of Massachusetts. He served as an ordinary classroom teacher with the Baltimore City Public Schools. After that, he then went on and was awarded a national fellowship in the school superintendency by the Rockefeller Foundation in 1996, one of the Nation's most prestigious academic honors given to postdoctoral scholars.

I think it is also important for us to be able to note his contributions within the NAACP. He served as one of the Presidents of the Greater Miami-Dade NAACP where he was at the forefront and was ready to be able to move forth on behalf of those individuals that needed a voice in the community and in our Nation. Dr. Perry went on to educate many other leaders that are in our community today. He was a man who believed in family. He believed in commitment. He believed in the American way and making sure that everyone, and I do mean everyone, had an opportunity of the American dream. He left behind a family of great love and appreciation not only for public service but for education, making sure that they were the beacon for other families to follow. He left several grandchildren and children behind to carry on his legacy, and even those that are not in his bloodline, Mr. Speaker, that can continue his way of thinking, his uncanting will to represent those that needed the representation.

Words are truly inadequate, Mr. Speaker, to try to describe all the con-

tributions that Dr. Perry gave to our country and also to Miami-Dade County in Florida. But we must say that we only have a Dr. William Perry to come our way every once in a while. I must say that we need to continue to carry on, and America should move along in standing for those that need individuals to stand for them, and also make sure that we keep Dr. King's dream alive and Dr. Perry's dream alive in equality for everyone, Dr. Perry also was a drum major, to make sure to tell young and old never to give up on what they believe in and what they think is right.

Mr. Speaker, I would close by saying that it is important that we have fallen heroes, be it elected or selected or, we may say in the Christian community, anointed to lead, that we remember their contributions so that others can follow their track.

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

(Mr. RUSH 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 North Carolina (Mr. ETHERIDGE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. ETHERIDGE 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 IRAQ CRISIS

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

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, President Bush, from all appearances, seems poised to attack the country of Iraq sometime in the next 2 or 3 weeks according to news reports, according to reading a bit between the lines of statements coming from the Bush administration. The fundamental question about whether or not the United States should launch a preemptive strike without U.N. support against Iraq, the fundamental question is whether that attack against Iraq makes the United States a safer country and whether it makes American civilians traveling abroad, living abroad more importantly, perhaps, living in the United States, whether it makes all of us safer. The CIA says no.

A CIA analysis said that the chances of what they call a blowback, meaning attacks against civilians from terrorists abroad or terrorists inside the

United States, that attacks against civilians, the chances increase according to the CIA, so-called blowback, the term they used, the chances increase if we launch a preemptive strike against Iraq without U.N. support. Several four-star generals testified in the other body and said that an attack against Iraq without U.N. support, a preemptive attack will, in their words, supercharge al Qaeda recruiting. Common sense simply tells you that the U.S. will not be a safer place, will be a more dangerous place, that civilians in this country will in fact be in more danger if we unilaterally attack Iraq. Common sense says that, Mr. Speaker, because if Saddam Hussein is backed into a corner, Saddam Hussein, who has not attacked anyone in the last 10 years, if he is backed into a corner with whatever weapons he might have, the chances are he is much more likely to attack the United States if in fact that happens.

Mr. Speaker, this country for the last five decades has followed a military doctrine of containment and deterrence and diplomacy. Dwight Eisenhower when urged by some advisers and some newspapers similar to the actions of the Washington Post, those kind of jingoist, expansion, let's-get-into-war newspapers that encouraged him, Dwight Eisenhower, to go to war against Stalin and the Soviets, Dwight Eisenhower said, "That's not what we do in this country. We don't launch preemptive attacks against people. Instead we contain, we deter, we use diplomacy."

Dwight Eisenhower and others contained and deterred and used diplomacy with Joseph Stalin and the Soviets to contain them. We used the same containment and deterrence and diplomacy with the People's Republic of China and Mao Zedong. John Kennedy used the same kind of deterrence and containment against Fidel Castro and the Cubans to keep them in check, to keep them from expanding. And the United States Government, George Bush, Sr., President Clinton, and the first couple of years of President Bush, we have done the same containment and deterrence to keep Saddam Hussein in check.

Now if we launch a preemptive attack against Iraq, go against a country that has not attacked us, a country that we know has no ties to the terrorists who attacked our country, we know Saudi Arabia has ties. In fact the people who attacked our country, most of them were from Saudi Arabia. We also know that the Saudi royal family happens to be friends of the Bush family. Saudi Arabia is still our friend. We do not attack them even though they have ties to al Qaeda.

We are not attacking North Korea, even though we know they have nuclear weapons. We are not attacking Iran, even though they are a part of the axis of evil. The President has decided that we are about to attack Iraq, a country where we have contained and

deterred and kept Saddam Hussein in check.

But, Mr. Speaker, if we decide to change our military doctrine of containment, deterrence and diplomacy, to change our military doctrine that we have followed for the last five or six decades, and preemptively strike a country that has not attacked us, the message around the world, the message to the Russians is going to be, it is okay to chase down Chechen terrorists and go into Georgia and attack them. The message to the Chinese will be, it is okay to clamp down harder on Tibet, it is okay maybe to invade Taiwan because the United States launched a preemptive attack, and maybe it is okay for the world powers to engage in that kind of lawlessness. And most problematically and most dangerously and most frighteningly, Mr. Speaker, it will say to India that maybe it is okay to launch a preemptive strike against Pakistan over Kashmir. It will say to Pakistan, maybe it is okay to launch a preemptive strike against India over Kashmir. Those happen to be, Mr. Speaker, two countries that have nuclear weapons.

So if we go against the U.N. decision, if we go into Iraq without U.N. support preemptively, first of all it clearly makes our country more dangerous because you can count on as we attack Iraq, you can count on Al-Jazeera taping hostilities and taping casualties of Iraqi civilians and the message that that is going to send to the Arab world of destabilization, making the world a more dangerous place to be.

LIONS CLUB FOUNDER MELVIN JONES AND LIBERTY DAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 2003, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. KENNEDY) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. KENNEDY of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, over 200 years ago, at the end of the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia, a curious woman asked Benjamin Franklin, "Sir, what have you given us?" He replied, "A republic, if you can keep it."

That is our challenge today. A couple of things that are vital to maintaining, to help that republic, include the active involvement of our citizens in our government and the active community service of others, reaching out to others in their communities. No one understands this better than a man named Melvin Jones who I would like to honor here today, the club he started, the Lions Club, as well as a program that the Lions Club are undertaking called Liberty Day.

This man, Melvin Jones, is a living example of what it means to be a community servant. As he went out and founded the world's largest network of community service organizations, the Lions Club International, I am proud to be a member of the Watertown, Minnesota, Lions Club.

Melvin Jones was born on January 13, 1879, in the cavalry outpost at Fort Thomas in what was then Arizona Territory, to Captain Calvin Jones and Lydia Gibler Jones. Like many children growing up in the Wild West, his early years were filled with memories of horses, blue-clad troopers, bugles and war cries, wagon trains, rugged settlers and windswept dust. At the age of 7 his father was transferred east to St. Louis and later to Quincy, Illinois. Marked by the effects of growing up during times of war, Melvin's attendance in school was sporadic.

□ 1830

After the move east, he attended public schools in both Quincy and St. Louis and attended Union Business College and Chaddock College in Quincy. After college, he moved to Chicago and took a job with the insurance agency Johnson and Higgins. In 1909 he married women's professional golfer, Rose Amanda Freeman, who later unqualified as Melvin worked tirelessly to get Lions Club rolling. In 1913 Melvin's success in the insurance industry opened the doors of his being the sole owner of Melvin Jones Insurance Agency.

Later in 1913 an acquaintance invited Melvin to meet some of the boys who turned out to be a members group of businessmen called the Business Circle who welcomed Melvin to the club with open arms. Like many such groups during that time, the Business Circle was a scratch-my-back-and-I-will-scratch-yours club. Although Jones enjoyed the club, he was uncomfortable with the exclusivity and introduced new ideas to expand the group's membership and purpose. In 1915 Melvin Jones was elected secretary of the Business Circle. As secretary, he pondered how much could be accomplished if everyone redirected their energy and pooled their abundant intelligence, talents, and ambition towards the greater good of their communities.

Jones broached this idea with other similar organizations with mixed reviews at best. So Melvin Jones set out to launch his own organization to put this unique vision into action. Although the reviews of this novel idea were mixed, Melvin Jones trudged on; and on June 17, 1917, he assembled 20 delegates representing 27 clubs nationwide in the east room of the Hotel LaSalle in Chicago. A consensus was easily reached that a national organization should be formed dedicated to community service. After spirited debate, the group voted by secret ballot to name this new organization the Association of Lions Clubs. Jones advocated for the name Lions because it was a symbol of courage, strength, fidelity, and vital action. It helped set the standard for the club. Jones insisted during the draft of the organization's constitution that no club shall hold out as one of its objects financial benefits to its members. He followed this model throughout his life.

The novel idea of a national organization committed to community service caught on fast. In 1920, the club became international when it chartered a new club in Windsor, Ontario. One of the profound moments of the club's history occurred at the 1925 Lions international convention in Cedar Point, Ohio. At the Cedar Point convention, Helen Keller addressed the members challenging the Lions to become "knights of the blind in the crusade against darkness." From then on the Lions Clubs have made one of their biggest priorities to serve the blind and the visually impaired.

By 1927, the Lions Club had grown to 11,083 local clubs supporting 60,000 members performing charitable service in communities all over the world. In 1950 when Lions membership surpassed the 400,000 mark, the International Board of Directors conferred upon Melvin Jones the title of secretary general of Lions International, which was changed to founder and secretary general in 1958. The 1950s and 1960s were marked by major international expansion by the Lions of Europe, Asia, and Africa. Melvin Jones played a central role in the Lions operation until the time of his death.

Throughout his life, Jones's refusal to accept the limitations of old age was an inspirational reminder to his peers of his dedication to serving others. At the age of 81, even after several strokes the year before, he commuted alone on a daily basis from his suburban Chicago home, never missing a moment of the Lions 1960 international convention where thunderous applause for the founding father shook the rafters.

On June 1 of 1961, Jones's perfect attendance record ended with his passing into the next life and joining his maker. Soon after his passing, the International Board of Directors proclaimed January 13, Melvin Jones's birthday, as a day of memory each year through the world. In 1965 the Melvin Jones's Lions International Memorial was erected and dedicated near his birthplace at Fort Thomas, Arizona. In June of 1999, the Lions International Board dedicated a prestigious 50-foot spire, recognition as an international shrine. During his remarkable life, Melvin Jones accumulated dozens of awards, honors, and accolades. In 1932 Herbert Hoover invited him to the White House as part of the conference of business leaders to discuss the economic problems of that time. In 1945 he represented the Lions Club at a conference in Washington, D.C. for preliminary planning of the United Nations and later that year in San Francisco as a consultant at the historic organization of the United Nations. And in 1953 after 32 years in cramped quarters of the McCormick Building in Chicago, the Lions Club International's very own building was dedicated on Michigan Avenue, a beautiful symbol and living monument to the founder.

Lions Club International is the largest network of service clubs in the

world. Today there are more than 44,600 clubs and 1.4 million members throughout the world spanning 190 countries. Lions Clubs continue to embrace, giving back to their communities by building a brighter future for their communities. Lions Clubs perform a wide range of services from simple things such as cleaning up local parks to helping with medical advances. And ever since Helen Keller addressed that convention, they have had a dedication to helping those with sight issues and advancing those with blindness.

This brings us to the Lions' role in a new project for the new century. As many of us are well aware, over the years civics has become only a voluntary study in many schools around the country. In fact, many history books have left out the two most important documents in our Nation's history: the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution. This is very unfortunate and will have detrimental effects on our Republic as young people are learning less and less about government and about our beginning as a country. This leads to the apathy and cynicism about our government often associated with our younger generations. If we educate our children about our foundation, it is more likely that they will take a stronger interest in our government and be more attentive, informed voters when they become adults.

In the summer of 1966, two members of the Youth Service Committee of the Lions Club in Denver, Colorado, decided to start a small program in Denver schools to distribute books containing just the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution. The program immediately got traction and volunteers sought out private donations for the printing of these little booklets.

Teachers loved the concept, but they lacked an appropriate day on which to teach about the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution because students were out of schools on the most logical day, the July 4 holiday. A theme day was established and through a contest it was named Liberty Day. The first official celebration of Liberty Day was September 17, 1999, the same day as the signing of the Constitution. However, many thought it was celebrated too close to the start of a school year. It was moved to December 15, the day of the ratification of the Bill of Rights. Many thought it was too close to Christmas. It was then decided that the best day would be the Father of the Constitution's, James Madison's, birthday on March 16. However, this day still lacked significance to many students. Lions Club members and volunteers recruited elected State officials in Colorado that included the Speaker of the Statehouse, Russell George, former Senator Gary Hart, and Attorney General Gale Norton, and others to go to the schools, speak to the classes, and distribute the books. The response was unbelievable. Instead of doodling,

scribbling, or discarding the books, students lined up to have their books autographed and flooded the speakers with thank you notes for what they had learned. To make things easier for teachers, Lions Club members and volunteers have taken on the role of schedulers for both the officials and teachers.

An idea this powerful could not stay in one place for very long. Almost immediately, the little Denver project began expanding across the country. Today, every State has its own booklet on Liberty Day, and many have appointed statewide Liberty Day coordinators who are raising money to print these books; and I am proud to be the State chairman of Minnesota's Liberty Day program. Other national service organizations have even chimed in to contribute to the Liberty Day cause. Liberty Day is not just spread all over the United States. It is spread all over the calendar. Although March 16 is still the official date, Liberty Days are now being celebrated practically every week of every month somewhere around. Liberty Day has evolved into more than just a celebration for students. It is a celebration in which the whole community can participate.

Many communities celebrate by holding public lectures, displaying sections of the Declaration of Independence and Constitution in public places, staging mock debates on issues our Founding Fathers grappled with more than 200 years ago. The little booklets that started with Liberty Day are used for far more than just Liberty Day celebrations and educating students on our founding documents. Boy Scouts use them to study for their merit badges, immigrants to study for their citizenship tests, even Congressmen use them to distribute at town meetings, and grandparents to give to their grandchildren. As in many parts of the country, Liberty Day has taken on an importance to thousands of students in Minnesota.

Liberty Day celebrations are terrific opportunities to connect with our constituents and to provide an example and opportunity to give back something to our community. It is also a chance to leave a lasting impression in the minds of young and old alike and erase some of the cynicism that they may have towards government and public officials. In my district, I have had the honor of participating in about a dozen of these celebrations, talking to thousands of students and hundreds of adults, and the results have been overwhelmingly positive.

I really challenge all of my colleagues, many of whom already do this, to take advantage of this wonderful opportunity to give so much back to the community with the minimum commitment of time. To learn more about this exciting program, I highly encourage everyone to contact the National Liberty Day organization and visit their Web site at www.LibertyDay.org.

In many of my programs, we do in fact involve the whole community. The

VFW, the American Legion often participate in bringing the flags up. The schools often participate by singing a patriotic song or the band playing patriotic music. Local officials such as school board members, the mayor, or legislators or members of the Lions Club would come and participate, giving their message as to what liberty means for them. And there is a very powerful message that these students really appreciate hearing.

In my remarks at these Liberty Day programs, I remind them that, in fact, President Bush reminded us that in every generation the world has raised up enemies of human freedom and that they have attacked America, as he said, because we are freedom's home and defenders. I tell them that their grandparents' generation will all remember where they were on that Day of Infamy on December 7, 1941; and I encourage them to talk to their grandparents about that memory and what it meant to them and how they valued freedom ever since.

I tell them that people of their parents' generation, of my generation, will remember where we were on November 22, 1963, when we first heard that John F. Kennedy was shot. I tell them of my memory of being in first grade in a four-room schoolhouse and our teacher coming in and telling us that and looking to the back of the room and seeing the picture of President Kennedy on top of the bookcase. And I tell them that in a similar way, all of them, indeed everyone today that was living at the time of September 11, will remember the vicious and cowardly attacks on our country on that day. I describe to them how I will never forget that day, in being in my office here in Washington, D.C., seeing smoke from our Nation's military headquarters, the Pentagon, out of my office window, having the Capitol as a prime target across the street and a fourth hijacked plane heading our way.

□ 1845

How I will never forget returning to the Capitol after being evacuated later that day and seeing, even though it was a bright sunshiny day, that instead of the crowds of students and others that usually throng the Capitol, there was only beefed-up security forces, and F-16s flying overhead, making it seem more like the movie set of a science fiction film than our Nation's Capital.

And how I will never forget going to the Pentagon 2 days after the attack and having the workers there tell me that they had not yet found a piece of the airplane longer than 6 feet long. How I would never forget going with several Members of Congress to Ground Zero at the World Trade Center site in New York City and the utter devastation that I witnessed, with seven buildings totally destroyed and the others looking as if a giant had taken a can opener and pried away at the edges.

But I tell them that in New York City if you stopped and turned up to-

wards the harbor, that you could see that the Statue of Liberty still held that Flame of Liberty high. And that as you talked to the people there in New York, and for me back home in Minnesota and all my other colleagues, I know you experience the same thing back in your own States, you could tell that the spirit of America was as strong as it has ever been.

I asked them to think about where do we get that source of the spirit of America? In answering that question, I describe to them a vacation that I took where I learned about the spirit of America, the first vacation in fact that I took outside of the State of Minnesota when I was 10 years old.

I took a vacation with my family to visit my uncle and his family in Virginia. My uncle Earl was a World War II veteran of Pearl Harbor, was in the Navy at the time, did not really enjoy the fact you could not dig a foxhole in the middle of the ocean, so switched to the Army, retired working with the Army in Newport News at Fort Eustis.

He was a history buff. He took us all around the Tidewater, Virginia area to the historic sites there, to Williamsburg, Jamestown, and Yorktown. And I describe Jamestown as the place where the first settlers came over and braved the treacherous crossing on the ocean to come and settle this land back in 1607, and how a young captain there, John Smith, got in trouble with the natives, but that a young lady came and helped him out. And, you know, it is true, thanks to the movie, all of our students can tell us who that young lady was. Pocahontas. I, of course, kid them that their younger brothers and sisters were the ones that made them watch the movie.

Then I talk about Williamsburg, the colonial capital of Virginia, right nearby and describe that it is a lot like my State capital, in my case in St. Paul in Minnesota, but that instead of having the legislators, several of which are often there at the Liberty Day programs, how they had people like George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and a guy who said, "Is life so dear or peace so sweet as to be purchased by the bonds of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God. I know not what course others may take, but as for me, give me liberty or give me death." And many of these students do know who said that: Patrick Henry. And it is good to have many of them reminded of the historic events that took place there.

Then I talk to them about the fact that that was the place where the Virginia legislature made the motion for independence that was carried to the Continental Congress, a place similar to our body here, that made the motion for independence that led to the Declaration of Independence. And how just a few miles away from there, in Yorktown, is where we ultimately won the Revolutionary War, our battle for independence, when General Cornwallis surrendered to George Washington.

And I describe that clearly in those historic places and the events that took place there, that that is part of the source of our American spirit, but that I learned more about the American spirit than its strengths later on in that trip. How my uncle took me to the Newport News shipyards and how I could see, looking through the chain-link fence, them building a ship. The ship happened to be pretty big. It was the USS *John F. Kennedy* aircraft carrier. And I described that one of the biggest honors that I have had in my term in Congress, my first term in Congress, was having the opportunity to fly out aboard that same carrier many years later.

And I asked the students, do you know how a plane stops on an aircraft carrier in the middle of the ocean on such a short runway? There is always at least one or several smart young students that know. And they are enthralled when you talk about the risks that these pilots take, how an arm drops down from a plane with a hook on the end of it and has to catch one of the cables strung along the flight deck. How you go from 150 miles an hour to zero on the way in. And the experience that you have when you come out aboard this heaving, windblown flight deck, with the Hornets and the Tomcats crowded in around you, and the sailors in their multicolored suits standing at attention to salute you.

I tell them I have never seen a more dedicated, capable, committed group of young men and women than those I have seen defending our freedom here in America today, and say that clearly that is also part of the source of America's strength, the strength of the American spirit.

But I say I found out even more about that source of the strength of the American spirit later on that same trip, when we had one day where we came here to Washington, DC. I tell how I was really inspired by coming to the Capitol and the White House and seeing the Washington Monument and the Jefferson Memorial and Lincoln Memorial.

But I say the one place that inspired me most and that in my mind had the deepest source of that American spirit was in a building that has a room in it as big as the auditorium that we are normally giving these presentations in, and I say in this room its prime purpose is to house just two documents, and that those two documents are so vital and critical that they are kept in an environmentally controlled case that will recede down into a vault in the evenings or when it is threatened.

Then I ask them to guess what are those documents? And by that time they always know, and they are impressed with how much we hold these documents in reverence, the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution.

To help them better understand those documents, I use the example of football. Since we are in the State of

Minnesota and the people we love to compete against and beat are the Green Bay Packers, I always put it in the context of the Minnesota Vikings and the Green Bay Packers and say, you know, if you are going to play football, the first thing you need to do is you need to agree on what the goal is. And if the Packers say it is the team with the least points that wins and we think it is the one with the most, and you do not decide that ahead of time, you really do not get much out of the game of football.

But I describe that that is the role of the Declaration of Independence. It tells everybody what our goal is, what is the goal of government. And the goal of government is that governments are instituted amongst men to secure our rights, and that they derive their just power from the consent of the governed; you, the students, I say, as you turn 18.

That is what the Declaration of Independence tells us. It talks about our rights, those inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. And I tell the students that even though you have heard this so many times, seemingly from before you were born, that you think that there is nothing big about that. But that back in 1776 those words, those ideas, were radical.

Back then, they still had a Holy Roman Emperor in Europe, the Manchu Dynasty still ruled in China, the Shoguns still ruled in Japan, and the Declaration of Independence brought to birth for the first time the idea that we were free and that governments got their power from the governed.

But getting back to the football example, I say, okay, now that we all agree on what the goal is, you need to know more, and you need to know the rules of engagement. And let us just say the Packers say, okay, they get five downs to make a first down and the Vikings only get three, that would not be fair. The students understand that. And in a similar way we cannot decide that one party gets 5 years if they get elected as a President and the other party's candidate would only get 3. We have to all do it the same.

I describe that in the case of Minnesota, that our coach, Vikings Coach Tice, cannot all of a sudden decide he wants to switch with the referee, or the referee cannot decide that he just wants to switch and be quarterback instead of Dante Culpepper; that there has to be rules, and that the Constitution defines those rules.

I say that we here, colleagues, are very much like the coach; we pass the laws, which is very similar to calling the plays. How the President and the administration are very much like the quarterback and the team. They carry out those laws, carry out those plays. And how the court system is very much like the referees, how they blow the whistle when we go out of bounds.

I talk about how it is for this understanding that Liberty Day was estab-

lished, and how George Washington was the father of our country, but that James Madison was really the father of the Constitution and therefore the father of our government. And that even though we declared independence in 1776 and we won the Revolutionary War at Yorktown in 1781, it was not until that Constitution was ratified that we began having Presidents and Congresses.

I tell them how Madison was elected to that very first Congress. And one of the things that always captures their attention, even if it is 4,000 students in an auditorium, is when I put the microphone in front of a student and bend down and show them the pin that recognizes us as Members of Congress.

I ask the student, What is the only thing it says on this pin? Everybody is focused, because they are waiting to hear what the child has to say, and they always get it right, sooner or later. The only thing on our pins is it says 108. And that 108 means that we are a Member of the 108th Congress. I tell them, James Madison was in the First, we are in the 108th.

Our Congresses last every 2 years. That is why we have campaigns every 2 years, which makes sense to them. So how long has our Constitution been functioning? Two times 108; and, you know what? There is always a smart kid, they always get the answer right, 216 years.

I congratulate the math teachers and I describe to them how significant that is, how our Constitution is a century longer than most other countries' constitutions. How during that same time, France has had five constitutions.

I tell them that just as their football team, their school football team, needs fans in the stands that are engaged, that know what the goal is, to get the most points, and know what the rules of the game are, they need all of that for their team to be successful; that for our government, for our country to be strong and successful, that we need to have people that are engaged in a similar way, that know what the goal is, independence, and that know what the rules are, our Constitution.

I challenge them to renew their commitment to learn more about our heritage, to learn more about the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution and the ideas behind it, and to continue to be informed about their government, about civic life, and challenge them to be involved.

Finally, given the times we are in, I tell them, you know, we are in scary times. You hear and see scary things. But I encourage them to remember what President Bush said: that we are in a battle between fear and freedom, and that if we succumb to that fear and lose all our freedoms, that the terrorists have won, and that we need to be strong in that.

I tell them that not did just President Bush tell us not to be fearful, but another guy told us not to be fearful. When I tell them that this other guy's

name was in a movie series called Star Wars and his name is Yoda, and encourage them to do the same that he told Anikan before the Jedi Council, which I describe is very similar to the group that they are viewing, and they always get a good chuckle out of that; but I tell them, Remember what Yoda said, that fear is the path to the dark side; that fear leads to anger and anger leads to hate and hate leads to suffering.

I encourage them to follow the words of their President, to follow the words of Yoda, to follow the words and example of the veterans, many of which are at the events, and as described by President Reagan, those veterans, the men of Normandy, and tell them as Reagan said of the men of Normandy, that they had faith that what they were doing was right; that they had faith that they fought for all humanity; and they had faith that a just God would show them mercy on this beachhead or the next. And how they knew that word was spreading back home in the dark, and that they could feel in their hearts that the people in Georgia were filling the churches at 4 o'clock in the morning; that the people in Kansas were kneeling on their porches and praying; and that the people in Philadelphia were ringing the Liberty Bell.

□ 1900

I remind them that we have been given the responsibility and the honor to again fight freedom's fight. But that if we redouble our efforts to understand what our Constitution and what our Declaration of Independence tell us today, to follow through with the strong active civic involvement, and that if we follow the examples of those that came before us, by filling our churches, kneeling on the porches and praying and ringing the Liberty Bell, that we will do, as John F. Kennedy said, by having the energy and the faith and the devotion that we bring to this task light our country and all who serve it and that the glow from that fire can truly light the world.

Mr. Speaker, that is a powerful message that our students appreciate hearing and really need to hear. We need to make sure that we are inspiring the next generation with the message of the Constitution, the message of the Declaration of Independence, the message of our Founders, and the heritage that has been built up by so many people over the centuries of this country.

I would really like to thank the Lions Club, the members, all of those whom have been involved in bringing this Liberty Day to the success that it enjoys today. Specifically, I would like to mention Andy McKean, the director of Liberty Day, Colorado and a member of the Denver Lions Club, who has played a vital role in promoting Liberty Day nationwide. I would also like to thank our very own Frank Loreno, the Minnesota Lions Club Liberty Day coordinator. He has been tireless in his working to promote this program

throughout Minnesota. However, it is with great sadness I report that Frank has recently been diagnosed with cancer. He is recovering well, but I ask that he and his family be kept in our thoughts and prayers.

It is important for all of us to remember our veterans, many of whom gave the ultimate sacrifice to ensure our liberty, to ensure that it is protected. And it is the volunteers of Liberty Day, it is these veterans, it is individuals who have sacrificed their own time and effort for the good of their neighbors, these are the true inspiration for the importance of Liberty Day.

Mr. Speaker, Liberty Day is a wonderful concept and a valuable part of teaching all Americans about the importance of civics. I strongly encourage everyone to support Liberty Day and to volunteer to help advance this noble cause.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Ms. CARSON of Indiana (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today on account of official business in the district.

Mr. DEFAZIO (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today after 4:00 p.m. on account of official business in the district.

Mr. ORTIZ (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today on account of official business in the district.

Mr. BOYD (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today after 5:00 p.m. on account of business in the district.

Ms. WATERS (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today after 4:00 p.m. on account of business in the district.

Mr. HYDE (at the request of Mr. DELAY) for today on account of influenza.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

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

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

Mr. FILNER, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. UDALL of Colorado, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. MEEK of Florida, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. RUSH, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. ETHERIDGE, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. DEFAZIO, for 5 minutes, today.

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

Mr. MURPHY, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. TAUZIN, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. PENCE, for 5 minutes, today.

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

Mr. BROWN of Ohio, for 5 minutes, today.

BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Jeff Trandahl, Clerk of the House reports that on February 27, 2003 he presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following bills.

H.J. Res. 19. Recognizing the 92nd birthday of Ronald Reagan.

H.R. 395. To authorize the Federal Trade Commission to collect fees for the implementation and enforcement of a "do-not-call" registry, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. KENNEDY of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 7 o'clock and 3 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, March 3, 2003, at noon.

EXPENDITURE REPORTS CONCERNING OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL

Reports concerning the foreign currencies and U.S. dollars utilized for speaker-authorized official travel during the second and fourth quarters of 2002, pursuant to Public Law 95-384 are as follows:

AMENDED REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 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. John Mica	11/30	12/4	United Kingdom		1,544.00		668.17				2,212.17
	12/4	12/8	Italy		2,080.00		(3)				2,080.00
Sharon Pinkerton	11/30	12/4	United Kingdom		1,544.00		5,445.42				6,989.42
	12/4	12/6	Italy		1,248.00		(3)				1,248.00
Hon. Mike Rogers	11/18	11/19	Turkey		273.00		6,776.39				7,049.39
	11/19	11/21	Qatar		468.00		(3)				468.00
	11/21	11/23	Bahrain		542.00		(3)				542.00
	11/23	11/25	Kuwait		778.00		(3)				778.00
	11/25	11/27	United Kingdom		772.00						772.00
Committee total					9,249.00		12,899.98				22,138.98

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.

DON YOUNG, Chairman, Feb. 10, 2003.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO MEXICO, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN MAY 16 AND MAY 19, 2002

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Jim Kolbe, Chairman	5/16	5/19	Mexico		345.65		(3)				345.65
Hon. David Dreier	5/16	5/19	Mexico		252.72		(3)				252.72
Hon. Charles Stenholm	5/16	5/19	Mexico		280.44		(3)				280.44
Hon. Joe Barton	5/16	5/19	Mexico		168.48		(3)				168.48
Hon. Chris Cannon	5/16	5/19	Mexico		168.48		(3)				168.48
Hon. Tom Tancredo	5/16	5/19	Mexico		186.96		(3)				186.96
Hon. Howard Berman	5/16	5/19	Mexico		280.44		(3)				280.44
Hon. Calvin Dooley	5/16	5/19	Mexico		280.44		(3)				280.44
Hon. Ed Pastor	5/16	5/19	Mexico		280.44		(3)				280.44
Hon. Bob Filner	5/16	5/19	Mexico		252.72		(3)				252.72
Hon. Lucille Roybal-Allard	5/16	5/19	Mexico		280.44		(3)				280.44
Hon. Silverstre Reyes	5/16	5/19	Mexico		280.44		(3)				280.44
Hon. Tom Udall	5/16	5/19	Mexico		280.44		(3)				280.44

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO MEXICO, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN MAY 16 AND MAY 19, 2002—Continued

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Fran McNaught	5/16	5/19	Mexico		252.72		(?)				252.72
Patrick Baugh	5/16	5/19	Mexico		252.72		(?)				252.72
Caleb McCarr	5/16	5/19	Mexico		252.72		(?)				252.72
Jim Farr	5/16	5/19	Mexico		252.72		(?)				252.72
Linda Solomon	5/16	5/19	Mexico		252.72		(?)				252.72
Jean Carroll	5/16	5/19	Mexico		252.72		(?)				252.72
Paul Oostburg Sanz	5/16	5/19	Mexico		252.72		(?)				252.72
Brad Smith	5/16	5/19	Mexico		252.72		(?)				252.72
Delegation expenses									4,077.62		4,077.62
Interpreters									3,120.00		3,120.00
Committee total					5,359.85				7,197.62		12,557.47

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
³ Military air transportation.

JIM KOLBE, Chairman, June 18, 2002.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 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
Henry E. Moore	10/19	10/25	France		1,410.29						1,410.29
Commercial airfare							7,008.07				7,008.07
John T. Blazey	11/17	11/21	Turkey		1,072.00						1,072.00
	11/21	11/25	Tunisia		656.00						656.00
	11/25	11/28	Italy		1,248.00				86.00		1,248.00
Commercial airfare							6,856.09				6,856.09
Therese McAuliffe	11/17	11/21	Turkey		1,072.00						1,072.00
	11/21	11/25	Tunisia		656.00						656.00
	11/25	11/28	Italy		1,248.00				86.00		1,248.00
Commercial airfare							6,856.09				6,856.09
Hon. Bud Cramer	11/17	11/21	Turkey		1,072.00						1,072.00
	11/21	11/25	Tunisia		656.00						656.00
	11/25	11/28	Italy		1,248.00				86.00		1,248.00
Commercial airfare							6,856.09				6,856.09
Rob Nabors	11/16	11/19	England		840.00						840.00
	11/19	11/21	Germany		670.00						670.00
	11/21	11/23	Netherlands		490.00						490.00
Commercial airfare							1,315.83		100.00		1,315.83
Leslie F. Albright	11/16	11/19	England		840.00						840.00
	11/19	11/21	Germany		670.00						670.00
	11/21	11/23	Netherlands		490.00						490.00
Commercial airfare							1,315.83		128.02		1,315.83
Hon. David L. Hobson	11/23	11/29	Italy		2,496.00						2,496.00
	11/29	12/1	Greece		236.00						236.00
Part commercial airfare	12/1	12/2	Spain		196.00						196.00
Hon. Robert Aderholt	11/24	11/29	Italy		2,080.00						2,080.00
	11/29	12/1	Greece		236.00						236.00
	12/1	12/2	Spain		196.00		(?)				196.00
John Scofield	11/24	11/29	Italy		2,080.00						2,080.00
	11/29	12/1	Greece		236.00						236.00
	12/1	12/2	Spain		196.00		(?)				196.00
Brian Potts	11/23	11/29	Italy		2,080.00						2,080.00
	11/29	12/1	Greece		236.00						236.00
	12/1	12/2	Spain		196.00		(?)				196.00
Jennifer Miller	11/24	11/29	Italy		2,080.00						2,080.00
	11/29	12/1	Greece		236.00						236.00
	12/1	12/2	Spain		196.00		(?)				196.00
Hon. C.W. Bill Young	12/2	12/4	Germany		210.00						210.00
	12/4	12/6	Italy		600.00						600.00
Hon. Rodney Frelinghuysen	12/2	12/4	Germany		210.00		(?)		426.96		426.96
	12/4	12/6	Italy		832.00						832.00
Douglas Gregory	12/2	12/4	Germany		210.00		(?)		426.96		426.96
	12/4	12/6	Italy		832.00						832.00
David Jolly	12/2	12/4	Germany		210.00						210.00
	12/4	12/6	Italy		600.00						600.00
Hon. Charles Taylor	12/4	12/7	Russia		1,032.00		(?)		426.96		1,032.00
Part military airfare							(?)				
Mark Murray	12/7	12/11	Russia		1,400.00						1,400.00
	12/11	12/15	Turkey		900.00						900.00
Part commercial airfare							5,659.00				5,659.00
John Shank	12/10	12/15	Turkey		1,100.00						1,100.00
Commercial airfare							5,178.69				5,178.69
Michelle M. Burkett	12/3	12/7	Japan		1,356.00						1,356.00
Commercial airfare							7,155.21				7,155.21
Kevin Roper	12/20	12/21	Qatar		234.00						234.00
	12/21	12/23	Kuwait		778.00		(?)				778.00
Committee total					37,818.29		48,750.95		2,193.86		88,743.10

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.

C.W. BILL YOUNG, Chairman, Jan. 29, 2003.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 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
Travel to Turkey, Qatar, Bahrain, Kuwait and the United Kingdom, November 18–27, 2002:											
Hon. Joe Wilson	11/18	11/19	Turkey		273.00						273.00
	11/19	11/21	Qatar		467.99						467.99
	11/21	11/23	Bahrain		542.00						542.00
	11/23	11/25	Kuwait		779.40						779.40
	11/25	11/27	United Kingdom		772.00						772.00
Commercial airfare								5,034.95			5,034.95
Hon. Mark Kirk	11/19	11/21	Turkey		536.00						536.00
	11/21	11/23	Bahrain		542.00						542.00
	11/23	11/25	Kuwait		779.40						779.40
	11/25	11/27	United Kingdom		772.00						772.00
Commercial airfare								4,904.00			4,904.00
Travel to Colombia and Bolivia, November 19–23, 2002:											
Hon. Jo Ann Davis	11/19	11/20	Colombia		225.00						225.00
	11/20	11/23	Bolivia		492.00						492.00
Commercial airfare								1,067.20			1,067.20
Travel to Georgia, Belarus and Russia, December 1–7, 2002:											
Hon. Curt Weldon	12/1	12/3	Georgia		536.00						536.00
	12/3	12/4	Belarus		194.00						194.00
	12/4	12/7	Russia		1,032.00						1,032.00
Hon. Roscoe Bartlett	12/1	12/3	Georgia		536.00						536.00
	12/3	12/4	Belarus		194.00						194.00
	12/4	12/7	Russia		1,032.00						1,032.00
Mr. Douglas C. Roach	12/1	12/3	Georgia		536.00						536.00
	12/3	12/4	Belarus		83.34						83.34
	12/4	12/7	Russia		1,032.00						1,032.00
Travel to Ecuador, Colombia and Argentina, December 15–21, 2002:											
Hon. Loretta Sanchez	12/15	12/17	Ecuador		337.20						337.20
	12/17	12/19	Colombia		350.00						350.00
	12/19	12/21	Argentina		703.00						703.00
Commercial airfare								4,181.00			4,181.00
Committee total					12,746.33			15,187.15			27,933.48

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.

DUNCAN HUNTER, Chairman, Jan. 31, 2003.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND THE WORKFORCE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 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

FOR HOUSE COMMITTEES

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

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

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

JOHN BOEHNER, Chairman, Feb. 4, 2003.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL SERVICES, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 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
Paul Kangas	10/26	11/01	Belgium		660.00		825.47				1,485.47
Hon. Patrick Tiberi	11/24	11/29	Italy		2,080.00						2,080.00
	11/29	12/1	Greece		236.00						236.00
	12/1	12/2	Spain		196.00						196.00
Hon. Melvin Watt	12/5	12/8	Japan		1,017.00						1,017.00
	12/8	12/12	China		1,180.00						1,180.00
Committee total					5,369.00		825.47				6,194.47

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

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

³ Military air transportation.

MICHAEL G. OXLEY, Chairman, Jan. 30, 2003.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT REFORM, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 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. Bob Barr	10/10	10/15	Colombia		750.00						750.00
Marc Chretien	10/11	10/15	Colombia		450.00		1,877.50				2,327.50
Hon. Benjamin Gilman	10/10	10/15	Colombia		750.00						750.00
Gilbert Macklin	10/9	10/15	Colombia		900.00		1,574.50				2,474.50
Pablo Carrillo	10/10	10/15	Colombia		750.00						750.00
Hon. Christopher Shays	11/19	11/20	Netherlands		490.04		5,140.06				5,630.10
	11/21	11/22	Italy		573.70						573.70
Nicholas Palarino	11/19	11/20	Netherlands		490.04		5,542.00				6,032.04
	11/21	11/22	Italy		573.70						573.70
Hon. Mark Souder	11/19	11/21	Canada		410.00		1,748.04				2,158.04
Christopher Dones	11/19	11/21	Canada		410.00		1,914.71				2,324.71
Hon. Mark Souder	12/11	12/14	England		1,233.00						1,233.00

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT REFORM, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2002—Continued

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. JoAnn Davis	12/14	12/16	Italy		882.00						
	12/16	12/17	Switzerland		345.00						
	12/17	12/18	Netherlands		345.00						
	12/11	12/14	England		1,233.00						
Christopher Donesa	12/14	12/16	Italy		882.00						
	12/16	12/17	Switzerland		345.00						
	12/17	12/18	Netherlands		345.00						
	12/11	12/14	England		1,233.00						
Nicholas Coleman	12/14	12/16	Italy		882.00						
	12/16	12/17	Switzerland		345.00						
	12/17	12/18	Netherlands		345.00						
	12/11	12/14	England		1,233.00						
Gilbert Macklin	12/14	12/16	Italy		882.00						
	12/16	12/17	Switzerland		345.00						
	12/17	12/18	Netherlands		345.00						
	12/3	12/6	Colombia		450.00		2,151.50				
Orly Isaacson	12/3	12/6	Colombia		450.00		2,151.50				
	12/11	12/17	Thailand		1,624.00		5,259.50				
Committee total				20,291.48		27,629.31				47,920.79	

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.

TOM DAVIS, Chairman, Jan. 30, 2003.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 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
Blaine Aaron	12/5	12/8	Japan		1,017.00						1,017.00
David Abramowitz	12/8	12/12	China		1,180.00						1,180.00
	12/5	12/8	Japan		907.00						907.00
Commercial and military transportation	12/8	12/12	China		1,060.00						1,060.00
David Adams	11/18	11/19	Turkey		273.00		1,906.30				1,906.30
Commercial and military transportation	11/19	11/21	Qatar		468.00						468.00
	11/21	11/23	Bahrain		542.00						542.00
Commercial and military transportation	11/23	11/25	Kuwait		778.00						778.00
	11/25	11/27	United Kingdom		772.00						772.00
Douglas Anderson	12/5	12/8	Japan		1,017.00		5,034.95				5,034.95
Deborah Bodlander	12/8	12/12	China		1,180.00		(²)				1,017.00
	11/16	11/19	Turkey		819.00						819.00
Commercial and military transportation	11/19	11/21	Qatar		468.00						468.00
	11/21	11/23	Bahrain		542.00						542.00
Commercial and military transportation	11/23	11/25	Kuwait		780.00						780.00
	11/25	11/27	United Kingdom		772.00						772.00
Malik Chaka	10/28	11/1	South Africa		332.00		3,883.69				3,883.69
R/T commercial airfare	11/1	11/5	Mozambique		744.00						744.00
	11/5	11/7	Swaziland		206.00						206.00
R/T commercial airfare	12/9	12/12	Zimbabwe		414.00		6,426.94				6,426.94
	12/12	12/14	Zambia		302.00						414.00
R/T commercial airfare	12/14	12/18	Ethiopia		762.00						302.00
	12/18	12/19	Djibouti		199.00						762.00
R/T commercial airfare	12/19	12/21	Eritrea		368.00						199.00
	12/14	12/18	Ethiopia		683.00		7,648.17				368.00
Joan Condon	12/18	12/19	Djibouti		229.00						7,648.17
R/T commercial airfare	12/19	12/21	Eritrea		368.00						229.00
	11/19	11/21	Qatar		468.48		7,108.52				368.00
Hon. William Delahunt	11/21	11/23	Bahrain		542.00						7,108.52
	11/23	11/25	Kuwait		780.06						468.48
Commercial and military transportation	11/25	11/26	United Kingdom		386.00						542.00
	12/5	12/8	Japan		1,017.00		6,364.48				708.06
James Farr	12/8	12/12	China		1,180.00		(²)				386.00
	12/5	12/8	Japan		1,017.00						6,364.48
David Fite	12/8	12/12	China		1,180.00		(²)				1,017.00
	11/18	11/19	Turkey		218.00						1,180.00
Commercial and military transportation	11/19	11/21	Qatar		358.00						218.00
	11/21	11/23	Bahrain		407.00						358.00
R/T commercial airfare	11/23	11/25	Kuwait		630.63						407.00
	11/25	11/27	United Kingdom		772.00						630.63
Daniel Freeman	11/18	11/21	Chile		1,316.00		5,034.95				772.00
R/T commercial airfare	11/16	11/20	Turkey		1,357.00		4,479.19				5,034.95
Paul Gallis	11/20	11/23	Italy		1,260.00		(²)				1,316.00
Kirsti Garlock	11/18	11/21	Chile		1,316.00						1,260.00
	12/3	12/8	Turkey		1,100.00		5,664.50				1,316.00
Kristen Gilley	12/8	12/10	Germany		510.00						1,100.00
	12/5	12/8	Japan		1,017.00		4,595.45				510.00
Dennis Halpin	12/8	12/12	China		1,180.00		(²)				4,595.45
Hon. Henry Hyde	12/5	12/8	Japan		1,017.00		(²)				1,017.00
	12/8	12/12	China		1,180.00						1,180.00
Hon. Darrell Issa	11/18	11/19	Turkey		273.00						1,017.00
	11/19	11/21	Qatar		1,703.50						1,180.00
Commercial and military transportation	12/21	11/23	Bahrain		542.00						273.00
	11/23	11/25	Kuwait		783.18						1,703.50
Commercial and military transportation	11/25	11/27	United Kingdom		772.00						542.00
	12/5	12/8	Japan		1,017.00		7,431.88				783.18
Commercial and military transportation	12/8	12/12	China		1,180.00		(²)				772.00
	12/5	12/8	Japan		1,017.00						7,431.88
Commercial and military transportation	12/8	12/12	China		1,180.00		(²)				1,017.00
	12/5	12/8	Japan		1,017.00						1,180.00

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2002—Continued

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Robert Jones	12/5	12/8	Japan		1,017.00						1,017.00
	12/8	12/12	China		1,180.00		(?)				1,180.00
Hon. Brian Kerns	10/11	10/15	Colombia		1,018.00		(?)				1,018.00
David Killion	11/8	11/12	Korea		1,376.00						1,376.00
R/T commercial airfare							4,107.71				4,107.71
Kay King	12/5	12/8	Japan		1,017.00		(?)				1,017.00
	12/8	12/12	China		571.18						571.18
Robert King	12/5	12/8	Japan		566.44		(?)				566.44
	12/8	12/12	China		1,180.00						1,180.00
Sheila Klein	12/5	12/8	Japan		1,017.00		(?)				1,017.00
	12/8	12/12	China		1,180.00						1,180.00
Hon. Tom Lantos	11/22	12/4	Hungary		1,296.00						1,296.00
R/T commercial airfare							2,173.95				2,173.95
Noelle Lusane	12/9	12/12	Zimbabwe		414.00						414.00
	12/12	12/14	Zambia		302.00						302.00
	12/14	12/18	Ethiopia		816.00						816.00
	12/18	12/19	Djibouti		229.00						229.00
	12/19	12/21	Eritrea		368.00						368.00
R/T commercial airfare							7,648.17				7,648.17
John Mackey	10/11	10/15	Colombia		1,018.00		(?)				1,018.00
	12/2	12/3	Ireland		312.00						312.00
	12/3	12/4	United Kingdom		268.00						268.00
	12/4	12/5	Ireland		312.00						312.00
	12/5	12/8	Turkey		654.00						654.00
	12/8	12/10	Germany		510.00						510.00
R/T commercial airfare							5,622.33				5,622.33
Alan Makovsky	11/16	11/19	Turkey		739.00						739.00
	11/19	11/21	Qatar		440.00						440.00
	11/21	11/23	Bahrain		542.00						542.00
	11/23	11/25	Kuwait		660.00						660.00
	11/25	11/27	United Kingdom		729.00						729.00
R/T commercial airfare							3,883.69				3,883.69
Pearl-Alice Marsh	10/28	11/1	South Africa		281.58						281.58
	11/1	11/5	Mozambique		744.00						744.00
	11/5	11/7	Swaziland		204.00						204.00
R/T commercial airfare							6,426.94				6,426.94
	12/9	12/12	Zimbabwe		414.00						414.00
	12/12	12/14	Zambia		302.00						302.00
	12/14	12/18	Ethiopia		812.00						812.00
R/T commercial airfare							8,316.60				8,316.60
Caleb McCarry	11/18	11/20	Chile		234.00						234.00
	11/21	11/23	Nicaragua		382.50						382.50
R/T commercial airfare							5,274.60				5,274.60
Hon. Cynthia McKinney	10/18	10/19	Amsterdam		230.00						230.00
	10/19	10/20	Burundi		197.00						197.00
R/T commercial airfare							9,342.68				9,342.68
	10/28	10/31	Kenya		606.00						606.00
	10/31	11/3	Ethiopia		263.00						263.00
R/T commercial airfare							7,458.57				7,458.57
Thomas Mooney	12/5	12/8	Japan		1,017.00		(?)				1,017.00
	12/8	12/12	China		1,180.00						1,180.00
R/T commercial airfare							7,458.57				7,458.57
Dana Mott	10/18	10/19	Amsterdam		230.00						230.00
	10/19	10/20	Burundi		197.00						197.00
R/T commercial airfare							9,342.68				9,342.68
	10/28	10/31	Kenya		606.00						606.00
	10/31	11/3	Ethiopia		263.00						263.00
R/T commercial airfare							7,458.57				7,458.57
Paul Oostburg-Sanz	11/18	11/21	Chile		390.00						390.00
R/T commercial airfare							5,664.50				5,664.50
Marilyn Owen	12/05	12/8	Japan		1,017.00		(?)				1,017.00
	12/8	11/12	China		1,180.00						1,180.00
Yleem Poblete	11/8	11/12	Korea		1,376.00						1,376.00
R/T commercial airfare							4,107.71				4,107.71
Record, Frank	11/18	11/20	Chile		1,266.00						1,266.00
R/T commercial airfare							5,664.50				5,664.50
Hon. Dana Rohrabacher	12/5	12/8	Japan		1,017.00		(?)				1,017.00
	12/8	12/12	China		1,180.00						1,180.00
J. Walker Roberts	12/5	12/8	Japan		1,017.00		(?)				1,017.00
	12/8	12/12	China		1,180.00						1,180.00
Douglas Seay	12/5	12/8	Japan		1,017.00		(?)				1,017.00
	12/8	12/12	China		1,180.00						1,180.00
Sam Stratman	11/18	11/19	Turkey		123.00		(?)				123.00
	11/19	11/21	Qatar		468.00						468.00
	11/21	11/23	Bahrain		542.00						542.00
	11/23	11/25	Kuwait		778.00						778.00
	11/25	11/27	United Kingdom		772.00						772.00
Commercial and military transportation							7,653.81				7,653.81
	12/5	12/8	Japan		1,017.00		(?)				1,017.00
	12/8	12/12	China		1,180.00						1,180.00
Valerie Van Buren	10/28	11/1	South Africa		332.00						332.00
	11/1	11/5	Mozambique		744.00						744.00
	11/5	11/7	Swaziland		266.00						266.00
R/T commercial airfare							6,426.94				6,426.94
	12/9	12/12	Zimbabwe		414.00						414.00
	12/12	12/14	Zambia		302.00						302.00
	12/14	12/18	Ethiopia		812.00						812.00
	12/18	12/19	Djibouti		229.00						229.00
	12/19	12/21	Eritrea		368.00						368.00
R/T commercial airfare							7,648.17				7,648.17
Hillel Weinberg	11/18	11/19	Turkey		223.00						223.00
	11/19	11/21	Qatar		418.00						418.00
	11/21	11/23	Bahrain		492.00						492.00
	11/23	11/25	Kuwait		678.00						678.00
	11/25	11/27	United Kingdom		672.00						672.00
Commercial and military transportation							7,668.38				7,668.38
Committee total					94,206.55		194,926.09				289,132.64

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.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON RULES, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 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. David Dreier	12/10	12/12	New Zealand		638.00		(3)				638.00
	12/13	12/16	Australia		993.00		(3)				993.00
	12/17	12/18	Micronesia		180.00		(3)				180.00
Hon. Pete Sessions	12/18	12/19	Marshall Islands		280.00		(3)				280.00
	12/10	12/12	New Zealand		638.00		(3)				638.00
	12/13	12/16	Australia		993.00		(3)				993.00
Matt Reynolds	12/17	12/18	Micronesia		180.00		(3)		120.05		300.05
	12/18	12/19	Marshall Islands		280.00		(3)				280.00
	12/10	12/12	New Zealand		638.00		(3)				638.00
Brad Smith	12/13	12/16	Australia		993.00		(3)				993.00
	12/17	12/18	Micronesia		180.00		(3)				180.00
	12/18	12/19	Marshall Islands		280.00		(3)				280.00
Committee total				8,364.00				120.05		8,484.05	

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
³ Military air transportation.

DAVID DREIER, Chairman, Jan. 27, 2003.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 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

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.

SHERWOOD BOEHLERT, Chairman, Jan. 23, 2003.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 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
Matthew Szymanski	11/8	11/15	England				5,800.00		1,700.00		7,500.00
Ian Deason	12/1	12/12	China				5,000.00		7,250.00		12,250.00
Matthew Szymanski	12/1	12/12	China				5,000.00		7,250.00		12,250.00
Committee total							15,800.00		16,200.00		32,000.00

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

DONALD A. MANZULLO, Chairman, Jan. 29, 2003.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON STANDARDS OF OFFICIAL CONDUCT, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 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

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, Jan. 30, 2003.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 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
Michael Castellano	12/9	12/12	Switzerland		849.00		4,840.78				5,689.78
Committee total					849.00		4,840.78				5,689.78

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.

BILL THOMAS, Chairman, Feb. 11, 2003.

RULES AND REPORTS SUBMITTED
PURSUANT TO THE CONGRES-
SIONAL REVIEW ACT

Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(d), executive communications [final rules] submitted to the House pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1) during the period of June 18, 2002 through January 7, 2003, shall be treated as though received on February 27, 2003. Original dates of transmittal, numberings, and referrals to committee of those executive communications remain as indicated in the Executive Communication section of the relevant CONGRESSIONAL RECORDS.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS,
ETC.

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

785. A letter from the Acting Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Extension of Tolerances for Emergency Exemptions (Multiple Chemicals) [OPP-2002-0336; FRL-7284-8] received January 21, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

786. A letter from the Director, Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule — Financial Crimes Enforcement Network; Amendment to the Bank Secrecy Act Regulations — Requirement that Currency Dealers and Exchangers Report Suspicious Transactions (RIN: 1506-AA34) received February 5, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

787. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulations, Department of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting the Department's final rule — Authority to Waive the Market-to-Market Regulations [Docket No. FR-4791-F-01] received February 10, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

788. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Raytheon Aircraft Company 200, 300, and 1900 Series, and Models F90 and A100-1 Airplanes [Docket No. 2001-CE-AD; Amendment 39-12955; AD 2002-23-11] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 8, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

789. A letter from the Acting Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of State Air Quality Plans for Designated Facilities and Pollutants; Delaware, the District of Columbia, Allegheny County and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Control of Emissions from Existing Small Municipal Waste Combustion Units [DC051-7003a; DE068-7003a; PA187-7003a, PA186-7003a; FRL-7434-5] received December 30, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

790. A letter from the Acting Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of State Air Quality Plans for Designated Facilities and Pollutants; Delaware, the District of Columbia, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Control of Emissions from Existing Commercial/Industrial Solid Waste

(CISWI) Incinerator Units [DC051-7004a; DE068-7004a; PA186-7004a; FRL-7434-4] received December 30, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

791. A letter from the Acting Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Oregon [OR-01-003; FRL-7429-5] received January 21, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

792. A letter from the Acting Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Arizona; Motor Vehicle Inspection and Maintenance Programs [AZ 106-0064; FRL-7418-8] received January 15, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

793. A letter from the Acting Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Ohio [OH118-1a; FRL-7428-5] received January 15, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

794. A letter from the Acting Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Idaho Designation of Areas for Air Quality Planning Purposes; Idaho [ID-02-002; FRL-7422-3] received January 21, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

795. A letter from the Acting Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Ohio; Oxides of Nitrogen Regulations [OH155-1a; FRL-7425-8] received January 15, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

796. A letter from the Acting Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Maryland; Revision to the Control of Volatile Organic Compound Emissions from Screen Printing and Digital Imaging [MD137-3090a; FRL-7420-8] received January 21, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

797. A letter from the Acting Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; Control of Volatile Organic Compounds From Solvent Cleaning Operations [PA185-4197; FRL-7437-5] received January 21, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

798. A letter from the Acting Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Florida; Approval of Revisions to the Florida State Implementation Plan [FL-69-1-9940a; FRL-7439-2] received January 21, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

799. A letter from the Acting Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Maryland; Motor Vehicle Inspection and

Maintenance Program — Request for Delay in the Incorporation of On-Board Diagnostics Testing [MD 137-3093a; FRL-7436-9] received January 17, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

800. A letter from the Acting Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Revisions to the California State Implementation Plan, Imperial County Air Pollution Control District and Monterey Bay Unified Air Pollution Control District [CA 273-0370a; FRL-7441-5] received January 27, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

801. A letter from the Acting Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Polychlorinated Biphenyls; Manufacturing (Import) Exemptions [OPPT-2002-0013; FRL-7288-6] (RIN: 2070-AB20) received January 27, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

802. A letter from the Acting Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Interim Final Determination to Stay and/or Defer Sanctions, Imperial County Air Pollution Control District [CA 273-0370C; FRL-7441-7] received January 27, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

803. A letter from the Acting Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Determination of Non-attainment as of November 15, 1996, and Re-classification of the St. Louis Ozone Non-attainment Area; States of Missouri and Illinois [MO 169-1169; IL 187-2; FRL-7444-4] received January 27, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

804. A letter from the Acting Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of State Plan for Designated Facilities and Pollutants; Alabama [AL-058-1-200312a; FRL-7444-9] received January 27, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

805. A letter from the Acting Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; State of Colorado [SIP No. CO-001-0068; FRL-7443-8] received January 27, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

806. A letter from the Acting Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Alabama Update to Materials Incorporated by Reference [AL-200311; FRL-7444-7] received January 27, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

807. A letter from the Acting Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Protection of Stratospheric Ozone: Allocation of Essential Use Allowances for Calendar Year 2003 [FRL-7430-7] (RIN: 2060-AK48) received February 4, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

808. A letter from the Acting Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; North Carolina; Nitrogen Oxides Budget and Allowance

Trading Program [NC-94; 100-200305; FRL-7429-7] received February 4, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

809. A letter from the Acting Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans for Kentucky: Air Permit Regulations [KY 125-2-200308(a); FRL-7430-9] received February 4, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

810. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the semi-annual report of the Inspector General for the 6-month period ending September 30, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Reform.

811. A letter from the Acting Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Change of Physical Location of EPA's Environmental Appeals Board [FRL-7439-7] received January 15, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

812. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Honeywell International Inc. TPE331-3, -5, -6, -8, -10, and -11 Series Turboprop and TSE331-3 Series Turbo-shaft Engines [Docket No. 2001-NE-11-AD; Amendment 39-12977; AD 2002-25-02] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 14, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

813. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Rolls-Royce plc. RB211-535 Turbofan Engines; Correction [Docket No. 2002-NE-16-AD; Amendment 39-12952; AD 2002-23-08] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 14, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

814. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Univair Aircraft Corporation Models (ERCO) 415-C, (ERCO) 415-CD, (ERCO) 415-D, (ERCO) 415-E, (ERCO) 415-G, (Forney) F-1, and (Forney) F-1A Airplanes [Docket No. 2000-CE-79-AD; Amendment 39-12843; AD 2002-16-04] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 14, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

815. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Bombardier Model CL-600-2B19 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2002-NM-135-AD; Amendment 39-12841; AD 2002-16-02] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 14, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

816. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 767 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2002-NM-141-AD; Amendment 39-12844; AD 2002-16-05] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 14, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

817. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Empresa Brasileira de Aeronautics S.A. (EMBRAER) Model EMB-135 and -145 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2002-NM-166-AD; Amendment 39-12845; AD 2002-16-06] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January

14, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

818. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 737-600; -700, -700C, -800, and -900 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2002-NM-148-AD; Amendment 39-12842; AD 2002-16-03] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 14, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

819. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Eurocopter Deutschland GmbH Model EC135 Helicopters [Docket No. 2002-SW-15-AD; Amendment 39-12817; AD 2002-14-17] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 14, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

820. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Eurocopter France Model SA-365N, SA-365N1, AS-365N2, and AS 365 N3 Helicopters [Docket No. 2001-SW-34-AD; Amendment 39-12948; AD 2002-23-04] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 14, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

821. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Pratt & Whitney JT8D-200 Series Turbofan Engines [Docket No. 2001-NE-30-AD; Amendment 39-12958; AD 2002-23-14] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 14, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

822. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Pratt & Whitney Canada PT6A Series Turboprop Engines [Docket No. 99-NE-44-AD; Amendment 39-12957; AD 2002-23-13] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 14, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

823. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Britten Norman (Bembridge) Limited BN2A Mk. III Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2002-CE-36-AD; Amendment 39-12966; AD 2002-24-01] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 14, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

824. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; McDonnell Douglas Model MD-90-30 Airplanes [Docket No. 2001-NM-375-AD; Amendment 39-12960; AD 2002-23-16] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 14, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

825. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 747-100, -200B, -200C, -200F, -300, -400, -400F, and 747SR Series Airplanes, Equipped with a Main Deck Side Cargo Door (MDS-CD) Manufactured by Boeing [Docket No. 2002-NM-270-AD; Amendment 39-12959; AD 2002-23-15] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 14, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

826. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Air-

worthiness Directives; McDonnell Douglas Model MD-90-30 Airplanes [Docket No. 2001-NM-84-AD; Amendment 39-12961; AD 2002-23-17] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 14, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

827. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Rolls-Royce plc. RB211-535 Turbofan Engines [Docket No. 2002-NE-16-AD; Amendment 39-12952; AD 2002-23-08] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 14, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

828. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; McDonnell Douglas Model DC-9-11, -12, -13, -14, -15, and -15F Airplanes; Model DC-9-21 Airplanes; Model DC-9-31, -32, -32(V-9C), -32F, -32F(C-9A, C-9B), -33F, -34, and -34F Airplanes; Model DC-9-41 Airplanes; Model DC-9-51 Airplanes; Model DC-9-81 (MD-81), DC-9-82 (MD-82), DC-9-83 (MD-83), and DC-9-87 (MD-87) Airplanes; and Model MD-88 Airplanes [Docket No. 99-NM-90-AD; Amendment 39-13001; AD 2002-26-13] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 17, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

829. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A330 and A340 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2002-NM-67-AD; Amendment 39-12999; AD 2002-26-11] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 17, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

830. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A330 and A340 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2001-NM-396-AD; Amendment 39-13000; AD 2002-26-12] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 17, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

831. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 747 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2002-NM-84-AD; Amendment 39-13005; AD 2002-26-17] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 17, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

832. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Air Tractor, Inc. Models AT-250, AT-300, AT-301, AT-302, AT-400, AT-400A, AT-401, AT-401A, AT-402, AT-402A, AT-501, AT-502, and AT-502A Airplanes [Docket No. 2000-CE-60-AD; Amendment 39-12985; AD 2002-25-09] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 17, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

833. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Textron Lycoming Division, AVCO Corporation Fuel Injected Reciprocating Engines [Docket No. 92-ANE-56-AD; Amendment 39-12986; AD 2002-26-01] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 17, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

834. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Gulfstream Aerospace

LP Model Astra SPX and 1125 Westwind Astra Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2002-NM-114-AD; Amendment 39-12902; AD 2002-20-06] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 17, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

835. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Aerostar Aircraft Corporation Models PA-60-601 (Aerostar 601), PA-60-601P (Aerostar 601P), PA-60-602P (Aerostar 602P), and PA-60-700P (Aerostar 700P) Airplanes [Docket No. 99-CE-86-AD; Amendment 39-12972; AD 2002-24-07] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 17, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

836. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Eurocopter France Model AS332C, AS332L, AS332L1, SA330F, SA330G, and SA330J Helicopters [Docket No. 2001-SW-35-AD; Amendment 39-12976; AD 2002-25-01] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 17, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

837. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Bell Helicopter Textron Canada Limited Model 206L, L-1, L-3, and L-4 Helicopters [Docket No. 99-SW-80-AD; Amendment 39-12983; AD 2002-25-07] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 17, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

838. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; General Electric Company (GE) CF6-45, -50, -80A, -80C2, and -80E1 Turbofan Engines [Docket No. 2001-NE-26-AD; Amendment 39-12984; AD 2002-25-08] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 17, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

839. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Univair Aircraft Corporation Models Alon A-2 and A2-A; ERCO 415-C, 415-CD, 415-D, 415-E, and 415-G; Forney F-1 and F-1A; and Mooney M10 Airplanes [Docket No. 2001-CE-45-AD; Amendment 39-12987; AD 2002-26-02] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 17, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

840. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Raytheon Aircraft Company Beech Models 36, A36, A36TC, B36TC, 58, and 58A Airplanes [Docket No. 2002-CE-07-AD; Amendment 39-13012; AD 2003-01-01] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 17, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

841. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Saab Model SAAB 2000, SAAB SF340A, and SAAB 340B Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2002-NM-104-AD; Amendment 39-13007; AD 2002-26-19] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 17, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

842. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 757-200 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2000-NM-402-

AD; Amendment 39-12997; AD 2002-26-09] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 17, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

843. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 747 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2002-NM-85-AD; Amendment 39-1003; AD 2002-26-15] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 17, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

844. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; McDonnell Douglas Model DC-9-10, DC-9-20, DC-9-30, DC-9-40, and DC-9-50 Series Airplanes; and Model DC-9-81 (MD-81), DC-9-82 (MD-82), DC-9-83 (MD-83), DC-9-87 (MD-87), and MD-88 Airplanes [Docket No. 2002-NM-53-AD; Amendment 39-12996; AD 2002-26-08] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 17, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

845. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Hartzell Propeller Inc. Model (JHC-02Y)(-)(-) propellers [Docket No. 2002-NE-25-AD; Amendment 39-13014; AD 2003-01-03] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 17, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

846. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; McDonnell Douglas DC-9-10, -20, -30, -40, and -50 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2001-NM-78-AD; Amendment 39-12998; AD 2002-26-10] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 17, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

847. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Fokker Model F.28 Mark 0070 and 0100 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2001-NM-290-AD; Amendment 39-13004; AD 2002-26-16] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 17, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

848. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 737-600, -700, -700C, -800, and -900 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2002-NM-44-AD; Amendment 39-13006; AD 2002-26-18] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 17, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

849. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Dornier Model 328-100 and -300 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2002-NM-77-AD; Amendment 39-13010; AD 2002-26-21] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 17, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

850. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Brackett Aircraft Company, Brackett Single Screen Air Filter [Docket No. 2002-CE-38-AD; Amendment 39-12988; AD 2002-26-03] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 14, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

851. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, trans-

mitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives [Docket No. 2002-NE-13-AD; Amendment 39-12946; AD 2002-23-02] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 8, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

852. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Cessna Model 750 Airplanes [Docket No. 99-NM-218-AD; Amendment 39-12949; AD 2002-23-05] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 8, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

853. A letter from the Acting Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Regulatory Innovations: Pilot-Specific Rule for Electronic Materials in the EPA Region III Mid-Atlantic States; Hazardous Waste Management System; Modification of the Hazardous Waste Program; Cathode Ray Tubes [FRL-7429-3] (RIN: 2003-AA00) received February 4, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

854. A letter from the Acting Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System-Amendment of Final Regulations Addressing Cooling Water Intake Structures for New Facilities [FRL-7430-4] received February 4, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

855. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's "Major" final rule — Medicare Program; Physician Fee Schedule Update for Calendar Year 2003 [CMS-1204-F2] (RIN: 0938-AL21) received February 26, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

856. A letter from the Inspector General, Railroad Retirement Board, transmitting the Board's Budget Justification for Fiscal Year 2004, pursuant to 45 U.S.C. 231f(f); jointly to the Committees on Appropriations, Transportation and Infrastructure, and Ways and Means.

857. A letter from the Board Members, Railroad Retirement Board, transmitting the Board's Congressional Justification of Budget Estimates for Fiscal Year 2004, pursuant to 45 U.S.C. 231f(f); jointly to the Committees on Appropriations, Transportation and Infrastructure, Ways and Means, and Government Reform.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. THOMAS:

H.R. 2. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide additional tax incentives to encourage economic growth; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island (for

himself, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. STARK, Mr. MURTHA, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. BECERRA, Ms. BERKLEY, Ms. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. FARR, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Ms. LEE, Mrs.

MALONEY, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. MOLLOHAN, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PALLONE, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, Mr. WEINER, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. HOLT, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. OWENS, Mr. STRICKLAND, Mr. BALLANCE, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. CASE, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. EMANUEL, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, Mr. GILCREST, Mr. HOFFFEL, Mr. HONDA, Mr. INSLEE, Mr. KIND, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. LEACH, Mr. McNULTY, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. OLVER, Mr. RANGEL, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. WYNN, Mr. DEFAZIO, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. FROST, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. KLECZKA, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. NADLER, Mr. PASTOR, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. SKELTON, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. DICKS, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. LOBIONDO, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. SHAYS, Ms. SOLIS, Mr. BERRY, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. DELAHUNT, Mr. GREENWOOD, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. PLATTS, Mr. QUINN, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. SIMMONS, Mrs. TAUSCHER, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. FORD, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Mr. VISLOSKY, Mr. BURNS, Mr. DEUTSCH, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. ETHERIDGE, Ms. KILPATRICK, Mr. ROTHMAN, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. DAVIS of Florida, Mr. FALCOMA, Mr. NORWOOD, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. BACA, Mr. CARSON of Oklahoma, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Ms. WATSON, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. COOPER, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee, Mrs. KELLY, Mr. KIRK, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. RAHALL, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Mr. WAMP, Mr. CLYBURN, Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. MATHESON, Mr. ORTIZ, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. SNYDER, Mr. WALSH, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. SWEENEY, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. BAIRD, Mr. STUPAK, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. BOUCHER, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. CONYERS, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, and Mr. SABO):

H.R. 953. A bill to provide for equal coverage of mental health benefits with respect to health insurance coverage unless comparable limitations are imposed on medical and surgical benefits; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, 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. SOUDER:

H.R. 954. A bill to confirm Federal recognition of the Miami Nation of Indiana; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. FARR (for himself, Mr. KIND, Mr. SHERWOOD, Ms. WOOLSEY, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. HONDA, Mr. OLVER, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Ms. LEE, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. FILNER, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, Ms. LO-

RETTA SANCHEZ of California, Mr. DELAHUNT, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. NETHERCUTT, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. HINCHEY, and Mr. BOEHLERT):

H.R. 955. A bill to amend the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2003, to reinstate the requirement that a farm, in order to be certified as an organic farm with respect to livestock produced on the farm, feed the livestock with organically produced feed; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mrs. MALONEY (for herself, Mr. FROST, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. NADLER, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. NORTON, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. OWENS, and Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts):

H.R. 956. A bill to amend the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 to allow employees to take, as additional leave, parental involvement leave to participate in or attend their children's and grandchildren's educational and extracurricular activities and to clarify that leave may be taken for routine medical needs and to assist elderly relatives, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, and in addition to the Committees on Government Reform, and House Administration, 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. RENZI (for himself, Mr. OXLEY, and Mr. BAKER):

H.R. 957. A bill to enhance investor confidence by providing investors with easy online access to complete information about securities firms and their brokers; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska:

H.R. 958. A bill to authorize certain hydrographic services programs, to name a cove in Alaska in honor of the late Able Bodied Seaman Eric Steiner Koss, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. SAXTON:

H.R. 959. A bill to improve the conservation and management of coastal and ocean resources by authorizing National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration oceanographic programs; to the Committee on Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Science, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. ISSA:

H.R. 960. A bill to amend part C of title XVIII of the Social Security Act to consolidate and restate the Federal laws relating to the social health maintenance organization projects, to make such projects permanent, to require the Medicare Payment Advisory Commission to conduct a study on ways to expand such projects, 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. KIND (for himself, Mr. GUTKNECHT, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. LEACH, Mr. KILDEE, and Mr. KENNEDY of Minnesota):

H.R. 961. A bill to promote Department of the Interior efforts to provide a scientific basis for the management of sediment and nutrient loss in the Upper Mississippi River Basin, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. OBERSTAR (for himself, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. LEACH, Mr. HOFFFEL, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. NORTON, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. VISLOSKY, Mr. INSLEE, Mr. NADLER, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, and Mrs. TAUSCHER):

H.R. 962. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to clarify the jurisdiction of the United States over waters of the United States; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. FILNER (for himself and Mrs. DAVIS of California):

H.R. 963. A bill to redesignate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2777 Logan Avenue in San Diego, California, as the "Cesar E. Chavez Post Office"; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. OSE (for himself and Mr. HUNTER):

H.R. 964. A bill to amend the Federal Power Act to provide the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission with authority to order certain refunds of electric rates, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California (for himself, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. ANDREWS, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. CARSON of Oklahoma, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. DELAHUNT, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. EVANS, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. HOFFFEL, Mr. HOLT, Mr. HONDA, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, Mr. KILDEE, Ms. KILPATRICK, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. LANGEVIN, Ms. LEE, Mr. LEVIN, Ms. LOFGREEN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MATSUI, Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. NADLER, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. OBEY, Mr. OLVER, Mr. OWENS, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. SABO, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SHERMAN, Ms. SOLIS, Mr. STARK, Mr. STUPAK, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. WATSON, Mr. WEINER, Mr. WEXLER, Ms. WOOLSEY, and Mr. WU):

H.R. 965. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to provide for an increase in the Federal minimum wage; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. BROWN of South Carolina (for himself, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, and Mr. EVANS):

H.R. 966. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to reinstate the vocational training program of the Department of Veterans Affairs for certain low-income veterans in receipt of pension from that Department; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. ALLEN (for himself, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. FROST, Mr. TOWNS, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. GOODE, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. WOLF, Mr. LANGEVIN, Ms. MCCOLLUM,

Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. ORTIZ, Ms. DELAURO, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. CARDOZA, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. KIND, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. McNULTY, Mr. INSLEE, Mr. BERRY, and Mr. LUCAS of Kentucky):

H.R. 967. A bill to extend for 3 additional years a temporary increase in payment for skilled nursing facility services under the Medicare Program; 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. ANDREWS:

H.R. 968. A bill to amend title 23, United States Code, to provide incentives to States for the development of traffic safety programs to reduce crashes related to driver fatigue and sleep deprivation; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. ANDREWS:

H.R. 969. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for coverage under the Medicare Program of infertility treatment services for individuals entitled to health insurance benefits under that program by reason of a disability; 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. KIND (for himself, Mr. ISAKSON,

Mr. HOLT, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. BOSWELL, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. FILNER, Mrs. MALONEY, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. LYNCH, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mrs. BIGGERT, and Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York):

H.R. 970. A bill to provide competitive grants for training court reporters and realtime writers to meet requirements for closed captioning under the Telecommunications Act of 1996, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. BACHUS:

H.R. 971. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exclude \$100 of interest from gross income and to raise the threshold for reporting interest paid to \$100; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. BALDWIN (for herself, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, Ms. LEE, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. FROST, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. KIND, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. STRICKLAND, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. OWENS, and Mr. FARR):

H.R. 972. A bill to clarify the effective date of the modification of treatment for retirement annuity purposes of part-time service before April 7, 1986, of certain Department of Veterans Affairs health-care professionals; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. CAMP (for himself, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin, Mr. RANGEL, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. DELAHUNT, Mr. WYNN, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. McNULTY, and Mr. EHLERS):

H.R. 973. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to restore and make permanent the exclusion from gross income for amounts received under qualified group legal services plans and to increase the maximum

amount of the exclusion; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. COLLINS:

H.R. 974. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide capital gain treatment under section 631(b) of such Code for outright sales of timber by landowners; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SENSENBRENNER (for himself, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. CANNON, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. BACHUS, Mr. CASTLE, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. COBLE, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. DOOLEY of California, Mr. DREIER, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. FEENEY, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. GOODLATTE, Ms. HART, Mr. ISSA, Mr. KELLER, Mr. KENNEDY of Minnesota, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. LUCAS of Kentucky, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. NEY, Mr. OXLEY, Mr. PENCE, Mr. PITTS, Ms. PRYCE of Ohio, Mr. ROTHMAN, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. RYUN of Kansas, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. SMITH of Michigan, Mr. TAUZIN, Mr. TERRY, Mr. TIBERI, Mr. TOOMEY, Mr. FROST, Mrs. BIGGERT, Mr. REYNOLDS, Mrs. NORTHUP, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mrs. TAUSCHER, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. SIMPSON, and Mr. KINGSTON):

H.R. 975. A bill to amend title 11 of the United States Code, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. COSTELLO (for himself, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. PAUL, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. ACEVEDO-VILA, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Ms. NORTON, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. JOHN, Mr. RUSH, Mr. CARSON of Oklahoma, Mr. FROST, Mr. CLAY, Mr. McNULTY, Mr. ACKERMAN, Ms. WATSON, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. EVANS, Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. FORD, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, and Ms. WOOLSEY):

H.R. 976. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that the waiting period for disability insurance benefits shall not be applicable in the case of a disabled individual suffering from a terminal illness; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. CUBIN (for herself and Mr. ISSA):

H.R. 977. A bill to amend the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 to provide death and disability benefits for aerial firefighters who work on a contract basis for the Forest Service or an agency of the Department of the Interior and suffer death or disability in the line of duty, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources, and in addition to the Committees on Agriculture, and the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia (for herself and Mr. GREENWOOD):

H.R. 978. A bill to amend chapter 84 of title 5, United States Code, to provide that certain Federal annuity computations are adjusted by 1 percentage point relating to periods of receiving disability payments, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mrs. DELAURO (for herself, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. DEFazio, Mr. OLVER, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. WEXLER, Mr. FORD,

Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. HONDA, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mrs. TAUSCHER, Mr. INSLEE, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mr. HOLT, Mrs. MALONEY, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. CLAY, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Ms. NORTON, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. DELAHUNT, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. KLECZKA, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. OWENS, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. FILNER, Mr. DEUTSCH, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. WYNN, Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri, Mr. NADLER, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Ms. LEE, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. HOFFFEL, Mr. COOPER, Mrs. LOWEY, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. WEINER, Mr. BAIRD, Mr. ACKERMAN, Ms. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. SOLIS, Mr. STARK, Mr. MATSUI, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. EVANS, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. LEACH, Mr. PALLONE, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. CASE, Mr. WATT, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. ROTHMAN, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. RUSH, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. FARR, Mr. DAVIS of Florida, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, Mr. LYNCH, Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, Mr. SABO, Ms. VELAZQUEZ, and Mr. CLYBURN):

H.R. 979. A bill to provide additional protections for National Forest System lands in Alaska through the designation of wilderness areas, wilderness study areas, Land Use Designation II management areas, restoration areas, special management areas, and additional components of the national wild and scenic rivers system; to the Committee on Resources.

By Ms. DUNN (for herself, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. PICKERING, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. INSLEE, Mr. CRANE, Mr. GREENWOOD, Mr. DICKS, Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. McNULTY, Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. PAUL, and Mr. FROST):

H.R. 980. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to expand Medicare coverage of certain self-injected biologicals; 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. ENGLISH (for himself, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. GERLACH, Mr. GREENWOOD, Ms. HART, Mr. HOFFFEL, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. KANJORSKI, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. MURTHA, Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. PITTS, Mr. PLATTS, Mr. SHERWOOD, Mr. SHUSTER, Mr. TOOMEY, and Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania):

H.R. 981. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 141 Erie Street in Linesville, Pennsylvania, as the "James R. Merry Post Office"; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA:

H.R. 982. A bill to clarify the tax treatment of bonds and other obligations issued by the

Government of American Samoa; to the Committee on Resources, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GALLEGLY (for himself, Mr. ISSA, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Mr. COX, Mr. DREIER, and Mr. ROHR-ABACHER):

H.R. 983. A bill to amend part C of title XVIII of the Social Security Act to consolidate and restate the Federal laws relating to the social health maintenance organization projects, to make such projects permanent, to require the Medicare Payment Advisory Commission to conduct a study on ways to expand such projects, 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. GILCHREST:

H.R. 984. A bill to improve the conservation and management of coastal and ocean resources by reenacting and clarifying provisions of a reorganization plan authorizing the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; to the Committee on Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Science, 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. GILLMOR (for himself, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. TURNER of Ohio, Mr. OXLEY, Mr. STRICKLAND, Mr. HOBSON, Mr. BOEHNER, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. KUCINICH, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mr. TIBERI, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. LATOURETTE, Ms. PRYCE of Ohio, Mr. REGULA, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, and Mr. NEY):

H.R. 985. 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. GOODE (for himself, Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky, and Mr. JONES of North Carolina):

H.R. 986. A bill to replace the existing Federal tobacco program with a federally chartered corporation to ensure the stability of the price and supply of domestically produced tobacco, to compensate quota holders for the loss of tobacco quota asset value, to provide transition assistance for active tobacco producers, to increase the competitiveness of domestically produced tobacco, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, 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. HERGER (for himself and Mr. DOOLITTLE):

H.R. 987. A bill to amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to ensure congressional involvement in the process by which a river that is designated as a wild, scenic, or recreational river by an act of the legislature of the State or States through which the river flows may be included in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. HERGER:

H.R. 988. A bill to provide compensation to individuals who are injured by an escaped prescribed fire and to amend the tort proce-

dures provisions of title 28, United States Code, relating to claims for such fires, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committees on Resources, and Agriculture, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. HOEKSTRA:

H.R. 989. A bill to require the issuance of regulations pursuant to the National Invasive Species Act of 1996 to assure, to the maximum extent practicable, that vessels entering the Great Lakes do not discharge ballast water that introduces or spreads non-indigenous aquatic species and treat such ballast water and its sediments through the most effective and efficient techniques available, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. HOSTETTLER (for himself, Mr. HAYWORTH, Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia, Mr. CRANE, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. WAMP, Mr. OTTER, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky, Mr. NEY, Mr. CANNON, Mr. GOODE, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. SOUDER, Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. HALL, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mrs. MUSGRAVE, Mr. PENCE, and Mr. BRADLEY of New Hampshire):

H.R. 990. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to provide for reciprocity in regard to the manner in which non-residents of a State may carry certain concealed firearms in that State; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HUNTER (for himself and Mr. UDALL of Colorado):

H.R. 991. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to expand the renewable resources production tax credit to include additional forms of renewable energy, and to expand the investment tax credit to include equipment used to produce electricity from renewable resources; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas (for himself, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. NORWOOD, Mr. MCKEON, Mr. CARTER, and Mrs. MUSGRAVE):

H.R. 992. A bill to amend the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 to inform union members of their rights; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas (for himself, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. NORWOOD, Mr. MCKEON, Mr. CARTER, and Mrs. MUSGRAVE):

H.R. 993. A bill to provide for civil monetary penalties in certain cases; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas (for himself, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. NORWOOD, Mr. MCKEON, Mr. CARTER, and Mrs. MUSGRAVE):

H.R. 994. A bill to enhance notification to union members of their rights under the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. JONES of North Carolina:

H.R. 995. A bill to amend title 37, United States Code, to provide a dislocation allowance under section 407 of such title to retired members of the uniformed services, including members placed on the temporary disability retired list, moving from their last duty station to their designated home; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. JONES of North Carolina (for himself, Mr. ROSS, and Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon):

H.R. 996. A bill to amend the Consumer Credit Protection Act to assure meaningful

disclosures of the terms of rental-purchase agreements, including disclosures of all costs to consumers under such agreements, to provide certain substantive rights to consumers under such agreements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. KING of Iowa:

H.R. 997. A bill to declare English as the official language of the United States, to establish a uniform English language rule for naturalization, and to avoid mis-constructions of the English language texts of the laws of the United States, pursuant to Congress' powers to provide for the general welfare of the United States and to establish a uniform rule of naturalization under article I, section 8, of the Constitution; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. KLECZKA:

H.R. 998. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to require Department of Veterans Affairs pharmacies to dispense medications to veterans for prescriptions written by private practitioners, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. BARTON of Texas (for himself and Mr. TAUZIN) (both by request):

H.R. 999. A bill to amend the Clean Air Act to reduce air pollution through expansion of cap and trade programs, to provide an alternative regulatory classification for units subject to the cap and trade program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BOEHNER (for himself, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. GREENWOOD, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. KELLER, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. NORWOOD, Mr. PLATTS, Mr. TIBERI, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. SIMMONS, Mr. MCKEON, Mrs. BIGGERT, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, Mr. ISAKSON, Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida, Mr. LATOURETTE, Ms. NORTON, Mr. SOUDER, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin, Mr. HERGER, Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania, Mr. BEAUPREZ, Mr. FEENEY, Mr. NEY, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. SWEENEY, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. BURR, Mrs. MUSGRAVE, Mr. DEMINT, Mr. CRANE, Ms. HART, Mr. OXLEY, Mr. UPTON, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. KLINE, Mr. COLE, Mr. CASTLE, Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. TANCREDO, Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, Mr. KOLBE, Mr. JANKLOW, Mr. REYNOLDS, Mr. REHBERG, Mr. HILL, Mr. FOSSELLA, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. CULBERSON, and Mr. WALSH):

H.R. 1000. A bill to amend title I of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 and the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide additional protections to participants and beneficiaries in individual account plans from excessive investment in employer securities and to promote the provision of retirement investment advice to workers managing their retirement income assets; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, 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. LAMPSON (for himself, Mr. GORDON, and Mr. HALL):

H.R. 1001. A bill to amend the Iran Non-proliferation Act of 2000 to allow extraordinary payments in connection with the International Space Station to be made to the Russian Aviation and Space Agency for

safety and maintenance purposes during any period in which the United States Space Shuttle fleet is grounded, and for other purposes; to the Committee on International Relations, and in addition to the Committee on Science, 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. LEACH (for himself, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. FROST, and Ms. BORDALLO):

H.R. 1002. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to enhance research, training, and health information dissemination with respect to urologic diseases, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. LOWEY (for herself, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Ms. DELAURO, and Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California):

H.R. 1003. A bill to expand the enforcement options under the Federal Meat Inspection Act and the Poultry Products Inspection Act to include the imposition of civil money penalties, and to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to expand enforcement options to include such penalties with respect to meat and poultry; to the Committee on Agriculture, 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. MCDERMOTT (for himself, Ms. DUNN, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. DICKS, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. McNULTY, Mr. GOODE, Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, Mr. INSLEE, Mr. KIRK, and Mrs. CHRISTENSEN):

H.R. 1004. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for payment under the Medicare Program for more frequent hemodialysis treatments; 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. MCINNIS (for himself, Mr. TANCREDO, Mr. CANNON, Mr. OTTER, Mr. HERGER, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, Mrs. CUBIN, Mr. HEFLEY, Mr. REHBERG, Mr. HOUGHTON, Ms. DUNN, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania, and Mr. OSE):

H.R. 1005. A bill to provide permanent funding for the payment in lieu of taxes program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. MCKEON (for himself and Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California):

H.R. 1006. A bill to amend the Lacey Act Amendments of 1981 to further the conservation of certain wildlife species; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. McNULTY (for himself and Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California):

H.R. 1007. A bill to provide for homeland security block grants; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, Energy and Commerce, and Homeland Security (Select), 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. MORAN of Kansas:

H.R. 1008. A bill to amend the National Highway System Designation Act of 1995 relating to the maximum hours of service for operators of ground water well drilling rigs; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. NADLER (for himself, Mr. SERRANO, and Mr. TOWNS):

H.R. 1009. A bill to require Federal law enforcement agencies to expunge voidable arrest records, to provide incentive funds to States that have in effect a system for expunging such records, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NADLER:

H.R. 1010. A bill to amend title 46, United States Code, to require inspection of cargo destined for the United States; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Homeland Security (Select), 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. NETHERCUTT:

H.R. 1011. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a 10-year extension of the credit for producing electricity from wind; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 1012. A bill to establish the Carter G. Woodson Home National Historic Site in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. RADANOVICH (for himself, Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, and Mr. WALDEN of Oregon):

H.R. 1013. A bill to amend the Federal Power Act to provide for alternative conditions and alternative fishways in hydroelectric dam licenses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. RADANOVICH (for himself, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. MCINNIS, Mrs. CUBIN, Mr. CANNON, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. OTTER, and Mr. BISHOP of Utah):

H.R. 1014. A bill to require Federal land managers to support, and to communicate, coordinate, and cooperate with, designated gateway communities, to improve the ability of gateway communities to participate in Federal land management planning conducted by the Forest Service and agencies of the Department of the Interior, and to respond to the impacts of the public use of the Federal lands administered by these agencies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Agriculture, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. RANGEL:

H.R. 1015. A bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of Associate Justice Thurgood Marshall; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. RANGEL:

H.R. 1016. A bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to redesign the \$1 coin to commemorate Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. RANGEL:

H.R. 1017. A bill to authorize the President to award a gold medal on behalf of the Congress to Jesse L. Jackson, Sr. in recognition of his outstanding and enduring contributions to the Nation; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. RANGEL:

H.R. 1018. A bill to designate the building located at 1 Federal Plaza in New York, New York, as the "James L. Watson United States Court of International Trade Building"; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. ROYCE (for himself and Ms. LOFGREN):

H.R. 1019. A bill to promote the freedom of information in Vietnam; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin (for himself, Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin, and Mr. SENSENBRENNER):

H.R. 1020. A bill to amend the Clean Air Act requirements relating to gasoline to prevent future supply shortages and price spikes in the gasoline market, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California (for herself, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. FROST, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. INSLEE, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. KILDEE, Ms. KILPATRICK, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. LIPINSKI, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. McNULTY, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. SHERMAN, Ms. WATSON, and Mr. UDALL of Colorado):

H.R. 1021. A bill to amend the Agriculture and Consumer Protection Act of 1973 to assist the neediest of senior citizens by modifying the eligibility criteria for supplemental foods provided under the commodity supplemental food program to take into account the extraordinarily high out-of-pocket medical expenses that senior citizens pay, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. SANDERS (for himself, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, and Mr. TOWNS):

H.R. 1022. A bill to provide assistance for the development of indoor disease prevention and health promotion centers in urban and rural areas throughout the United States; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, 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. SAXTON:

H.R. 1023. A bill to prohibit, through the period ending on December 31, 2007, any Department of Defense participation in any international aviation trade exhibition (known as an "air show") to be held in France; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. SAXTON:

H.R. 1024. A bill to establish in the National Marine Fisheries Service a pelagic longline highly migratory species bycatch and mortality reduction research program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. SAXTON:

H.R. 1025. A bill to amend the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 to establish the National Estuarine Reserve System, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. SAXTON:

H.R. 1026. A bill to amend the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 to reauthorize coastal services, training, education, and technical support programs of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, to establish a performance evaluation system for such administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. SAXTON:

H.R. 1027. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act relating to marine sanitation devices; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. SAXTON:

H.R. 1028. A bill to amend the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 to authorize grants to coastal States under that Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, 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. SCHIFF (for himself, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. SANDERS, and Mr. McDERMOTT):

H.R. 1029. A bill to authorize the President to detain an enemy combatant who is a United States person or resident who is a member of al Qaeda or knowingly cooperated with members of al Qaeda, to guarantee timely access to judicial review to challenge the basis for a detention, to permit the detainee access to counsel, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Armed Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SESSIONS:

H.R. 1030. A bill to reduce overpayments of subsidies in Department of Housing and Urban Development housing assistance programs by providing for more accurate verification of employment and income of participants in such programs; to the Committee on Financial Services, 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. SHAW (for himself, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. CRANE, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. FOLEY, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. GOSS, Ms. LEE, Mr. MEEK of Florida, Ms. WATSON, and Mrs. CHRISTENSEN):

H.R. 1031. A bill to expand certain preferential trade treatment for Haiti; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SHAW:

H.R. 1032. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for special treatment for certain drugs and biologicals under the prospective payment system for hospital outpatient department services under the Medicare Program; 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. SIMPSON (for himself, Mr. WALDEN of Oregon, Mr. NETHERCUTT, and Mr. OTTER):

H.R. 1033. A bill to amend chapter 3 of title 28, United States Code, to divide the Ninth Judicial Circuit of the United States into two circuits, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. SOLIS (for herself, Mr. PASTOR, Ms. DeLAURO, Mr. HOEFFEL, Mr. BECERRA, Mr. OWENS, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, and Mr. ACEVEDO-VILA):

H.R. 1034. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a special resource study of sites associated with the life of Cesar Estrada Chavez and the farm labor movement; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. STEARNS:

H.R. 1035. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to reduce restrictions on media ownership, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. STEARNS (for himself, Mr. JOHN, Ms. HART, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois, Mr. SIMMONS, Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky, Mr. KNOLLENBERG, Mr. PUTNAM, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. FORBES, Mr. GOODE, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. BISHOP

of Utah, Mr. PICKERING, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. BROWN of South Carolina, Mr. HILL, Mr. MICA, Mr. HOSTETTLER, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. LAMPSON, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. TURNER of Ohio, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. HALL, Mrs. NORTHUP, Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. GERLACH, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. GINGREY, Mr. RADANOVICH, Mr. PITTS, Mr. McINNIS, Mr. AKIN, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. EVERETT, Mr. KENNEDY of Minnesota, Mr. MURTHA, Mr. NETHERCUTT, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. NEY, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Ms. PRYCE of Ohio, Mr. REHBERG, Mr. VITTER, Mr. CANNON, Mr. KOLBE, Mr. STRICKLAND, Mr. HAYWORTH, Mr. SCHROCK, Mr. ROSS, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Mr. CRANE, Mr. HERGER, Mr. PENCE, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. CHOCOLA, Mr. BOYD, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. TOOMEY, Mr. CARSON of Oklahoma, Mr. McINTYRE, Mr. KINGSTON, Mr. KELLER, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. TERRY, Mr. TANCREDO, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. WICKER, Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. BUYER, Mr. BEAUPREZ, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, Mr. MATHESON, Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida, Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee, Mr. LUCAS of Kentucky, Mr. LATHAM, Mr. BACA, Mr. WALDEN of Oregon, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. SHUSTER, Mr. BACHUS, Mr. ISSA, Mr. DEMINT, Mr. MORAN of Kansas, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. SMITH of Michigan, Mr. WELLER, Mr. RENZI, Mr. UPTON, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. COBLE, Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, Mr. BASS, Mr. SHADEGG, Mr. SOUDER, Mr. BURR, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. CANTOR, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. BERRY, Mr. JANKLOW, Mr. TIBERI, Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi, Mr. JENKINS, Mr. POMBO, Mr. KANJORSKI, Mr. CARTER, Mr. NORWOOD, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. LUCAS of Oklahoma, Mr. HEFLEY, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. WELDON of Florida, Mr. BOSWELL, Mr. NUNES, Mr. COX, Mr. OTTER, Mrs. CUBIN, Mr. DELAY, Mr. KLINE, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mr. GRAVES, Mr. REYNOLDS, Mr. BRADLEY of New Hampshire, Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida, Mr. LINDER, Mr. STENHOLM, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. BOEHNER, Mr. WHITFIELD, Mr. HAYES, Mr. GORDON, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. FLETCHER, Mr. COLE, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. CARDOZA, Mr. WAMP, Mr. THORNBERRY, Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. STUPAK, Mr. EHLERS, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. OXLEY, Mr. GUTKNECHT, Mr. ISTOOK, Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. GREENWOOD, Mr. HULSHOF, Mr. NUSSLE, Mr. BARRETT of South Carolina, Mr. McCOTTER, Mr. BONNER, Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, Mr. SWEENEY, Mr. REYES, Mr. WOLF, Mr. DAVIS of Alabama, Mr. GOSS, Mr. SKELTON, Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. HOEKSTRA, Mr. HYDE, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. SANDLIN, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. REGULA, Mr. MCKEON, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. BAKER, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. TANNER, Mr. HENSARLING, Mr. BONILLA, Mr. SESSIONS, Ms. HARRIS, Mr. BOOZMAN,

Mr. McCRERY, Mr. COLLINS, Mr. DREIER, Mr. FEENEY, Mrs. BONO, Mr. TAUZIN, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. PLATTS, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. CAMP, Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey, Mr. TURNER of Texas, Mr. OSE, Mr. OSBORNE, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania, Mr. HOBSON, Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. MOLLOHAN, Mrs. MUSGRAVE, Mr. COMBEST, Mr. CHABOT, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. SHERWOOD, Mrs. BIGGERT, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mrs. KELLY, Mr. BURNS, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. GILLMOR, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. PORTER, Mr. THOMAS, Mr. TIAHRT, and Mr. RYUN of Kansas):

H.R. 1036. A bill to prohibit civil liability actions from being brought or continued against manufacturers, distributors, dealers, or importers of firearms or ammunition for damages resulting from the misuse of their products by others; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SWEENEY:

H.R. 1037. A bill to prevent terrorists and money launderers from establishing accounts for illegal money transfers through the use of false Social Security numbers or taxpayer identification numbers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. TANCREDO (for himself, Mr. McINNIS, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Mr. BEAUPREZ, Mrs. MUSGRAVE, and Mr. HEFLEY):

H.R. 1038. A bill to increase the penalties to be imposed for a violation of fire regulations applicable to the public lands, National Park System lands, or National Forest System lands when the violation results in damage to public or private property, to specify the purpose for which collected fines may be used, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Agriculture, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. THOMPSON of California (for himself, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mrs. CAPPAS, Mr. CASE, Mr. McINTYRE, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. DEFAZIO, Ms. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. FILNER, Mr. WEINER, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. LIPINSKI, Ms. NORTON, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. HONDA, Ms. BERKLEY, and Mr. CAPUANO):

H.R. 1039. A bill to prohibit certain discriminatory pricing policies in wholesale motor fuel sales, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. LEE:

H.R. 1040. A bill to establish a living wage, jobs for all policy for all peoples in the United States and its territories, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, and in addition to the Committees on the Budget, Armed Services, and Rules, 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. UDALL of Colorado:

H.R. 1041. A bill to direct the Secretary of Energy to develop and implement a strategy for research, development, demonstration, and commercial application of distributed power hybrid energy systems, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science.

By Mr. UDALL of Colorado (for himself and Mr. UDALL of New Mexico):

H.R. 1042. A bill to authorize collaborative forest restoration and wildland fire hazard

mitigation projects on National Forest System lands and other public and private lands, to improve the implementation of the National Fire Plan, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, and in addition to the Committee on Resources, 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. WALSH (for himself, Mr. HOYER, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. BELL, Ms. BORDALLO, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. CASE, Mr. CLAY, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. CRANE, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. FARR, Mr. FILNER, Mr. FORD, Mr. FOSSELLA, Mr. FROST, Mr. GILLMOR, Mr. GOODE, Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. HEFLEY, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. HOBSON, Mr. HOLDEN, Ms. NORTON, Mr. HOUGHTON, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. JANKLOW, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. LAMPSON, Ms. LEE, Mr. LEVIN, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. LUCAS of Kentucky, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mrs. MALONEY, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Mr. MICA, Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, Mr. MOORE, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. PAUL, Mr. PORTER, Mr. PUTNAM, Mr. QUINN, Mr. REGULA, Mr. REYES, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. STRICKLAND, Mr. TERRY, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. UPTON, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, and Ms. WOOLSEY):

H.R. 1043. A bill to grant a Federal charter to Korean War Veterans Association, Incorporated; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WYNN:

H.R. 1044. A bill to establish the Commission on Medical Malpractice Insurance; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. LUCAS of Oklahoma:

H.J. Res. 26. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to protect the Pledge of Allegiance; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. SCHAKOWSKY (for herself, Mrs. BIGGERT, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. LANTOS, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. KIRK, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Ms. SOLIS, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Ms. DELAURO, Ms. WOOLSEY, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. KILPATRICK, Mr. CROWLEY, Ms. WATSON, Mr. SIMMONS, Mr. FILNER, Mrs. CAPPS, Ms. CARSON of Indiana, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Ms. KAPTUR, Ms. LEE, Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Ms. NORTON, Mr. FROST, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. OLVER, Mr. BALLANCE, Mr. NADLER, Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California, Mr. EVANS, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. EMANUEL, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. McNULTY, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. BOSWELL, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois, and Mr. RUSH):

H. Con. Res. 57. Concurrent resolution supporting the goals of International Women's Day; to the Committee on International Relations, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each

case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. ETHERIDGE (for himself, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. BALLANCE, Mr. BALLENGER, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. WATT, Mr. MILLER of North Carolina, Mr. HAYES, Mr. COBLE, Mr. BURR, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, and Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina):

H. Con. Res. 58. Concurrent resolution honoring the City of Fayetteville, North Carolina, and its many partners for the Festival of Flight, a celebration of the centennial of Wilbur and Orville Wright's first flight, the first controlled, powered flight in history; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas (for herself, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. CONYERS, Ms. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. FROST, Mr. WYNN, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. MEEK of Florida, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. FATTAH, Ms. LEE, Mr. RUSH, Ms. NORTON, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. JEFFERSON, Ms. KILPATRICK, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. BALLANCE, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. CLAY, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. OWENS, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Ms. WATSON, Ms. MAJETTE, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. MCDERMOTT, and Mr. WATT):

H. Con. Res. 59. Concurrent resolution recognizing the significant achievements and contributions of African-American scientists, mathematicians, and inventors, and supporting the establishment of a special day on which these great minds may be honored and esteemed; to the Committee on Science.

By Mr. JONES of North Carolina:

H. Con. Res. 60. Concurrent resolution requesting the United States Government to take appropriate action to urge the Government of the People's Republic of China to provide for a fair resolution of the claims of United States citizens who hold Chinese Government bonds on which that Government has defaulted; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Ms. MCCOLLUM (for herself, Mr. FARR, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. EVANS, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, Mr. KILDEE, Ms. LEE, Mr. McNULTY, Ms. NORTON, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. OWENS, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. HOEFFEL, Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, Ms. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. CASE, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. WAXMAN, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. NADLER, Mr. MCDERMOTT, and Mr. HONDA):

H. Con. Res. 61. Concurrent resolution recognizing the need to double Federal funding for the Peace Corps from fiscal year 2002 funding levels to \$550,000,000 by 2007, and for other purposes; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. RANGEL:

H. Con. Res. 62. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that Katharine Dunham should be recognized for her groundbreaking achievements in dance, theater, music, and education, as well as for her work as an activist striving for racial equality throughout the world; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. RANGEL:

H. Con. Res. 63. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that Lionel Hampton should be honored for his contributions to American music; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. RANGEL:

H. Con. Res. 64. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that Zora Neale Hurston should be recognized for her achievements as a novelist and anthropologist, and for her contributions to the Harlem Renaissance movement; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. RANGEL:

H. Con. Res. 65. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that Madame C. J. Walker should be recognized for her achievements in business, her inventions, and her commitment to the African-American community; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. RANGEL:

H. Con. Res. 66. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that Shirley Chisholm should be recognized for her activism and groundbreaking achievements in politics during the civil rights era, and for her efforts to reform the Nation's political system and legislatures so that they better represent the needs of a greater number of Americans; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. RANGEL:

H. Con. Res. 67. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that a commemorative postage stamp should be issued by the United States Postal Service honoring Arthur Ashe, and that the Citizens Stamp Advisory Committee should recommend to the Postmaster General that such a stamp be issued; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. RANGEL:

H. Con. Res. 68. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that Dorothy I. Height should be recognized for her achievements as a civil rights leader, dedicated activist working to fight racial and social prejudice, and for her lifetime commitment to improving the opportunities available to the most vulnerable in society; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. RANGEL:

H. Con. Res. 69. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that Althea Gibson should be recognized for her groundbreaking achievements in athletics and her commitment to ending racial discrimination and prejudice within the world of sports; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. RANGEL:

H. Con. Res. 70. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that the anniversary of the birth of Malcom X should be observed as a day of prayer, remembrance, and reflection on the life of Malcolm X; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. RANGEL:

H. Con. Res. 71. Concurrent resolution recognizing the importance of Ralph Bunche as one of the great leaders of the United States, the first African-American Nobel Peace Prize winner, an accomplished scholar, a distinguished diplomat, and a tireless campaigner of civil rights for people throughout the world; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. RANGEL:

H. Con. Res. 72. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the United States Postal Service should issue a postage stamp commemorating Congressman Adam Clayton Powell, Jr; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. RANGEL:

H. Con. Res. 73. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that a commemorative postage stamp should be issued by the United States Postal Service honoring Roy Campanella, and that the Citizens' Stamp Advisory Committee should recommend to the Postmaster General that such a stamp be issued; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. RANGEL:

H. Con. Res. 74. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress with respect to Marcus Garvey; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RANGEL:

H. Con. Res. 75. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that Arthur Schomburg should be recognized for his leadership and contributions in documenting, recording, and researching the historical contributions to society of peoples of African descent and for his efforts to combat racial and ethnic discrimination in the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TIBERI:

H. Con. Res. 76. Concurrent resolution recognizing the health risks associated with childhood obesity and encouraging parents to promote healthy weight and increased physical activity to their children; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey (for himself, Mr. WOLF, Mr. PITTS, Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida, Mr. CHABOT, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. ROHRBACHER, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. HOFFFEL, Mr. WEXLER, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. LEACH, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. GALLEGLY, and Mr. WAMP):

H. Res. 109. A resolution urging passage of a resolution addressing human rights abuses in North Korea at the 59th session of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, and calling on the Government of North Korea to respect and protect the human rights of its citizens; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. COX:

H. Res. 110. A resolution providing amounts for the expenses of the Committee on Homeland Security in the One Hundred Eighth Congress; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. DOYLE (for himself, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. SHUSTER, Mr. MURTHA, Mr. GREENWOOD, Ms. HART, Mr. KANJORSKI, Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. HOFFFEL, Mr. PLATTS, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. SHERWOOD, Mr. ENGLISH, and Mr. STUPAK):

H. Res. 111. A resolution honoring the legacy of Fred Rogers and his dedication to creating a more compassionate, kind, and loving world for children and adults; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. BACA (for himself, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. HINOJOSA, Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. ORTIZ, Ms. SOLIS, Mr. BERMAN, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. PASTOR, Ms. WATSON, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Mr. REYES, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. BECERRA, Ms. VELAZQUEZ, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. ACEVEDO-VILA, Mr. CARDOZA, Mr. GUTIERREZ, and Mr. HONDA):

H. Res. 112. A resolution urging the establishment and observation of a legal public holiday in honor of Cesar E. Chavez.

By Mr. HAYWORTH:

H. Res. 113. A resolution recognizing the social problem of child abuse and neglect, and supporting efforts to enhance public awareness of the problem; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. RANGEL:

H. Res. 114. A resolution honoring the life of Betty Shabazz; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. RANGEL:

H. Res. 115. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that

Sugar Ray Robinson should be recognized for his athletic achievements and commitment to young people; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. RANGEL:

H. Res. 116. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that A. Philip Randolph should be recognized for his lifelong leadership and work to end discrimination and secure equal employment and labor opportunities for all Americans; to the Committee on the Judiciary, 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. REYES (for himself, Mr. ACEVEDO-VILA, Mr. BACA, Mr. BECERRA, Mr. CARDOZA, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. PASTOR, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Mr. SERRANO, Ms. SOLIS, and Ms. VELAZQUEZ):

H. Res. 117. A resolution commending the Latino and immigrant workers who participated in the completion of the Pentagon renovation project, referred to as the Phoenix Project; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania (for himself, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. HOYER, Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. REYES, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. UPTON, Mr. WALDEN of Oregon, Mr. GOODE, Mr. HOSTETTLER, Mr. PLATTS, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. TOOMEY, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mr. SIMMONS, Mr. DELAHUNT, Mr. SWEENEY, Mr. COBLE, Mr. SANDLIN, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. SMITH of Michigan, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. PITTS, Mr. HOBSON, Mr. KIRK, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. RYUN of Kansas, Mr. HAYES, Mr. SHUSTER, Mr. SHERWOOD, Mr. SOUDER, Mr. WELLER, Mr. SKELTON, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. HALL, Mr. NORWOOD, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. CAMP, Mr. GREENWOOD, Mr. TERRY, and Mr. CROWLEY):

H. Res. 118. A resolution calling for the establishment of an international criminal tribunal for the purpose of indicting, prosecuting, and imprisoning Saddam Hussein and other Iraqi officials who are responsible for crimes against humanity, genocide, and other criminal violations of international law; to the Committee on International Relations.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 19: Mr. STARK, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. FORD, Mr. FROST, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. HOFFFEL, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. LANTOS, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. NADLER, Ms. NORTON, Mr. REYES, Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California, Mr. SERRANO, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. SOLIS, and Mr. TOWNS.

H.R. 49: Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon, Mr. CHOCOLA, Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, and Mr. FOSSELLA.

H.R. 50: Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. CHOCOLA, Mr. CANNON, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. ISSA, and Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida.

H.R. 52: Mr. REHBERG, Mr. GRAVES, Mr. CRANE, Mr. OTTER, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, Mr. CARSON of Oklahoma, and Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida.

H.R. 55: Mr. FLAKE.

H.R. 58: Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mrs. BONO, Mr. SOUDER, Mr. WU, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. TERRY, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. OLVER, Mr. FORBES, Mr. LAHOOD, and Mr. OBERSTAR.

H.R. 73: Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. BRADY of Texas, and Mr. ROTHMAN.

H.R. 119: Mrs. CUBIN.

H.R. 140: Mr. BALLANCE.

H.R. 155: Mr. DUNCAN.

H.R. 157: Mr. STENHOLM.

H.R. 167: Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN.

H.R. 168: Mr. GERLACH, Mr. GILLMOR, Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida, and Mr. KLINE.

H.R. 173: Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, Mr. HOFFFEL, and Mr. WEXLER.

H.R. 180: Mr. BARRETT of South Carolina.

H.R. 200: Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA.

H.R. 201: Mr. ROGERS of Michigan.

H.R. 208: Mr. STENHOLM.

H.R. 210: Mr. HOBSON, Mr. GILLMOR, Mrs. MUSGRAVE, Mr. KELLER, Mr. CANNON, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, and Mr. SESSIONS.

H.R. 224: Mr. DUNCAN.

H.R. 240: Mr. FILNER.

H.R. 241: Mr. KILDEE.

H.R. 300: Mr. TERRY.

H.R. 303: Mr. LUCAS of Kentucky, Mrs. TAUSCHER, and Mr. DAVIS of Alabama.

H.R. 323: Mr. OLVER.

H.R. 331: Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. CARSON of Oklahoma, and Mr. LAHOOD.

H.R. 339: Mr. LOBIONDO and Mr. HASTINGS of Washington.

H.R. 361: Mr. WALSH and Ms. WATSON.

H.R. 373: Mr. SANDERS.

H.R. 375: Mr. CANTOR and Mr. HOUGHTON.

H.R. 383: Mr. OSE.

H.R. 396: Mr. LIPINSKI.

H.R. 401: Mr. WEXLER, Mr. PENCE, Mr. LOBIONDO, and Mr. VAN HOLLEN.

H.R. 412: Mrs. LOWERY and Mr. CLYBURN.

H.R. 414: Mr. LAMPSON and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.

H.R. 433: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.

H.R. 434: Mr. REYNOLDS, Mr. SIMMONS, Mr. POMBO, Mr. PAUL, Mr. LEACH, Mr. LINDER, Mr. BONILLA, Mr. GRAVES, and Mr. HAYWORTH.

H.R. 442: Mr. OWENS.

H.R. 462: Mr. PAUL and Mr. TERRY.

H.R. 466: Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. WATERS, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. WEXLER, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. BONILLA, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. FILNER, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Mr. CASE, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. PICKERING, Mr. GINGREY, and Mrs. CAPPS.

H.R. 467: Mr. PALLONE, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. FROST, Mr. STARK, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Ms. WOOLSEY, and Mr. SANDERS.

H.R. 468: Ms. KAPTUR, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, and Mr. OWENS.

H.R. 469: Mr. FROST, Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mr. McNULTY, and Mr. OWENS.

H.R. 470: Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. OTTER, Ms. WATERS, Mr. McNULTY, Mr. KUCINICH, and Mr. OWENS.

H.R. 471: Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. OTTER, Ms. WATERS, Mr. McNULTY, Mr. KUCINICH, and Mr. OWENS.

H.R. 472: Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. OTTER, Ms. WATERS, Mr. McNULTY, Mr. KUCINICH, and Mr. OWENS.

H.R. 473: Ms. WATSON, Mr. McNULTY, Mr. OWENS, and Mr. CLYBURN.

H.R. 474: Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. OTTER, Ms. WATERS, Mr. McNULTY, Mr. KUCINICH, and Mr. OWENS.

H.R. 476: Ms. DELAURO and Mr. McDERMOTT.

H.R. 489: Mr. DUNCAN and Mr. GOODE.
H.R. 491: Mr. BONNER, Mr. NORWOOD, Mr. OTTER, Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi, Mr. DEFazio, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, and Mr. BURNS.

H.R. 522: Mr. OSBORNE.
H.R. 528: Mr. VISCLOSKEY, Mr. TIERNEY, and Mr. COSTELLO.

H.R. 531: Mr. KING of New York, Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin, Mr. STARK, Mr. CASTLE, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. WALSH, Mr. FARR, Mr. UPTON, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. STUPAK, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. SHADEGG, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. REYNOLDS, Mr. GORDON, Mr. ISSA, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. HALL, Mr. McGOVERN, Ms. DELAURO, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, and Mr. PASCRELL.

H.R. 545: Mr. UPTON and Mr. McCREERY.
H.R. 548: Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. REYES, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia, Mr. DICKS, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. GILLMOR, Mr. WEXLER, and Mr. PORTER.

H.R. 569: Mr. ENGLISH.
H.R. 572: Mr. SOUDER and Mr. ISAKSON.
H.R. 584: Mr. HOBSON.
H.R. 585: Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. CARSON of Indiana, and Mr. SANDERS.

H.R. 588: Mr. STARK.
H.R. 591: Mr. KNOLLENBERG.
H.R. 594: Mr. VISCLOSKEY, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. REYES, Mr. HOEFFEL, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. CAPUANO, and Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida.

H.R. 664: Ms. WOOLSEY, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. DOOLEY of California, Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. CASE, Mr. WAXMAN, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. FOSSELLA, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, and Mr. EMANUEL.

H.R. 678: Mr. PICKERING, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, and Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi.

H.R. 680: Mr. LAMPSON.
H.R. 684: Mrs. MUSGRAVE and Mr. FOSSELLA.

H.R. 692: Mr. KUCINICH.
H.R. 693: Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, and Mr. SCHIFF.

H.R. 713: Mr. McNULTY.
H.R. 715: Mrs. MALONEY, Ms. BERKLEY, and Ms. LOFGREN.

H.R. 720: Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida, Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida, Ms.

CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Mr. DAVIS of Florida, Mr. FORD, Mr. GORDON, Mr. BELL, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. DEUTSCH, Mr. JENKINS, and Ms. GRANGER.

H.R. 722: Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. REYNOLDS, Mr. BARRETT of South Carolina, Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. FOLEY, and Mr. STENHOLM.

H.R. 727: Mr. McGOVERN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, and Ms. LOFGREN.

H.R. 729: Mrs. MYRICK and Ms. WOOLSEY.
H.R. 730: Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California.
H.R. 735: Mr. SULLIVAN.

H.R. 740: Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 752: Mr. MARKEY, Mr. ACKERMAN, and Mr. KUCINICH.

H.R. 760: Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois.
H.R. 762: Mr. GIBBONS.

H.R. 766: Mr. ETHERIDGE, Ms. HART, Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania, and Mr. BELL.
H.R. 768: Mr. CANNON and Mr. DEAL of Georgia.

H.R. 776: Mr. MEEHAN and Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 779: Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. CONYERS, and Mr. FROST.

H.R. 785: Mr. BOEHLERT.
H.R. 786: Mr. REHBERG, Mr. OSE, Mr. BURNS, Ms. HART, Mr. FEENEY, Mr. HULSHOF, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. TIBERI, Mr. CANTOR, and Mr. SHAW.

H.R. 794: Mr. GIBBONS.
H.R. 797: Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida.

H.R. 802: Ms. WOOLSEY.
H.R. 804: Mr. WALDEN of Oregon, Mr. FOLEY, and Mr. DOOLITTLE.

H.R. 809: Mr. BOEHLERT and Mr. DOOLEY of California.

H.R. 813: Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi.
H.R. 830: Mr. STUPAK.

H.R. 834: Mr. COX, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, and Mr. FOLEY.
H.R. 841: Mr. HAYWORTH.

H.R. 844: Mr. OWENS, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. UPTON, and Ms. SOLIS.

H.R. 846: Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. WEXLER, Mr. CLYBURN, and Mrs. NAPOLITANO.

H.R. 847: Ms. NORTON, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, and Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts.

H.R. 857: Mr. EVANS.
H.R. 859: Mr. NEY, Mr. FROST, and Mr. SOUDER.

H.R. 876: Mr. BACHUS.
H.R. 877: Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. McCREERY, and Mr. POMEROY.

H.R. 878: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina and Mr. REYNOLDS.

H.R. 887: Mr. BAIRD, Mr. ACEVEDO-VILA, and Mr. FILNER.

H.R. 894: Mr. ACKERMAN.

H.R. 919: Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. CONYERS, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. OLVER, Mr. DOGGETT, and Mr. SIMMONS.

H.R. 933: Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California.

H.R. 941: Mr. HAYWORTH.

H.J. Res. 20: Mr. BLUMENAUER and Mr. HINCHHEY.

H.J. Res. 22: Mr. FORBES.

H.J. Res. 24: Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. FARR, Ms. LOFGREN, and Mr. DEFazio.

H. Con. Res. 29: Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mr. BOOZMAN, Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida, and Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky.

H. Con. Res. 30: Mr. WEXLER.

H. Con. Res. 47: Mr. ACEVEDO-VILA, Ms. SOLIS, Mr. McNULTY, Mr. CLAY, Ms. VELAZQUEZ, Mr. WATT, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. WYNN, Ms. CARSON of Indiana, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Mr. RUSH, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. GUTIERREZ, and Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD.

H. Con. Res. 49: Mr. LINDER, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. WEINER, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. HOEFFEL, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. SULLIVAN, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. CARSON of Oklahoma, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. SWEENEY, Mr. FORBES, Mr. CLAY, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. EVANS, Mr. FROST, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. FARR, and Mr. BERMAN.

H. Res. 19: Mr. BURGESS.

H. Res. 21: Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. OWENS, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. OLVER, Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, and Ms. LOFGREN.

H. Res. 38: Mrs. MALONEY.

H. Res. 49: Mr. BISHOP of New York, Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. UPTON, Mr. BARRETT of South Carolina, Mr. BALLANCE, Mr. MURPHY, and Mr. LIPINSKI.

H. Res. 56: Mr. LEVIN, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. WATT, and Mrs. LOWEY.

H. Res. 58: Mr. EMANUEL.

H. Res. 60: Mr. WEINER, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. OXLEY, Mr. WOLF, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, and Mr. SAXTON.

H. Res. 72: Mr. DOGGETT.

H. Res. 86: Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Mr. COOPER, Mr. BOYD, Mr. SPRATT, Mr. FROST, Mr. ETHERIDGE, and Mr. SOUDER.