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No. 62

## House of Representatives

The House met at 2 p.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT).

### DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,  
April 29, 2003.

I hereby appoint the Honorable JUDY BIGGERT to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

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

### PRAYER

The Reverend Edward J. Burns, Executive Director, Secretariat for Vocations and Priestly Formation at the United States Conference of Catholic Bishops, Washington, D.C. offered the following prayer:

Blessed are You, Lord God of all creation, the God of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, the father of Jesus and God of us all. We thank You for the many gifts You have given us out of love. We praise You for the wonders of Your works. We now ask that You bless us.

As the Members of the United States House of Representatives reconvene after their holiday recess, we are mindful of Your many gifts of salvation and redemption. We ask now that You bless these men and women. Grant them the strength, grace, perseverance, and wisdom to carry out the task that lies ahead of them. Bless their endeavors and give success to the work of their hands.

Bless our troops who are serving our country; in particular, those men and women who are serving in Operation Iraqi Freedom. Guide them, protect them, and grant peace and consolation to their families.

We recognize that we do not work alone; but rather, we rely on our broth-

ers and sisters. Bless our constituents and colleagues, our friends and loved ones. May we serve faithfully in bringing forth a Nation that is just, one that keeps faith and hope alive.

We ask this in Your name. Amen.

### THE JOURNAL

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

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

### PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

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

Mr. WOLF 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.

### EXPLAINING OPPOSITION TO TAX RELIEF

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

Mr. DELAY. Madam Speaker, the number one domestic priority of this administration and this Congress is to stimulate the sluggish economy. The President's tax relief proposal will create jobs. It will grow the economy. It will spur investment and innovation in the private sector. And it will put more money into the pockets of the American men and women who earn it.

By contrast, the alternative plan being touted is insufficient, and its proponents have some explaining to do. As the President put it the other day, if they agree that tax relief creates

jobs, then why are they for a little itty bitty tax relief package?

Well, some oppose tax relief because they think the money belongs to the government instead of the people who earn it. The good news is that this is an intellectually consistent response. The bad news is, the only person in the Western Hemisphere who believes it is Fidel Castro.

Others say they worry about the deficit, but their argument contradicts itself. The budget was balanced in the 1990s through spending restraint and economic growth. Letting people keep more of their own money stimulates the economy and limits our ability to spend.

Those opposing significant tax relief would intentionally hamstring the economy and leave hundreds of billions in Washington, D.C. to be spent like a stray \$20 bill in Las Vegas, not exactly a recipe for a balanced budget.

Finally, some in Washington just attack everything that the President proposes. This, unfortunately, describes too many Democrats in Congress, more interested in griping than governing.

Madam Speaker, whether their reasons are extreme, self-contradictory, or partisan, the enemies of significant tax relief are wrong. We need real tax relief to create jobs, grow an economy that can afford all our priorities, balance the budget, and hold the line on spending. That is, after all, why the American people elected Republican leaders in the first place.

### PAYING TRIBUTE TO THE LIFE OF CORPORAL ARMANDO ARIEL GONZALEZ

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

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, I rise today to pay

□ 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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tribute to the life of Corporal Armando Ariel Gonzalez, who gave his life bringing freedom to the oppressed people of Iraq.

Armando understood the significance of Operation Iraqi Freedom better than most Americans because, as a teenager, he and his father used a raft to escape from an oppressive regime in Cuba to find liberty in America.

Corporal Gonzalez was a dedicated Marine assigned to the Marine Wing Support Squadron 273 stationed at the Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort in South Carolina. He served bravely in a hostile environment, and supported one of the most successful military campaigns in history, one that will be immortalized along with the battles of Belleau Woods, Okinawa, Inchon, and Khe Sanh.

Armando fought for a country he could not call his own, but has received his citizenship posthumously, thanks to the hard work of the gentleman from Florida (Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART).

He leaves behind a loving wife, Liudmila, who is expecting their first child. His baby will be born an American, and can be proud of a father who died as a true patriot. In conclusion, God bless our troops.

#### REPUBLICANS PROPOSE RECKLESS TAX CUT WHILE MILLIONS OF AMERICANS GO WITHOUT HEALTH INSURANCE

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

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Madam Speaker, just a few steps away from the floor of the House, there are many of us gathered near the Senate, standing up to speak on behalf of the 75 million uninsured Americans: physicians, representatives of hospitals, the American Medical Association, the National Medical Association, nurses' organizations, students; individuals who recognize, Madam Speaker, that it is not gripping when we say that we cannot afford a \$726 billion tax cut that will result in a \$1.7 trillion deficit in this economy, it is the people of the United States. It is the veterans who are disenrolled who cannot go to veterans' hospitals even as I speak, even in my congressional district, because we have no money in the budget. It is the young men and women who are willing to offer themselves as the ultimate sacrifice in Iraq, the United States troops who will be returning, individual troops who make a \$1,000 a month who cannot afford, when they leave the service, good health care.

That is why we believe the tax cut cannot and should not be passed, because of the millions of individuals who are uninsured.

I believe we should stand for what America believes in. That is the promise of America, that all of us should have equal access to health care. I be-

lieve that is what we should invest in, the people of this country rebuilding around the world our friendship, and not passing a reckless tax cut.

#### ESSENTIAL AIR SERVICE BILL

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

Mr. PITTS. Madam Speaker, on March 23 the Federal Department of Transportation decided to yank funding from the Lancaster Airport in my district, denying the airport of its ability to provide commercial air services.

The Department operates a program called the Essential Air Services Program which provides subsidies to airlines that serve smaller markets that would otherwise go without commercial service. But the Department of Transportation is wrong in this case.

The 68-mile route it chose between Route 30 to Philadelphia International Airport takes 3 hours to drive or more. The route most commonly used is 80 miles and takes about half that time to drive.

This week I am introducing a bill to remedy this wrong. The Essential Air Services Eligibility Fairness Act will make sure the highway mileage between a place and the nearest hub airport will be determined by the most commonly used route between the two airports. It will protect, in my case, 876,000 air trips that originate every year in Lancaster; and it will protect the other small market airports around the country that provide convenient air service for millions.

#### HOMELAND SECURITY AND TAX CUTS

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

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Madam Speaker, as we prepare for the debate on taxes and spending, I want to call attention to an article in Sunday's Denver Post on the threat of shouldered-fired missiles to our airliners.

The article quotes security experts as saying this threat is "nearly impossible to defend against," and points out that equipping the U.S. commercial airline fleet with jammers or decoys could cost up to \$10 billion.

There are other threats, as well. We need to do much more to prevent ship containers that would be used to smuggle in weapons of mass destruction.

Of course, we cannot prevent every conceivable threat to our homeland security. We have to set priorities and we have to fund those priorities.

One thing is for sure: when the President proposed and this Congress passed a budget resolution that includes more than \$1 trillion in tax cuts, we cannot, in good conscience, tell the American people we are funding these priorities.

Madam Speaker, our States need help in beefing up security. When our home-

land security alert system goes to orange, our State budgets go into the red. I fear this President and this Republican Congress are sacrificing homeland security and other needs in favor of deep tax cuts that will have little positive effect on our economy.

We need to do better.

#### ALERTING NATION TO ASSIST IN SEARCH FOR ASHLEIGH MOORE OF SAVANNAH, GEORGIA, AND OTHER MISSING AND EXPLOITED CHILDREN

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

Mr. BURNS. Madam Speaker, today the Subcommittee on Select Education is holding a hearing on missing and exploited and runaway youth under which revisions to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children will be considered.

This topic is particularly relevant to the people of Savannah, as there is a young girl from that area in my district who has been missing for more than 2 weeks.

Ashleigh Moore is only 12 years old. She is an African American young lady who is a little over 5 feet tall and weighs 120 pounds. She was last seen wearing a white shirt and brown pants. Her family is very worried about her, and the entire community from Savannah is making every effort to find her. I am hopeful that she will return safely home very soon.

I would urge anyone who has any information about Ashleigh to contact the Savannah police at 912-232-4141.

Madam Speaker, children are a precious resource. The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children acts to reunite missing children with their families, and work with crime prevention officers to reach out to the community with child safety information and services.

□ 1415

My thoughts and prayers are with Ashleigh's family today.

#### DEMOCRATIC PLAN CREATES JOBS

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

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Madam Speaker, the distinguished majority leader got up here and said the first priority of the President was the economy. That is interesting for a President who over his 2 years in office has lost 2½ million jobs, 2½ million American workers who do not have jobs and hundreds of thousands of others that have run out of unemployment and the President has resisted extending their unemployment benefits. And we will see what happens this May as hundreds of thousands more lose their unemployment and they have no income support for their families, to pay

for their homes, to try to help keep their children in school and to pay the doctors' bills.

It is also interesting that he says that there are two purposes: one is to give tax relief to stimulate the economy, and the other is to keep the government from spending the money because they want to spend all the money. The last time I looked, the Republicans controlled the House of Representatives, the Republicans controlled the Senate, and the Republicans controlled the White House; but apparently we have got to destroy the American economy with these tax cuts before they kill again. They cannot control themselves from spending trillions of dollars. They cannot control themselves from running up the deficit. They inherited a \$2 trillion surplus, and they have turned it into a \$4 trillion debt. What happened with these people? They have no fiscal discipline. So now they want to spend a trillion dollars to create half as many jobs as the Democratic plan will create for \$150 billion.

**REMOVE CUBA FROM UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION**

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

Mr. FOLEY. Madam Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues to pass a very important resolution I will be introducing today. My bill expresses the sense of the House that the United Nations must call for the U.N. to remove Cuba from the United Nations Human Rights Commission.

The U.N. Human Rights Commission is the primary world body responsible for protecting the inalienable rights of all people to live free from harm and oppression. However, with some of the world's most egregious human rights violators on the panel, like Libya and Cuba, it is unlikely that it can effectively carry out its mission.

Whether it is Saddam Hussein or Fidel Castro, the U.N. has repeatedly protected tyrants, torturers, and murderers. Allowing Cuba to stay on the Human Rights Commission is like honoring Saddam Hussein with the Nobel Peace Prize.

Today I was shocked to learn that Cuba once again was put on the panel. For over 40 years Fidel Castro has time and time again shown his reprehensible disregard for the safety and welfare of his own people. His tyrannical regime has forced countless innocent people to risk their lives to seek the shores of the United States. But what is worse is that these people will go to the furthest of extremes to hurt their own people.

**COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE**

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT) laid before the House the fol-

lowing communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, April 14, 2003.

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

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on April 12, 2003 at 2:25 p.m.

That the Senate agreed to conference report H.R. 1559.

With best wishes, I am  
Sincerely,

JEFF TRANDAH,  
*Clerk of the House.*

**ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE**

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule I, Speaker pro tempore THORNBERRY signed the following enrolled bills on Tuesday, April 15, 2003:

H.R. 145, to designate the Federal building located at 290 Broadway in New York, New York, as the "Ted Weiss Federal Building;"

H.R. 258, to ensure continuity for the design of the 5-cent coin, establish the citizens coinage advisory committee, and for other purposes;

H.R. 1559, making emergency wartime supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 2003, and for other purposes;

H.R. 1770, to provide benefits and other compensation for certain individuals with injuries resulting from administration of smallpox countermeasures, and for other purposes.

**COMMUNICATION FROM VICE-CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY**

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the vice-chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, April 10, 2003.

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

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to Public Law 101-696 Section 801 (40 USC para. 188a(b)) the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Joint Committee of the Library are provided positions on the Capitol Preservation Commission.

I am appointing Mr. John Mica of Florida to be my designee as provided for in Public Law 101-696 Section 801 (40 USC para 188a(c)).

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

VERNON J. EHLERS,  
*Vice-Chairman,*  
*Joint Committee on the Library.*

**COMMUNICATION FROM THE HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH, MEMBER OF CONGRESS**

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following commu-

nication from the Honorable GEORGE RADANOVICH, Member of Congress:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, April 14, 2003.

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

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to notify you formally, pursuant to Rule VIII of the House of Representatives, that I have been served with a subpoena issued by the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District for testimony and documents.

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

Sincerely,

GEORGE RADANOVICH,  
*Member of Congress.*

**COMMUNICATION FROM THE HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH, MEMBER OF CONGRESS**

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Honorable GEORGE RADANOVICH, Member of Congress:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, April 24, 2003.

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

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to notify you formally, pursuant to Rule VIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, that I have been served with a subpoena issued by the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of California for testimony and documents.

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

Sincerely,

GEORGE RADANOVICH,  
*Member of Congress.*

**ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE**

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

Record votes on postponed questions will be taken after 6:30 p.m. today.

**RECOGNIZING THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF OPERATION RESPECT, THE "DON'T LAUGH AT ME" PROGRAMS AND PETER YARROW**

Mr. PORTER. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 161) recognizing the achievements of Operation Respect, the "Don't Laugh At Me" programs, and Peter Yarrow, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 161

Whereas Operation Respect is a nonprofit organization engaged in a national effort to transform participating schools, after-school programs, and children's summer camps into more compassionate and respectful environments through its "Don't Laugh At Me" program materials that address the issues of

emotional and physical violence among children;

Whereas Operation Respect has conducted 230 workshops, reaching over 18,000 educators in 27 States and distributing 50,000 copies of its professionally developed curriculum;

Whereas representatives of this organization have appeared before over 240 educational organizations in 36 States on behalf of Operation Respect, as well as before the Republican conference and Democratic caucus of the United States House of Representatives;

Whereas the "Don't Laugh At Me" program increases mutual respect and fellowship among hundreds of thousands of elementary school children, creating an environment for students that improves focus on academic achievement and encourages an atmosphere of respect and responsibility;

Whereas the "Don't Laugh At Me" camp programs have made the environment at summer camps safer and more secure for children by creating a greater sense of responsibility, justice and fairness;

Whereas the "Don't Laugh At Me" programs have made a significant impact on schools and camps through a curriculum of character education and social and emotional learning;

Whereas the overwhelming majority of students participating in a recent survey concluded that the "Don't Laugh At Me" program was a valuable and beneficial experience and resulted in a diminution of negative behaviors such as bullying, and increased openness and trust;

Whereas counselors and campers alike who participated in the "Don't Laugh At Me" programs agreed that the programs were effective, enjoyable, and positively influenced the academic and character education of the children;

Whereas the success of Operation Respect and the "Don't Laugh At Me" programs has been recognized by the National Conference of State Legislatures and various educational associations, including the National Association of Elementary School Principals, the National Association of Secondary School Principals, the American Association of School Administrators, the Council of Great City Colleges of Education, the National Education Association, the Council of Great City Schools, the American School Counselors Association, the National School Boards Association, the National Middle School Association, and the American Federation of Teachers; and

Whereas the National Conference of State Legislatures passed a resolution on August 12, 2001, encouraging funding and other support from States for professional development of educators in this arena and recognizing the contributions of Operation Respect in advancing State legislative initiatives to expand social and emotional learning and character education programs: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That Operation Respect and the "Don't Laugh At Me" program are commended for their major contributions to the sound academic focus, character development, and improved physical safety of children throughout the United States.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. PORTER) and the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. PORTER).

GENERAL LEAVE

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

which to revise and extend their remarks on H. Res. 161.

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

There was no objection.

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

I rise today in support of H. Res. 161, which commends Operation Respect, the "Don't Laugh At Me" programs' efforts to provide character education.

I would like to take this opportunity to commend the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER) and the gentleman from California (Mr. CUNNINGHAM) for their efforts to draw attention to the importance of character education programs in our schools.

In 2001, Congress recognized the importance of character education programs like Operation Respect when we passed the No Child Left Behind Act. This landmark legislation contains the partnerships in character education program that provide grants for character education programs that emphasize academic achievement and focuses on elements such as citizenship, respect, responsibility, and trustworthiness.

As some may know, Operation Respect is a nonprofit organization that assists schools, after-school programs, and summer camps in their efforts to create safe and respectful environments for students and teachers. Specifically, Operation Respect utilizes music and video, along with a conflict-resolution curriculum, to help address the problems of bullying and teasing among elementary and middle school youth.

Operation Respect also recognizes the importance of professional development by offering workshops designed to provide educators with the tools that they need to effectively implement character education programs. In fact, over 18,000 teachers have participated in 230 "Don't Laugh At Me" workshops in 27 States throughout the United States.

I would also like to commend Operation Respect for their efforts to leverage the private sector support for their programs. Through the cooperative efforts of community-based organizations, schools, and the private sector, students are better able to understand the importance of acting responsibly and treating one another with respect.

Again, I am pleased to recognize the achievements of Operation Respect and the "Don't Laugh At Me" programs, and I urge that Members support this resolution.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, I am very pleased that the House of Representatives today is considering my resolution to honor the outstanding program that is

working with school districts, camps, teachers, and students across America to promote the healthy social and emotional development of children.

I want to thank the gentleman from California (Mr. CUNNINGHAM) for his co-sponsorship of this legislation and for his own strong support of Operation Respect. The gentleman from California (Mr. CUNNINGHAM) was responsible for arranging for Peter Yarrow to visit the Republican Conference last year to talk about this program and to sing some of the songs, an achievement that deserves recognition in the House as well.

I also want to thank my cosponsors for their support of this resolution, particularly the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY), who is a strong supporter of character education programs in the Labor-HHS appropriations bill in recent years.

Lastly, I thank the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BOEHNER) and his staff for their assistance in having this resolution placed before the House expeditiously.

Most of us here are familiar with the "Don't Laugh At Me" program. Last year, its founder and tireless advocate, Peter Yarrow of the legendary trio Peter, Paul and Mary, spoke to both the Republican Conference and the Democratic Caucus about the necessity for, and the success of, this program. Many of us have seen him as he has appeared before dozens of school boards, teacher organizations, parents groups throughout this Nation promoting sound emotional development and tolerance among our children.

We are all painfully aware of the images, language and experiences of children that assault their self-esteem, their attitudes toward others and their sense of compassion and tolerance. From bullying in the schoolyards to the lyrics of many popular songs, to the violence in film and news broadcasts, young children in our society, and adults too, are assaulted by messages and images of intolerance, brutality, victimization, and bias. Any reasonable person must be concerned about the impact of those values on these young children, now and throughout their lives. And we were concerned that they be taught alternative values that help us build closer personal relationships and stronger communities.

Fortunately, there are efforts and institutions that are effectively promoting positive values and respect, tolerance and understanding and compassion. Our churches and synagogues play that role. Programs like Head Start and after-school programs and sports and cultural experiences heavily influence children as well.

The character education programs that this Congress has been funding in recent years have similarly made great contributions.

One of the innovations enjoying great popularity and success and which we honor today by the passage of this

resolution is Operation Respect. Through the diligent efforts of Peter Yarrow and many educators, psychologists and advocates that work with him, Operation Respect has conducted over 230 workshops throughout the Nation reaching over 18,000 educators in 27 States. Tens of thousands of copies of its professionally developed curriculum have been distributed to teachers in after-school programs and camp operators and others who are similarly committed to making a difference in the lives of these children. Teachers love this program and have given it their strong endorsement. And today we should add the United States House of Representatives to that list saluting this great effort on behalf of America's children and America's best values.

Lastly, I would like to note that Steve Seskin, the composer of the song "Don't Laugh At Me," which has inspired Mr. Yarrow's efforts, is a resident of my congressional district. Mr. Seskin is a very highly respected composer and recording artist as well in the folk and country venues; and in this case his music has helped to inspire a movement that is having dramatic and beneficial effects on millions of young Americans. And I appreciate the support of all Members of this House on the resolution.

Madam Speaker, I am very pleased that the House of Representatives today is considering my resolution to honor an outstanding program that is working with school districts, camps, teachers and students across America to promote the health social and emotional development of children.

I want to thank DUKE CUNNINGHAM for his co-sponsorship of this legislation and for his own strong support for Operation Respect. Congressman CUNNINGHAM was responsible for arranging for Peter Yarrow to visit the Republican Conference last year to talk about this program and sing a few songs, and that achievement deserves the recognition of the House as well.

I also want to thank my other co-sponsors for their support for this Resolution, and particularly, Mr. OBEY for his strong support of character education programs and the Labor-HHS appropriations bill in recent years.

Lastly, my thanks to Chairman JOHN BOEHNER and his staff for their assistance in having this Resolution placed before the House expeditiously.

Most of us are already familiar with the "Don't Laugh At Me" program. Last year, its founder and tireless advocate, Peter Yarrow of the legendary trio Peter, Paul and Mary, spoke to both the Republican Conference and the Democratic Caucus about the necessity for, and the success of, this program.

Many of us have seen him as he has also appeared before dozens of school boards, teacher organizations, parent groups and others throughout the nation promoting sound emotional development and tolerance among out children.

We all are painfully aware of the images, language and experiences of children that assault their self-image, their attitudes towards others, and their sense of compassion and tolerance. From bullying in school yards to the lyrics of many popular songs to violence in

film and news broadcasts, young children in our society—and adults, too—are assaulted by messages and images of intolerance, brutality, victimization and bias. Any reasonable person must be concerned about the impact of those values on these young people now and throughout their lives, and we are concerned that they be taught alternative values that help us to build closer personal relationships and stronger communities.

These concerns have great immediacy. Just last week, there was yet another example of terrible school violence. A study of school violence in California recently concluded that "alienated and disaffected young people are escaping the attention of families, friends and teachers until they explode." Meanwhile, programs like boot camps, may enjoy public approval but consume huge amounts of money and do not have a record of success.

Fortunately, there are efforts and institutions that are effectively promoting positive values of respect, tolerance, understanding and compassion. Our churches and synagogues play that role; programs like Head Start and after-school programs and sports and cultural experiences heavily influence children as well. The character education programs that this Congress has been funding in recent years have similarly made great contributions.

One of the innovations that has enjoyed great popularity and success, and which we honor today by the passage of this resolution, is Operation Respect. Through the diligent efforts of Peter Yarrow and many other educators, psychologists and advocates who work with him, Operation Respect has conducted 230 workshops throughout the nation, reaching over 18,000 educators in 27 states. Tens of thousands of copies of its professionally-developed curriculum have been distributed to teachers, after-school programs, camp operators and others who are similarly committed to making a difference in the lives of these children.

As H. Res. 161 states, the "Don't Laugh At Me" program "increases mutual respect and fellowship among hundreds of thousands of elementary school children, creating an environment for students that improves focus on their schoolwork and encourages social and emotional growth." Evaluations of the program have found overwhelming support for its message among teachers, parents and students alike, as well as increased tolerance and a reduction in such negative behaviors such as bullying.

Among professional educators and others, Operation Respect has enjoyed similar popularity. Operation Respect and the "Don't Laugh At Me" program has been recognized by the National Conference of State Legislatures, the National Association of Elementary School Principals, the National Association of Secondary School Principals, the American Association of School Administrators, the Council of Great City Colleges and Education, the National Education Association, the Council of Great City Schools, the American School Counselors Association, the National School Boards Association, the National Middle School Association, and the American Federation of Teachers.

Teachers love this program; here's a representative comments from a teacher in southwestern Virginia: Over the years I have used many approaches and programs, all of which have good points. "Don't Laugh At Me" en-

compasses all those strong points into one easy to use program. I've seen a difference in my class even though we have only used it for a few months. One of the biggest benefits is the dialog that comes from using the program. The kids love the CD and found the video to be very powerful. Now that I have had a chance to use "Don't Laugh At Me" and see its benefits, I will be doing a presentation to our staff about it. I guess I sound like a commercial, but I honestly loves this program!

Today, we should add the United States House of Representatives to that list saluting this great effort on behalf of America's children and America's best values.

Lastly, I would like to note that Steve Seskin, the composer of the song "Don't Laugh At Me" which inspired Mr. Yarrow's efforts, is a resident of my Congressional district. Mr. Seskin is a very highly respected composer and recording artist, well known in the folk and country venues, and in this case, his music has helped to inspire a movement that is having dramatic and beneficial effects on millions of young Americans.

I appreciate the support of all Members for this Resolution today.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PORTER. Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. CUNNINGHAM), a prior member of our committee.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Madam Speaker, the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER) and I quite often get in a rhubarb right here on the House floor on issues. This is one we agree on. And I am a hawk. I am a conservative. Well, maybe not a hawk, maybe a well-armed dove; but I was asked to go to an event and hear a man speak. And I said, Who is speaking? And they said, Peter Yarrow. And I said, Who is Peter Yarrow? And they said, You know, Peter, Paul and Mary. And I said, I am not going to go listen to that anti-war, left-wing guy. And I went. And I want to tell Members something. Coming from a conservative and a hawk, he is one of the nicest guys I have ever met in my life.

□ 1430

His heart is true. His politics are terrible. I would say extremely wrong. And I disagree with my colleague on tax rates, as well as with Peter Yarrow. But I want to say this: Peter Yarrow is doing this not for money but for the profound belief that there is a better way to reach out to children.

Maybe music does bring people together because I have another "left wing" friend in Steven Stills, as a matter of fact, I think he was one of the heads of the DNC and yet we are still good friends. Aviation brought us together and music brought us together as well.

Madam Speaker, I want to read something. This is the song "Don't Laugh at Me," and I would like every single Member, and Madam Speaker, you too, to listen to this.

"I'm a little boy with glasses, the one they call a geek." Remember that in school? I do. "A little girl who never

smiles cuz I got braces on my teeth and I know how it feels to cry myself to sleep. I am that kid on every playground, who's always chosen last." That was me. "A single teenage mother trying to overcome her past. You don't have to be my friend if it's too much to ask. Don't laugh at me, don't call me names, don't get your pleasure from my pain. In God's eyes, we're all the same. Some day we'll all have perfect wings. Don't laugh at me.

"I'm a cripple on a corner, you pass me on the street. I wouldn't be out here begging if I had enough to eat. And don't think I don't notice that our eyes never meet. I lost my wife and little boy when someone crossed that yellow line. The day we laid 'em in the ground was the day I lost my mind."

And the song goes on and on, Madam Speaker. Peter Yarrow's idea is that maybe in Columbine, where one of the worst things we did was we took the young men that knew about the young man that went in and killed a bunch of students was arrested, and they drove him out further, but Peter Yarrow's idea is that we are all the same yet we are all different.

I look at Gary Condit on this House floor. Many of us tried to befriend Gary Condit. Think about how he must have felt. I think we need to think about those kinds of things as individuals when we see people that are outside. In our major military institutions, the Naval Academy, the Air Force Academy, we will find each year that someone takes a dive off the top of a building. They have found that in most cases the individual has isolated themselves away from the rest of his group.

Maybe in Columbine, instead of the young men that had been ostracized from their group, maybe if they had been brought back into the group, the suicides and things like Columbine maybe would not have happened.

Madam Speaker, this is endorsed by every major school institution we take a look at. When I went through POW training in Eglin Air Force Base, one of the things they showed us was that if someone was going over to the other side, the enemy side, instead of chastising that person, you reach out to bring them in, to bring them into your group, to make them feel whole. That is what this program does.

I want to thank my friend, the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER), and my Republican colleague for supporting this, as well as the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY), who is a good friend who knows Peter Yarrow very well, and I ask my colleagues, Madam Speaker, to support this.

This is about a program that I believe in and that is going to help not only children, but adults all over the United States.

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume to thank the gentleman for his remarks. The fact that he and I are working together on

this, when we disagree on so many other issues, is in the spirit of this program. And as our great former Speaker, Tip O'Neill, used to say, you have to be able to disagree around here and not be disagreeable. I am working on that talent, but I have not achieved it yet. But this is in that spirit.

Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. FROST).

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

Mr. FROST. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time, and I am here today to express my support for House Resolution 161 honoring Peter Yarrow's Operation Respect and "Don't Laugh at Me" programs. These important programs are designed to promote compassion and tolerance among children in after-school programs and summer camps.

I first met Peter Yarrow some years ago and became better acquainted with him when I served as co-chair of the Bipartisan Task Force on Youth Violence. And during the last Congress, when I was Chair of the Democratic Caucus, I arranged for Peter to appear before our caucus and make a presentation about his program, and it was an extraordinary presentation.

One of the things our task force heard from youth violence experts was the extremely harmful effect of bullying and ridiculing among young people. The goals of these important programs are aimed at making sure the tragedies of Columbine never occur again. They seek to build an environment of respect so that our children will grow to be kind to others and foster positive social relationships throughout their lives.

Several years ago, I witnessed firsthand the positive impact this program can have. Peter Yarrow held a concert as a part of the "Don't Laugh at Me" summer program, a program that served more than 2 million campers that summer. As part of the event, children came up on the stage to call for greater compassion and respect and to declare their commitment to ending bullying and ridiculing. It was a powerful display, and I am so glad this resolution is on the floor today.

I commend the "Don't Laugh at Me" and Operation Respect programs. They are truly unique, and they make a difference by encouraging greater tolerance among classmates while making the classroom environment more conducive to learning and improving academic performance. That is why I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of this resolution.

Let us honor a truly great program and the men and women who work so hard to make a positive impact on our children's lives.

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. SCHAKOWSKY).

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Madam Speaker, I thank both the gentleman from Ne-

vada and my colleague from California for offering this resolution in support of Operation Respect and the "Don't Laugh at Me" program. I feel so privileged to have not only heard the presentation, the incredible voice, and the power of Peter Yarrow, as the gentleman from California (Mr. CUNNINGHAM) said, part of Peter, Paul and Mary group, sing this, but the way that it resonates in one's heart when you hear it, and I am sure in the minds of school children who welcome the words of tolerance and respect that are in this song written by Steve Seskin.

The program is to create the sound emotional development, the personal growth, the physical safety of our children, to promote antibullying and compassion and tolerance among children. The gentleman from California (Mr. CUNNINGHAM) began to read some of the lyrics that are in this song, and we can just picture that wonderful voice of Peter Yarrow, so let me once again add a few more words in this song.

"Don't laugh at me, don't call me names, don't get your pleasure from my pain. In God's eyes we're all the same. Some day we'll all have perfect wings. Don't laugh at me. I'm fat, I'm thin, I'm short, I'm tall, I'm deaf, I'm blind. Hey aren't we all. Don't laugh at me. Don't call me names. Don't get your pleasure from my pain. In God's eyes we're all the same. Some day we'll all have perfect wings. Don't laugh at me."

In 2002, Operation Respect began shifting its strategy from making presentations to a lot of these educational organizations to fostering systemic and sustainable implementation of its own programs as well as long-term comprehensive character education and social and emotional learning by opening State affiliates around the country. Now there are affiliates in California, Colorado, Connecticut, Georgia, Illinois, where I am from, and Ohio.

In Illinois, it is headed up by this wonderful woman, Flora LeZar, who was Executive Director of Operation Respect. She is helping, and I am working with them, to set up this program in Illinois identifying supporters in and around Chicago. And we are now in discussions with Columbia College's Office of Community Arts Partnerships, as well as an Evanston-based, that is my hometown, arts and education foundation, the Shanti Foundation, to partner in the implementation of "Don't Laugh at Me" in several Chicago public schools.

I am looking forward to one of the schools in my district, an elementary school called Boone School, we are hoping that that school will have the benefit of the don't laugh at me program.

Finally, let me just say this. Our world today is so marked by mistrust, where there is so much intolerance around the globe and here at home as well; a failure to really understand each other's cultures. In a country like the United States of America, which is

so wonderful because of its diversity, because we have so many people and children with different values that come to our public schools, that is our strength. But we need to help develop an appreciation of that in our children. It prepares them to be adults and leaders in a world that embraces diversity, that understands the differences among people and then can work to bring us all together for a world of peace and harmony.

So this is more than just a little program or one song, this is a philosophy of education and really a philosophy about the way that all of us should live our lives. So I congratulate Peter Yarrow and Operation Respect and the "Don't Laugh at Me" program. I am just happy to be able to support this resolution and to be part of advancing this effort.

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume to thank the gentlewoman for her remarks, and to thank again the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BOEHNER) for his help in getting this legislation to the floor; to the gentleman from California (Mr. CUNNINGHAM) for his cosponsorship and his support for this program; to our speakers this afternoon in support of this resolution; and the gentleman from Nevada for taking time out to bring this to the floor this afternoon under suspensions.

Finally, I want to thank my very long-time dear friend, Peter Yarrow, for all the time and the effort that he has taken on behalf of the children of this Nation to promote their healthy development and their emotional stability. He has reached out to so many people across this country and made them aware of this effort, of this need on behalf of our children. It is a wonderful gift that he has given to the children of this Nation, to the educators of this Nation, to caregivers in all different settings for our children, and I just really want to thank him for that effort. I am honored to sponsor this legislation, and I want to thank the House for giving us time to bring it to their attention and I ask my colleagues to support it.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. PORTER) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, House Resolution 161, as amended.

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

The title of the resolution was amended so as to read: "Resolution recognizing the achievements of Operation Respect and the 'Don't Laugh at Me' programs."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### COMMENDING AND SUPPORTING EFFORTS OF STUDENTS IN FREE ENTERPRISE (SIFE)

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 107) commending and supporting the efforts of Students in Free Enterprise (SIFE), the world's preeminent collegiate free enterprise organization, and its president, Alvin Rohrs, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 107

Whereas the Nation knows the importance of supporting free market thinking and the entrepreneurial spirit;

Whereas Students in Free Enterprise (SIFE) is the world's preeminent collegiate free enterprise organization, and provides leadership training, regional, national, and international competitions, and career opportunity fairs for thousands of university and college students;

Whereas SIFE provides university and college students the best opportunity to make a difference and to develop leadership, teamwork, and communication skills through learning, practicing, and teaching the principles of free enterprise;

Whereas SIFE is a force in promoting international business awareness, through its operation in more than 33 countries of the world, including former Soviet republics and China;

Whereas SIFE is active on more than 1,400 university and college campuses worldwide, involving students and faculties in challenging competitions;

Whereas SIFE promotes the entrepreneurial spirit while reinforcing good business practice;

Whereas SIFE encourages teamwork and education through participation in learning projects and provides a competitive framework that prepares students for business;

Whereas SIFE gives students a forum to interact with potential employers, as well as providing formal career fairs and information;

Whereas SIFE depends upon the support and involvement of members of the faculty, whose advice and commitment are essential; and

Whereas SIFE benefits from the wider business community, which appreciates SIFE's importance in shaping business thinking in free enterprise: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the House of Representatives commends and supports the efforts of Students in Free Enterprise (SIFE), the world's preeminent collegiate free enterprise organization.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. PORTER) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. PORTER).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PORTER. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on House Resolution 107.

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

There was no objection.

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

□ 1445

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H. Res. 107. This resolution recognizes the unique and important opportunities provided by the international organization Students in Free Enterprise. Active on more than 1,400 college and university campuses and more than 33 countries, SIFE collegiate teams improve the quality of life and the standard of living around the world by teaching the principles of market economics, entrepreneurship, business ethnics, and personal finance success. Currently, there are over 15,000 students involved with the SIFE chapter.

Since 1975, SIFE college teams have been invited to attend leadership training programs where they learn the principles of free enterprise and develop leadership skills. Students return to their respective campuses where they conduct free enterprise outreach projects in their communities. Ultimately, the SIFE experience works to provide college and university students with the opportunity to make a difference in their local communities and develop leadership, teamwork and communication skills, skills that are important to lifelong career success.

The postsecondary education experience is enriched when students have the opportunity to apply what they have learned in the classroom to the world around them. SIFE chapters are a means by which college students can expand their knowledge of the free enterprise system, compete in international competitions, and work in their local communities.

Our Nation is facing a time of economic challenge. The growth and strength of the SIFE collegiate chapters and the escalating interest in the entrepreneurial spirit and sound business practices encourage me. Recognition is in order for the international organizations, Students in Free Enterprise, their board, and the individual chapters. I am happy to join the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) in honoring these organizations for their accomplishments. I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Students in Free Enterprise for their dedication and outstanding work. SIFE provides leadership training, regional competitions, and opportunity fairs for thousands of college students.

Established in 1975, Students in Free Enterprise has rapidly grown to include more than 790 campuses nationwide, and now includes participants from 35 countries. Throughout the years and as the number of students grew, the mission of SIFE has remained the same: to provide college

and university students the best opportunity to make a difference and to develop leadership, teamwork, and communication skills through learning, practicing, and teaching the principles of free enterprise.

With the number of corporate scandals and the high levels of distrust that is emanating from the business world today, SIFE gives a light of hope that our business leaders of tomorrow will have a solid understanding of principles and values and bring them into the business world.

SIFE also encourages and demonstrates to college students the importance of community outreach. College students across the Nation participate in such programs that encourage the understanding of the responsible use of debit and credit cards and events that go into the local schools like Teach A Child About Business Week.

The Students in Free Enterprise teams are learning important lessons that will help them in their adult lives, but it is more important that these students and the SIFE teams are extending their knowledge to their families, classmates, and neighbors.

Madam Speaker, there are 25 colleges and universities in Illinois that participate and have SIFE teams. I am very proud and very pleased that two of the 25 are institutions with whom I have close and deep roots. One of them is Malcolm X College, where I have taught courses and where we hold many of our town hall meetings and other community outreach activities; and the other is Chicago State University where I was privileged to earn a master's degree and have been asked to give their commencement address this year on June 7. Both are outstanding institutions, one in my congressional district and one not.

So once again I would like to congratulate Students in Free Enterprise for providing young people with the opportunity to make a difference and providing leadership training and inspiring young people to do what is right in both their personal and business lives. This is an excellent program. I commend the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) for its introduction.

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

Mr. PORTER. Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN).

Mr. BOOZMAN. Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H. Res. 107, a resolution commending and supporting the efforts of Students in Free Enterprise, and I thank the gentleman for bringing this resolution forward.

Madam Speaker, I authored this resolution with the strong support of the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. BLUNT) to recognize Students in Free Enterprise, more commonly known as SIFE. SIFE is a nonprofit organization started in 1975, which seeks to instill in college students a greater appreciation for, and understanding of, the free en-

terprise system. Students in Free Enterprise has grown to become one of the largest university-based organizations in the world. SIFE teams are active on more than 1,400 college and university campuses in 33 countries around the world. In my home State of Arkansas, we have SIFE teams on 18 university and college campuses. It is wonderful to see the opportunities that SIFE has provided to students across Arkansas.

Working together as a team and through the mentorship of faculty advisers, SIFE students apply their classroom experiences to develop and implement educational outreach programs that teach individuals in their communities the principles of market economics, entrepreneurship, personal financial success, and business ethics.

Madam Speaker, I will insert into the RECORD a copy of an article published by the Wall Street Journal on January 14, 2003, entitled "Program Puts College Students on Business-Leadership Paths." The article details a student who was the first in her family to go beyond high school and entered college with a vague dream of being a real estate broker. While attending community college, she found SIFE and went on to compete against other SIFE teams on the regional and national level. This former student has finished her bachelor's degree and is now the manager of the Washington, D.C. office of KPMG.

Thousands of success stories just like this one are associated with SIFE and the efforts of their president, Alvin Rohrs. Mr. Rohrs is to be personally commended. Alvin Rohrs has been SIFE's president and chief executive officer since 1983. He successfully reversed the organization's fortunes by seeking a diverse board of directors to energize the organization.

Rohrs was a SIFE chapter adviser at Southwest Baptist University in Missouri in 1983 when SIFE's national board hired him to try to reverse the organization's fortunes.

SIFE started with a bang in 1975, but lost its spark in the early 1980s as the U.S. economy faltered and SIFE's backers, large industrial corporations, cut their contributions. The roster of SIFE schools had shrunk from 100 in 1981 to 18 two years later. To get the energy back, Rohrs sought influential board members from half a dozen members in 1983. SIFE's Free Enterprise Dream Team, what most of us would call a board of directors, now numbers more than 200 strong. Their board is comprised of presidents and CEOs from a wide variety of corporations, including Wal-Mart, Black & Decker, Valvoline, and American Greetings; and neither Rohrs nor his board believes the organization is close to reaching its potential.

Madam Speaker, I commend Mr. Rohrs on his 20-year anniversary as president of SIFE, and I recognize the incredible organization that has made a difference in the lives of millions. I

encourage my colleagues to vote their support of H. Res. 107.

The aforementioned article is as follows:

[From the Wall Street Journal, Jan. 14, 2003]

PROGRAM PUTS COLLEGE STUDENTS ON BUSINESS-LEADERSHIP PATHS

When Carole Clay Withers enrolled at Walters State Community College in Morristown, TN, 15 years ago, she had never flown in an airplane or eaten in a restaurant with tablecloths. The first member of her family to go beyond high school, she wanted to see more of the world than her native Tennessee and had a vague dream of becoming a real-estate broker.

Then she found SIFE, or Students in Free Enterprise. When her economics professor talked up the nonprofit organization, based in Springfield, MO, as a place where she could learn about business firsthand by doing entrepreneurial projects with fellow students, "I flew down the hall to sign up," says Ms. Withers.

Her five-person SIFE team taught business concepts to elementary-school students by creating coloring books that showed how crops planted in the region eventually were marketed and sold world-wide.

The team competed against other college SIFE teams in regional and national contests, where they were judged by corporate executives. "When my team made it to the finals at the national championship in Kansas City, and I stood on the stage fielding questions from the judges, I felt my life had changed," says Ms. Withers. "I realized that if I could answer all the questions being posed by some of the country's most powerful executives, I had what I needed to become an executive myself."

She completed her bachelor's degree in accounting and now is a manager at the Washington, DC, office of KPMG. "If not for SIFE, I would probably be working in a low-paid factory job," she says.

SIFE is offering a lesson all good managers should help to teach: that business is a part of the fabric of every community, that it is a skill that needs to be learned by everyone to some degree in order to survive, and that the smallest venture can have world-wide reach.

SIFE has chapters at 797 colleges nationwide and more than 500 schools overseas, providing opportunities for students who come from modest backgrounds and have little exposure to big business. It has spread to elite campuses such as Notre Dame and Harvard in recent years, but its roots are in smaller schools in the Midwest and South.

Yet its mission—igniting an early passion for business innovation and leadership by challenging students to launch projects in their communities—is global in scope and sophisticated in its approach. "We encourage students to take what they learn in an economics class and use it to show others how free enterprise can improve lives," says Alvin Rohrs, president and chief executive of SIFE.

Last year, five SIFE students from the University of Ghana, in Accra, taught 20 villages in Kpomkpo how to make soap from locally available coconut and palm oil. Production began after three weeks of training, with help from Ghana's women's ministry. The initial trainees have since trained others, launching a cottage industry.

Founded 23 years ago, SIFE received much-needed help from Wal-Mart founder Sam Walton and his then-chief operating officer, Jack Shewmaker, in the mid-1980s. "It developed just like Wal-Mart, in small towns that didn't have a lot of other resources," says Jack Kahl, former CEO of Cleveland-based

Henkel Consumer Adhesives and a longtime SIFE board member.

Over the past decade, SIFE has expanded rapidly and recruited almost 200 executives to its board, currently headed by Thomas Coughlin, president and CEO of Wal-Mart. Some other companies represented on the board are 3M, Black & Decker, Coca-Cola, AT&T, ConAgra, Nestle and Pfizer. Along with judging regional, national and the international World Cup SIFE competitions, board members farm talent from SIFE teams. Some 35 percent of management trainees hired by Wal-Mart are SIFE alumni. RadioShack in another heavy recruiter.

Luke Robinson, who last year earned an M.B.A. from La Sierra University, Riverside, Calif., says his experience as president of the school's SIFE team from 2000 to 2002 altered his ambitions. "I went from being a back-office, analytic accounting type to being quite at ease in front of large crowds and wanting a front-room leadership position," he says.

His team, which won the World Cup championship last year, launched more than a dozen projects, including a child-care business course in Riverside that helped about 200 welfare mothers establish day-care businesses; a campus cleaning business; a cow bank in Karandi, India, which purchased 20 milking cows for families to help start a small dairy business; and a llama bank in Peru.

"As a student you're often discounted as wet behind the ears, but in SIFE we came up with ideas and showed they could work," says Mr. Robinson, a grants manager for La Sierra's business school and a consultant to small businesses in the area. "In SIFE, I got project-management experience that lots of people don't get until they've been working for 5 or 10 years. And most beneficial of all, I learned how to talk to people and interact with them."

Mr. PORTER. Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. BLUNT).

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

I am pleased to be here with the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) to recognize this important institution. Free enterprise and what free enterprise means to the world is best learned at the earliest possible time, and that is exactly what Students in Free Enterprise does. It is located in my district in Springfield, Missouri, but is truly all over the world. There are over 1,400 chapters in 33 different countries; and in many of those countries, the SIFE chapter, the Students in Free Enterprise chapter, becomes the first time the door is really opened in the lives of many students to the whole idea of free enterprise, the whole idea of a competitive system and individuals who are able to move forward largely based on their own capacity and their own talents.

SIFE offers students the opportunities to develop leadership, to develop teamwork, to develop communication skills through learning, practicing, through teaching principles of free enterprise that are valuable in improving the standard of living for millions of people in the world.

SIFE chapters compete against each other in national and now even international competitions to see which chapters can come up with the most

competitive ways to talk about and to expand the concepts of free enterprise. This is an idea that is supported by businesses around the globe. More than 185 top corporate executives sit on SIFE's board of directors. That board is led by Alvin Rohrs, who has given 20 years of his life toward growing this organization from literally a handful of campus units in America to 1,400 universities in 33 different countries.

SIFE teams teach important concepts through educational outreach projects. They teach market economics, entrepreneurship, personal and financial success, business ethics, and benefit their community as they plan for the future of their community.

Each year SIFE competitions are held worldwide, drawing together thousands of students, all of whom are there to honor one concept, the concept of free enterprise, the concept of capitalism, the concept that we have such a great opportunity through SIFE and many other ways to demonstrate in the world today. I am pleased to join the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) as he encourages our colleagues to adopt this resolution honoring Students in Free Enterprise.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. PORTER) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 107, as amended.

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

The title of the resolution was amended so as to read: "Resolution commending and supporting the efforts of Students in Free Enterprise (SIFE), the world's preeminent collegiate free enterprise organization."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### CONGRATULATING CHARTER SCHOOLS ACROSS THE UNITED STATES FOR THEIR ONGOING CONTRIBUTIONS TO EDUCATION

Mr. PORTER. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 204) congratulating charter schools across the United States, and the students, parents, teachers, and administrators of such schools, for their ongoing contributions to education, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 204

Whereas charter schools across the United States deliver high-quality education and challenge students to reach their potential;

Whereas charter schools are public schools authorized by a designated public entity to respond to the needs of communities, families, and students and to promote the principles of quality, choice, and innovation;

Whereas, in exchange for the flexibility and autonomy given to charter schools, they

are held accountable by their sponsors for improving student achievement and for their financial and other administrative operations;

Whereas 39 States, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico have passed laws authorizing charter schools;

Whereas almost 2,700 charter schools are now operating in 36 States, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and serving nearly 700,000 students;

Whereas the Congress has appropriated nearly \$1,000,000,000 for the costs of planning, startup, implementation, and information dissemination associated with charter schools since the initial authorization in 1994 of the Federal charter school grant program under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965;

Whereas an additional \$50,000,000 in Federal appropriations has now been approved to help address the facilities' financing needs of charter schools;

Whereas charter schools can be vehicles for improving student achievement for students who attend them, for stimulating change and improvement in all public schools, and for benefiting all public school students;

Whereas charter schools must meet the student achievement accountability requirements included by the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001 in the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 in the same manner as other public schools, and often set higher and additional individual goals, to ensure that they are of high quality and truly accountable to the public;

Whereas charter schools give parents new freedom to choose their public school, charter schools routinely measure parental satisfaction levels, and charter schools must prove their ongoing and increasing success to parents, policymakers, and their communities;

Whereas nearly 70 percent of charter schools report having a waiting list, and the total number of students on all such waiting lists is enough to fill another 1,000 average-sized charter schools;

Whereas students in charter schools nationwide have demographic characteristics similar to students in all public schools;

Whereas charter schools in many States serve significant numbers of students from families with lower incomes, minority students, and students with disabilities, and, in a majority of charter schools, almost one-half of the students are considered at-risk or are former dropouts;

Whereas the fourth annual National Charter Schools Week is being celebrated from April 28, 2003, to May 2, 2003, and is an event sponsored by charter schools and grassroots charter school organizations across the United States to recognize the significant impacts, achievements, and innovations of the Nation's charter schools; and

Whereas charter schools have enjoyed broad bipartisan support from the Administration, the Congress, State Governors, State legislatures, educators, and parents across the United States: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That

(1) the House of Representatives acknowledges and commends the charter school movement, charter schools across the United States, and the students, parents, teachers, and administrators of such schools, for their ongoing contributions to education and to improving and strengthening the public school system of the United States;

(2) the House of Representatives supports the fourth annual National Charter Schools Week; and

(3) it is the sense of the House of Representatives that the President should issue

a proclamation calling on the people of the United States to conduct appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities to demonstrate support for charter schools during this week-long celebration in communities throughout the United States.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. PORTER) and the gentleman from California (Mrs. DAVIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. PORTER).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PORTER. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H. Res. 204.

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

There was no objection.

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

I rise today in support of H. Res. 204. This resolution honors the Nation's charter schools, their students, parents, teachers, and administrators for their outstanding education of our children. This week, from April 28 through May 2, charter school organizations are honoring the schools for their ongoing contributions to education.

□ 1500

I am pleased to honor the 13 charter schools in Nevada that serve nearly 3,000 students. The legislation I co-authored was passed in the State of Nevada in 1997 and was revised in 1999, lending teachers more room for creativity and the ability to offer and extend school days as well as the school year. This Friday I will have the opportunity to showcase one of them: The Andre Agassi College Preparatory Academy located in Las Vegas, Nevada. The Academy's curriculum focuses on technology and college preparation while introducing cultural activities and expanded involvement in community affairs. Currently the Andre Agassi College Preparatory Academy instructs grades 3 through 5 and will add one grade level per year through to grade 12. I commend the school and principal Wayne Tanaka, as well as the other charter schools in the State of Nevada for recognizing the immense need for improved education and their commitment to improving student achievement for students who attend these schools.

The Nation's charter schools deliver high-quality education and challenge students to reach their potential. Thirty-nine States, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico have passed laws authorizing charter schools. Now almost 2,700 charter schools serve nearly 700,000 students in 36 States, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. In exchange for flexibility and autonomy, these public charter

schools are held accountable by their sponsors for improving student achievement and for their financial and other operations. Charter schools respond to the needs of America's communities, families and students, while promoting the principles of quality, choice, and innovation. Charter schools must meet the same No Child Left Behind student achievement accountability requirements as other public schools, and often set even higher standards in additional individual goals to ensure that they are high quality and truly accountable to the public.

Charter schools can be vehicles for improving student achievement for students who attend them, for stimulating change and improvement in all public schools, and for benefiting all public school students. These schools give parents new freedom to choose their public school. Nearly 70 percent of charter schools report having a waiting list, and the total number of students on all such waiting lists is enough to fill another 1,000 average-size charter schools. Students in charter schools nationwide have similar demographic characteristics as students in all public schools and serve significant numbers of students from families with lower income, minority students, and students with disability. In the majority of charter schools almost half the students are considered at risk or are former dropouts. Charter schools have enjoyed broad bipartisan support from the administration, the Congress, State governors and legislators, educators, and parents across our Nation.

Through this resolution, Congress today acknowledges and commends the charter school movement and charter schools, students, teachers and parents across the Nation for their ongoing contributions to education and improving and strengthening the Nation's public school system.

The fourth annual National Charter School Week is held this week April 28 to May 2, 2003. It recognizes the significant impacts, achievements and innovations of the Nation's charter schools. I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

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

Mrs. DAVIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise in support of this resolution. I want to thank the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. PORTER) for introducing House Resolution 204.

We all know that parent choice is important. It is important within the public school systems of our country, and I have long supported, and my children attended, magnet schools that resulted as a part from the integration decisions of the 1970's. We have many successful examples, and from my home district of San Diego, Gompers Secondary School of Science and Math, and the School of Creative and Performing Arts are examples of standout

schools and special interest schools. The magnet school movement has led to the charter school movement, and the difference that we see, however, is in governance and in meeting numerous guidelines.

In 1992, California was the second State to adopt provisions that allowed school districts to authorize charter schools. San Diego Unified School District has been a strong supporter of these developing schools. Some 14 have been approved with varied missions. Important to the success of these charter schools are a number of factors. High among them is parent involvement, a clear philosophy of education that seeks to meet the State and local standards. A committed core of well-qualified teachers and above all also community support from a board of directors, the expertise of retired educators, health professionals, financial experts. All of them have been involved in many of our charter schools. What we also find as so important is that those charter schools feed back to other schools the most successful innovations that they have begun.

One unique charter school that I would like to share today is that of the Preuss School in San Diego. It was established in the fall of 1999 on the campus of the University of California San Diego. Its mission, to provide an intensive college preparatory curriculum to low-income student populations and to improve educational practices, grade 6 through 12. Its goal of which they are meeting and beginning to really show very, very strong record, is to graduate students competitively eligible to enter the University of California and other selective institutions. They will have their first graduating class in 2004 and 2005, and we look forward to that.

I wanted to share a little bit about the student body and how the students come together for that program. All the students come from low-income families. None who enter may have had a parent or guardian who graduated from a 4-year college. Race in this school is certainly not a factor in admissions. It is true only 13 percent are Caucasian, and the Hispanic student population is about 54 percent.

One of the obstacles often in charter schools is traveling to the campus. All the students who go there must find their way there, and for some it is a very long distance. The student body president who travels from Imperial Beach takes the trolley to San Diego and transfers to a school bus; it takes him about an hour and a half to travel each way, a route ordinarily that would take about 25 minutes.

The results are quite astounding. Students rank number one in the county for their pass rate on the language arts section of the High School Exit Exam in 2001 and 2002. 100 percent of the students at this school have passed a language arts exam, and 91 percent are in the math portion. The academic performance index of ten out of ten in 2000 and 2001 ranks the highest possible. Over 112 students passed the

Golden State exam in Spanish as second-year students. Awards in the science fair, robotics, essays, and scholastic competitions abound.

So how did all this happen? It happened from the dedication of the principal and the staff. It happened from a group of extraordinarily hard-working students that found that sometimes when they separate from their own communities that they find a community of students who care, as they do, about receiving a high-quality education. They have supportive parents, obviously because these students have worked hard to get to the school, who value the education that perhaps they did not have; and university support, the support of student mentors and professors who assist with courses and projects, and an administration that provides the circumstances for success.

It also has community financial support. University Regent Peter Preuss and others enabled a wonderful school that would be built on the UCSD campus because they believed that being on a university campus such as UCSD would enable all the students who participate and help out in that school to have easy access to it. We all know, as I mentioned, that transportation is a necessity for all these low-income students, and they are working hard to assure that in the future.

The challenges for most charters are providing appropriate school buildings, and we know that that is appropriate to a well-rounded education. When they have easier transportation, perhaps the charter would be a true choice for many of the families. They work to maintain the parent and community support and also to have the support of the district administrations because we know that school districts and school district boards must nurture these alternatives and help them address them when they run into difficulties and even work to disband them when they fail. But above all they need to be engaged and they are engaged in sharing their successes.

Mr. Speaker, we, in fact, are a diverse people, and our children learn in diverse and different styles. Parents value the opportunity to focus the kind of education that will help their child grow. Public school charters offer the kind of choice that will enrich our children's educational growth, and we may be able to learn a lot from them about how children succeed.

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

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

Mrs. DAVIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON).

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding me this time. I am impressed with what she had to tell us about the school in her district. I want to thank the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. PORTER) for introducing this bill. This is an area in

which the Congress has been working and working very well in the last several years.

Actually, the first Federal charter school bill was passed for the District of Columbia. It was passed on a home rule basis at a time when the District was in financial trouble. Speaker Gingrich was here at the time. He recognized that the District had strongly opposed vouchers, and instead of trying to impose it on us, as he had the power to do, he worked with me, with the task force. We called in school board members, people from the community, and designed the first charter school bill, and I am here to report on how well that bill has done for the District of Columbia.

We have got 40 charter schools. Imagine one city having 40 charter schools. Twenty percent of its children are almost in charter schools' waiting lists. We are told in the gentleman's bill that 70 percent of the charter schools have waiting lists. The District is a large part of that, I fear. Actually, too many of our children are in substandard or overcrowded facilities because they have rushed to take advantage of these charter school facilities so quickly. I am going to a press conference on Thursday at the Thurgood Marshall Charter School in our poorest ward, Ward 8, located in the Congress Heights United Methodist Church. They have added a grade each year. They are just popping out of their facilities and need the resources to get into more facilities. Actually, I appreciate that this House and the Senate appropriated 20 million extra dollars for the District as a reward for expanding so rapidly because they did not want these children in substandard facilities and wanted to make room for the children on the waiting list.

Compare what the District has done to Maryland. Our former colleague, now Governor Ehrlich, was able to get one lousy charter school bill out and it is very toothless. He is very disappointed with it. In Virginia, they have no charter schools.

But, Mr. Speaker, no good deed goes unpunished. Despite the fact that the District of Columbia has set the pace for charter schools in this country, a member of this body, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. FLAKE) who comes from as far as away from the District of Columbia as one can get, elected by nobody in the District of Columbia, has authored a bill to impose vouchers on the District of Columbia, although this town as long as 20 years ago voted 90 to 10 against vouchers. The gentleman from Arizona (Mr. FLAKE) needs a lesson in federalism and democracy and equality. How many charter school districts are there in his Arizona School District?

□ 1515

In the District of Columbia we have a virtual alternative school system, and yet we have got at our bus stops now national voucher people paying people

in the District of Columbia, with bright T-shirts and slick literature, to pass out literature for vouchers in the District of Columbia. Why here? Why not go to Maryland and Virginia, where they do not even have charter schools?

We are no trophy. We may be a majority black school system, we may be the Nation's Capital, but we do not need to be anybody's guinea pig for their experiments. The people of the District of Columbia have voted with their feet. They have sent their children to our charter schools, and I challenge any Member of this body to have anything like the number of charter schools per capita that we have.

The administration, which has said it will not impose vouchers on anyone, is trying to give the District some money it already has coming to it to entice us to in fact accept vouchers. We cannot do that without a majority vote of our council; and I can tell you one thing, you are not going to get that.

Every other district under the President's bill may choose whether or not the money goes to private or public schools. This is America, after all. That is the way it always has been. But they are trying to impose vouchers on the District of Columbia, despite its stellar record in producing charter schools.

Indeed, before the Leave No Child Behind Act was ever a figment in anybody's imagination, the District for years and years, and I am a native Washingtonian, has allowed people to transfer out of their districts in order to get away from bad schools.

Actually, I have something in common with my Republican voucher friends: I believe it is untenable to leave a child in a neighborhood school that is not educating that child. But I believe that child must be in publicly accountable schools; and that is why the District has stepped up to the plate, not simply against vouchers, but with a real alternative for our children. And the least efficient way to spend the little bit of money in the President's budget, it is \$9 million, is to give it in \$3,000 tranches to a very few kids, as opposed to helping us expand our charter schools, helping us get more of our kids out of the facilities that are sub-standard, helping us do repairs for the facilities in which they find themselves.

There is one education pot, my friends; and that is why in the States that have had voucher referenda, and half of the States in the United States have, how come not one has won? Not one has won because everybody knows where that money is going to come from, out of that one pot; and they want to make sure that their public schools get every thin dime that the Federal Government gives, and that is exactly what we in the District of Columbia are going to insist upon.

The Leave No Child Behind bill is hideously underfunded, and the testing regime will mean that there are going to be massive dropouts in districts like

my own. Yet we want to give this money away. You might want to do that in some other districts, but you are certainly letting those districts choose. We are going to insist that we be treated like the first-class Americans we are.

The hypocrisy of it all, of trying to impose vouchers on the District, is that the Leave No Child Behind bill in committee had an amendment for vouchers for the Nation, defeated in committee. Then they tried on the floor, defeated on the floor. We are in the minority, so we could not have defeated it. Republicans defeated it, because they know that vouchers are not wanted in their districts, and they know it because they have not been able to pass a single referendum anywhere in the United States of America. So they come to the defenseless District of Columbia.

Mr. Speaker, we are going to fight back, especially since we have got an alternative school system that none of the rest of you could even stand up beside us on.

Charter schools are a bipartisan way to approach this matter, and we are going to insist that we be a part of the bipartisan consensus. We are going to especially insist upon it every time you try to impose anything on us, because District residents are in Iraq as I speak, as they have been in every war fought in the United States since the Revolutionary War; and we just paid our Federal income taxes at the rate of second-per-capita in the United States. And I will be darned if anybody is going to treat us unequally in the face of our meeting our first-class obligations to our country and to the Federal Government.

We play by the rules. We are not requesting to be treated as second-class citizens. The rules of the Congress say if you want the money to go to charter schools, it will go to charter schools. If you want the money to go to private schools, it will go to private schools. If you want the money to go to alternative public schools, it will go to alternative public schools. There is no way in the world to have that as a principal position for every district in the United States and not for the 600,000 people who live in the Nation's Capital.

Mr. Speaker, I ask Members to remember to capture the bipartisan spirit of this bill, to remember that the District of Columbia deserves your compliments for being ahead of all of the rest of you in producing alternative schools for our children, and not the punishment of the imposition, undemocratically, of your solution on a district that you do not represent and which cannot vote you in or out.

This bill in one of its paragraphs says: "Whereas, charter schools can be vehicles for improving student achievement for students who attend them, for stimulating change and improvement in all public schools and for benefiting all public school students." That is the spirit of the bill, that is the spirit we

are trying to meet, and I ask Members to support me in the work that my district is doing to meet the very spirit encompassed in this bill today.

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

Mrs. DAVIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I want to just make one or two brief points again. What we are talking about here is parent choice, and we know that parent choice is critically important within the public school system. I applaud my colleague from the District of Columbia, because she knows her district well and she knows that the parents have come forward and said that we have some good ideas about what will benefit our children and we want to work with the experts; we want to work with people from our community who are willing to come together and define and build on an idea that we have about how children succeed in school.

I applaud that, and I applaud the fact that there are so many charter schools within her district. I hope that my colleagues will have an opportunity to visit, and I hope to do that very soon. I know there is a charter school today that was celebrating its civic education program. They have young people there who are really learning what we hope all children throughout this country will learn, their responsibility as citizens. They are learning that, and they are learning that to a degree that probably is not seen in many of our schools throughout the country, and that occurs in a charter school.

Mr. Speaker, I applaud my colleagues today. I thank them for bringing this resolution forward, for congratulating charter schools within our public school system.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I also would like to applaud this bipartisan effort in recognizing those moms and dads and professionals across this country for their efforts in making sure that every child has a great education, to commend our staff and all of the Members who have cosponsored it, and the majority leader for scheduling this today.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H. Res. 204, which congratulates and encourages the charter school movement throughout our country in its continued efforts to educate our children and serve our communities.

Charter schools are a modern-day public education story. This is because they foster the key ingredient in successful schools: the active participation not only of teachers and students, but of whole communities. When the entire community—from parents, to business and community organizations, to whole neighborhoods—has a critical role in making schools function, the results are amazing.

In my state of Hawai'i, charter schools have been the most exciting development in public education in decades. The 25 charter schools

currently allowed by state law have succeeded despite institutional opposition in bringing into education whole communities, often those whose participation has been lacking. They, like their counterparts across the nation, deserve our recognition.

But for these very reasons, they also deserve their fair share of resources from federal and state governments. I have a particular charter school in my district that illustrates this point perfectly.

Kanu o ka' Aina New Century Public Charter School (KANU) is located in the town of Kamuela on my home Island of Hawai'i. It has 150 students, 85 percent of which are Native Hawaiian. It is Hawai'i's first indigenous K-12 public charter schools. The level of commitment to this school from the community is awe-inspiring.

But it also faces major challenges. The school's director says that KANU's biggest challenge is funding equity and school construction funds. For the fiscal years 2001-2002 school year, KANU received \$3,492.87 less per student than other public schools.

Because KANU has to make due with fewer funds, it cannot save money on the side for construction of new buildings to accommodate its growing population. KANU needs both federal and state resources for construction funding, but it is finding these resources scarce and, when found, hard to access.

KANU and Hawai'i's other charter schools, both existing and future, need their federal government to be clear and unequivocal in its continued support for the concept of charter schools. They also need full parity in funding between traditional public schools and charter schools. H. Res. 204 is welcome and needed, but these great words must be partnered with action.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BOOZMAN). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. PORTER) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 204.

The question was taken.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

#### CONGRATULATING UNITED STATES CAPITOL POLICE ON 175TH ANNIVERSARY

Mr. LINDER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 156) extending congratulations to the United States Capitol Police on the occasion of its 175th anniversary and expressing gratitude to the men and women of the United States Capitol Police and their families for their devotion to duty and service in safeguarding the freedoms of the American people.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 156

Whereas the United States Capitol Police traces its origins to 1801, when Congress moved from Philadelphia to Washington, D.C., and a lone watchman, John Golding, had the responsibility of guarding the Capitol facility and its functions;

Whereas the United States Capitol Police has grown from these humble beginnings to a first rate highly professionalized, equipped, and trained operation which provides vital services in the areas of law enforcement, protective and security services, and emergency preparedness, with nearly 1,700 sworn and non-sworn employees;

Whereas the United States Capitol Police has developed specialized and expert units, including K-9, Intelligence, Emergency Preparedness, Civil Disturbance, Criminal Investigation, Threat Assessment, Dignitary Protection, Physical Security, Technical Security, Electronic Countermeasures, Hazardous Devices, and the Containment and Emergency Response Team, as well as a skilled and professionalized administrative support function;

Whereas the United States Capitol Police, as the first line of the defense of the Nation's Capitol, has shared in the ultimate sacrifice in law enforcement with the tragic deaths in the line of duty of Sergeant Christopher Eney, Private First Class Jacob J. Chestnut, and Detective John Michael Gibson;

Whereas the United States Capitol Police continues to be in the forefront of protecting the core elements of our democratic process with selfless dedication and commitment; and

Whereas the United States Capitol Police was officially established in 1828 and is celebrating its 175th anniversary in 2003: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),* That Congress and the American people extend heartfelt congratulations to the United States Capitol Police on the occasion of its 175th anniversary, and express the sincerest gratitude to the men and women of the United States Capitol Police and their families, and in particular the Eney, Chestnut, and Gibson families, for their devotion to duty and service in safeguarding the freedoms of the American people.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LINDER) and the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. LARSON) each will control 20 minutes.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, today I rise to express the gratitude of the United States Congress to its men, women, and families of the United States Capitol Police as they celebrate its 175th anniversary. The selfless dedication of the United States Capitol Police and their commitment to safeguarding not only us but the freedoms of the American people do not go unappreciated.

Officially established in 1828 under the direction of President John Quincy Adams, the U.S. Capitol Police has grown from its humble beginnings into a first-rate, highly-professional force of over 1,700 officers and employees.

Over the course of its existence, U.S. Capitol Police has developed a number of specialized units, including K-9, In-

telligence, Emergency Preparedness, Civil Disturbance, Criminal Investigation, Threat Assessment, Dignitary Protection, Physical Security, Electronic Countermeasures, Technical Security, Hazardous Devices, and the Containment and Emergency Response Team, as well as a skilled administrative staff.

We all know, however, that freedom has its sacrifices, and the U.S. Capitol Police have certainly paid its share of this price. We remember that as the first line of defense for the Nation's Capital, the United States Capitol Police Force has endured the tragic deaths of Sergeant Christopher Eney in 1984, Private First Class Jacob J. Chestnut, and Detective John Michael Gibson, both of whom were killed in 1998. All of these men were slain in the line of duty.

Mr. Speaker, every day these brave men and women put their lives on the line to protect us and this institution; and while these dangers are an unfortunate reality of their jobs, I would like for them to know that their efforts do not go unnoticed; nor are they forgotten.

Today, however, we stand here not only to recognize the sacrifice of the U.S. Capitol Police, but also to celebrate the efforts of the thousands of men and women who have served with this organization. As such, on behalf of the United States Congress, I would again like to extend a heartfelt thanks and congratulations to the men and women of the United States Capitol Police, past and present, for their 175 years of courage, strength and commitment to serve and protect the people of this country.

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

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to associate myself with the remarks of the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. Speaker, the operative clause of this resolution says simply that "Congress and the American people extend heartfelt congratulations to the United States Capitol Police on the occasion its 175th anniversary, and express the sincerest gratitude to the men and women of the United States Capitol Police and their families, and in particular," as the gentleman from Georgia mentioned, "the Eney, Chestnut and Gibson families, for their devotion to duty and service in safeguarding the freedoms of the American people."

It is hard to imagine that in the vaunted history of the Capitol Police, that we went from a single watchman in 1801 to the force that we now have today; from the perils of the War of 1812 to the perils of the war against terror. The men and women who wear the uniform here in the Capitol have served us extraordinarily well.

I want to rise and commend the efforts of Chief Gainer and what they have been able to accomplish here in

the Capitol, protecting the Members this body, the staffs, and the many tourists who come here on a regular basis. It was not lost on any Member of Congress that during the events of September 11 that it was the men and women who wear the uniform who were our first responders. The fact of the matter is that the Capitol Police are our first responders and have performed extraordinarily well over their 175-year career.

□ 1530

Again, I just would like to echo the words of my esteemed colleague, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LINDER), in saluting the men and women of the Capitol Police who have done an extraordinary job on all of our behalves.

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

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LINDER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the subject of this concurrent resolution.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, when Congress moved from Philadelphia to Washington, DC in 1801, a lone watchman by the name of John Golding had the responsibility of guarding the Capitol facility and its functions. In 1828, the United States Capitol Police was officially established to safeguard the freedoms of the American people, and to protect the Nation's Capitol and the United States Congress. Now, 175 years later, and despite an ever-changing environment, these core functions of the United States Capitol Police are still the defining tenets of its mission. Today, on behalf of the United States Congress and the American people, I am very pleased to extend heartfelt thanks and congratulations to the United States Capitol Police on its 175th anniversary.

From its humble beginnings until today, the Capitol Police has remained true to its mission, and has grown to meet new challenges and responsibilities. It has developed specialized and expert units, and these specialized units are complemented by a skilled and professional administrative support staff. The challenges of the new century have shown the United States Capitol Police to be dedicated, selfless, and highly flexible. The Capitol Police force, which now numbers over 1,700 sworn and civilian personnel, is a highly professionalized force essential to the protection of the core elements of our democratic process.

The history of the United States Capitol Police has not been without sacrifice. After the terrorist attacks of September 11th, 2001, the Capitol Police were asked to work incredible hours in defense of the Capitol, visitors, staff, and members, often working 12 hour shifts for six days a week. Sadly, the sacrifices of the Capitol Police have not been without tragedy. As the first line of defense of the Nation's Capitol, Sergeant Christopher Eney, Private First Class Jacob J. Chestnut, and Detective John Michael Gibson each made the ultimate

sacrifice, tragically dying in the line of duty. This dedication to the safety and well being of others exemplifies the commitment of the men, women, and families of the United States Capitol Police.

On the occasion of its 175th anniversary, the United States Congress and the American people express the sincerest gratitude to the men and women of the United States Capitol Police and their families for their devotion to duty and service in safeguarding the freedoms of the American people.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BOOZMAN). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LINDER) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 156.

The question was taken.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

#### EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE CELEBRATION OF PATRIOTS' DAY AND HONORING THE NATION'S FIRST PATRIOTS

Mr. JANKLOW. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 149) expressing support for the celebration of Patriot's Day and honoring the Nation's first patriots, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 149

Whereas on the evening of April 18, 1775, Paul Revere was sent for by Dr. Joseph Warren and instructed to ride to Lexington, Massachusetts, to warn Samuel Adams and John Hancock that British troops were marching to arrest them;

Whereas after leaving Charlestown on his way to Lexington, Paul Revere alerted the inhabitants of the villages and towns along his route, stopping in Medford (formerly Mystic) at the home of Isaac Hall, the captain of the Medford Minutemen during the Revolutionary War, before continuing on through Arlington (formerly Menotomy) and arriving in Lexington around midnight;

Whereas William Dawes and a third rider, Dr. Samuel Prescott, joined Paul Revere on his mission and they proceeded together on horseback to Lincoln;

Whereas while en route they encountered a British patrol that arrested Paul Revere, but William Dawes and Samuel Prescott managed to escape and continued on to Concord where weapons and supplies were hidden;

Whereas the midnight ride of Paul Revere was brilliantly and forever commemorated by the great American poet Henry Wadsworth Longfellow in his 1861 poem "Paul Revere's Ride";

Whereas the actions taken by Paul Revere, William Dawes, and Samuel Prescott afforded the Minutemen time to assemble to confront the advancing British troops and were heralded as one of the first great acts of patriotism of our nation;

Whereas 38 Lexington Minutemen boldly stood before 600-800 British troops who had gathered at Lexington Green;

Whereas Captain Parker of the Lexington Minutemen commanded his men, "Don't fire unless you are fired on; but if they want a war, let it begin here.";

Whereas when the British continued onto Concord, a battle ensued at the Old North Bridge, where Minutemen from every Middlesex village and town routed the British and forced them into retreat back to Boston;

Whereas Ralph Waldo Emerson immortalized this moment in American history as where "the embattled farmers stood and fired the shot heard 'round the world.";

Whereas the United States has recognized the historic significance of the Nation's original patriots with the creation in 1959 of the Minute Man National Historical Park, located in Concord, Lincoln, and Lexington, Massachusetts, to preserve and protect the numerous significant historic sites, structures, properties, and landscapes associated with the opening battles of the American Revolution, and to help visitors understand and interpret the colonial struggle for their rights and freedoms; and

Whereas the heroic acts of April 19, 1775, are celebrated in Massachusetts and Maine every year as part of Patriots' Day with a reenactment of Paul Revere's famous ride, battle reenactments and educational programs, parades, and civic activities, and remembered by Americans across the United States: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) expresses support for the annual celebration of Patriots' Day;

(2) recognizes the extraordinary dedication to freedom demonstrated by the Nation's first patriots during the earliest days of the Battle for Independence in April 1775; and

(3) honors those first patriots who lost their lives in defense of liberty and freedom.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from South Dakota (Mr. JANKLOW) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from South Dakota (Mr. JANKLOW).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. JANKLOW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H. Con. Res. 149.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, House concurrent resolution 149 introduced by my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY), expresses the support of this Congress for Patriots' Day and honors this Nation's first patriots.

April 19, 1775 was an incredibly unique day in the world. In Lexington, Massachusetts and in Concord, Massachusetts, we had individuals who had gathered, patriots, none of them paid, none of them in any organized sense, but they gathered together in Lexington and Concord, having made a determination that they would no longer yield to the tyranny and the oppression that they perceived from their masters.

As these people gathered, one of the places they gathered was Concord Bridge. Colonel Prescott was there with these patriots. And as the Red Coats advanced he said, "Don't fire unless fired upon. But if we must have war, let it begin here."

And then shortly thereafter was the shot that has been described as having been heard round the world, as these patriots stood their ground against the oncoming British professional infantry and refused to yield and refused to back up. As a result of their having taken that stand, the Revolutionary War went forward and ultimately, this band of patriots that gathered on that day at Lexington and Concord were really the impetus that drove the colonialists to move forward, and ultimately to create the freedom that we know in this country today.

Seven years later, the Revolutionary War was over. The surrender had taken place, but the important thing is that these people, Colonel Prescott, Paul Revere, William Dawes and the others, many of whom we do not even know their names, were individuals who had drawn the line in the sand and determined that never again would they yield to those kinds of forces and tyranny.

What is the point of this resolution? The point of this resolution is that today, in today's world, we have a responsibility to continue to be reminded about these kinds of patriots. Even today, in the Nation of Iraq, we have patriots from this country policing the streets of that country, assisting the individuals in Iraq to move forward towards a more democratic future.

The important thing that we all have to recognize is just as those patriots back in 1775, these individuals today are also volunteers. They are volunteers in our active Armed Forces and they are volunteers from our Reserves and our National Guard, and men and women from our various branches.

So I would like to thank the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) for having brought this to our attention that we should focus on this. The gentleman from Massachusetts has done a service to all of us, and I ask my colleagues to unanimously consent to the passage of this resolution commemorating April 19 as Patriots' Day and every year forward on that particular day.

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

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, as the ranking member of the Committee on Government Reform's Special Panel on Postal Reform and Oversight, I join my colleague in the consideration of H. Con. Res. 149, legislation introduced by my good friend and colleague, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY), on April 10, 2003.

H. Con. Res. 149 is a concurrent resolution expressing support for the celebration of Patriots' Day and honoring

the Nation's first patriots. The measure expresses support for the annual celebration of Patriots' Day and recognizes the extraordinary dedication to freedom demonstrated by the Nation's first patriots during the early days of the Battle for Independence in April of 1775. Finally, it honors those first patriots who lost their lives in defense of liberty and freedom. H. Con. Res. 149 has the support and cosponsorship of the entire Massachusetts delegation.

The dictionary defines patriot as "a person who vigorously supports their country and is prepared to defend it." It is only fitting and proper that we join with the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) and the Massachusetts congressional delegation and the Senate in honoring the men who allowed the Minutemen to assemble and confront the advancing British troops. The actions of those men, Paul Revere, William Dawes and Samuel Prescott, were the first great acts of patriotism of our Nation.

Who could ever forget the midnight ride of Paul Revere when he rode through the streets warning, "The British are coming." His famous ride through the countryside was duly and forever celebrated by the American poet, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, in his poem entitled Paul Revere's Ride. I remember even as a small child learning that poem:

"Listen, my children, and you shall hear of the midnight ride of Paul Revere, on the 18th of April in '75; hardly a man is now alive who remembers that famous day and year."

The passage of H. Con. Res. 149 will ensure that we will continue to honor and recognize the first patriots. We will also long remember and never forget the lists of patriots who have given their lives in the defense of our country. Every day, Mr. Speaker, men and women honor the definition of a patriot by bravely answering the call to support and defend the United States of America. We owe them a great deal of gratitude and, like the resolution before us, we owe it to their actions to forever preserve and protect the historic sites so that others will never forget the struggle for freedom.

I commend my colleague, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) for introducing this measure, and I urge its swift adoption.

Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY), the author of this resolution.

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Illinois and the gentleman from South Dakota for their support for this resolution. The entire Massachusetts delegation appreciates the recognition which these couple of days have played in the history of our country, and over in the Senate, Senator KENNEDY was able to pass the identical resolution, because it does mean a lot to Massachusetts and to Maine, as both States celebrate this

day as a holiday. But it also means a lot to our country, because it was a shining moment in the history of the United States, because it was the beginning of the most enduring, free, and democratic experiment in the world. These were, after all, Minutemen, people who left their homes to fight an enemy from abroad, much like our Army reservists, our National Guardsmen are doing right now. These are the original Minutemen, the original guards, the original militia that fought to protect our country.

On April 19 in 1775, the American colonists in Lexington, in Concord, in Medford, in Arlington, in Lincoln, and in "every Middlesex village and town rose" up to claim their inherent right to govern themselves, free of the whims of the English king.

While this day is already celebrated as a State holiday in both the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and in the State of Maine, and the national significance of the events surrounding the "shot heard 'round the world" is unquestioned, the recent establishment of a national day of remembrance on September 11 as "Patriot Day" has understandably confused some Americans regarding "Patriots' Day" in April.

Today's resolution helps remind everyone that while we now observe a solemn moment in our country's history every September 11 in honor of the victims of that terrorist attack, the freedoms which we cherish had their origins more than 2 centuries ago. And the legacy of those fateful spring days in April of 1775 define the core of our American character.

The words are etched into the brains of every American school child and they resonate still:

"One if by land, 2 if by sea! Listen, my children, and you shall hear of the midnight ride of Paul Revere. Here once the embattled farmers stood and fired the shot heard 'round the world."

It is the foundational poetry of a free people, the remembrance of our roots, and it is the inspiration for the annual proclamation of Patriots' Day, both in Massachusetts and Maine, and similar observances in many other States as the schools, historical societies and other organizations devoted to the living memory of American milestones make a special effort to relearn the lessons of the past as a guide to an uncertain future.

So today, we ask the House of Representatives to unite in celebration of Patriots' Day, a day of soaring significance not just to our own free people, but to people everywhere who aspire to a system of government that respects the rights and the liberties of all of its citizens.

Mr. Speaker, I will include for the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks the poem "Paul Revere's Ride" by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow and "The Concord Hymn" by Ralph Waldo Emerson. First, I would just carry on a little bit further than the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) did with his

reading of "Paul Revere's Ride," although I will not read it in its entirety. His voice is something that I think does greater justice to the poem than I could possibly hope to attempt, but I will very briefly just remind people of that great poem.

□ 1545

Listen my children and you shall hear  
Of the midnight ride of Paul Revere,  
On the 18th of April, in seventy-five;  
Hardly a man is now alive  
Who remembers that famous day and year.  
He said to his friend, "If the British march  
By land or sea from the town to-night,  
Hang a lantern aloft in the belfry arch  
Of the North Church tower as a signal  
light,—

One if by land, two if by sea;  
And I on the opposite shore will be,  
Ready to ride and spread the alarm  
Through every Middlesex village and farm,  
For the country folk to be up and to arm.

So through the night rode Paul Revere,  
and so through the night went his cry  
of alarm to every Middlesex village  
and farm; a cry of defiance and not of  
fear; a voice in the darkness, a knock  
at the door, and a word that will echo  
forevermore.

For born on the night wind of the  
past, through all of our history to the  
last, in the hour of darkness, in peril  
and need, the people will wake and listen  
to hear hurrying hoofbeats of that  
steed and the midnight message of  
Paul Revere.

This was the beginning of our country,  
and it is appropriately commemorated  
both by the celebration of Patriots'  
Day and by this resolution today.

I thank the gentleman from Illinois  
(Mr. DAVIS) for his work, and I thank  
the gentleman from South Dakota (Mr.  
JANKLOW) once again for his eloquent  
words on this subject.

I include for the RECORD the poems  
"Paul Revere's Ride" by Henry Wadsworth  
Longfellow, and "Concord Hymn" by  
Ralph Waldo Emerson.

The poems referred to are as follows:

PAUL REVERE'S RIDE

(By Henry Wadsworth Longfellow)

Listen my children and you shall hear  
Of the midnight ride of Paul Revere,  
On the eighteenth of April, in Seventy-five;  
Hardly a man is now alive  
Who remembers that famous day and year.  
He said to his friend, "If the British march  
By land or sea from the town to-night,  
Hang a lantern aloft in the belfry arch  
Of the North Church tower as a signal  
light,—

One if by land, and two if by sea;  
And I on the opposite shore will be,  
Ready to ride and spread the alarm  
Through every Middlesex village and farm,  
For the country folk to be up and to arm."  
Then he said "Good-night!" and with muffled  
oar

Silently rowed to the Charlestown shore,  
Just as the moon rose over the bay,  
Where swinging wide at her moorings lay  
The Somerset, British man-of-war;  
A phantom ship, with each mast and spar  
Across the moon like a prison bar,  
And a huge black hulk, that was magnified  
By its own reflection in the tide.  
Meanwhile, his friend through alley and  
street  
Wanders and watches, with eager ears,

Till in the silence around him he hears  
 The muster of men at the barrack door,  
 The sound of arms, and the tramp of feet,  
 And the measured tread of the grenadiers,  
 Marching down to their boats on the shore.  
 Then he climbed the tower of the Old North  
 Church,  
 By the wooden stars, with stealthy tread,  
 To the belfry chamber overhead,  
 And startled the pigeons from their perch  
 On the sombre rafters, that round him made  
 Masses and moving shapes of shade,—  
 By the trembling ladder, steep and tall,  
 To the highest window in the wall,  
 Where he paused to listen and look down  
 A moment on the roofs of the town  
 And the moonlight flowing over all.  
 Beneath, in the churchyard, lay the dead,  
 In their night encampment on the hill,  
 Wrapped in silence so deep and still  
 That he could hear, like a sentinel's tread,  
 The watchful night-wind, as it went  
 Creeping along from tent to tent,  
 And seeming to whisper, "All is well!"  
 A moment only he feels the spell  
 Of the place and the hour, and the secret  
 dread  
 Of the lonely belfry and the dead;  
 For suddenly all his thoughts are bent  
 On a shadowy something far away,  
 Where the river widens to meet the bay,—  
 A line of black that bends and floats  
 On the rising tide like a bridge of boats.  
 Meanwhile, impatient to mount and ride,  
 Booted and spurred, with a heavy stride  
 On the opposite shore walked Paul Revere.  
 Now he patted his horse's side,  
 Now he gazed at the landscape far and near,  
 Then, impetuous, stamped the earth,  
 And turned and tightened his saddle girth;  
 But mostly he watched with eager search  
 The belfry tower of the Old North Church,  
 As it rose above the graves on the hill,  
 Lonely and spectral and sombre and still.  
 And lo! as he looks, on the belfry's height  
 A glimmer, and then a gleam of light!  
 He springs to the saddle, the bridle he turns,  
 But lingers and gazes, till full on his sight  
 A second lamp in the belfry burns.  
 A hurry of hoofs in a village street,  
 A shape in the moonlight, a bulk in the dark,  
 And beneath, from the pebbles, in passing, a  
 spark  
 Struck out by a steed flying fearless and  
 fleet;  
 That was all! And yet, through the gloom  
 and the light,  
 The fate of a nation was riding that night;  
 And the spark struck out by that steed, in  
 his flight,  
 Kindled the land into flame with its heat.  
 He has left the village and mounted the  
 steep,  
 And beneath him, tranquil and broad and  
 deep,  
 Is the Mystic, meeting the ocean tides;  
 And under the alders that skirt its edge,  
 Now soft on the sand, now loud on the ledge,  
 Is heard the tramp of his steed as he rides.  
 It was twelve by the village clock  
 When he crossed the bridge into Medford  
 town.  
 He heard the crowing of the cock,  
 And the barking of the farmer's dog,  
 And felt the damp of the river fog,  
 That rises after the sun goes down.  
 It was one by the village clock,  
 When he galloped into Lexington.  
 He saw the gilded weathercock  
 Swim in the moonlight as he passed,  
 And the meeting-house windows, black and  
 bare,  
 Gaze at him with a spectral glare,  
 As if they already stood aghast  
 At the bloody work they would look upon.  
 It was two by the village clock,

When he came to the bridge in Concord town.  
 He heard the bleating of the flock,  
 And the twitter of birds among the trees,  
 And felt the breath of the morning breeze  
 Blowing over the meadow brown.  
 And one was safe and asleep in his bed  
 Who at the bridge would be first to fall,  
 Who that day would be lying dead,  
 Pierced by a British musket ball.

You know the rest. In the books you have  
 read  
 How the British Regulars fired and fled,—  
 How the farmers gave them ball for ball,  
 From behind each fence and farmyard wall,  
 Chasing the redcoats down the lane,  
 Then crossing the fields to emerge again  
 Under the trees at the turn of the road,  
 And only pausing to fire and load.  
 So through the night rode Paul Revere;  
 And so through the night went his cry of  
 alarm  
 To every Middlesex village and farm,—  
 A cry of defiance, and not of fear,  
 A voice in the darkness, a knock at the door,  
 And a word that shall echo for evermore!  
 For, borne on the night-wind of the Past,  
 Through all our history, to the last,  
 In the hour of darkness and peril and need,  
 The people will waken and listen to hear  
 The hurrying hoof-beats of that steed,  
 And the midnight message of Paul Revere.

CONCORD HYMN

(By Ralph Waldo Emerson)

By the rude bridge that arched the flood,  
 Their flag to April's breeze unfurled,  
 Here once the embattled farmers stood,  
 And fired the shot heard 'round the world.  
 The foe long since in silence slept,  
 Alike the Conqueror silent sleeps,  
 And Time the ruined bridge has swept  
 Down the dark stream which seaward creeps.  
 On this green bank, by this soft stream,  
 We set to-day a votive stone,  
 That memory may their deed redeem,  
 When like our sires our sons are gone.  
 Spirit! who made those freemen dare  
 To die, or leave their children free,  
 Bid time and nature gently spare  
 The shaft we raise to them and Thee.

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

Once again, I urge my colleagues to support this resolution. April 18, 1775: patriotism, sacrifice, and volunteerism, three of the basic principles that help create this country; things so important that a short time later they wrote in a document that there were self-evident truths: life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. They wrote in that same document that all men and women were created equal, something this country has struggled to bring to reality, but something this country fulfills as a mission every single day.

So in the spirit of how this country was founded, sacrifice, patriotism, volunteerism, the Minutemen were individuals willing to die and pledge their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor for things that are more important than wealth or notoriety or publicity. That is the kind of tribute that we ought to continue to remind ourselves is our responsibility as Americans.

So, Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) for authoring this. I would urge all my colleagues to please support this resolution.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from American Samoa (Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA), a place far from Massachusetts, which is an indication of how much this country has grown, expanded, and developed.

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

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I do want to offer my commendation to the gentleman from South Dakota (Mr. JANKLOW) and my dear and good friend and colleague, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY), for bringing this important resolution here for consideration by this body.

I could not help but reminisce, Mr. Speaker, in listening to my dear friend, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY), reciting this famous poem by the great writer, Longfellow. I reminisced that in my youth in this little high school in Hawaii where I was raised, Kahuku High School, we were literally required to memorize the whole poem by this great American writer Longfellow.

If I could just say basically,

Listen my children  
 And you shall hear  
 Of the midnight ride of Paul Revere  
 On the 18th of April in '75.  
 Hardly a man is now alive  
 Who remembers that famous day and year.  
 One if by land, two if by sea,  
 And I on the opposite shore shall be,  
 Ready to ride, to spread the alarm  
 To every Middlesex village and farm. . . .

Yes, that was the declaration, and I am sorry, I have forgotten the other verses.

I think the gentleman from South Dakota (Mr. JANKLOW) could not have said it better. What better, more fitting occasion for our congressional leadership, both in the Senate and in the House.

The great State of Massachusetts, one of the great founding States of this great Nation of ours, what a tremendous asset to our Nation. We think of Harvard University, we think of Ralph Waldo Emerson.

I remember what Mr. Emerson said, something that was a lesson to me as a youth, and maybe this is something we could also learn: "The years teach much which the days never know." I bring this to the attention of my colleagues, Mr. Speaker, because I think it is important.

We talk about honoring Patriots' Day. As a Vietnam veteran, I think of all those who have made tremendous sacrifices, and the ultimate sacrifice. As I have said previously to my colleagues in this Chamber, we can always rebuild airplanes. We can make bullets, and if they are destroyed we can do it again. But when a person sacrifices his life to maintain our freedoms, that is the ultimate sacrifice.

I think it is most fitting as we discuss this issue of Patriots' Day, as we recall what happened on September 11, as we recall what happened in the situation that we are now in, and our unfortunate situation in the Vietnam

War, the Korean War, the two world wars, I do not need to recite to my colleagues what happens and what it means to be a patriot in this great Nation of ours.

Yes, it is not a perfect country. If we say that the greatest blessing of this Nation is based on its diversity, people from all different walks of life, from all different ethnicities and nationalities, that the United States truly is a microcosm of the whole world in itself, and we are here because we believe in the principle that nobody is above the law. This Nation is founded upon laws and not men.

How I appreciate the gentleman reminding me, my good friend, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS), of how great this country is to all of us. I am sure our colleague, the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. KENNEDY), would have said the same thing. Whether it be the Kennedys, the Markeys, the Faleomavaegas, what a beautiful Nation in the diversity it stands for.

Yes, we have problems. Some have asked what America means to me as a patriot. With all my own imperfections and weaknesses, I would say that what I recall was said on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial in the summer of 1963 by an African American and a minister by the name of Martin Luther King, Junior, it could not have been said better what America is all about as patriots. That is, he had a dream. The dream is that one day his children will be judged not by the color of their skin but by their character. I think that is the essence of what America is about. This is what Patriots' Day is about. Thank God we live in a country that is free, that allows us to pursue our own sense of happiness, whatever that might be.

Again, I thank my good friend, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY), for his eloquence and for bringing this resolution to the floor. I thank my good friend, the gentleman from South Dakota, for doing likewise.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I want to commend again the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) for providing the opportunity for this moment. I believe that it is moments like this on the floor of this House that speak to the greatness of this Nation and how connected we are and how similar are our experiences. It does not matter whether one grew up in South Dakota, in Massachusetts, in American Samoa, or even in a little town in Arkansas, as I did, but there was a level of connectedness.

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleagues for introducing this resolution (H. Con. Res. 149) and I applaud Congress for supporting the annual celebration of Patriots' Day.

Every year the states of Maine and Massachusetts celebrate the events of April 19th, 1775, when the first American patriots stood up to British troops, leading to the beginning

of the Revolutionary War and the birth of our nation.

We need to do more to bring national recognition to this celebration of the brave men and women who sacrificed so much on the battlefield to help our nation achieve independence. It is important that we honor all of our first patriots and we should help many more Americans learn as much as possible about the birth of our nation and the hard-fought struggle that accompanied it.

That is why Congress should do more to preserve our precious heritage and to celebrate not just the events and battles that started the Revolutionary War, but all of the major battles that shaped the outcome of this historic conflict with has changed the ensuring course of human history.

We should certainly celebrate Paul Revere's midnight ride and the Battles of Lexington and Concord as the crucial opening salvos in our national struggle for independence. At the same time, we should also recognize that the Revolutionary War spanned six years and claimed the lives of nearly 4500 Americans, demonstrating not only the cost of liberty but also the willingness of colonial patriots to make the ultimate sacrifice to secure our freedom.

In particular, I want my colleagues to know that New Jersey was of critical importance during the American Revolution due to its strategic location between the British armies headquarters in New York City and the Continental Congress sitting in the City of Philadelphia. General George Washington spent almost half of the period of the American Revolution personally commanding troops of the Continental Army in New Jersey, including two severe winter encampments at Morristown.

The early turning point in the war played out across multiple battlefields in and around my congressional district in Central New Jersey. It was during ten fateful days of the American Revolution between December 25, 1776 and January 3, 1777 that General Washington recrossed the Delaware River and won crucial battles at Trenton and Princeton, after having retreated from New York City to Pennsylvania at the risk of near total defeat.

New Jersey's critical role in America's fight for independence is part of our national story and thus should be preserved for all Americans. This is why Congressman Frelinghuysen and I have introduced the Crossroads of the American Revolution National Historical Heritage Act of 2003 (H.R. 524). Our bill would establish a national heritage area to preserve, promote, and connect central New Jersey's extraordinary Revolutionary War battlefield sites through a greenway and interpretive programs for all Americans to enjoy. We hope this much-needed, bipartisan legislation can be enacted during the 108th Congress to protect these hallowed grounds and educate future generations about the struggle to create this great nation.

I wholeheartedly support the resolution before us and hope for an ever-widening celebration of Patriots' Day all across America, not just in Massachusetts and Maine. In the same spirit, I urge our bipartisan leadership and all of my colleagues to support prompt and favorable legislative action to create the Crossroads of the American Revolution National Heritage Area.

Mr. MEEHAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Patriots' Day and express my strong support

for H. Con. Res. 149—a resolution expressing support for the annual celebration of Patriots' Day and honoring the Nation's first patriots. As Massachusetts citizens, every April we are fortunate to celebrate Patriots' Day in honor of the heroic battles of Lexington and Concord which were fought on April 19, 1775.

I am proud to represent Concord where Patriots' Day is celebrated on the actual day, April 19. Each year on Patriots' Day troops of "Minutemen" assemble in Concord and the neighboring towns to stage a mock battle with a troop of "Redcoats." The historic events along Battle Road marked the beginning of a struggle for Massachusetts residents to retain their rights. The subsequent national war for independence and self-government would last another eight years. The Resolution on the floor today supports the many different ways citizens throughout Massachusetts and other states commemorate this important day in our nation's early history and I urge its passage.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BOOZMAN). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from South Dakota (Mr. JANKLOW) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 149, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

#### RECOGNIZING ACHIEVEMENTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS OF NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SYSTEM ON CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY AND EXPRESSING STRONG SUPPORT FOR ITS CONTINUED SUCCESS

Mr. RENZI. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 173) recognizing the achievements and contributions of the National Wildlife Refuge System on the occasion of its centennial anniversary and expressing strong support for the continued success of the National Wildlife Refuge System.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 173

Whereas the National Wildlife Refuge System, operated by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, marked its centennial anniversary on March 14, 2003;

Whereas President Theodore Roosevelt stated in 1903 that "Wild beasts and birds are by right not the property merely of the people who are alive today, but the property of unknown generations, whose belongings we have no right to squander.";

Whereas the vision of conserving wildlife embraced by President Roosevelt was begun with the plants and animals located on Pelican Island off the East Coast of Florida, and

has since flourished across the United States and its territories and possessions, allowing for the preservation of an overwhelmingly vast array of flora and fauna;

Whereas the National Wildlife Refuge System is composed of 540 refuges encompassing nearly 95 million acres, hosts 35 million visitors annually, and benefits from the selfless efforts of 30,000 volunteers; and

Whereas the National Wildlife Refuge System has established refuges in every State in the United States, many of which are reachable within an hour's drive of almost every major city: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

(1) recognizes the achievements and contributions of the National Wildlife Refuge System on the occasion of its centennial anniversary;

(2) expresses strong support for the continued success of the National Wildlife Refuge System;

(3) encourages the United States Fish and Wildlife Service in its efforts to broaden understanding and appreciation for the National Wildlife Refuge System by increasing partnerships on behalf of the refuge system to better manage and monitor wildlife and by continuing its support of wildlife dependent recreational activities as embodied in the Refuge System Improvement Act of 1997 (Public Law 105-57); and

(4) reaffirms its commitment to the National Wildlife Refuge System and the conservation of the rich natural heritage of the United States.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. RENZI).

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

Mr. Speaker, this resolution was introduced by our colleagues, the gentlemen from Florida, Mr. BOYD and Mr. PUTNAM. It celebrates the 100th anniversary of the National Wildlife Refuge System.

This system of public lands had its humble origins in Sebastian, Florida when in 1903, President Theodore Roosevelt set aside a 5-acre strip of swampland on Pelican Island. Since that time, the system has grown to some 540 units that provide habitat for hundreds of wildlife species and recreational opportunities for millions of Americans.

As a member of the Committee on Resources, I recognize the value of these lands and their importance to the 39 million people who visit a refuge each year to hunt, fish, observe wildlife, photograph them, and engage in conservation education.

It is appropriate that we recognize the refuge system at this important milestone, and I congratulate the Bush administration for requesting the highest level of funding ever for the National Wildlife Refuge System for the upcoming fiscal year. The American people deserve the finest refuge system, and I am committed to the revitalization of this system and to reduce the unacceptable maintenance backlogs of projects that currently exist.

I urge a ye vote on House Resolution 173, and I compliment the authors of this resolution.

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

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

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

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I commend the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. RENZI) for his management of this piece of legislation. I also commend the gentleman from Florida (Mr. PUTNAM) for his sponsorship of this proposed resolution.

Mr. Speaker, as stated by the previous gentleman, my good friend, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. RENZI), this is a noncontroversial resolution which salutes our National Wildlife Refuge System on its 100th birthday. Certainly our refuge system must be listed as one of our Nation's best and most enduring conservation success stories.

While I agree wholeheartedly with my colleagues that we indeed should celebrate our refuge system, I would be remiss if I did not also remind my colleagues of the significant challenges that confront this system today.

At present, the refuge system faces a combined operations and maintenance backlog, backlog, Mr. Speaker, that is approaching some \$1.8 billion. Funding to acquire or protect additional refuge lands has also shrunk, leaving some refuges fragmented or with gaping holes which both complicate and frustrate management.

In addition, Mr. Speaker, critics still debate whether the "wildlife first" mission of the refuge system should be adjusted more towards the benefit of wildlife and less to the interests of other stakeholders who wish to extract or otherwise use refuge resources.

Mr. Speaker, these are all issues that the refuge system will have to face as it begins its second hundred years. But for now, we should take a moment to reflect with pride on the accomplishments of this genuine conservation success story and congratulate it for a job well done.

Again, I commend my good friend, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. RENZI) for bringing this resolution to the floor; and I commend our chairman, the gentleman from California (Mr. POMBO), and our ranking member, the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. RAHALL), for their leadership and support of this legislation.

I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

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

Mr. RENZI. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. PUTNAM), the cosponsor of the bill.

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Mr. PUTNAM. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Arizona (Mr.

RENZI) for yielding me time, a good friend who has made a tremendous difference in this body in a very short period of time; and my friend and colleague from American Samoa (Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA); and our fellow author of this bill, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. BOYD). Truly, conservation in the movement and the commitment to public access for hunting and other outdoor activities is a bipartisan effort and something all of us are committed to.

Mr. Speaker, on March 14, 2003, the National Wildlife Refuge System celebrated its centennial anniversary. A hundred years ago, President Theodore Roosevelt established the first refuge, the Pelican Island Bird Reservation in Florida's Indian River Lagoon. Today the National Wildlife Refuge System has evolved into the world's most unique network of lands and waters set aside specifically for conservation of fish, wildlife, and plants. With 540 refuges encompassing nearly 95 million acres and hosting some 35 million visitors annually, the National Wildlife Refuge System is a complex network of lands managed for wildlife and the public. There are refuges in every State of the Union and within an hour's drive of almost every major city.

The Secretary of the Interior, Gayle Norton, was joined by thousands of wildlife enthusiasts, Members of Congress, and notable conservationists to celebrate the centennial of the system on March 14 at Pelican Island. These celebrations occurred simultaneously at wildlife refuges across America, and the celebration will continue throughout the year.

To commemorate this event, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BOYD) and I introduced H. Res. 173 to commemorate this centennial anniversary and to express support for its continued success in the next 100 years and beyond.

As we gather in support of this to commemorate this tremendous birthday for the system, I would like to read into the RECORD an advertisement from Roll Call sponsored by nearly 40 sportsmen conservation groups. This diverse group represents the backbone of America's conservation efforts, and their strong support of the refuge system is both a testament and a tribute to the vision of the sportsman conservationist President Theodore Roosevelt, who proclaimed the first refuge in 1903. The ad begins with a quote from that great President and reads as follows: "In a civilized and cultivated country, wild animals only continue to exist at all when preserved by sportsmen. The excellent people who protest against all hunting and consider sportsmen an enemy of wildlife, are ignorant of the fact that in reality the genuine sportsman is by all odds the most important factor in keeping the larger and more valuable wild creatures from total extermination."

The hunting community was one of the original, if not the only original, entity that recognized the need for

wildlife conservation, not only for hunters but for all those who seek to enjoy wildlife. Hunters were conservationists long before it was the politically correct thing to do. The timing of the formation of the National Refuge System illustrates this. The system was formed after the virtual eradication of the native bison, together with a dangerous reduction in a number of other species such as the prong horn, migratory water fowl and others. Hunters were the first to wake up to the reality that our wildlife resources were not unlimited.

President Roosevelt, an avid hunter and conservationist himself, recognized the need to preserve wildlife through sustainable use. Unfortunately, some who oppose these hunting efforts attempt to revise history to diminish the hunting community's contribution to wildlife conservation. Recently on the eve of the centennial of the system, some have cast a pall by waging a litigation challenge to the system. Sadly, they missed the beauty of the refuge system as a place for all to enjoy wildlife and to cooperate in that effort.

The National Wildlife Refuge System Improvement Act of 1997, identified by then President Clinton as "the most significant conservation legislation to emerge from Congress to date," was a collaborative effort born of extensive negotiations between executive branch, Congress, environmental groups, and sportsmen organizations. According to the executive order that announced the 1997 law, the bill was "proof that when there is a shared commitment to do what is right for our natural resources, partisan and ideological differences can be set aside and compromises can be negotiated for the benefit of the common good."

Sportsmen are the original conservationists. The stewardship of the game population that provides a bounty of food and sport is crucial in the survival of many game species. The gains achieved in scientific management of game species can be linked to the efforts of hunters to maintain the populations and quality of the game they hunt. Populations of game animals have flourished through proper game management by concerned and devoted hunters. The populations of deer and turkey alone are far greater now at the beginning of this century than they ever were at the beginning of the last.

It is in a hunter's best interest to maintain game populations so that they may continue to practice the tradition they love. Licensed game hunters are deeply involved in game management on a number of levels. They pay taxes on their arms and ammunition, stamps and permits, funds that all go to help protect and maintain the sport that they hold so dear to their hearts. The rules and codes that today's sportsmen follow serve to protect and improve the quality of game species for generations to come.

I again thank the cosponsors of this legislation on both sides of the aisle,

and I appreciate the time given us by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. RENZI).

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. TANNER) to speak in support of the legislation.

Mr. TANNER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from American Samoa (Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA) for yielding me time.

Mr. Speaker, as the National Wildlife Refuge System celebrates its 100th anniversary, recognition for water fowl hunters and the contribution they have collectively and individually made on behalf of the refuge system is in order. Acquisition of lands for the National Wildlife Refuge System is funded in part by sales of the migratory bird hunting and conservation stamp, known wide and far as the duck stamp. Water fowl hunters are required to purchase a duck stamp as part of their hunting license to hunt water fowl on or off any refuge.

Since 1934, the hunting community virtually alone has been funding the duck stamp program, raising more than a half a billion dollars for the refuge system. In fact, 98 percent of the revenue generated from sales of the duck stamp goes directly to acquisition of our national wildlife refuges, some 5 million acres so far, an extraordinary contribution, I think, by any measure.

Currently, the 8th Congressional District of Tennessee is home to seven: Chickasaw, Cross Creeks, Hatchie, Lake Isom, Lower Hatchie, Reelfoot and Tennessee national wildlife refuges.

Beginning back in August of 1934, Federal law mandated that individuals buy a duck stamp for the privilege of hunting migratory water fowl. Some 635,000 hunters paid \$1 each for that stamp issued and it was none too soon. For the if the Great Depression was bad on people, it was worse on the ducks. Their prairie pot holes, ponds, marshes, and wetlands dried up and blew away along with much of the Midwest. Revenues from the duck stamp program were used to purchase and restore submarginal land for wildlife, particularly migratory water fowl.

Today, the cost of a duck stamp is \$15, but duck populations are stable and growing. So the next time you are at a National Wildlife Refuge and see a flight of ducks sweeping across the sky, remember to thank a hunter.

Mr. RENZI. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. SHAW).

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, many lands and waters managed by the Fish and Wildlife Service allow recreational fishing and include more than 260 public fishing programs on national wildlife refuges nationwide. There were about 6 million fishing visits to national wildlife refuges in 1999. While the number of visitors engaged in freshwater fishing is holding steady, saltwater fishing is growing in popu-

larity. Recent surveys indicate that many people engage in fishing in order to experience peace and solitude. National wildlife refuges can offer a quiet, yet wild, fishing experience for the American people.

Among prime fishing experiences on national wildlife refuges are Tamarac Refuge in Minnesota, featuring some 21 lakes, five of which are open to canoes or small boats; anglers can reel in northern pike and walleye. The Bayou Sauvage near New Orleans gives urban anglers a spectacular setting of both freshwater and saltwater fishing. In Philadelphia, John Heinz Refuge provides year-round fishing opportunities as one of the growing number of refuges with facilities that are disabled accessible. In my home State of Florida there are about 30 such refuges in where countless numbers of natives and tourists go each year to experience the great outdoors.

Mr. Speaker, I urge Members to support this resolution and our National Wildlife Refuge System, which creates these opportunities for anglers all across the United States.

Mr. LOBIONDO. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in support of House Resolution 173. This resolution recognizes the achievements and contributions of the National Wildlife Refuge System on the occasion of its centennial anniversary and expresses strong support for the continued success of the National Wildlife Refuge System.

On March 14, 1903, President Theodore Roosevelt set aside Pelican Island off Florida's east coast to preserve the natural beauty of the islands for future generations. This act gave birth to a vision for America that has become the National Wildlife Refuge System.

Each year, millions of people who share Teddy Roosevelt's passion for the outdoors and his devotion to preserving these places visit and enjoy more than 540 refuges and nearly 100 million acres nationwide all set aside for the wildlife that live and visit these areas and for the people that treasure these natural wonders.

In my Southern New Jersey District, we have much to be thankful for with the trio of jewels that are the Supawna Meadows National Wildlife Refuge in Salem County, the Edwin B. Forsythe National Wildlife Refuge in Atlantic and Burlington Counties, and the Cape May National Wildlife Refuge in Cape May County. These three refuges provide both a welcome respite for important species who visit in this area as well as places for thousands of visitors to see these species in their natural habitat.

Throughout my service in Congress, I have been proud to work to preserve and enhance these wildlife refuges. However, much of the credit for the hard work of protecting our wildlife refuges must go to the dedicated employees and volunteers at each of our local refuges. Without their dedication and drive, these refuges would not be a living realization of Teddy Roosevelt's dream which began a century ago.

It is my hope that one hundred years from now, those who visit these national treasures are as astounded and inspired by the same beauty that the National Wildlife Refuge System is working so hard to preserve today.

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of House Resolution 173, recognizing the important achievements and contributions of the National Wildlife Refuge System. The National Wildlife Refuge System has been a national treasure for one hundred years thanks to the efforts of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Since its creation in 1903, the National Wildlife Refuge System has successfully protected numerous plant and animal species in each of the fifty states. In my great State of Delaware, the Bombay Hook and Prime Hook National Wildlife Refuges have protected and encouraged growth of migratory bird populations so that future generations can benefit from their existence just as we and our ancestors have marveled at their presence.

The Bombay Hook National Wildlife Refuge has provided a safe habitat for eagles, deer, and migratory waterfowl and shorebirds since its creation in 1937. During that period, the refuge has maintained an eagle population and has seen 28 eaglets fledged. The refuge currently has one active bald eagle nest. I am thankful that, through the efforts of taxpayers, volunteers, and refuge employees, future generations of Delawareans will not miss the splendor of a soaring bald eagle, a national icon. Bombay Hook National Wildlife Refuge has also successfully protected the tidal salt marsh so that waterfowl populations including the snow geese continue to migrate to the Delaware shore. Recently, ten years of horse-shoe crab surveying have led to the implementation of tighter restrictions on the harvesting of the species. All of these achievements have benefited nature lovers and birders across the nation and enriched the education of generations of children.

The Prime Hook National Wildlife Refuge, since its establishment in 1963, also has provided protection for numerous migratory bird and other populations. The refuge has expanded recently from a satellite of the Bombay Hook National Wildlife Refuge to become an independent refuge with an active bald eagle nest and one of the largest freshwater marshes on the East Coast. I have been proud to work with Delawareans to improve Prime Hook through the voluntary purchase of new properties in and adjacent to the refuge. These land purchases will provide a valuable buffer between the refuge and fast growing development in the county.

It gives me great pleasure, Mr. Speaker, to recognize these achievements and to ensure that these refuges receive the continued support of Congress. In reaffirming our commitment to the conservation of our nation's rich natural heritage, we allow our future generations to witness the same natural wonders we have the privilege of seeing today.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BOOZMAN). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. RENZI) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 173.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### GILA RIVER INDIAN COMMUNITY JUDGMENT FUND DISTRIBUTION ACT OF 2003

Mr. RENZI. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 162) to provide for the use and distribution of certain funds awarded to the Gila River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 162

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

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "Gila River Indian Community Judgment Fund Distribution Act of 2003".

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

Sec. 2. Findings.

Sec. 3. Definitions.

#### TITLE I—GILA RIVER JUDGMENT FUND DISTRIBUTION

Sec. 101. Distribution of judgment funds.

Sec. 102. Responsibility of Secretary; applicable law.

#### TITLE II—CONDITIONS RELATING TO COMMUNITY JUDGMENT FUND PLANS

Sec. 201. Plan for use and distribution of judgment funds awarded in Docket No. 228.

Sec. 202. Plan for use and distribution of judgment funds awarded in Docket No. 236-N.

#### TITLE III—EXPERT ASSISTANCE LOANS

Sec. 301. Waiver of repayment of expert assistance loans to Gila River Indian Community.

#### SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) on August 8, 1951, the Gila River Indian Community filed a complaint before the Indian Claims Commission in *Gila River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community v. United States*, Docket No. 236, for the failure of the United States to carry out its obligation to protect the use by the Community of water from the Gila River and the Salt River in the State of Arizona;

(2) except for Docket Nos. 236-C and 236-D, which remain undistributed, all 14 original dockets under Docket No. 236 have been resolved and distributed;

(3) in *Gila River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community v. United States*, 29 Ind. Cl. Comm. 144 (1972), the Indian Claims Commission held that the United States, as trustee, was liable to the Community with respect to the claims made in Docket No. 236-C;

(4) in *Gila River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community v. United States*, 684 F.2d 852 (1982), the United States Claims Court held that the United States, as trustee, was liable to the Community with respect to the claims made in Docket No. 236-D;

(5) with the approval of the Community under Community Resolution GR-98-98, the Community entered into a settlement with the United States on April 27, 1999, for claims made under Dockets Nos. 236-C and 236-D for an aggregate total of \$7,000,000;

(6) on May 3, 1999, the United States Court of Federal Claims ordered that a final judgment be entered in consolidated Dockets Nos. 236-C and 236-D for \$7,000,000 in favor of the Community and against the United States;

(7) (A) on October 6, 1999, the Department of the Treasury certified the payment of \$7,000,000, less attorney fees, to be deposited in a trust account on behalf of the Community; and

(B) that payment was deposited in a trust account managed by the Office of Trust Funds Management of the Department of the Interior; and

(8) in accordance with the Indian Tribal Judgment Funds Use or Distribution Act (25 U.S.C. 1401 et seq.), the Secretary is required to submit an Indian judgment fund use or distribution plan to Congress for approval.

#### SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) ADULT.—The term "adult" means an individual who—

(A) is 18 years of age or older as of the date on which the payment roll is approved by the Community; or

(B) will reach 18 years of age not later than 30 days after the date on which the payment roll is approved by the Community.

(2) COMMUNITY.—The term "Community" means the Gila River Indian Community.

(3) COMMUNITY-OWNED FUNDS.—The term "Community-owned funds" means—

(A) funds held in trust by the Secretary as of the date of enactment of this Act that may be made available to make payments under section 101; or

(B) revenues held by the Community that—

(i) are derived from trust resources; and

(ii) qualify for an exemption under section 7 or 8 of the Indian Tribal Judgment Funds Use or Distribution Act (25 U.S.C. 1407, 1408).

(4) IIM ACCOUNT.—The term "IIM account" means an individual Indian money account.

(5) JUDGMENT FUNDS.—The term "judgment funds" means the aggregate amount awarded to the Community by the Court of Federal Claims in Dockets Nos. 236-C and 236-D.

(6) LEGALLY INCOMPETENT INDIVIDUAL.—The term "legally incompetent individual" means an individual who has been determined to be incapable of managing his or her own affairs by a court of competent jurisdiction.

(7) MINOR.—The term "minor" means an individual who is not an adult.

(8) PAYMENT ROLL.—The term "payment roll" means the list of eligible, enrolled members of the Community who are eligible to receive a payment under section 101(a), as prepared by the Community under section 101(b).

(9) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

#### TITLE I—GILA RIVER JUDGMENT FUND DISTRIBUTION

#### SEC. 101. DISTRIBUTION OF JUDGMENT FUNDS.

(a) PER CAPITA PAYMENTS.—Notwithstanding the Indian Tribal Judgment Funds Use or Distribution Act (25 U.S.C. 1401 et seq.) or any other provision of law (including any regulation promulgated or plan developed under such a law), the amounts paid in satisfaction of an award granted to the Gila River Indian Community in Dockets Nos. 236-C and 236-D before the United States Court of Federal Claims, less attorney fees and litigation expenses and including all accrued interest, shall be distributed in the form of per capita payments (in amounts as equal as practicable) to all eligible enrolled members of the Community.

(b) PREPARATION OF PAYMENT ROLL.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Community shall prepare a payment roll of eligible, enrolled members of the Community that are eligible to receive payments under this section in accordance with the criteria described in paragraph (2).

(2) CRITERIA.—

(A) INDIVIDUALS ELIGIBLE TO RECEIVE PAYMENTS.—Subject to subparagraph (B), the

following individuals shall be eligible to be listed on the payment roll and eligible to receive a per capita payment under subsection (a):

(i) All enrolled Community members who are eligible to be listed on the per capita payment roll that was approved by the Secretary for the distribution of the funds awarded to the Community in Docket No. 236-N (including any individual who was inadvertently omitted from that roll).

(ii) All enrolled Community members who are living on the date of enactment of this Act.

(iii) All enrolled Community members who died—

(I) after the effective date of the payment plan for Docket No. 236-N; but

(II) on or before the date of enactment of this Act.

(B) INDIVIDUALS INELIGIBLE TO RECEIVE PAYMENTS.—The following individuals shall be ineligible to be listed on the payment roll and ineligible to receive a per capita payment under subsection (a):

(i) Any individual who, before the date on which the Community approves the payment roll, relinquished membership in the Community.

(ii) Any minor who relinquishes membership in the Community, or whose parent or legal guardian relinquishes membership on behalf of the minor, before the date on which the minor reaches 18 years of age.

(iii) Any individual who is disenrolled by the Community for just cause (such as dual enrollment or failure to meet the eligibility requirements for enrollment).

(iv) Any individual who is determined or certified by the Secretary to be eligible to receive a per capita payment of funds relating to a judgment—

(I) awarded to another community, Indian tribe, or tribal entity; and

(II) appropriated on or before the date of enactment of this Act.

(v) Any individual who is not enrolled as a member of the Community on or before the date that is 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

(c) NOTICE TO SECRETARY.—On approval by the Community of the payment roll, the Community shall submit to the Secretary a notice that indicates the total number of individuals eligible to share in the per capita distribution under subsection (a), as expressed in subdivisions that reflect—

(1) the number of shares that are attributable to eligible living adult Community members; and

(2) the number of shares that are attributable to deceased individuals, legally incompetent individuals, and minors.

(d) INFORMATION PROVIDED TO SECRETARY.—The Community shall provide to the Secretary enrollment information necessary to allow the Secretary to establish—

(1) estate accounts for deceased individuals described in subsection (c)(2); and

(2) IIM accounts for legally incompetent individuals and minors described in subsection (c)(2).

(e) DISBURSEMENT OF FUNDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which the payment roll is approved by the Community and the Community has reconciled the number of shares that belong in each payment subdivision described in subsection (c), the Secretary shall disburse to the Community the funds necessary to make the per capita distribution under subsection (a) to eligible living adult members of the Community described in subsection (c)(1).

(2) ADMINISTRATION AND DISTRIBUTION.—On disbursement of the funds under paragraph (1), the Community shall bear sole responsi-

bility for administration and distribution of the funds.

(f) SHARES OF DECEASED INDIVIDUALS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in accordance with regulations promulgated by the Secretary and in effect as of the date of enactment of this Act, shall distribute to the appropriate heirs and legatees of deceased individuals described in subsection (c)(2) the per capita shares of those deceased individuals.

(2) ABSENCE OF HEIRS AND LEGATEES.—If the Secretary and the Community make a final determination that a deceased individual described in subsection (c)(2) has no heirs or legatees, the per capita share of the deceased individual and the interest earned on that share shall—

(A) revert to the Community; and

(B) be deposited into the general fund of the Community.

(g) SHARES OF LEGALLY INCOMPETENT INDIVIDUALS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall deposit the shares of legally incompetent individuals described in subsection (c)(2) in supervised IIM accounts.

(2) ADMINISTRATION.—The IIM accounts described in paragraph (1) shall be administered in accordance with regulations and procedures established by the Secretary and in effect as of the date of enactment of this Act.

(h) SHARES OF MINORS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall deposit the shares of minors described in subsection (c)(2) in supervised IIM accounts.

(2) ADMINISTRATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall hold the per capita share of a minor described in subsection (c)(2) in trust until such date as the minor reaches 18 years of age.

(B) NONAPPLICABLE LAW.—Section 3(b)(3) of the Indian Tribal Judgment Funds Use or Distribution Act (25 U.S.C. 1403(b)(3)) shall not apply to any per capita share of a minor that is held by the Secretary under this Act.

(C) DISBURSEMENT.—No judgment funds, nor any interest earned on judgment funds, shall be disbursed from the account of a minor described in subsection (c)(2) until such date as the minor reaches 18 years of age.

(i) PAYMENT OF ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS NOT LISTED ON PAYMENT ROLL.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—An individual who is not listed on the payment roll, but is eligible to receive a payment under this Act, as determined by the Community, may be paid from any remaining judgment funds after the date on which—

(A) the Community makes the per capita distribution under subsection (a); and

(B) all appropriate IIM accounts are established under subsections (g) and (h).

(2) INSUFFICIENT FUNDS.—If insufficient judgment funds remain to cover the cost of a payment described in paragraph (1), the Community may use Community-owned funds to make the payment.

(3) MINORS, LEGALLY INCOMPETENT INDIVIDUALS, AND DECEASED INDIVIDUALS.—In a case in which a payment described in paragraph (2) is to be made to a minor, a legally incompetent individual, or a deceased individual, the Secretary—

(A) is authorized to accept and deposit funds from the payment in an IIM account or estate account established for the minor, legally incompetent individual, or deceased individual; and

(B) shall invest those funds in accordance with applicable law.

(j) USE OF RESIDUAL FUNDS.—On request by the governing body of the Community to the Secretary, and after passage by the governing body of the Community of a tribal council resolution affirming the intention of

the governing body to have judgment funds disbursed to, and deposited in the general fund of, the Community, any judgment funds remaining after the date on which the Community completes the per capita distribution under subsection (a) and makes any appropriate payments under subsection (i) shall be disbursed to, and deposited in the general fund of, the Community.

(k) REVERSION OF PER-CAPITA SHARES TO TRIBAL OWNERSHIP.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In accordance with the first section of Public Law 87-283 (25 U.S.C. 164), the share for an individual eligible to receive a per-capita share under subsection (a) that is held in trust by the Secretary, and any interest earned on that share, shall be restored to Community ownership if, for any reason—

(A) subject to subsection (i), the share cannot be paid to the individual entitled to receive the share; and

(B) the share remains unclaimed for the 6-year period beginning on the date on which the individual became eligible to receive the share.

(2) REQUEST BY COMMUNITY.—In accordance with subsection (j), the Community may request that unclaimed funds described in paragraph (1)(B) be disbursed to, and deposited in the general fund of, the Community.

**SEC. 102. RESPONSIBILITY OF SECRETARY; APPLICABLE LAW.**

(a) RESPONSIBILITY FOR FUNDS.—After the date on which funds are disbursed to the Community under section 101(e)(1), the United States and the Secretary shall have no trust responsibility for the investment, supervision, administration, or expenditure of the funds disbursed.

(b) DECEASED AND LEGALLY INCOMPETENT INDIVIDUALS.—Funds subject to subsections (f) and (g) of section 101 shall continue to be held in trust by the Secretary until the date on which those funds are disbursed under this Act.

(c) APPLICABILITY OF OTHER LAW.—Except as otherwise provided in this Act, all funds distributed under this Act shall be subject to sections 7 and 8 of the Indian Tribal Judgment Funds Use or Distribution Act (25 U.S.C. 1407, 1408).

**TITLE II—CONDITIONS RELATING TO COMMUNITY JUDGMENT FUND PLANS**

**SEC. 201. PLAN FOR USE AND DISTRIBUTION OF JUDGMENT FUNDS AWARDED IN DOCKET NO. 228.**

(a) DEFINITION OF PLAN.—In this section, the term “plan” means the plan for the use and distribution of judgment funds awarded to the Community in Docket No. 228 of the United States Claims Court (52 Fed. Reg. 6887 (March 5, 1987)), as modified in accordance with Public Law 99-493 (100 Stat. 1241).

(b) CONDITIONS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Community shall modify the plan to include the following conditions with respect to funds distributed under the plan:

(1) APPLICABILITY OF OTHER LAW RELATING TO MINORS.—Section 3(b)(3) of the Indian Tribal Judgment Funds Use or Distribution Act (25 U.S.C. 1403(b)(3)) shall not apply to any per capita share of a minor that is held, as of the date of enactment of this Act, by the Secretary.

(2) SHARE OF MINORS IN TRUST.—The Secretary shall hold a per capita share of a minor described in paragraph (1) in trust until such date as the minor reaches 18 years of age.

(3) DISBURSAL OF FUNDS FOR MINORS.—No judgment funds, nor any interest earned on judgment funds, shall be disbursed from the account of a minor described in paragraph (1) until such date as the minor reaches 18 years of age.

(4) USE OF REMAINING JUDGMENT FUNDS.—On request by the governing body of the Community, as manifested by the appropriate tribal council resolution, any judgment funds remaining after the date of completion of the per capita distribution under section 101(a) shall be disbursed to, and deposited in the general fund of, the Community.

**SEC. 202. PLAN FOR USE AND DISTRIBUTION OF JUDGMENT FUNDS AWARDED IN DOCKET NO. 236-N.**

(a) DEFINITION OF PLAN.—In this section, the term “plan” means the plan for the use and distribution of judgment funds awarded to the Community in Docket No. 236-N of the United States Court of Federal Claims (59 Fed. Reg. 31092 (June 16, 1994)).

(b) CONDITIONS.—

(1) PER CAPITA ASPECT.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Community shall modify the last sentence of the paragraph under the heading “Per Capita Aspect” in the plan to read as follows: “Upon request from the Community, any residual principal and interest funds remaining after the Community has declared the per capita distribution complete shall be disbursed to, and deposited in the general fund of, the Community.”

(2) GENERAL PROVISIONS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Community shall—

(A) modify the third sentence of the first paragraph under the heading “General Provisions” of the plan to strike the word “minors”; and

(B) insert between the first and second paragraphs under that heading the following: “Section 3(b)(3) of the Indian Tribal Judgment Funds Use or Distribution Act (25 U.S.C. 1403(b)(3)) shall not apply to any per capita share of a minor that is held, as of the date of enactment of the Gila River Indian Community Judgment Fund Distribution Act of 2003, by the Secretary. The Secretary shall hold a per capita share of a minor in trust until such date as the minor reaches 18 years of age. No judgment funds, or any interest earned on judgment funds, shall be disbursed from the account of a minor until such date as the minor reaches 18 years of age.”

**TITLE III—EXPERT ASSISTANCE LOANS**

**SEC. 301. WAIVER OF REPAYMENT OF EXPERT ASSISTANCE LOANS TO GILA RIVER INDIAN COMMUNITY.**

Notwithstanding any other provision of law—

(1) the balance of all outstanding expert assistance loans made to the Community under Public Law 88-168 (77 Stat. 301) and relating to Gila River Indian Community v. United States (United States Court of Federal Claims Docket Nos. 228 and 236 and associated subdockets) are canceled; and

(2) the Secretary shall take such action as is necessary—

(A) to document the cancellation of loans under paragraph (1); and

(B) to release the Community from any liability associated with those loans.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. RENZI).

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

Mr. Speaker, S. 162 authorizes a plan for the distribution of a \$7 million dollar final judgment award to eligible

members of the Gila River Indian community. Pursuant to the Indian Tribal Judgment Funds Use or Distribution Act, the Secretary of the Interior must submit to Congress for approval a plan for the use and distribution of such judgment awards.

In 1951 the community filed a complaint before the Indian Claims Commission claiming failure of the United States to protect the community's use of water from the Gila and Salt Rivers. After the Commission and the Court of Claims found the United States liable to the community, the community agreed to a monetary settlement in the amount of \$7 million. Final judgment was entered against the United States in that amount. This legislation represents the final step in resolving the litigation and is a product of close consultation between the community and the Bureau of Indian Affairs. I urge its adoption.

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

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

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

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, this piece of legislation, I can just simply say, is long overdue and I cannot thank enough my good friend from Arizona (Mr. HAYWORTH) and his leadership in bringing this piece of legislation, and also Senator MCCAIN of the other body for bringing this to fruition.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to support S. 162, which is before us this afternoon, and pleased that we are dispensing with this bill early in the session. This bill will provide the authority needed to distribute judgment awards funds to members of the Gila River Pima-Maricopa Indian community in the State of Arizona. This action will finally bring to closure litigation which started in 1951, Mr. Speaker. That is 42 years surrounding the failure of our government, the United States Government, to adequately protect the use of water from the Gila River and the Salt River on behalf of the tribal community.

In 1972 the Indian Claims Commission found the United States liable to the community with regard to the underlying complaint, and in 1982 the U.S. Court of Claims agreed with that finding. A monetary settlement in the amount of \$7 million has been agreed to, and today we will ratify the distribution of those funds according to the wishes of the community.

I strongly urge my colleagues to support this piece of legislation. Mr. Speaker, again, I thank my colleague from Arizona (Mr. HAYWORTH) for bringing this to the attention of the Members of this institution; and, again, I thank the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. RENZI) for management of this bill.

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

Mr. RENZI. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. HAYWORTH), the author of the House companion bill.

Mr. HAYWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague from Arizona who is proving to represent so capably the new first congressional district and thank him again for his management of this legislation. I also thank the gentleman from American Samoa (Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA) for his remarks on this legislation, pointing out the history of what has transpired here and the challenge that at long last we will redress in this Chamber today.

Mr. Speaker, it bears repeating that S. 162 provides for the distribution of certain funds awarded to the Gila River Pima-Maricopa Indian community.

□ 1615

This bill is the Senate companion version to the legislation that I introduced, that my colleague from the First District of Arizona alluded to, the companion legislation designated as H.R. 458. Since this legislation has already been approved by the other body, I am grateful to the leadership of this House and to my colleagues on both sides of the aisle for taking up the bill from the other body in such an expeditious manner.

Mr. Speaker, it was my honor to represent the Gila River Indian community in the Congress of the United States for my first 8 years of service in this institution. And although redistricting in my home State has shifted the boundaries of the Congressional District I now represent, I continue to enjoy a very productive working relationship with and on behalf of the Gila River community.

Mr. Speaker, I would urge my colleagues to support this very important legislation. My friend from American Samoa cited dates, and let us understand what is at stake here in this Chamber this afternoon. An agreement of some was decided upon in 1951. Mr. Speaker, to put this in perspective, that is some 7 years before the date of my birth. Over a half century has passed, and we need to get this done. Fifty years of litigation and consultation between the Gila River Tribe and the government of the United States now, today. We say from time to time that this is a deliberative body. Mr. Speaker, I daresay those of us on both sides of the aisle welcome the fact that this deliberation will at long last draw to a close.

Mr. Speaker, this points out a challenge we have faced time and again with the first Americans, because in too many instances, our government has come up short in its stewardship of Native American monies. The Gila River community has faced considerable delays in dealing with the Office of Trust Funds Management and the Bureau of Indian Affairs in finalizing the distribution plan. Members of the Gila River Indian community, in fact,

have waited an additional half a decade for final resolution of these legal claims and for distribution of these judgment funds to eligible tribal members.

Mr. Speaker, the dominant media culture in this town, so fond of playing up differences that may exist among us, may little note nor long remember what transpires with this legislation today. But it is very profound, because it lifts a burden of uncertainty from members of the Gila River community.

The time is now for Congress to pass this legislation so that the community members' judgment funds may finally, finally be released to them. This is a chance where we come together as men and women of goodwill, as constitutional officers, to do the right thing for the right reasons, even though the timing has been somewhat delayed.

Mr. Speaker, I therefore urge my colleagues once again to support this important legislation, and once again thanking my friend from American Samoa and my new colleague from the First District of Arizona.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume to commend my good friend from Arizona not only for his eloquence, as always, but for the outstanding leadership that he has demonstrated as a member of our congressional caucus, as cochairman of the Native American Caucus, my good friend, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. HAYWORTH) for his appreciation and understanding of the needs of the first Americans in our community.

I also would like to give recognition to the fact that we have two other Members who, unfortunately, because of schedules, just are not here but would have loved to testify in support of this legislation. So in a bipartisan fashion, I will just mention that my colleagues, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA) and the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. PASTOR), I know, would have loved to be here to lend their support to this legislation.

Just a little sense of history, Mr. Speaker. As I stated earlier, in 1951, the Gila River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community sued the United States before the Indian Claims Commission seeking damages for failure of the United States to protect the community's historic use of the Salt River water during the period from 1880 to 1936. In 1999, in order to end continuing litigation between the community and the United States regarding the nature of the community's water rights under section 2 of the ICCA, and for this period, the United States, and that is the Department of Justice and the community, jointly moved the Federal Court of Claims to enter a final judgment against the United States in the amount of \$7 million in favor of the community. The final judgment entered into by the Court of Federal Claims finally disposed of all the community's claims and demands under section 2 of the ICCA.

As noted in the 1999 stipulation and joint motion for entry of final judgment, and because such claims are beyond the jurisdiction of the Indian Claims Commission, as conferred by section 2 of the Indian Claims Commission Act, the final judgment entered into by the Court of Federal Claims, pursuant to the stipulated settlement, does not dispose of claims that could be brought by the community with regard to the applicability of the Winters Doctrine or the full extent of other water rights.

The bottom line, Mr. Speaker, as stated by my good friend from the State of Arizona earlier, I think we have committed a tremendous injustice to this tribe. For the 42 years it has taken them to seek redress on this grievance, it has taken over 42 years, I think is a tremendous injustice and it is about time that we do something about this. I sincerely hope that my colleagues will support this legislation.

Again, I thank my good friend from Arizona for his support and his leadership.

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

Mr. RENZI. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume to thank the gentleman from American Samoa, and like no other, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. HAYWORTH), with his eloquence and articulation, has provided us not just the historical data here but the emotional data that goes with the Gila River judgment settlement.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BOOZMAN). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. RENZI) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S.162.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### BLACKWATER NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE EXPANSION ACT

Mr. RENZI. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 274) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire the property in Cecil County, Maryland, known as Garrett Island for inclusion in the Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 274

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

##### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge Expansion Act".

##### SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds the following:

(1) Garrett Island, located at the mouth of the Susquehanna River in Cecil County,

Maryland, is a microcosm of the geology and geography of the region, including hard rock piedmont, coastal plain, and volcanic formations.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. RENZI).

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 274 has been introduced by the chairman of the Subcommittee on Fisheries Conservation, Wildlife, and Oceans the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. GILCHREST). It has been the subject of two congressional hearings and extensive site visits by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to Garrett Island, Maryland.

While there is a dispute over who should hold title to the 180 acres that comprise Garrett Island, there is no debate over the fact the island contains valuable resources that should be protected in the future and that the cost of acquiring the property is less than one-half million dollars. I have been assured the two private landowners who currently hold title to about 120 acres of Garrett Island, which is uninhabited, are willing to sell their property to the Federal Government in a voluntary manner.

The gentleman from Maryland (Mr. GILCHREST) has made a compelling case for incorporating this land within the existing Blackwater National Wildlife

Refuge and I urge a ye aye vote on this legislation.

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

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

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

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, again I thank my good friend from Arizona for his management of this legislation. I thank also the chairman of the Subcommittee on Fisheries Conservation, Wildlife, and Oceans, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. GILCHREST), who is the chief sponsor of this proposed legislation.

Mr. Speaker, this bill passed in committee last year and we are just going through the process and refining it even better. As stated by my good friend from Arizona, this noncontroversial legislation would authorize the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to expand the existing Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge through the acquisition of Garrett Island.

Mr. Speaker, wildlife habitats such as that found on Garrett Island is in short supply in the lower reach of the Susquehanna River. In fact, it is my understanding that Garrett Island is the only bedrock island in the tidal portion of the Chesapeake Bay System.

The Fish and Wildlife Service should be encouraged to pursue the addition of this valuable property to enhance the existing Blackwater Refuge Complex and also to ensure the long-term protection of important open space and fish and wildlife habitat.

Again, in closing, I want to express my full support of this proposed legislation. And I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, as the author of H.R. 274, I am pleased the House is considering this legislation to expand the boundaries of the Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge, which is located in my congressional district.

Garrett Island, which consists of approximately 180 acres, was the site of Maryland's second settlement in the 1600's. It is the only rocky island in the tidal waters of the Chesapeake Bay system, and it is a vital link between the Susquehanna River and the Bay. It also provides habitat to 44 different bird species, including eagles, Common Loons, Tundra Swans and 14 species of ducks.

I have visited Garrett Island and there is no question that its rich history, geographic location and wildlife resource values make it an excellent candidate for inclusion within the National Wildlife Refuge system. As a nation, we can ill afford to allow unique places, like Garrett Island, to be lost forever.

While I am disappointed that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has not endorsed this idea, I was pleased to hear the agency testify that, "Given the Island's historic and archaeological values, its recreational opportunities, and its environmental education and interpretation potential, a concerted effort should be put forth to provide long-term protection and management of the island." This is the goal of H.R. 274.

The Cecil Land Trust has done everything it can to protect this important property, contributing \$150,000 toward the purchase of the island. Based on our hearing, Federal acquisition costs will be less than \$400,000, and little, if any, maintenance or personnel will be required in the future. The Chesapeake Bay Foundation had it right when it wrote that steps must be taken to "ensure protection of this largely unspoiled, historical and ecological gem."

I would urge my Colleagues to vote "aye" on H.R. 274! This is an important and necessary inclusion in our National Wildlife Refuge system, which celebrated its 100th birthday last month. This is exactly the type of place that Theodore Roosevelt had in mind when this unique system of public lands was created.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. RENZI) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 274.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. RENZI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material in the RECORD regarding the three bills just considered, H. Res. 173, H.R. 274, and S. 162.

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

There was no objection.

#### COMMUNICATION FROM DISTRICT MANAGER OF THE HONORABLE ROBERT C. SCOTT, MEMBER OF CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from Gisele P. Russell, District Manager of the Honorable Robert C. SCOTT, Member of Congress:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, April 24, 2003.

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

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to notify you formally, pursuant to Rule VIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, that I have been served with a subpoena for testimony issued by the Circuit Court of Newport News, Virginia in a criminal case.

After consultation with the Office of General Counsel, I have determined that compliance with the subpoena is consistent with the precedents and Privileges of the House.

Sincerely,

GISELE P. RUSSELL,  
District Manager.

#### RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m.

Accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 28 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m.

□ 1834

#### AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CULBERSON) at 6 o'clock and 34 minutes p.m.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings will resume on motions to suspend the rules previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

House Resolution 204, by the yeas and nays;

House Concurrent Resolution 156, by the yeas and nays;

House Concurrent Resolution 149, by the yeas and nays.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. The second electronic vote will be conducted as a 5-minute vote. The third vote will be another 15-minute vote.

#### CONGRATULATING CHARTER SCHOOLS ACROSS THE UNITED STATES FOR THEIR ONGOING CONTRIBUTIONS TO EDUCATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and agreeing to the resolution, H. Res. 204, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. PORTER) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 204, as amended, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 403, nays 0, answered "present" 5, not voting 26, as follows:

[Roll No. 146]  
YEAS—403

Abercrombie	Barton (TX)	Blunt
Aderholt	Bass	Boehmert
Akin	Beauprez	Boehner
Alexander	Bell	Bonilla
Allen	Bereuter	Bonner
Andrews	Berkley	Bono
Baca	Berman	Boozman
Bachus	Berry	Boswell
Baird	Biggart	Boucher
Baker	Bilirakis	Bradley (NH)
Baldwin	Bishop (GA)	Brady (PA)
Ballance	Bishop (NY)	Brady (TX)
Ballenger	Bishop (UT)	Brown (OH)
Barrett (SC)	Blackburn	Brown (SC)
Bartlett (MD)	Blumenauer	Brown, Corrine

Brown-Waite, Grijalva  
 Ginny, Gutierrez  
 Burgess, Gutknecht  
 Burns, Hall  
 Burton (IN), Harman  
 Calvert, Harris  
 Camp, Hart  
 Cannon, Hastings (FL)  
 Cantor, Hastings (WA)  
 Capito, Miller (FL)  
 Capps, Miller (MI)  
 Cardin, Hefley  
 Cardoza, Hensarling  
 Carson (IN), Herger  
 Carson (OK), Hill  
 Carter, Hinchey  
 Case, Hinojosa  
 Castle, Hobson  
 Chabot, Hoeffel  
 Chocola, Hoekstra  
 Clay, Holden  
 Clyburn, Holt  
 Coble, Hooley (OR)  
 Cole, Hostettler  
 Collins, Houghton  
 Cooper, Hoyer  
 Costello, Hulshof  
 Cox, Hunter  
 Cramer, Insee  
 Crane, Isakson  
 Crenshaw, Israel  
 Crowley, Issa  
 Cubin, Istook  
 Culberson, Jackson (IL)  
 Cummings, Jackson-Lee  
 Cunningham, (TX)  
 Davis (CA), Janklow  
 Davis (FL), Jefferson  
 Davis (IL), Jenkins  
 Davis (TN), John  
 Davis, Jo Ann, Johnson (CT)  
 Davis, Tom, Johnson (IL)  
 Deal (GA), Johnson, E. B.  
 DeFazio, Johnson, Sam  
 DeGette, Jones (NC)  
 Delahunt, Kanjorski  
 DeLauro, Keller  
 DeLay, Kelly  
 DeMint, Kennedy (MN)  
 Deutsch, Kennedy (RI)  
 Diaz-Balart, L., Kildee  
 Diaz-Balart, M., Kilpatrick  
 Dicks, Kind  
 Doggett, King (IA)  
 Dooley (CA), King (NY)  
 Doolittle, Kingston  
 Doyle, Kirk  
 Dreier, Kleczka  
 Duncan, Kline  
 Dunn, Knollenberg  
 Edwards, Kolbe  
 Ehlers, LaHood  
 Emanuel, Lampson  
 Emerson, Langevin  
 Engel, Lantos  
 English, Larsen (WA)  
 Eshoo, Larson (CT)  
 Etheridge, Latham  
 Evans, LaTourette  
 Everett, Leach  
 Farr, Lee  
 Fattah, Levin  
 Feeney, Lewis (CA)  
 Ferguson, Lewis (GA)  
 Filner, Lewis (KY)  
 Flake, Linder  
 Foley, LoBiondo  
 Forbes, Lofgren  
 Ford, Lowey  
 Frank (MA), Lucas (KY)  
 Franks (AZ), Lucas (OK)  
 Frelinghuysen, Lynch  
 Frost, Majette  
 Gallegly, Maloney  
 Garrett (NJ), Markey  
 Gerlach, Marshall  
 Gibbons, Matheson  
 Gillmor, Matsui  
 Gingrey, Gonzalez  
 Goode, McCollum  
 Goodlatte, McCotter  
 Gordon, McCrery  
 Goss, McDermott  
 Granger, McGovern  
 Graves, McHugh  
 Green (TX), McClinnis  
 Green (WI), McIntyre  
 Greenwood, McKeon

McNulty, Shays  
 Meehan, Sherman  
 Meek (FL), Sherwood  
 Meeks (NY), Shimkus  
 Menendez, Stuster  
 Mica, Simmons  
 Michaud, Simpson  
 Millender, Skelton  
 McDonald, Smith (NJ)  
 Miller (FL), Smith (TX)  
 Miller (MI), Smith (WA)  
 Miller (NC), Snyder  
 Miller, Gary, Solis  
 Miller, George, Souder  
 Mollohan, Spratt  
 Moore, Stark  
 Moran (KS), Stearns  
 Murphy, Stenholm  
 Murtha, Stupak  
 Musgrave, Sullivan  
 Myrick, Sweeney  
 Nadler, Tancredo

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—5  
 Ackerman, Kucinich  
 Capuano, Strickland

NOT VOTING—26  
 Becerra, Fossella  
 Boyd, Gephardt  
 Burr, Gilchrest  
 Buyer, Honda  
 Combust, Hyde  
 Conyers, Jones (OH)  
 Davis (AL), Kaptur  
 Dingell, Lipinski  
 Fletcher, McCarthy (MO)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CULBERSON) (during the vote). Members are advised that there are 2 minutes remaining to vote.

□ 1855

Mr. STRICKLAND changed his vote from "yea" to "present."

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. PICKERING. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 146 I was inadvertently detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yeas."

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the next question will be conducted as a 5-minute vote.

CONGRATULATING UNITED STATES CAPITOL POLICE ON 175TH ANNIVERSARY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and agreeing to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 156.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LINDER) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 156, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 409, nays 0, not voting 25, as follows:

[Roll No. 147]

YEAS—409

Ackerman, Delahunt, Jefferson  
 Aderholt, DeLauro, Jenkins  
 Akin, DeLay, John  
 Alexander, DeMint, Johnson (CT)  
 Allen, Deutsch, Johnson (IL)  
 Andrews, Diaz-Balart, L., Johnson, E. B.  
 Baca, Diaz-Balart, M., Johnson, Sam  
 Bachus, Dicks, Jones (NC)  
 Baird, Doggett, Kanjorski  
 Baker, Dooley (CA), Kaptur  
 Baldwin, Doolittle, Keller  
 Ballance, Doyle, Kelly  
 Ballenger, Dreier, Kennedy (MN)  
 Barrett (SC), Duncan, Kennedy (RI)  
 Bartlett (MD), Dunn, Kildee  
 Barton (TX), Edwards, Kilpatrick  
 Bass, Ehlers, Kind  
 Beauprez, Emanuel, King (IA)  
 Bell, Emerson, King (NY)  
 Bereuter, Engel, Kingston  
 Berkley, English, Kirk  
 Berman, Eshoo, Kleczka  
 Berry, Etheridge, Kline  
 Biggert, Evans, Knollenberg  
 Bilirakis, Everett, Kolbe  
 Bishop (GA), Farr, Kucinich  
 Bishop (NY), Fattah, LaHood  
 Bishop (UT), Feeney, Lampson  
 Blackburn, Ferguson, Langevin  
 Blumenauer, Filner, Lantos  
 Blunt, Flake, Larsen (WA)  
 Boehlert, Foley, Larson (CT)  
 Boehner, Forbes, Latham  
 Bonilla, Ford, LaTourette  
 Bonner, Frank (MA), Leach  
 Bono, Franks (AZ), Lee  
 Boozman, Frelinghuysen, Levin  
 Boswell, Frost, Lewis (CA)  
 Boucher, Gallegly, Lewis (GA)  
 Bradley (NH), Garrett (NJ), Lewis (KY)  
 Brady (PA), Gerlach, Linder  
 Brady (TX), Gibbons, LoBiondo  
 Brown (OH), Gillmor, Lofgren  
 Brown (SC), Gingrey, Lowey  
 Brown, Corrine, Gonzalez, Lucas (KY)  
 Brown-Waite, Goode, Lucas (OK)  
 Ginny, Goodlatte, Lynch  
 Burgess, Gordon, Majette  
 Burns, Goss, Maloney  
 Burton (IN), Granger, Manzullo  
 Calvert, Graves, Markey  
 Camp, Green (TX), Marshall  
 Cannon, Green (WI), Matheson  
 Cantor, Greenwood, Matsui  
 Capito, Grijalva, McCarthy (NY)  
 Capps, Gutierrez, McCollum  
 Capuano, Gutknecht, McCotter  
 Cardin, Hall, McCrery  
 Cardoza, Harman, McDermott  
 Carson (IN), Harris, McGovern  
 Carson (OK), Hart, McHugh  
 Carter, Hastings (FL), McClinnis  
 Case, Hastings (WA), McIntyre  
 Castle, Hayes, McKeon  
 Chabot, Hayworth, McNulty  
 Chocola, Hefley, Meehan  
 Clay, Hensarling, Meek (FL)  
 Clyburn, Herger, Meeks (NY)  
 Coble, Hill, Menendez  
 Cole, Hinchey, Mica  
 Collins, Hinojosa, Michaud  
 Cooper, Hobson, Millender-  
 Costello, Hoeffel, McDonald  
 Cox, Hoekstra, Miller (FL)  
 Cramer, Holden, Miller (MI)  
 Crane, Holt, Miller (NC)  
 Crenshaw, Hooley (OR), Miller, Gary  
 Crowley, Hostettler, Miller, George  
 Cubin, Houghton, Mollohan  
 Culberson, Hoyer, Moore  
 Cummings, Hulshof, Moran (KS)  
 Cunningham, Hunter, Murphy  
 Davis (CA), Insee, Murtha  
 Davis (FL), Isakson, Musgrave  
 Davis (IL), Israel, Myrick  
 Davis (TN), Issa, Nadler  
 Davis, Jo Ann, Istook, Napolitano  
 Davis, Tom, Jackson (IL), Neal (MA)  
 Deal (GA), Jackson-Lee, Nethercutt  
 DeFazio, (TX), Ney  
 DeGette, Janklow, Northup



PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I was unable to be present for rollcall votes 146, 147, and 148 due to medical reasons. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall votes 146, 147, and 148.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, April 29, 2003, had I been present for rollcall vote Nos. 146, 147, and 148, I would have voted the following way: Rollcall vote No. 146 "Aye"; rollcall vote No. 147 "Aye"; rollcall vote No. 148 "Aye."

ELECTION OF MEMBER TO COMMITTEE ON RESOURCES

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 205) and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 205

*Resolved*, That the following Member be and is hereby elected to the following standing committee of the House of Representatives:

Committee on Resources: Mr. PUTNAM.

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

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMMUNICATION FROM HON. NANCY PELOSI, DEMOCRATIC LEADER

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Hon. Nancy Pelosi, Democratic Leader:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, April 29, 2003.

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

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: pursuant to (section 1238(b)(3)) of the Floyd D. Spence National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2001 (P.L. 106-398), I hereby reappoint Mr. George Becker of Pennsylvania, for a term to expire on December 31, 2005 and Mr. Michael Wessel of Virginia, for a term to expire on December 31, 2004, to the United States-China Security Review Commission.

Best regards,

NANCY PELOSI,  
Democratic Leader.

AFRICA ON BRINK OF DEVASTATING FAMINE

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

Mr. WOLF. Madam Speaker, I cannot believe it is happening again. A famine worse than the one that devastated Ethiopia in 1984 threatens the lives of millions of Africans. This is happening right now, today, and tragically, very

few people are even aware of the gravity of the situation.

This month's edition of Christianity Today includes an article detailing the imminent devastation. Africa is on the brink of a crisis of Biblical proportions, yet regular readers of The Washington Post, The New York Times, and nearly every other major news outlet would have no idea.

In 1984, 8 million people were in need of food aid. This past January, more than 11 million people struggled for their next meal. When I visited Ethiopia in January, I saw women and children, one, this young girl, who were too weak to feed themselves. Today, the situation is even more distressing.

The war in Iraq has demanded our attention, but we cannot allow this silent emergency to grow worse. The lives of millions of women and children depend on this story being shared loudly and boldly. How will history judge our response if millions die while more could have been done.

Madam Speaker, I include a copy of a letter I sent to President Bush regarding this matter, and factual information regarding Eritrea and Ethiopia.

The material referred to is as follows:  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, April 29, 2003.

Hon. GEORGE W. BUSH,  
President, The White House,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: I am writing to encourage you to recommend that a special envoy for hunger be appointed by U.N. Secretary General Kofi Annan.

While Jim Morris, the director of the World Food Programme, is aggressively drawing attention to this crisis, it was distressing to read the recent cable from the American ambassador in Ethiopia describing a grimmer outlook for the coming months than had previously been expected. The cable and the latest NOAA weather forecast (both enclosed), which revises expectations for crop viability downward, paint a bleak outlook for millions of Ethiopians for months to come. Perhaps you might want to look at this idea and urge the U.N. to appoint this special envoy for a year.

I know that the U.S. has undertaken a number of other steps to respond to the famine in Ethiopia and around the world, but I feel that while the United States is doing a good job, it is important to enlist greater help from the other nations who have not fully participated. I am in no way doubting Mr. Morris's efforts or abilities, but believe that a special envoy could augment and complement his efforts.

Many European news outlets have run stories in recent days on the growing number of Africans, whose lives are now in jeopardy. The Ethiopian Government is planning another 'Live-Aid' concert to re-energize the donor community and draw international attention to the situation. The momentum of this concert, coupled with the appointment of a U.N. special envoy, may help draw enough attention and resources to the continent and save the lives of millions of women and children.

In Matthew 25, Jesus talks about the obligation to feed the hungry. I have noticed that in these villages and camps in Africa, it is the women and the children who are powerless and who are dying.

Your consideration would be appreciated.  
Sincerely,

FRANK R. WOLF,  
Member of Congress.

CLIMATE INFORMATION AND POTENTIAL IMPACTS FOR ERITREA AND ETHIOPIA

Background—This report contains the latest information from the Department of Commerce (DOC)/National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) on weather and climate status, impact and outlook, including potential impacts on food security or hydrology for the following countries (the Appendix describes the weekly Africa Weather Hazards Assessment also attached):  
Eastern Africa: Eritrea, Ethiopia.

CLIMATE STATUS, IMPACT AND OUTLOOK

Eastern Africa: These countries are just entering their rainy season. Emphasis is on current conditions and the impacts suggested by the seasonal forecasts.

ERITREA

Climatology

Eritrea has two major climate regimes, the desert lowland climate and the wetter, cooler highland climate.

The desert lowlands extend along the Red Sea coast. Annual rainfall amounts average less than 8 inches and summertime maximum temperatures often exceed 100°F. Nighttime lows during the summer are typically around 90°F.

In the highlands, the climate is cooler and wetter, with annual average rainfall amounts ranging from 18 to 24 inches. In the Eritrean capital, Asmara (elevation ~ 7700 feet), summertime high temperatures are typically in the upper 60s and low 70s with nighttime lows in the upper 50s and lower 60s.

Current Status

Dryness in recent years has resulted in long-term drought conditions across southern Eritrea. Over the last week we have seen a shift in the precipitation patterns with light rainfall extending northward into central and southern Eritrea. Based on the National Weather Service Global Forecast model this rainfall of less than about ½ inch per day is expected to continue through the next 4 days through April 21. Temperatures have been near-normal.

Outlook and Impact

May-July 2003: Near to above normal rainfall and above normal temperatures are expected throughout most of the country, which would benefit seasonal crops. However, poor pasture conditions and long-term moisture deficits are likely to persist.

August-October 2003: Near to above normal rainfall and above normal temperatures are expected throughout most of the country, which would benefit seasonal crops.

ETHIOPIA

Climatology:

Ethiopia has three major climate regimes, the highlands, the southern and eastern parts of the country, and north central Ethiopia.

The highlands cover most of western Ethiopia and are at elevations ranging from 3,000 to well over 8,000 feet. In the Ethiopian Highlands, there is one rainy season which begins in May and runs through September. The heaviest rains typically fall in July and August. From October through April, rainfall is typically light. Average annual rainfall across the Ethiopian Highlands can exceed 60 inches. Average summer maximum temperatures in the highlands are in the 60s and average minimums are in the 50s.

Addis Ababa, the capital and largest city (elevation ~7700 feet), averages 47.7 inches of rainfall per year and has average summertime maximums in the upper 60s and minimums in the mid-50s. However, extremes range from the 30s to the 90s. In general, the mountain weather is highly variable.

In the southern and eastern parts of the country, there are two rainy seasons, separated by a dry season. The first rainy season

occurs in April and May and is the major wet season accounting for most of the region's annual rainfall. Rainfall typically tapers off during June, July and August. This is followed by a second minor wet season in September and October. Average annual rainfall in this regime ranges from about 30 inches in the southwest to less than 10 inches in the southeast. Average summer maximum temperatures are in the 90s and average minimums are in the 70s.

The third major climate regime occurs in the Afar region of Ethiopia and the surrounding areas. Afar is in northern Ethiopia and shares a border with Eritrea and Djibouti. The first rainy season in this area occurs during March, April and May and is the minor wet season. Most of the rain falls during the second wet season which occurs during July and August. Except for occasional showers, the region is dry from mid-September through February. Average annual rainfall in this regime is less than 10 inches. Average summer maximum temperatures are in the 90s and average minimums are in the 70s.

#### *Current Status:*

Dryness in recent years has resulted in long-term drought conditions across Ethiopia's Afar region and southern Eritrea, and adjacent portions of Ethiopia's Tigray, Amhara and Oromiya regions. There are also indications conditions are becoming drier across parts of southeastern Ethiopia. Over the last week we have seen a shift in the precipitation patterns with light rainfall extending northward into central Ethiopia. Based on the National Weather Service Global Forecast model this rainfall of less than about ½ inch per day is expected to continue through the next 4 days through April 21. Temperatures have been near normal.

#### *Outlook and Impact:*

The Experimental Climate Outlook from NOAA's Climate Prediction Center (CPC) and the International Research Institute indicate the outlook for Ethiopia as follows:

May-July 2003: There is a small increase in the probability for above normal rainfall in northwest Ethiopia. This region is one of the wettest parts in the country. There is also a small increase in the probability for below normal rainfall in southeastern Ethiopia, which is semi-arid grassland. Normal rainfall is expected for the remainder of the country. Some improvement in long-term drought conditions is expected, however, poor pasture conditions and long-term moisture deficits are likely to persist in the Afar region. The potential exists for an increase in long-term rainfall deficits and vegetation stress in parts of southeastern Ethiopia.

August-October 2003: Near to above normal rainfall and above normal temperatures are expected throughout most of the country, which would benefit seasonal crops.

#### APPENDIX

It is important to recognize that many of the issues discussed are regional in nature. This is exemplified by the attached figure which depicts the most recent weekly Africa Weather Hazards Assessment. NOAA, with support from the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Famine Early Warning System (FEWS), has the lead for preparing this bulletin, using information from NOAA, NASA, and USGS. It is distributed as follows:

1. By electronic mail to the Department of State, USAID/FEWS, field contractor Chemonics staff, USGS, and NASA. Recipients also include the Drought Monitoring Centers in Nairobi, Kenya, and Harare, Zimbabwe, Agrhymet in Niamey, Niger, and the Southern Africa Development Community in Gaborone, Botswana.

2. The bulletin is placed on the Climate Prediction Center (CPC), National Weather Service (NWS) web site—<http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/fews>

3. CPC's web site is hotlinked to the USAID/FEWS homepage at: <http://www.fews.net/>

The Africa Weather Hazards Assessment provides discussions and graphics which highlight areas of concern to policy makers, relief workers, decision makers and others with interest in the African continent. NOAA's CPC produces daily, weekly, 10-day, and monthly precipitation estimates for the Africa region, and also monitors meteorological and climatic phenomena for the continent. CPC monitors dryness, drought, flooding, temperature extremes, cyclones, and organized storm systems. This information is included in the weekly weather hazards product as guidance to help users make more accurate, relevant decisions.

With support from the USAID/FEWS, NOAA anticipate developing a similar weekly bulletin for Central America over the next few months.

Information on the seasonal outlooks is a result of a partnership between the NOAA/NWS Africa Desk and the NOAA-sponsored International Research Institute for Climate Prediction.

#### SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. 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:

#### MINORITY HEALTH DISPARITIES

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

Ms. CARSON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I would like to first extend my gratitude to the gentlemen from Texas, Mr. RODRIGUEZ and Mr. HINOJOSA, along with the Congressional Hispanic Caucus, for organizing this special order tonight to discuss minority health issues.

Earlier today, the Congressional Black Caucus, the Congressional Asian Pacific American Caucus, the Congressional Hispanic Caucus, and the Congressional Native American Caucus held a rally to call attention to the need to increase health care access.

In my home State of Indiana, Mr. Speaker, there were over 1.4 million people who did not have health insurance at some point last year. That is 26 percent of the nonelderly population.

Universal, affordable access to health care would be a major factor in eliminating the vast health disparities for minority populations. Affordable access to health care for the minority populations is a matter of economics as well as life.

I am sure many Members of Congress, Mr. Speaker, saw today where Bethlehem Steel in Maryland has sold out to another company, and all of the longstanding, hardworking employees there subsequently lost their health insurance.

In Indiana, black or African Americans comprise 8.4 percent of Indiana's

population. The top leading causes of death plaguing the African American population are heart disease; cancer; cerebrovascular diseases, predominantly stroke; and diabetes.

In the Hispanic population, the leading causes of death are heart disease, cancer, and unattended injuries.

In Indiana, a 20 percent excess mortality rate from incidence of heart disease exists for African Americans in comparison to whites; a 23 percent excess mortality rate from incidence of cancer exists for African Americans in comparison to whites; a 23 percent excess mortality rate from incidence of cerebrovascular disease, predominantly stroke, exists for blacks by comparison; a 105 percent excess mortality rate from the incidence of diabetes exists for blacks in comparison to whites. These excess rates not only take life, but create economic hardships of hospitalization, prescription drugs, and loss of income.

April is National Minority Health Month. We need to use this time to reflect on what changes need to be made in the way we view access to health and who gets the best treatment.

In Indiana, African Americans die at a higher rate, 25 percent. Per 100,000 population, cancer, 72 percent more African Americans; diabetes, 33 percent more deaths; heart disease, 73 more African American deaths; stroke, 18 percent more deaths.

The numbers are very troubling and alarming. Mr. Speaker, we must do something to counteract the disparity in health care and health insurance for minorities across this country.

Last year, the Institute of Medicine came out with a study: "Unequal Treatment: Confronting Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Health Care." It found that racial and ethnic minorities in the United States tend to receive lower quality health care than any others.

The report made many recommendations as to what should be done; and certainly, Mr. Speaker, we need to consider very seriously universal health care, not just to undergird the disparities that exist in minority health care, but to ensure that people across racial and economic lines access quality medical care in the same spirit and in the same way that current Members of Congress do.

Mr. Speaker, again I would like to commend the gentleman from Texas (Mr. RODRIGUEZ) for calling this special order tonight. I trust that at the end of the conversation and the dialogue, that America will be better informed and Congress will be moved to act.

#### GET THE U.S. OUT OF THE U.N.

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

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge the leadership of this body to bring a very important vote to the House floor.

I recently introduced H.R. 1146, the American Sovereignty Restoration Act, which would end our participation in the United Nations. Millions of Americans have begun to question why we continue to spend \$300 million each year funding and housing an organization that is actively hostile to American interests. Surely Congress, which routinely spends 15 minutes renaming post offices, can spare 15 minutes to vote on this fundamental issue of American sovereignty.

Obviously, many Americans now want to get out of the U.N. because they resent its refusal to sanction our war in Iraq. The administration deserves some credit for ultimately upholding the principle that American national sovereignty is not a matter of international consensus and that we do not need U.N. authorization to act.

But the administration sent mixed signals by doing everything possible to obtain such authorization, and by citing U.N. resolutions as justification for our actions. The message seems to be that the United Nations is credible when we control it and it does what we want, but lacks all credibility when it refuses to do our bidding.

Perhaps it is time to stop trying to manipulate the United Nations and start asserting our national sovereignty. If we do not, rest assured that the United Nations will continue to interfere, not only in our foreign policy, but in our domestic policies, as well. U.N. globalists are not satisfied by meddling only in international disputes; they increasingly want to influence our domestic, environmental, trade, labor, tax, and gun laws.

U.N. global planners fully intend to expand the organization into a true world government, complete with taxes, courts, and possibly a standing army. This is not an alarmist statement; these goals are readily promoted under on the U.N.'s own Web site.

U.N. planners do not care about national sovereignty. In fact, they are openly hostile toward it. They correctly view it as an obstacle to their plans. They simply are not interested in our Constitution and Republican form of government.

The choice is very clear: we either follow the Constitution, or submit to U.N. global governance. American national sovereignty cannot survive if we allow our domestic laws to be crafted or even influenced by an international body. This needs to be stated publicly more often. If we continue down the U.N. path, America, as we know it, will cease to exist.

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Noted constitutional scholar Herb Titus has thoroughly researched the United Nations and its purported authority. Titus explains that the U.N. charter is not a treaty at all but rather a blueprint for a supernational government that directly violates the Constitution. As such, the charter is neither politically nor legally binding

upon the American people or Government. The U.N. has no authority to make laws that bind American citizens because it does not derive its powers from the consent of the American people. We need to stop speaking of U.N. resolutions and edicts as if they represented legitimate laws or treaties. They do not.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I am merely asking House leadership to schedule a vote on H.R. 1146, the American National Sovereignty Act. Americans deserve to know how their representatives stand on the critical issue of American sovereignty.

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

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

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1350, IMPROVING EDUCATION RESULTS FOR CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES ACT OF 2003

Mr. SESSIONS (during the special order of Mr. RODRIGUEZ), from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 108-79) on the resolution (H. Res. 206) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1350) to reauthorize the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

HISPANIC HEALTH IMPROVEMENT ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 2003, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. RODRIGUEZ) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I take this hour tonight to talk about a critical issue back home and that is the issue of access to health care and quality care. In a Nation where we have some of the greatest research and the greatest strides that we have made in health, we still do not have individuals able to have access to health care.

The Hispanic Health Improvement Act is a comprehensive bill that we have filed aimed at improving Hispanic health in the United States. Hispanics are now the fastest-growing community and compose 13 percent of the United States population; yet they make up 23 percent of the total uninsured population, and nearly 37 percent of Hispanics under the age of 64 find themselves uninsured. We need to make sure that we address the problems of the uninsured. We need to make sure that we address the problems of access to health care.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased tonight to also be joined by the vice chairman of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus, the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. NAPOLITANO). I am extremely pleased that we have this opportunity and the gentlewoman joins me here tonight, and I want to recognize the gentlewoman at this point in time.

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Texas (Mr. RODRIGUEZ). It is a pleasure to be here to speak to the issue of health services that are lacking, sadly, in not only our own districts but throughout the United States. I am sorry to report, Mr. Speaker, that the Bush budget sacrifices the health of our Nation to provide tax cuts for the wealthiest 1 percent.

The budget also fails to adequately address the problem of 41 million who go without health insurance; nearly 25 percent of those are uninsured children. Even 25 percent of the moderate-income families cannot afford health insurance. And eight out of 10 uninsured Americans are from working families of the United States. Unfortunately, Hispanics especially fall into this category. Over 33 percent, Mr. Speaker, of all Hispanics, 33 percent are uninsured, compared to 10 percent of non-Hispanic whites.

This Bush budget cuts funding for Medicaid coverage for children, for low-income seniors, for people in nursing homes, and especially for the disabled. This budget fails to provide adequate increases for the National Institutes of Health. It cuts funds for rural health care and cuts grants to trained doctors at so very critical children's hospitals. The budget eliminates funding for the Centers of Excellence program, the Health Career Opportunity program which increases the number of minority health care providers. We need to ensure linguistically and culturally appropriate health care by giving minority students the opportunity to enter into a health care profession and assist them with this education and training. By eliminating training for diversity programs, this administration would deny the opportunities for minorities to succeed.

The budget also sacrifices the health needs of the most vulnerable to provide tax cuts for the wealthiest. The budget provides, unfortunately, only 38 percent of the benefits to the wealthiest 1 percent of the Americans; that is to say, they are the ones who benefit the most. While middle-income families would get less than one dollar per day, with cuts in Federal aid to health care and no increased aid to States, the budget would exacerbate the current trend of higher State and local taxes.

Now we move into the Congressional Hispanic Caucus proposing a health care for the uninsured and the Hispanic Health Care Improvement Act that my colleague was just talking about. It is unfortunate that the number of uninsured in this Nation is alarming. Too

many people continue to go without insurance coverage. The uninsured represent 41 million people, 14.6 percent of our U.S. population, which means that a quarter of all moderate-income families cannot afford health insurance. Eight out of 10 uninsured Americans are from working families.

Just 2 days ago I met, I formed a task force of many factors in my area to listen to what their cries are for help from our government. Let me tell you, Mr. Speaker, one of the main issues was unaffordable health insurance for their workers. These are manufacturers who are the backbone of our economy in the United States, talking to us and saying, help, we need to address this issue which is critical to have healthy employees have healthy families so that our employees do not miss work.

Over 33 percent of all Hispanics are uninsured compared, again, to the 10 percent of non-Hispanic whites. The Hispanic community faces specific hardships in accessing health care. Due to their prevalence in low-wage jobs, many do not have access to on-the-job insurance coverage. Combined with a level of fear and confusion that stems from the complicated laws, many in the community are forced to fall into safety-net programs in times of need. While these programs serve many Hispanic families, their enrollment numbers do not equal their need. We must find ways to provide better, more affordable coverage to more U.S. working-class families. We need to increase coverage in enrolling people in all Federal programs such as Medicare, Medicaid, and the State Children's Health Insurance Program. We cannot afford cuts to these programs. There must be flexibility and incentives for the States to increase enrollment in times of economic recession and as our population increases. We must also ensure that our health care system can provide linguistically and culturally appropriate health care by giving minority students the opportunity to enter and be successful in health care professions.

I would like to call attention to the bill which I believe is part of the solution of covering the uninsured. This week the Congressional Hispanic Caucus will introduce a Hispanic Health Improvement Act with the gentlewoman from California (Ms. SOLIS) and members of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus. Senator BINGAMAN was gracious enough to introduce companion legislation in the Senate. This bill was first introduced in the 106th Congress, and it offers a wide variety of strategies for expanding health care coverage, improving access, affordability and reducing health disparities. The legislation provides \$33 billion between fiscal years 2003 and 2010 for the expansion of the successful State Children's Health Insurance Program, commonly known as SCHIP, to cover uninsured, low-income, pregnant women and parents. In addition, it provides the States the option to enroll legal immigrant

pregnant women and children in Medicaid and the SCHIP program.

The caucus considers the expansion of Medicaid and SCHIP eligibility to be a very critical component in legislative priorities for improving Hispanic health care. The legislation also authorizes diabetes education, prevention, and treatment programs designed to address the needs of Hispanics and other minorities.

Lastly, we seek to reduce health care disparities by addressing the lack of providers who can provide, again, culturally competent and linguistically appropriate care.

The bill also provides for increased funding for the Health Resources and Services Administration's health professions diversity programs. Unfortunately, the President's budget proposal for fiscal year 2003 eliminates virtually all funding for these so very important programs for our Hispanic community.

In addition to promoting diversity, the programs support the training of professionals in fields that are experiencing shortages. Mr. Speaker, I have heard from other Members of Congress how important some of their districts are now in providing access to diverse cultural linguistic services in areas because there are Hispanics throughout the United States, not just in the southern States. That was the case a decade or so ago.

They are also important for promoting access to health care services in medically underserved communities, especially rural areas and ag areas. The caucus considers increased funding a high priority, and we thank our Hispanic Congressional Caucus colleagues for taking the lead in providing some of these critical health care services. Hopefully, it will be a solution if it is accepted.

I lead on to a third component of health care and that is mental health. We talk about it, but we do not really bring it out into the open. It is a stigma. And we think we have the ability to do a better job, especially when we consider the veterans from prior wars have problems with post-traumatic syndrome and our seniors have depression problems, and we do very little about it. We need to have it included in medical coverage, but we also must realize that we have other programs that will deal with addressing the issues at the time the students are in school, whether it is a middle school or a high school. We have started such a program in our area thanks to SAMHSA. We were able to start a pilot project in a high school and three middle schools to address the issue of what was found 3 years ago to be a nationwide problem and that was Latina adolescents were the highest in the country who had attempted suicide.

We were able to get some money to start these programs with a nonprofit mental health clinic which has been very successful and a very acceptable program not only to the administrators and the teachers, but the parents

who are referring students and also to the people in the whole district. We have partnered with the community, and we have become proactive in looking at the issues that stress brings to our children, that drugs, that cultural difference and others have in having an impact on our young Hispanic adolescents. We have significant success because the community got involved and because there were people who cared about bringing the issue to the forefront and not worrying about whether it was going to be a stigma on the community itself.

We geared the program towards the adolescents because they have demonstrated a high level of need; and no youngster, whether it is Latino, Latina, whether it is white, African American, they are all being provided services under this program even though it is all coming out for a significantly designated Latina adolescent program.

We recently had an on-site visit by Charles Curie, the administrator of SAMHSA, the Federal organization that provides and oversees the funding; and they were very pleased and are looking at the possibility of expanding the program into other areas because it has been so successful.

We are confident that in bringing these kinds of programs out into Congress and sharing them with other Members that we can see that we have need in our own backyard and that we will make this a more important and focal issue so that we can begin to help our youngsters who are facing stress and who, in many instances, turn to violence in our schools.

Mr. Speaker, I thank you for listening. I thank my colleagues for the hard work that they have done on the Hispanic Health Improvement Act and look forward to seeing some of these programs be successful.

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentlewoman for being here tonight, and I want to thank the gentlewoman for her work in this area. I know the gentlewoman has worked extremely hard.

I was extremely pleased that when the gentlewoman came in she recognized a problem in the Latina community in terms of the young ladies committing suicide, and she filed the legislation and took it over, and I want to personally thank her and hopefully get some resources in this area. Again, I want to take this opportunity to thank the gentlewoman for being here and sharing her concerns. I know the gentlewoman represents her district well.

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Mr. RODRIGUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I would like to also take this opportunity to talk a little bit about the quality of access to health care in this Nation.

Today, I had the opportunity of joining many of my colleagues at a rally to bring awareness to the uninsured in this Nation. There is a real need for us

to come to grips with the fact that we still have not addressed the problems of the uninsured. We still have not addressed the problems of our seniors and prescription drug coverage. We still have not addressed the problems regarding funding in Medicaid and Medicare, as well as the SCHIP program.

Our States are having a great deal of difficulty, not to mention the difficulty of our consumers and our people that are falling ill. Unfortunately, too many Americans continue to lack health insurance. Insuring the health of all Americans must be a priority for our Nation.

There are many myths about the uninsured and why they lack health insurance. Many people do not realize just how many Americans are affected by the lack of health insurance. People believe that the uninsured are unemployed and simply choose not to purchase health insurance. Nothing could be further from the truth. The uninsured represent 41 million people. And in any one given year, we have, at some time, up to 75 million in this country that are uninsured. We have 14.6 percent of our population that falls into this category. Even 25 percent of the moderate income families cannot afford health insurance. Nearly 25 percent of all uninsured are children.

Let me just point out that if someone does not work for government, and by that, whether it be Federal Government, State government or local government, and if an individual does not work for a major corporation, the bottom line is they find themselves without access to insurance. Those working for small companies, or who work in rural America, do not have access to health care. So there is a real need for us to address this problem and come together.

Eight out of ten uninsured Americans are from working families. Eight out of ten. So the majority of our people that are uninsured are those that are working yet find themselves not poor enough to qualify for Medicaid, yet not having enough resources to be able to address the problems when they find themselves ill.

Hispanics especially fall into this category. Over 33 percent of all Hispanics are uninsured compared to 10 percent of the non-Hispanic white population. And that percentage rises to 34 percent for nonelderly Hispanics. Hispanics rely on many of the Federal programs that provide their only access to health care, as do millions of low and moderate income individuals and working families without health insurance. Over 19 percent of all Hispanics depend on Medicare for their health care.

So the majority that are seniors are in Medicare, but there is a large percentage of them where this is the only thing they have. Over 35 percent of all Hispanic children depend on the State Children's Health Insurance Program that we help fund, yet our States are having difficulty throughout the country. At one point, in Texas the State

talked about just wiping out the whole State Children's Health Insurance Program, and that would be devastating.

These programs serve many Hispanic families and many Americans throughout this country, but there are still far too many eligible families that are not enrolled in these programs. For Hispanics there are unique barriers that prevent access to quality health care. There are levels of fear and confusion that deters many eligible Hispanic families from enrolling in these programs. This fear stems from the complicated laws barring legal permanent residents from access to safety nets that taxes help support. And I am referring to legal permanent residents. These are individuals that are here legally, working, yet have not become citizens and they find themselves with difficulty in terms of having access to this care.

We need to increase coverage and enrollees in all Federal programs to provide insurance such as Medicare and Medicaid and State Children's Health Insurance Programs. There must be flexibility and incentives for the States to increase enrollment in times of economic recession as the population increases. And we must also ensure that our health care systems can provide linguistically and culturally appropriate health care by giving minority students the opportunity to enter into the health profession.

I would like to also call attention to the bill that was mentioned earlier that allows for coverage of the uninsured. This week we will be introducing the Hispanics Health Improvement Act, as has been mentioned. The gentlewoman from California (Ms. SOLIS) as well as other members of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus, will be introducing the legislation, and we are going to be talking about some of the concerns that we have had. As the gentlewoman from California (Ms. NAPOLITANO) has indicated, Senator BINGAMAN has been gracious enough to introduce companion legislation in the Senate.

This landmark legislation is based on a previous Hispanic Health Act, which I personally introduced in the 106th Congress and on existing legislation that Senator BINGAMAN has championed in the Senate. The legislation offers a variety of different strategies for expanding health care and coverage, as well as improving access and affordability and reducing health disparities. While I consider each provision in our bill to be important, I am just going to highlight some of the more urgent ones.

In order to address the lack of health care coverage, the legislation provides additional resources between 2003 and 2010 for the expansion of the successful State Children's Health Insurance Program, the SCHIP, to cover the uninsured low-income pregnant women and parents. So we are talking about going and making sure we cover women that are expecting kids and their parents.

In addition, it provides States the option to enroll legal immigrant pregnant women and children in Medicaid as well as the SCHIP. The Congressional Hispanic Caucus considers the expansion of both Medicaid and the SCHIP eligibility to be a critical legislative priority for improving Hispanics' health.

The legislation provides also additional resources for targeting diabetes prevention. We target \$100 million for diabetes. Diabetes is an illness that hits Hispanics disproportionately as well as African Americans. The importance of education school-based programs are critical in the screening activities in the area of diabetes. This is especially important in our Hispanic communities.

The targeted grant funds of \$100 million from our legislation would also provide support for those who would work in the community to help educate the community and individuals who suffer from diabetes to be able to deal with the issue.

Lastly, we would seek to reduce health care disparities by addressing the lack of providers who can provide culturally competent and linguistic appropriate care.

The bill provides for increased funding also for HRS health professional diversities. Let me just say that right now one of our problems, one of our difficulties is in the area of health professions, there is a real need for us to begin to prepare individuals in this area. We are still not producing the number of doctors that we need in this country. We are not producing the number of nurses that we need in this country. We are not producing the number of health professionals in this country. There is a disproportionate number of Latinos and Hispanics in the health professions. So we need to concentrate on making sure that we provide the resources in order for that to occur.

And as my colleagues know, the President, in his 2003 budget proposal, eliminated virtually all funding for these important programs that allow this opportunity. In addition to promoting the diversity that is needed in health care, these programs support the training of health professionals in the fields experiencing shortages.

I did not mention the area of pharmacy, dentistry, the allied health, all these areas promote access to health care services in medically underserved communities and there is a real need for us to do this.

The Congressional Hispanic Caucus also considers increasing funding for these programs as a high priority. As the Hispanic community continues to grow, the implementation of these provisions will take on an even greater importance. The consequences of inaction will be felt for years to come in greater health care needs, lower productivity, as well as higher rates of mortality and disability.

Let me take this opportunity to just indicate how important it is to make

sure that we come up and address these issues. I know the President is going throughout the country talking about another tax cut. The first year of his administration was spent on a \$1.3 trillion tax cut. That effort was basically spent on the first year. He then spent a great deal of effort on the war, and now he is spending a great deal of effort on taxes when, in reality, here we have a problem that we have chosen not to respond to; we have chosen not to address. This is a problem that our States are having that we could help with, not only with the budgets in our States throughout this country, but also help to respond and address the problems that confront us.

The proposal by the administration to take both the SCHIP program, the Medicaid, as well as the disproportionate share is a proposal that hits at the most vulnerable of this country. The disproportionate share is the money that goes to those hospitals, Mr. Speaker, that provide that care for those indigents that are out there. That money is proposed to be put into a block grant. The SCHIP program, as you well know, is the money that goes to the working Americans that are out there that takes care of the children in case they find themselves in need, and that program is also being proposed to be put into a block grant. And not to mention the Medicaid program, the most needy one, the one that goes to the most needy of this country, that helps those that are in most need and that helps hospitals and clinics for their reimbursement rates.

Those three programs are the ones that target the most needy of this country, yet those are the ones he wants to take and lump up into one block grant and send it out to the States and destroy the few programs that are out there that have been addressing some of the problems that exist.

The proposal to take both the SCHIP, the Medicaid, and the disproportionate share, those are the three most important programs that hit at the most needy of this country and the programs that provide resources for the hospitals to continue to provide that care. For us to put that into a lump sum and send it out is going to be devastating, especially if additional resources do not come to bear on the problem that seems to be getting worse instead of better.

Since the administration has taken over, the reality is that the number of uninsured has increased. And based on the numbers of the individuals that have lost their jobs, those numbers can only get worse as time goes on.

Mr. Speaker, I know the gentleman from California (Ms. NAPOLITANO) talked a little about mental health. I want to share this because a lot of time we do not talk about the mentally ill. Mental health is usually an afterthought, and it is an area we really need to look at and consider seriously. We quickly forget what hap-

pened at Columbine. We quickly forget the problems that we do have, a lot of homeless individuals out there, almost one-third to 40 percent of whom suffer from mental health problems. We still have a lot of homeless veterans that suffer from mental illness, from post-traumatic stress disorders.

Mr. Speaker, if we look in terms of what has happened after 9-11, what occurred not only at the Pentagon but what occurred in New York and what has happened throughout this country, we really need to look at this issue, because when people have experienced things such as that, especially those individuals at the Pentagon and in New York City, those individuals are going to be going through some stress. There is no doubt that some of them will go through post-traumatic stress disorders. So there is a need for us to concentrate on the area of mental health and reach out to some of our young people.

We do not concentrate in mental health with our young and we really need to provide some resources as well as some research in that area. We have too many young people committing suicide. We need to see how we can address that issue. Sometimes, basically, they use alcohol and drugs as a way of self-medicating when the real problem lies in the area of mental health problems. So as a Nation we really need to see how we can address those issues, and I am hoping that we can prioritize mental health as an important issue.

I know that we have filed some legislation on social work legislation that deals somewhat with this, especially right after Columbine, in looking at our young people and working with our schools, in reaching out to our communities in the area of mental health, to making sure that our community can cope and our youngsters can deal with situations.

In addition to that, Mr. Speaker, there are a couple of other issues I wanted to touch base on.

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Mr. Speaker, one is the area of AIDS. In the area of AIDS, we have found that we have made some significant strides, yet the numbers in the minority community have continued to expand. They have continued to grow. In that area, we need to go out and reach out. We have, especially in the Hispanic community, in the Latino community, we do not have the community-based organizations that other community groups have, and there is a real need for us to make sure that we try to address those needs. So we need resources in the area of AIDS to address those problems.

When it comes to communicable diseases, and we are hearing about the problems in China and those diseases, tuberculosis and other diseases, when we hear about those types of problems, we need to treat those, and we need to treat those worldwide. If we do not do that, those viruses will keep growing.

Unless we deal with those and attack those as quickly as possible, tuberculosis knows no borders. Whenever we travel in the global economy, we need to make sure that we treat those as if they were here because of the fact that they are communicable diseases. They are serious diseases that impact us, and there is no doubt that AIDS does kill.

It reminds me of a young man who said, I thought we dealt with the issue of AIDS and it is gone. It is still here, and it still kills. We need to educate our young people on the issue of AIDS.

On tuberculosis, in the late 1980s in the State of Texas, we were going to close the hospital for tuberculosis because there were no patients. We had basically defeated this disease, and yet now we have other strands that we are unable to deal with. The reason we have other strands is, number one, people did not take the medication appropriately and other viruses were able to survive and mutate; and the fact that we have a lot of homeless that were able to contract the disease and nothing happened, they were not treated the way they should have been. Now we have problems with tuberculosis once again, a very serious disease that has an impact on all of us.

On diabetes, it is an area that concerns me, and it should concern all of us. The majority of people that go blind is because of diabetes, and most of the time it is preventable. A large number of people who lose their limbs is because of diabetes, and a lot of times it could have been prevented. The quality of life of individuals, not to mention the cost, both to the individual and to the community as a whole when somebody loses their eyesight or their limbs, and so it becomes really important that we provide resources for prevention, that we provide resources in the area of diabetes.

I wanted to take this opportunity tonight to talk about some of those issues that we are extremely concerned about. In addition to that, tomorrow for the first time the Congressional Hispanic Caucus will also be having a day that we call El Dia de Los Ninos, the Day of the Children. Children's Day. It is usually celebrated in the Mexican community. I know Mexico celebrates it, and we celebrate it in Texas. It is a day that we celebrate as April 30, Children's Day. It is a day that we take time to honor our children.

Tomorrow we are going to be having some hearings on honoring our children, and I wanted to take this opportunity to honor our children tonight by also talking about the needs of our children. Members have heard the statistics in terms of the uninsured kids out there; but also our kids need access to some of the services in the area of mental health, as well as some of the preventive kinds of services. I wanted to take this opportunity to let the community know that tomorrow the Congressional Hispanic Caucus will be

having hearings and panels to talk about children.

Part of the discussion on children will be on the criminal justice system, the fact that we have a large, disproportionate number of our children that fall into the criminal justice system that we need to look at; and it is serious when we have an industrialized country such as ours. The numbers are just astronomical in terms of the numbers in our criminal justice system. We need to see what we can do to address the problem and how we can work with our children.

I also wanted to take this opportunity as we talk about our children to talk about the issue of Head Start. Head Start has been a program that has been extremely helpful. It has been a program that has been there for our children despite the fact that it only addresses 40 percent of the kids that qualify. It is a program that, based on most of the research that is out there, has been responsive and has really given those kids a head start on education.

So when we look at those programs that have been good for our kids and children, Head Start has been one of those programs. Head Start has been under the Department of Health because it is a program that works with our parents. So it helps parents in reaching out to the kids. That is also extremely important for us.

The administration is choosing to basically destroy Head Start and send that money to the Department of Education. The reason why we established Head Start was specifically because States have been unwilling to provide that early childhood education that was needed, and that is why we have Head Start, not to mention the Department of Education does not go into the areas of health as the Department of Health does. I would hope and we will continue to push forward to make sure that the monies for Head Start remain and with the Department of Health, and that the program remains with the Department of Health.

It has had its own boards throughout this country, and it has provided an opportunity for these youngsters to get a head start on education as well as a head start in the area of health, for parents to be educated about the importance of nutrition, about the importance of access to good quality care, as well as the importance of what they eat and do not eat.

So those issues are important for our children, and as we celebrate tomorrow Children's Day, we are going to celebrate and talk about some of the needs of our children. The Hispanic community, the median age is about 25.9. We are one of the youngest populations in this country, and it is a growing population. So there is a real need for us to concentrate on our young. Sixty-five percent of Hispanic children are under the age of 18 and live with both parents. So here we have 65 percent still live with both parents, which is a much

higher number than the rest of the population. So there is a lot of positives.

Hispanic kids, there is a great deal of positive when it comes to their attitudes towards family, their attitudes towards adults and their parents, and also their attitude in terms of the respect to elders. I think that we need to continue to honor them and recognize our children as an asset, and as we do throughout this country as Latinos, we recognize our children on April 30. Tomorrow we are going to take that opportunity. We call it El Dia de los Ninos, where we are going to have hearings and talk about some of the needs of our kids. As we talk about the needs of our kids, there is a study that will also be released, and it is called Suicide in Latino Children and Adolescents, and it is a very startling problem that talks about some of the difficulties that we are encountering, some of the areas of suicide where it was almost unseen in the Latino community, and that has been climbing.

One of the biggest problems in terms of death in this area is, number one, heart deaths. Suicide is number eight. In addition to that, there are still too many other items there that rank in terms of suicide rates. One of the rankings of the top States based on the suicide rates, Nevada is rated number one, Alaska number two, Wyoming number three, Montana four, Arizona five, New Mexico six, Oregon seven, Idaho eight, Utah nine, and Maine is number 10 in terms of USA State suicide rates.

It is important to see some of those States with kind of small populations, rural areas. It kind of throws off some of the stereotypes that we hear about. Suicide was the eighth leading cause of death in the United States, and responsible for 31,000 deaths, which was more than 50 percent the number of homicides in the U.S. I want to read that again. Suicide was responsible for 31,000 deaths, which was more than 50 percent the number of homicides in the U.S. In the same year, there were approximately 20,000 deaths by homicide. Each year in the U.S. approximately 500,000 people require emergency room treatment as a result of attempts to commit suicide.

There is a need for us to concentrate resources in the area of mental health. It is also important to know that the rate of suicide for various ages, gender, and ethnic groups has changed substantially. Between 1952 to 1996, a 44-year period, the reported rate of suicide among adolescents and young adults tripled; but yet from 1980 to 1996, the rate of suicide from age 15 to 19 increased by 14 percent, and among persons between the age of 10 to 14 years, it went up by 100 percent.

This area is an area that we really need to look at. I am hoping we do not have another Columbine before we concentrate attention. We lose attention right away after the incident occurs. We need to look at reaching out.

In that same light, and as we talk about the importance of access to

health care, I want to briefly touch base on our veterans. Especially after Iraq and after our soldiers come back, there is a real need for us to reach out to our veterans. Anyone who has that kind of experience has to go through some degree of stress, and a lot of our veterans suffer from post-traumatic stress disorders and so there is a need for us to concentrate resources.

I was extremely pleased when the House took the opportunity to recognize our troops in Iraq and we did a resolution. But that same day around 3 in the morning the following day, we also passed a budget that cut \$15 billion from our veterans affairs and from services to our veterans for the next 10 years. That kind of recognition of our troops and that kind of action does not reflect what we ought to be doing. We need to make sure and hold ourselves accountable to have the resources there for our veterans.

I am also disappointed with a lot of the games that are being played. It has been talked about that we are dishing out \$121 million to prepare our VA hospitals for them to prepare in case of a terrorist attack; yet that \$121 million comes from direct services. We really need to make sure that we provide additional resources. In addition to that, I am extremely disappointed also that at the same time we hold veterans and the administration accountable for terrorist attacks, and we expect the VA, which has one of the best health systems in this country with clinics and hospitals throughout this country, and it would be the best one equipped to respond, yet we have not provided the resources that they need in order to make that happen.

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And there are little games that are being played that, yes, provide the resources. The reality is that every single veterans organization has asked just for this year alone an additional \$3 billion, not to mention next year and the following year. Right now we need \$3 billion additional resources just to take care of our veterans here in this country. At the same time, we allow \$2 billion to go to the Iraqis people for health care. Of that, close to \$80 billion supplemental that we did.

It would be interesting for some of the Members here to look at what that \$80 billion is going for in Iraq, to build some of the schools when at the same time we have not taken the time to look at providing resources to build our own schools. It also provides resources to build up their hospitals when we have not provided our money and we are cutting our disproportional share for our own hospitals in country.

It just does not make sense, Mr. Speaker, and it does not make sense for the President to go around this country to talk about the irresponsible tax cut when the money is not even there and we have not taken care of our debt. We need to take care of our debt. We need to pay for this war. We

have got to make sure that we provide for our veterans. We have got to make sure that we provide for our future, which is our kids, and we have got to make sure that we provide access to healthcare for all Americans who find themselves in that difficulty.

It is embarrassing to be here and say that we have the best healthcare in the system; yet it is unaffordable and inaccessible to the majority of Americans when 41 million find themselves without access to insurance. That is un-American, and we really need to ensure that we can make it accessible to all of them.

As I conclude here tonight, I want to just indicate how important it is for us to refocus our attention in the area of healthcare. We need to make sure, and I appeal to all Americans, that we need to put people, both Republicans and Democrats, on the line on the House, on the Senate, and those in administration, to make sure they do the right thing for our seniors when it comes to prescription drug coverage. We have not done that. We have had a lot of talk, but there has been nothing. And people have asked me back home and they continue to ask me "Mr. RODRIGUEZ, what are you doing on healthcare?" And I tell them the problem is the President is interested in a tax cut. If that happens, there is nothing else to talk about when the budget predetermines everything. So we need to make sure we zero in on the issues of healthcare and addressing the problems. And we get elected to address problems and we are expected to address those problems.

So I am hoping that we, at some point, begin to not only dialogue about healthcare, but address the problems. I am sure the administration, when the election year comes around, he is going to talk a great deal about healthcare. But the key is what are we doing about it? What kind resources are we putting into it? Because the bottom line is we can say everything we want to say, but what have we done? So when all is said and done, I would ask that we hold all the Congressman and all the Senators accountable, as well as the administration, including myself, as to what we have done to basically solve the problems that confront our communities with the uninsured that we find in this country.

#### IMMIGRATION REFORM

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BURNS). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 2003, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. TANCREDO) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. TANCREDO. Mr. Speaker, I rise tonight to point to a couple of issues that I think deserve our attention. As I do on many occasions, I come here to address the issue of immigration and the reform thereof.

I would like to start tonight with a discussion of a couple of people that I

met not too long ago when I was on a trip to Arizona, and specifically, to the border area around Douglas, Arizona, and I want to add them to the list of people that we have identified over the last several weeks and months as belonging to who we have described as homeland heroes. They are George and Linda Morin. They own and manage a cattle ranch of 12,000 acres, located only 4 miles from the Arizona/Mexico border. Their ranch house is only 5.5 miles from the border.

They have one son, 26, who lives on the ranch and helps run the business. George Morin's grandfather came to America in 1908 and bought a dairy farm in southern Arizona. He speaks Spanish and has a half brother living in Mexico. After living 54 years in this border region, he knows both sides of the border very well.

Beginning in the late 1980's, things began to change along the border, and we heard this refrain often. We heard this same thing from almost everybody we talked to there, and most of the people who live in this area have been living there for generations, and they have witnessed the phenomenon of immigration over that period of time. They have witnessed people coming across the border looking for jobs, people that they have befriended, people they have aided economically, and this has never really been a huge issue for them except in the last 10 or 15 years.

George and Linda noticed a steady increase in the number of illegal aliens crossing the border and coming across their land. Over the past 5 or 6 years, this flow has become, as they put it, a flood. They run a large cattle ranch as a family business, and it is a lot of very hard work. Drought, cattle diseases, volatile market prices for beef cattle, all of these make cattle ranching a tough business in the best of circumstances. The massive flood of illegal immigration across the border has brought many more hardships. Among the recent experiences, consider the following: The waterlines that carry water to their cattle have been cut and broken so many times that they have lost count, and again, by the way, this is a complaint that we heard over and over again. Water in this part of the world of course, in this part of the country, is very valuable, and it is something that ranchers depend upon for their existence, frankly, and the people coming across the border, for reasons that are sometimes difficult to explain, oftentimes vandalize these waterlines, vandalize the wells, even though many of the ranchers will leave out cups for these people so they can drink from the well and not do anything to harm it, but they do anyway.

The same thing goes for cattle fences. Repairing cut fences is now a routine task, and we saw hundreds of miles of broken-down fences along the border. Electric switches for water pumps are often jammed or vandalized. The Morin ranch has lost 8 cattle in the last year to death by eating plastic

trash bags that trespassers drop as they pass through the land. This is also a site that is all too common throughout this particular area. There are occasions throughout the Southwest, and especially in southern Arizona that are referred to as pickup sites. These are places where large numbers of illegal immigrants will gather for the purpose of getting a ride eventually, because these places are often near roads, sometimes highways, but they are often on private land, sometimes on public land, but they are places, as I say, in which large numbers of these folks will gather.

When they gather there and they start to undertake the next part of the journey, they discard everything that they have been carrying because the coyotes, the people who bring these people across, tell them that there has to be a lot more room in the trucks so they have to discard everything they have, and they throw everything in these pickup sites. We walk through them now, and they really are similar to large refuse piles, dumps essentially. I have, sometimes not so facetiously, referred to many of our parks in the area, the Cactus Pipe National Park as the Cactus Pipe National Dump because of the way it appears, and the trash is everywhere and these plastic bags are everywhere, and the cattle eat them and die. Trash left behind by the thousands of trespassers are not only dangerous to the cattle that eat it; it is despoiling the land and environment in numerous ways. In one day, Mr. Morin collected 42 syringes left by one group along with discarded drug containers.

All of this goes on, by the way, in plain sight. It is something that if the media would pay attention to, certainly there would be an outcry. We wonder why there is not an outcry from groups like the Sierra Club and Friends of the Earth and various other environmental organizations that often raise Cain about the despoiling of the land, but seldom say a word about this particular problem because of course it is connected with illegal immigration, and therefore a topic not willing to be discussed by these left-wing observations.

We wonder how many people are coming across. Do they see these people? Do George and Linda, his wife, see them coming across? How many do they see? Can they actually identify people who are coming across illegally? And of course, that is very possible. Two years ago George Morin woke up to some noise at about 5:30 in the morning. He discovered a virtual army of 600 trespassers walking through his ranch within eyesight of his ranch house. He called the border patrol. They did come this time and loaded 297 people onto buses and took them back to the border patrol station for processing. About half of the 600 got away, scattered to the hills, trails before the border patrol could load them onto buses. Sometimes these folks coming across the land get lost or they are

abandoned by the coyotes. Again, these are the people who are paid to bring them into the United States.

It is common for ranchers and border patrol agents to hear from a group that their coyote pointed them to the lights in the distance and told them there is Phoenix. Maybe it is Tucson or maybe it is some small town only about 40 miles from the border.

One Thanksgiving morning 4 years ago, George and Linda Morin woke up to find about 80 Iranians walking across their property right in front of their house. The border patrol agents who took them into custody said that they had been told by their coyote that they were only 10 miles from San Diego. Only last Thursday, April 24, 90 illegal aliens were caught walking through the grassy expanse of the U.S. Army's Fort Huachuca near Sierra Vista, Arizona. The military police caught them and marched them to the fence where the border patrol loaded them onto vans.

One thing that is important to understand is this, as I mentioned earlier, is a new type of phenomenon. We have always had illegal immigrants coming across the line, but we have seldom had this happen in the numbers that we are witnessing today and/or in ways that are so organized. It is no longer just a few people coming across looking for jobs.

It is now a very well-organized effort, a very well-organized activity conducted largely by people who have heretofore been involved with drug smuggling into the United States. Because it has become very lucrative, that is why the drug cartels have become interested in this business. They are paid between \$1,000 and \$1,500 for a Mexican national to come into the United States illegally, but costs for a Middle Easterner or an Asian will get to about \$30,000.

So there is so much money now in people smuggling that it rivals drug smuggling into the United States in terms of just the sheer volume in both human beings and in dollars.

If they are poor and they want to get smuggled into the United States, they do not need to come up with the ongoing price of \$1,000 to \$1,500 to get the help of professional people, smugglers. One can now be smuggled into the United States on the installment plan. It is happening this moment on a very large scale. It is widely understood by the border patrol and law enforcement agencies in the west. What happens if one gets to Phoenix or Los Angeles or Omaha and do not make their promised payments? Some very bad things happen.

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Only last week, two illegal aliens who had made it to Phoenix were killed by members of the Mexican gangs that had smuggled them into the country. They were killed because they did not make their mordita payments. This is now a "travel now, pay later" business.

But if you cannot pay, it is "travel now, die later."

Not only have the numbers of nationalities of people coming across the land changed over the last 10 years, but the character of the people and their attitude has also changed. Twenty years ago it was not uncommon to encounter illegal aliens on the ranch who would ask politely for a drink of water or ask for directions. Ranchers were normally cordial and often did not report the trespassers if they were in small groups or posed no immediate threat.

In the past decade, this has changed because the groups are larger, more aggressive. Part of this change is due to the increase in drug smuggling. The people who are transporting drugs across the open rangelands are usually armed and dangerous. They do not want any interference, and they will usually take what they want and not ask for it politely.

One recent trespasser George Morin encountered was angry because he had been caught and was being turned over to the Border Patrol. He told Mr. Morin, You don't belong here. You are in Mexico, and you don't know it. We are going to take it back and you will be gone.

This man is not delusional. He was deadly serious. He was voicing a goal of a small and radical movement within Mexico and the Southwest that looks forward to what it calls "Reconquista." This is the reconquest of the lands Mexico lost to Texas in 1836 and to the United States in the Mexican war of 1846.

There is a larger and more persuasive movement that is more powerful and very influential. The changes this movement seeks, in my opinion, pose a threat to our civic and legal institutions that provide the foundation for our freedom. I am talking about the multiculturalist movement.

This movement is very political and politically correct. It becomes very influential in our universities, our public schools, our foundations and our mass media. The problems raised in this movement go far beyond the immediate concerns presented by illegal immigration; yet the two sets of problems tend to reinforce each other.

Many of these problems created by large numbers of illegal immigrants are exacerbated by the diversity movement because of the many proponents welcoming illegal immigration and opposing measures to controlling it. So I want to speak to that issue tonight.

Over the past several weeks, I have tried to deal with the issue of immigration reform in a variety of contexts. We started off talking about the problems with porous borders and what that means to the United States, especially in terms of our own national security. We talk about the economic impact of massive immigration of low-skilled, low-wage people. That was another segment. We talked about the environmental damage.

We spent 1 hour here talking about just this one aspect of it, the environ-

mental damage that is being done by the literally millions of people coming across our southern borders, both walking and driving through pristine land, destroying some of the most beautiful and important national monuments.

All of this, as I say, is happening without the attention that would normally be focused on that kind of activity by the environmental groups in the United States. If it were done any other place, any other way, any other time, you would have hell to pay. The environmental groups would be just going crazy about the fact that we are destroying so much of our natural environment. Yet nothing is said about it here because we are talking about illegal immigration, and nobody wants to touch that subject.

This is a chart that describes what is happening in the United States in terms of population growth. By the year 2100, if we do absolutely nothing, if things continue as they are today, if the numbers increase as they are from the sources that they are occurring today, here is what happens. We reach a little over half a billion people in the United States.

The fact that we get there via immigration and descendants of immigrants is the important point here. It may be a very good thing. It may be very positive for the United States to have population growth of this nature, so dramatic and so important in terms of many things, including the economy. People talk about the need for growth in the economy, so maybe it is a good thing. Maybe this kind of growth is good.

It is important to understand that this growth is not coming as a result of the natural birth rate in the United States; it is coming as a result of immigration. So we have to make a decision as to whether or not this is where we want to be in 2100.

Again, this is if it just stays at the same level. This is all U.S. census data here. This is not something we are interpreting. This is where the U.S. Census Bureau tells us we are and where we are going and how we are going to get there.

Mr. Speaker, we can go back to the one part we talked about in terms of immigration reform and what this really means in terms of the environment, the impact on the environment. I come from Colorado, and I will tell you that things have changed pretty dramatically in my State over the last several years. The increase in the State's population has been dramatic. All of the infrastructure costs that go along with massive increases in people are, of course, prevalent, and they are to be paid for by the taxpayers of the State of Colorado.

This is happening not just in Colorado, but in States all over the Nation. But where is this growth coming from? Again, I want to emphasize, it is not the natural growth rate of the country.

It is a growth rate made up of immigration and the descendants of immigrants.

Again, this could be what we want. It could be absolutely where we want to be, so that pretty soon it is much more difficult to get through on congested highways, to visit the national parks, to experience that pristine wilderness that we have all enjoyed. But maybe that is all worth it. Maybe giving all of that up, maybe, is worth it, because the economy demands this kind of population growth rate.

But what we do not talk about and what I want to focus on tonight is the effect of immigration, of two things, and this is very important to discuss tonight or at least pay some attention to.

It is not just immigration that poses a cultural threat to the United States. Heaven knows that this is a Nation of immigrants. We have talked about this over and over again. We are all here because somebody in our past, some grandparents, great grandparents or however far back, decided to leave wherever they were and come here. I do not care if you call yourself a Native American. The reality is somebody many, many, many generations ago came across a land bridge from Asia to what we now call America. So all of us came here as a result of somebody making a decision to leave someplace and come here.

This has been a source of great strength for the United States. It is something to be enjoyed. Diversity is a good thing. I am not arguing that point.

By the way, this level of immigration, this rate of immigration, is something far greater than anything we have ever experienced in this Nation. It is far greater than what we experienced in the 1900s when in fact my grandparents came here. The numbers are huge.

Now, this does not even account for illegal immigration into this country. We talk about the fact that there are, we do not know for sure, maybe between 13 million and 20 million people in the country illegally. That, combined with all the people who have come into the country legally because we have now expanded our immigration and opened our immigration doors wider than ever in the past, all of these things can be positive.

I am not saying that we should slam the door to all immigration. Certainly not. But what I am suggesting is it is important for us to review as a Nation the connection between massive immigration into the country and something else we call multi-culturalism, this sort of rabid multi-culturalism.

What do I mean by that? Multi-culturalism is a philosophy that permeates our schools and society in so many ways, and it says essentially this: there is nothing unique about American culture. In fact, if there is anything noteworthy about American culture, or Western Civilization, it is

that it is bad. It is that it has been a culture developed on the backs of slaves, and that all the people who created the American dream were slave owners, people who came to pillage and rape the land. That is what we teach children about America and that there is nothing unique about America; there is nothing special, there is nothing that we should sort of glom on to and maybe disconnect from in terms of where we came from. This is the problem. This is a very serious problem in this regard.

The combination of these two things, massive immigration and this rabid multi-culturalism that tells people there is nothing unique about America, and that if you come here you should probably not only not integrate into our society, but you should in fact keep separate, keep a separate culture and keep a separate language.

We go to the extent of spending billions of dollars every year to teach children in our public schools in languages other than English. I think that this is a dangerous phenomenon. I think that we can handle immigration into this country, and always have; and we can do so because people coming into the United States, people coming here were, for the most part, coming from something else and to connect to a new idea. At least that is what my grandparents always said.

My grandparents came here around the turn of the 20th century, and I can remember very distinctly my grandmother telling my grandfather all the time, Speak American. Speak American. There was this implied and sometimes not so subtly implied desire on their part to really Americanize themselves.

I think of that when I think about a lunch I had not too long ago with a gentleman in Colorado, his name is Gomez, and he happens to be a Catholic bishop. Bishop Gomez asked to have lunch and discuss this issue of immigration, because he knows I am quite concerned about it. He knows I talk about this issue an awful lot here in the Congress of the United States, and he does not agree with me. So I certainly agreed to have lunch with him.

He said something that I found very illuminating in the course of our luncheon. He said, Congressman, I don't know why you are so worried about all of this immigration from Mexico, let's say. He said, You know, they don't want to be Americans anyway.

I thought that was just an amazing statement. He said, Don't be worried.

He thought for some reason or other I was worried that these people were coming into the United States to become Americans, and I did not want them to. Of course, it is exactly the opposite. I explained to him that was exactly why I was worried about massive immigration today. It is a different thing.

Mr. Speaker, we have argued about this issue since our Nation's inception.

People have come to this floor over the past 200 years to talk about concerns about the newest wave of immigrants from someplace else and how that might affect America or whatever, and I do not mean to suggest that these old arguments hold water.

I am not talking about the simple fact of immigration, although it has, as I say, implications. Regardless of whether or not it was connected to the multi-culture issue, it has implications for many things just because of the numbers, which are far different than it ever was before.

But regardless of that, there is something new that is happening, and that is what I keep harping on, that is what I keep trying to bring to the attention of anyone who will listen, that there is a different immigration pattern today, and it is, as Bishop Gomez accurately described. He said, They don't want to be Americans. That was his comment, an exact quote: "They don't want to be Americans," so I should not worry.

They are only coming here for economic reasons, to escape poverty, the same reason my grandparents came, for the large part, and many others, to escape poverty and the blight of their history and the past.

But I am telling you that there was this other aspect to that immigration of past years, this one thing that said, I want to disconnect from that old way, from those old ideas, from that bankrupt history. I want to connect to something brand new in the United States.

□ 2045

I wanted to become part of it. This is showing itself in a number of ways.

When my grandparents came to this country, they no more would have thought about the possibility of having a dual citizenship status than they would fly. They really wanted, as I say, to disconnect from the old country. They came to the United States, and they took an oath of allegiance, and they swore to end any allegiance to any foreign power or potentate. That is the same oath that people take today, but something else is happening. In about 1947 or 1948, the United States decided to allow people to have dual citizenship. Now, we did that primarily because of what was happening in Israel at the time; Palestine, later to become Israel. And there were maybe at any given point in the last 50 years, up to the last, let us say 10 years, there were maybe 100,000 people in the United States, according to our research, maybe 100,000 at any given time holding dual citizenship. Now, something has happened. Something brand new is occurring that reflects, I think, the problem that I have just described with this concept of multiculturalism, the lack of any desire to attach themselves to any American experience, if you will, and to retain political and cultural ties to the country of origin.

About 2½ years ago, Mexico allowed their citizens to actually have dual

citizenship, something they had never done in the past. And they also began to encourage, this is over maybe 5 or 6 years, they began to encourage a large flow of Mexican nationals into the United States, which created the kind of problems that we talked about here with the Morins on their ranch because they had never seen this kind of thing before. As I said, they had lived here for generations, but they had never seen the kinds of problems that they are seeing today, the numbers that are coming across, in this case from Mexico. And the fact is that this kind of combination of events where Mexico is encouraging the movement of people into the United States, allowing people to take dual citizenship; this is having an interesting effect here in this country.

For instance, we now think that there are between 6 million and 10 million people living in this country who claim dual citizenship. This is an interesting new phenomenon. Is it worthy of our discussion here? Is it something that anybody thinks is interesting, relevant, important? What does this mean? What is the effect of having this many people in this country with divided loyalties? And that is really the only way that one can describe it. I think Teddy Roosevelt said, we can have no 50-50 Americans. Either a man is an American and nothing else, or he is not an American at all. Teddy Roosevelt.

The idea that we have so many people clinging to other citizenship, clinging to other countries politically is, I think, a little bit problematic. At least it is worthy of our interest, our debate. Yet it is something we hardly talk about. Certainly it does not come up in this body very often. Nobody wants to really push this issue for fear that we will make someone else a little bit upset with us, that we will insult somebody else, some ethnic minority in this country, some dual citizen, some "something" hyphenated American or something that will offend them. Well, I would suggest that we should not worry about that kind of offense; we should talk about it because it is meaningful in this country. It is important to understand what is happening here.

I want to go back for a moment to what I was talking about in terms of the difference that is occurring and the whole concept of what it means to be an American, how that is fading away, how difficult it is now to actually define this idea, this "concept America."

When I was a child, when I was growing up in Denver, Colorado, and attending St. Catherine's Elementary School and, later on, Holy Family High School, I was taught about my heritage, who I was, and what my history was; and if someone would have asked me then, if someone asked me now, what is my heritage, I would say it is American. Who are my heroes? Who do I look to in my history and the history of who I consider myself to be from a

heritage standpoint? I would say Jefferson and Lincoln and Washington and Adams, because I connected directly to that, even though I am a relative newcomer to this land. My ancestors did not come here on the Mayflower. But I connected to America, because that is what I was taught. I was taught by my parents, I was taught by my school that that was my heritage; that I was here now, and that this was the American ideal to which I was to aspire. And I did.

I would challenge people today to go out and ask a child, ask a student, almost any school in America what it means to be an American. Define that term: American. And I think many people would have, many students would have a very difficult time in doing that today. They have been told, frankly, that it is not a very good term, that it really does not, and it should not be used to signify something select and different and unique, distinct.

Not long after 9-11, the National Education Association put out a list of suggestions for teachers and for parents as to how they should address the issue of the attack on the United States on September 11. In not one word of about a 3- or 4-page little program that they distributed did they talk about the uniqueness of America, the importance of defending this Nation. The entire little descriptor was to tell people, tell parents and tell children that they should not think about these people who attacked our country in negative ways; I should say, they should not use the attack to cast aspersions on any group or any organization, and that there are many bad things in America that we have done, and that maybe we even actually sort of brought this on ourselves. Well, an ex-President of this country, and I am feeling a great deal of comfort in actually saying ex-President, for me anyway, Bill Clinton, was speaking at a university, I think it was Georgetown, and he said essentially the same thing. He said that the reason why we were attacked is because of slavery and the way we treated the Indians. I mean, this is the most incredible stuff. But this is what we are teaching our children about America.

Now, this is, I think, dangerous stuff. It is reflected in other ways. It is reflected in other ways. I look at the way in which the media has portrayed, for the most part, I guess, I should say the media, a large part of the media has portrayed the conflict in Iraq. I could not help noticing, I was in Europe last week, or the week before last, and I was watching, I think it was CNN International, and it was fascinating because they could not report a single story without some sort of twist they could add to it that they could characterize as anti-American. Every single event in Iraq, no matter how difficult it was to describe in this context, they managed to do it.

They are not unique in that. I think many, many aspects of the American

media one could describe as being overly sensitive to the other side's attitudes, opinions, and ideas, overly critical to American interests. And this is what I am talking about. We cannot even report stories factually anymore. We have to couch everything in this sort of multiculturalist light so that no one might come to the conclusion that there is anything better about, let us say, the United States and Western Civilization than any other civilization or country. And that is why it was so hard for many members of the media to really analyze this issue objectively and report it objectively. They are stuck in this multicultural miasma. And they are, of course, helping to expand and to incorporate that kind of thinking into American schools and American thought.

I realize I am walking into somewhat uncharted waters here, and I want to make some very important distinctions. When I talk about multiculturalism and the problems I see in it, I am not talking about cultural diversity that brings into our society the music, the poetry, the art, dance from different cultures of all continents of the globe. Certainly our Nation has been enriched and continues to be enriched by these contributions. I am not talking about people of other nations bringing their language, religion, continuing to practice their religion in our free society. The freedom of religion is, of course, one of the most cherished liberties we have and must remain so. I am not talking about new immigrants who continue to speak their native language in their homes and want to pass it on to their children as part of their biethnic heritage. What I am talking about is the current politically motivated drive to enshrine, enshrine diversity as a goal that requires and demands a change in our fundamental values governing our civic institutions.

What the advocates of this new diversity seek is a kind of reverse assimilation who want American society to assimilate and adapt to the values of other cultures. An example of this political drive is to establish bilingualism as a national standard for official business in government operations and commercial life. Previous generations of immigrants expected that their children would learn English. As I mentioned, my grandparents demanded of my parents and of us, demanded that we learn it as quickly as possible. Only in the recent past have we seen a political movement that seeks to perpetuate a parallel culture that does not speak English and thus cannot participate fully in the mainstream of American life. There are schools in States throughout this Nation, in cities throughout the country, where children can actually spend years and, for a while, one could actually go 12 years to a Denver public school and never be taught in English.

I believe that the demand and push for manufactured diversity in every

facet of our lives has a political motivation. Its purpose has nothing to do with toleration of other cultures. Our Nation has historically been the most accepting, most tolerant people on Earth; and this has not changed, nor should it. But Americans could and did accept millions of immigrants from diverse cultures precisely because we had a set of institutions and a set of civic values that all of the new immigrants were expected to adopt. In doing so, immigrants did not give up their language, their music, their religion. They became Americans in certain essential ways that allowed them to assimilate into American life and enjoy the benefits of liberty. I am gravely concerned that our recent and current immigration is not of the same character as our historic immigration and that the impact and effect will be to weaken our civic culture and our political institutions that guarantee life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

I will give a concrete example of this changed character of our recent immigration and especially the impact that can be expected from granting amnesty and citizenship to millions of illegal immigrants.

□ 2100

I speak now of the matter of a divided loyalty and a growing acceptance, as I mentioned earlier, of this dual citizenship. Do Members think it is a mere accident or happenstance that the oath of allegiance taken by every one of the tens of millions of naturalized American citizens who had passed through Ellis Island over the last 150 years contains the words "I hereby renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, State, or sovereignty of which I have heretofore been the subject or citizen"? These words explicitly and unabashedly require new citizens to give up any loyalty to the foreign country.

I have oftentimes, perhaps not so often, but I have certainly spoken to immigrant groups coming into this country. I have gone to citizenship ceremonies where people take the oath of office, new immigrants to the United States.

I have gone there and said to them, first of all, I want to tell you welcome to the United States. Secondly, I want to tell you, thank you for doing it the right way. Thank you for coming here, working through the process and doing it legally. I also want to tell you how important it is to now adopt a new life around a set of ideals that we can share, that we have in common.

I want to encourage that. I do try my best to encourage that. I say this because I want to reemphasize the fact that I am not opposed to immigration, but I certainly believe that it is in desperate need of reform.

I think another way to describe what is happening, besides using the word "multiculturalism" is to talk about the people who have developed what is

called a cult of ethnicity. It challenges the idea of what it means to be an American.

There are major implications to this phenomenon. I have talked about, to a certain extent, the problems we have when we do not encourage people, Americans, especially our children, to understand and to believe that there is something unique about America worthy of their allegiance; not to be chauvinistic, necessarily, but to simply understand the basic reality of the situation.

That is this, that western civilization has provided the world, certainly America, with the infrastructure that has enabled us to actually grow the greatest, I think, civilization on Earth. Now, that is a personal observation; but I think it is empirically provable, also, that there is something better about what we have.

I am proud of what we have. I am proud of being a product of western civilization. I am proud of the infrastructure. I am proud of the principles that we embody in this organization we call the Congress of the United States. I am proud that we have an adherence to the rule of law. I am proud that we believe in and strongly defend the right to pursue our own religion, to speak openly about our feelings about government.

All of these things really are an aspect of and a product of western civilization, and they are worthy of our allegiance and worthy of things we should tell our children about, and that we should encourage them. If we do not, we will find ourselves lacking in a number of ways. We especially will find ourselves in a dangerous situation when this civilization is, in fact, threatened, as I believe it is today.

Now, this gets me into an even more, I guess, controversial arena than what I have spoken of up to this point, if that is even possible. I believe that what we are witnessing throughout the world is, indeed, a clash of civilizations, and I believe western civilization is threatened.

I think the major threat today comes from something that we can refer to as radical Islam; not the religion of Islam, but it is the religion married to a political philosophy that says that all other people on the Earth have to be annihilated, abolished, eliminated.

Now, this is a clash that we have seen actually for centuries. It is not new, this confrontation. This conflict has been going on, as I say, for centuries. It peaks; it goes down. There are times of a great deal of activity, and times when there is not a lot of activity around this thing. But it has been going on for a long time, and it goes on even today.

It is important to understand this, because what it means is this: that it must be fought. If we are going to defend western civilization, it has to be fought with force of arms, as we have witnessed in Iraq and Afghanistan. It also has to be fought in the world of ideas. It has to be fought with ideas.

Western civilization rests upon certain ideas and ideals. They, in fact, need to be taught to children and to adults.

I was a teacher. I taught for 8 years in the Jefferson County public schools. I taught civics. I will tell the Members that very, very few children ever come to school with an innate appreciation of certain things like art, music. They need to be taught. They do not just wander in the door thinking, you know, I just feel something really good about Mozart or about Picasso. We have to teach children. We have to teach people about the value of these things to get them to appreciate them, more often than not. Some people may have that gift, but most of us do not.

Likewise, children do not come to school with an innate appreciation for western civilization or what it means to be an American. They have to be taught. When we abandon that and we offer it up on the altar of multiculturalism, we risk a great deal; especially when, as I say, there is the threat to the system.

Now, anybody can feel sort of a visceral response to somebody driving a plane into a building and killing 3,000 of our citizens; driving a plane into the Pentagon and killing a couple hundred of our fellow citizens there; crashing a plane into Pennsylvania that was destined for this spot.

Anybody can get a visceral reaction to that and say, yes, I want to confront that and punish whoever did that. That is fine. It is fine if, in fact, that conflict only lasts a short time, and that we identify the culprit and we take care of business.

But unless Americans understand that this is a long-term prospect, that this is a long-term conflict; and that it is not just with a segmented chunk of society. It is not just with a group we call al Qaeda or a group we call the Taliban or an individual we call Osama bin Laden, or another individual that we call Saddam Hussein.

Unless we realize that it is something broader than that, something bigger than that with which we are in conflict, Americans will lose heart for this conflict because they do not connect it to anything bigger than an attack on the Pentagon, an attack on the World Trade Towers.

This is why I say that this is an important issue for us to discuss as Americans, and understand that there are cultural ramifications to massive immigration when it connects with this rabid, bizarre multiculturalist philosophy which permeates America.

There was a book written not too long ago by Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., certainly someone that I would not have thought before I would have found myself having a common ground with, but he wrote a book called "The Disuniting of America." I have liberally excerpted from it for tonight's discussion.

He says, "The historic idea of a unified American identity is now in peril

in many arenas: in our politics, our voluntary organizations, our churches, our language."

What this esteemed historian saw as peril in 1991 is even more evident today in confronting the question we are, in fact, confronting, the most fundamental question a nation can consider as a matter of national choice and deliberation: what is America? What is America?

This question is not one that has been created by illegal immigration. We would confront this question sooner or later, even without massive illegal immigration into the country. Nor is the question now more urgent because the levels of legal immigration has far surpassed historic levels. The additional numbers of immigrants brought to America by our immigrant policies no doubt exacerbate the problem of national identity, but they have not created the problem.

What has created the problem is the influential ideology of multiculturalism discussed so eloquently by Arthur Schlesinger and accurately described by him as deeply hostile to our historic ideas of assimilation.

Now, remember, Mr. Schlesinger is not a conservative. He is not or he cannot by anybody, I think, be called names like ethnocentric or any of the other epithets that are thrown at people who suggest that there is a problem with multiculturalism. He has lifelong liberal credentials and is a liberal scholar.

On July 4, 1915, President Woodrow Wilson spoke in Philadelphia at a mass naturalization ceremony. On that day, at the President's behest, all members of the cabinet and other prominent members of our society spoke at naturalization ceremonies across the Nation.

As we all know, President Wilson was an idealist in matters of world politics and a liberal reformer in domestic policy. But on that day in 1915, he spoke for all Americans when he told the new citizens assembled to take their oath of citizenship:

"I certainly would not be the one even to suggest that a man cease to love the home of his birth and the Nation of his origin. These things are very sacred and ought not to be put out of our hearts. But it is one thing to love the place where you were born, and it is another to dedicate yourself to the place to which you go. You cannot dedicate yourself to America unless you become in every respect and with every purpose of your will thoroughly Americans. You cannot become thoroughly Americans if you think of yourself in groups. A man who thinks of himself as belonging to a particular national group in America has not yet become an American, and a man who goes among you to trade upon your nationality is not worthy to live under the Stars and Stripes."

I firmly believe that we desperately need to reaffirm the principles of citizenship and of American identity if we

are to survive as a free people in the 21st century. I believe this is not just a fear of immigration. As a son of immigrants, I welcome and support immigration.

What worries me is that the nation our new immigrants seek to find at the end of their journey may not be the nation of their dreams and grand ambitions. If we are to remain true to our history, we must also remain true to our destiny. It is not that of a vague and confusing collection of ethnic groups or religious sects; our destiny is to continue as the land of freedom and opportunity, a beacon of hope for all the world's oppressed.

To succeed and find that destiny, we must renew the bonds of citizenship and the values and institutions that nourish and sustain those bonds. This ideology of multiculturalism does not understand this. In fact, that movement is at war with the very idea of America as it was understood for 200 years.

But most Americans do understand it and do want to strengthen it; at least I hope that is true. With the help of the good people of this Nation, we will prevail. But we will not prevail unless we are willing to at least confront this issue, no matter how uncomfortable it is for us to talk about, no matter how challenging it is.

It is undeniable that massive immigration combined with a multiculturalism philosophy in this country has ramifications. Some here, some throughout the country, may believe those ramifications are positive; I believe that, for the most part, they are negative.

□ 2115

I believe that the leadership of this Nation must begin a discussion with America. When I say leadership, I mean it in the way of renewing a commitment to the idea of America on the part of all the people who come here and on the part of all the people who are here. Is Western Civilization, as epitomized by the American experience, is it worth saving? This is the question we must pose. And in order for anybody to answer it accurately, they have to have all information available to them.

We have to teach children about its value along with its warts. It is important that we do not gloss over the inequity, that we do not discard as part of our text any discussion of slavery or any of the issues that we know to be negative in our history. They have to be discussed and understood in order to be overcome. But why is it not equally as important to discuss the factual positive elements of Western Civilization and what it has brought to the world? Why is that so scary to the academic community, to the media, and to the pop culture? Why is it so comfortable for members of the pop culture, the people in television and in movies to stand up and criticize, only to criticize, what it is to be American

when they reap so many of the benefits of Western Civilization themselves? How hypocritical it is for them to do so. But how comfortable it is for them to do so. How easy it is for them to do so.

Is it not intriguing that if anyone were to stand up, especially in the world of Hollywood and such, how difficult it is for anybody to stand up and be patriotic Americans, say things that reflect a true love of the country? I mean, this was not always the way. In the 1940s and the Second World War, Hollywood was looked at as a bastion of patriotism. The movies they put out were patriotic in nature, and it was not looked down upon to express those feelings.

Something has changed dramatically, and now people who do, people who exist in that medium are afraid to actually express those sentiments for fear they will be shunned by their peers. What has happened that has allowed this to occur? Well, I suggest to you that it is time to regenerate a discussion of American principles and ideas; to make everybody, our children and adults, understand the importance of those ideas and ideals; to expect from immigrants coming to this country that they want to be Americans, and to come here for any other reason is not acceptable. To come here simply to achieve economic goals, but to hold allegiance to other countries both politically, ethnically, and linguistically is not acceptable. It is not acceptable because it will sap the strength of America. It will sap our ability to be successful in the clash of civilizations. It will lead to our demise. And that is why I take to the floor as often as I do to talk about this issue, immigration.

It is far, far more significant than just the issue of jobs or low-skilled, low-wage people who have to come to the country and we have to build highways and we have to build schools. And all of those things are true and all of the problems we have with population increases that are as a result of massive immigration, those things are real and they have to be dealt with. But it is even more important than that; it is far more important than that. It is far more important than that. It goes to our very existence.

Massive immigration in this country will determine not just what kind of a Nation we will be, but whether we will be a Nation at all.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. BECERRA (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today and the balance of the week on account of medical reasons.

Mr. HONDA (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today and April 30 on account of personal reasons.

Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today and the

balance of the week on account of personal reasons.

Ms. SLAUGHTER (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today and the balance of the week on account of medical reasons.

#### SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

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

(The following Member (at the request of Mr. RODRIGUEZ) to revise and extend her remarks and include extraneous material:)

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

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

Mr. PAUL, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana, for 5 minutes, today, April 30, and May 1.

Mr. RAMSTAD, for 5 minutes, April 30.

#### ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. Trandahl, Clerk of the House, reported and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 145. An act to designate the Federal building located at 290 Broadway in New York, New York, as the "Ted Weiss Federal Building".

H.R. 258. An act to ensure continuity for the design of the 5-cent coin, establish the Citizens Coinage Advisory Committee, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1559. An act making emergency wartime supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year 2003, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1770. An act to provide benefits and other compensation for certain individuals with injuries resulting from administration of smallpox countermeasures, and for other purposes.

#### BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Jeff Trandahl, Clerk of the House reports that on April 14, 2003 he presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following bills.

H.R. 1505. To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2127 Beatties Ford Road in Charlotte, North Carolina, as the "Jim Richardson Post Office".

H.R. 1584. To implement effective measures to stop trade in conflict diamonds, and for other purposes.

Jeff Trandahl, Clerk of the House reports that on April 15, 2003 he presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following bills.

H.R. 145. To designate the Federal building located at 290 Broadway in New York, New York, as the "Ted Weiss Federal Building".

H.R. 258. To ensure continuity for the design of the 5-cent coin, establish the Citizens coinage Advisory Committee, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1559. To making emergency wartime supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2003, and for other purposes.

Jeff Trandahl, Clerk of the House reports that on April 24, 2003 he presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following bills.

H.R. 1770. To provide benefits and other compensation for certain individuals with injuries resulting from administration of smallpox countermeasures, and for other purposes.

#### ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 9 o'clock and 20 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, April 30, 2003, at 10 a.m.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

1867. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; McDonnell Douglas 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-216-AD; Amendment 39-12912; AD 2002-21-06] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received April 4, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A);

1868. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a request for the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC); (H. Doc. No. 108—62); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1869. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a request to make available funds for the disaster relief program of the Department of Homeland Security; (H. Doc. No. 108—65); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1870. A letter from the Under Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter on the approved retirement of General Eric K. Shinseki, United States Army, and his advancement to the grade of general on the retired list; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1871. A letter from the Acting General Counsel, FEMA, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Suspension of Community Eligibility [Docket No. FEMA-7805] received April 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

1872. A letter from the Acting General Counsel, FEMA, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP): In creased Rates for Flood Coverage (RIN: 1660-AA25) received April 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

1873. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulations, Department of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting the Department's final rule — Mortgage Insurance Premiums in Multifamily Housing Programs (Docket No. FR-4679-F-03) (RIN: 2502-AH64) received March 31, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

1874. A letter from the General Counsel, Consumer Product Safety Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Exemptions from Classification as Banned

Hazardous Substances; Exemption for Certain Model Rocket Propellant Devices for Use With Rocket-Powered Model Cars — received March 31, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1875. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Communications and Information, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule — Technology Opportunities Program [981203295-3055-08] (RIN: 0660-ZA06) received March 31, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1876. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Change of Address; Technical Amendment — received April 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1877. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Change of Address; Technical Amendment — received April 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1878. A letter from the General Counsel, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Standards for Business Practices of Interstate Natural Gas Pipelines [Docket No. RM96-1-024; Order No. 587-R] received March 26, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1879. A letter from the Director, International Cooperation, Department of Defense, transmitting a copy of Transmittal No. 06-03 which informs of an intent to sign a Second Project Agreement concerning Aegis Combat System Test and Evaluation on U.S. and Spanish Aegis Ships between the United States and Spain, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2767(f); to the Committee on International Relations.

1880. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, transmitting reports in accordance with Section 36(a) of the Arms Export Control Act, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(a); to the Committee on International Relations.

1881. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting the bi-monthly report on progress toward a negotiated settlement of the Cyprus question covering the period February 1, 2003 through March 31, 2003, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2373(c); to the Committee on International Relations.

1882. A letter from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting copies of international agreements, other than treaties, entered into by the United States, pursuant to 1 U.S.C. 112b(a); to the Committee on International Relations.

1883. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a report consistent with Public Law 107-243, "Authorization for Use of Military Force Against Iraq Resolution of 2002"; (H. Doc. No. 108—63); to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed.

1884. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a 6-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to significant narcotics traffickers centered in Colombia declared in Executive Order 12978 of October 21, 1995, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1641(c) and 50 U.S.C. 1703(c); (H. Doc. No. 108—64); to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed.

1885. A letter from the Director, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final

rule — International Services Surveys: BE-22, Annual Survey of Selected Services Transactions with Unaffiliated Foreign Persons [Docket No. 020725180-2263-02] (RIN: 0691-AA43) received April 8, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on International Relations.

1886. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a report pursuant to the Cooperative Threat Reduction Act of 1993 and the FREEDOM Support Act; to the Committee on International Relations.

1887. A letter from the Assistant Attorney General for Administration, Department of Justice, transmitting the Department's final rule — Privacy Act of 1974; Implementation [FBI 109P; AAG/A ORDER No. 010-2003] (RIN: 1110-AA08) received March 28, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform.

1888. A letter from the Assistant Attorney General for Administration, Department of Justice, transmitting the Department's final rule — Privacy Act of 1974; Implementation [AAG/A Order No. 009-2003] received March 28, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform.

1889. A letter from the Administrator, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration's fiscal year 2004 Annual Performance Plan; to the Committee on Government Reform.

1890. A letter from the Secretary, Postal Rate Commission, transmitting a copy of the annual report in compliance with the Government in the Sunshine Act during the calendar year 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552b(j); to the Committee on Government Reform.

1891. A letter from the Chief Administrative Officer, transmitting the quarterly report of receipts and expenditures of appropriations and other funds for the period January 1, 2003 through March 31, 2003 as compiled by the Chief Administrative Officer, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 104a; (H. Doc. No. 108—66); to the Committee on House Administration and ordered to be printed.

1892. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Fish and Wildlife and Parks, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Virgin Islands Coral Reef National Monument (RIN: 1024-AC89) received April 16, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

1893. A letter from the Assistant Administrator, Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Dean John A. Knauss Marine Policy Fellowship, National Sea Grant College Program [Docket No. 000522149-3063-04] (RIN: 0648-ZA) received April 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

1894. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Operations, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Pacific Halibut Fisheries; Subsistence Fishing [Docket No. 020801186-3073-02; I.D. 053102D] (RIN: 0648-AQ09) received April 22, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

1895. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulations, Department of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting the Department's final rule — Inflation Adjustment of Civil Money Penalty Amounts [Docket No. FR-4787-F-01] (RIN: 2501-AC91) received March 31, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1896. A letter from the Program Manager, ATF, Department of Justice, transmitting the Department's final rule — Implementation of the Safe Explosives Act, Title XI, Subtitle C of Public Law 107-296 [ATF No. 1;

Docket No. 2002R-341P] (RIN: 1140-AA00) received March 25, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1897. A letter from the Regulations Officer, FMCSA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Civil Penalties (RIN: 2126-AA81) received April 4, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1898. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Anchorage Regulation; Boothville Anchorage, Venice, LA [CGD08-02-017] (RIN: 1625-AA01 [Formerly RIN: 2115-AA98]) received March 24, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1899. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zones; San Francisco Bay, California [COTP San Francisco Bay 03-003] (RIN: 625-AA97) received March 24, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1900. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Red Baron Squadron Aerobatic Flight Demonstration, Long Beach, CA [COTP Los Angeles-Long Beach 03-001] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received March 24, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1901. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Ocean-side Harbor, CA [COTP San Diego 03-003] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received March 24, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1902. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zones; Tampa Bay, Port of Tampa, Port of Saint Petersburg, Port Manatee, Rattlesnake, Old Port Tampa, Big Bend, Weedon Island, and Crystal River, Florida [COTP Tampa 03-006] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received March 24, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1903. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zone; Liquefied Natural Gas Tankers, Cook Inlet, AK [COTP Western Alaska 02-001] (RIN: 1625-AA00 [Formerly 2115-AA97]) received March 24, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1904. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zone; Protection of Tank Ships, Puget Sound, WA [CGD13-02-018] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received April 16, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1905. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zone; Waters Adjacent to San Onofre, San Diego County, CA [COTP San Diego 03-014] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received April 16, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1906. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zone: Coronado Bay Bridge, San Diego, California [COTP San Diego 03-013] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received April 16, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1907. A letter from the Regulations Officer, FHWA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Traffic Control Devices on Federal-Aid and Other Streets and Highways; Standards [FHWA Docket No. FHWA-2002-13069] (RIN: 2125-AE78) received March 26, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1908. A letter from the Attorney, Office of the Secretary of Transportation, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Extension of Computer Reservations Systems (CRS) Regulations [Docket No. OST-2003-14484] (RIN: 2105-AD24) received March 26, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1909. A letter from the Attorney, Office of the Chief Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Revisions; Definition of Administrator (RIN: 2137-AD43) received April 11, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1910. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Repair Stations [Docket No. FAA-1999-5836] (RIN: 2120-AC38) received April 4, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1911. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Special Operating Rules for the Conduct of Instrument Flight Rules (IFR) Area Navigation (RNAV) Operations Using Global Positioning Systems (GPS) in Alaska [Docket No. FAA-2003-14305; Special Federal Aviation Regulation No. 97] (RIN: 2120-AH93) received April 4, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1912. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Aircraft Registration Requirements; Clarification of "Court of Competent Jurisdiction" [Docket No. FAA-2002-12377; Amendment No. 47-26] (RIN: 2120-AH75) received April 4, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1913. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; General Electric Company CF34-3A1, -3B, and -3B1 Turbofan Engines [Docket No. 2001-NE-21-AD; Amendment 39-13086; AD 2003-05-10] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received April 4, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1914. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Air Tractor, Inc. Models AT-300, AT-301, AT-302, AT-400, and AT-400A Airplanes [Docket No. 2003-CE-09-AD; Amendment 39-13088; AD 2003-06-01] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received April 4, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1915. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Rolls-Royce Deutschland Ltd. & Co KG, Model Tay 611-8, 620-15,

650-15, and 651-54 Turbofan Engines [Docket No. 2002-NE-37-AD; Amendment 39-13080; AD 2003-05-04] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received April 4, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1916. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Wytworninga Sprzetu Komunikacyjnego (WSK) PZL-Rzeszow S.A. Franklin 6A-350-C1, -C1A, -C1L, -C1R-C2, -C2A, and 4A-235 Series Reciprocating Engines [Docket No. 2002-NE-20-AD; Amendment 39-13077; AD 2003-05-01] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received April 4, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1917. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Dassault Model Falcon 2000 and Mystere-Falcon 900 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2003-NM-53-AD; Amendment 39-13085; AD 2003-05-09] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received April 4, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1918. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No. 30359; Amdt. No. 3049] received April 4, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1919. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No. 30357; Amdt. No. 3047] received April 4, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1920. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No. 30358; Amdt. No. 3048] received April 4, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1921. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No. 30360; Amdt. No. 3050] received April 4, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1922. A letter from the Director, Regulations Management, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting the Department's final rule — Referrals of Information Regarding Criminal Violations (RIN: 2900-AL31) received April 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

1923. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Last-in, First-out Inventories (Rev. Rul. 2003-33) received March 24, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1924. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Tax Treatment of Grants Made by the Empire State Development Corporation to Businesses to Aid Recovery from the Attack of September 11, 2001, on the World Trade Center [Notice 2003-18] received March 24, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1925. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Examination of returns and claims for refund, credit, or abatement; determination of correct tax liability (Rev. Proc. 2001-54) received April 22, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1926. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Low-Income Housing Credit — received April 22, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1927. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Department's final rule — Qualified 501(c)(3) Bonds [Notice 2002-10] received April 22, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1928. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Optional Methods for Determining the Value of the Use of Demonstration Automobiles Provided to Employees by Automobile Dealerships (Rev. Proc. 2001-56) received April 22, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1929. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Low-Income Housing Credit (Rev. Rul. 2002-8) received April 22, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1930. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Tax Problems Raised by Certain Trust Arrangements Seeking to Qualify for Exception for Collectively Bargained Welfare Benefit Funds under Section 419A(f)(5) [Notice 2003-24] received April 16, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1931. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Changes in Accounting Periods and in Methods of Accounting (Rev. Proc. 2002-9) received April 22, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1932. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Canadian Retirement Plan Trust Reporting [Notice 2003-25] received April 16, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1933. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Special Estimated Tax Payments (Rev. Rul. 2003-34) received April 16, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1934. A letter from the Regulations Officer, SSA, Social Security Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Special Benefits for Certain World War II Veterans [Regulation No. 8] (RIN: 0960-AF61) received April 8, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1935. A letter from the Under Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting the biennial report on the Montgomery GI Bill Education Benefits Program; jointly to the Committees on Armed Services and Veterans' Affairs.

1936. A letter from the Comptroller General, General Accounting Office, transmitting the financial audit of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Funds' 2002 and 2001 Financial Statements, pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 1827; jointly to the Committees on Financial Services and Government Reform.

1937. A letter from the Chairperson, United States Commission on Civil Rights, trans-

mitting the Commission's report entitled, "Beyond Percentage Plans: The Challenge of Equal Opportunity in Higher Education," pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 1975a(c); jointly to the Committees on the Judiciary and Education and the Workforce.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

Mr. TAUZIN: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 810. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide regulatory relief and contracting flexibility under the Medicare Program; with an amendment (Rept. 108-74, Pt. 2). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. BOEHNER: Committee on Education and the Workforce. H.R. 1350. A bill to reauthorize the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 108-77). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. SESSIONS: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 206. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1350) to reauthorize the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, and for other purposes (Rept. 108-79). Referred to the House Calendar.

#### REPORTED BILL SEQUENTIALLY REFERRED

Under clause 2 of rule XII, bills and reports were delivered to the Clerk for printing, and bills referred as follows:

Mr. TOM DAVIS: Committee on Government Reform. H.R. 1346. A bill to amend the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act to provide an additional function of the Administrator for Federal Procurement Policy relating to encouraging Federal procurement policies that enhance energy efficiency, with an amendment; referred to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure for a period ending not later than June 2, 2003, for consideration of such provisions of the bill and amendment as fall within the jurisdiction of that committee pursuant to clause 1(q), rule X (Rept. 108-78, Pt. 1).

#### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. GALLEGLY (for himself, Mr. POMBO, Mr. GIBBONS, and Mr. YOUNG of Alaska):

H.R. 1835. A bill to amend the Endangered Species Act of 1973 to limit designation as critical habitat of areas owned or controlled by the Department of Defense, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources, 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. TOM DAVIS of Virginia (for himself and Mr. HUNTER):

H.R. 1836. A bill to make changes to certain areas of the Federal civil service in order to improve the flexibility and competitiveness of Federal human resources management; to the Committee on Government Reform, and in addition to the Committees

on Armed Services, and 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. TOM DAVIS of Virginia (for himself and Mr. HUNTER):

H.R. 1837. A bill to improve the Federal acquisition workforce and the process for the acquisition of services by the Federal Government, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Reform, 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. EVANS:

H.R. 1838. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to revise the presumptions of service-connection relating to diseases and disabilities of former prisoners of war; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin (for himself and Mr. PENCE):

H.R. 1839. A bill to amend the Act of October 19, 1949, entitled "An Act to assist States in collecting sales and use taxes on cigarettes"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ANDREWS:

H.R. 1840. A bill to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to authorize grants for the repair, renovation, alteration, and construction of public elementary and secondary school facilities; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. NEY (by request):

H.R. 1841. A bill to better assist lower income families to obtain decent, safe, and affordable housing through the conversion of the section 8 housing choice voucher program into a State-administered block grant; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. ANDREWS:

H.R. 1842. A bill to amend title I of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to require persons who are plan administrators of employee pension benefit plans or provide administrative services to such plans, and who also provide automobile insurance coverage or provide persons offering such coverage identifying information relating to plan participants or beneficiaries, to submit to the Federal Trade Commission certain information relating to such automobile insurance coverage; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. ANDREWS:

H.R. 1843. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to require institutions of higher education to notify parents concerning missing person reports about their children, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. ANDREWS:

H.R. 1844. A bill to establish State revolving funds for school construction; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. ANDREWS:

H.R. 1845. A bill to provide grants to States to establish, expand, or enhance prekindergarten programs for children who are not yet enrolled in kindergarten; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. ANDREWS:

H.R. 1846. A bill to amend the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Improvement Act of 1991 to provide for the collection of data on the availability of credit for women-owned business; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. ANDREWS:

H.R. 1847. A bill concerning denial of passports to noncustodial parents subject to State arrest warrants in cases of non-payment of child support; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. ANDREWS:

H.R. 1848. A bill to afford students and parents with private civil remedies for the violation of their privacy rights under the General Education Provisions Act; 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. ANDREWS (for himself and Mr. RANGEL):

H.R. 1849. A bill to require the establishment of programs by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, the Director of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, and the Secretary of Health and Human Services to improve indoor air quality in schools and other buildings; 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. GUTIERREZ:

H.R. 1850. A bill to provide for automatic naturalization for noncitizen members of the Armed Forces ordered to serve in a combat zone, and to extend immigration benefits to surviving spouses, children, and parents of persons granted posthumous citizenship through death while on active-duty service in the Armed Forces; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ANDREWS:

H.R. 1851. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act and Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to require that group and individual health insurance coverage and group health plans provide coverage for annual screening mammography for any class of covered individuals if the coverage or plans include coverage for diagnostic mammography for such class and to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to provide for coverage of annual screening mammography under the Medicaid Program; 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. ANDREWS:

H.R. 1852. A bill to assure equitable treatment of fertility and impotence in health care coverage under group health plans, health insurance coverage, and health plans under the Federal employees' health benefits program; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Education and the Workforce, and Government Reform, 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. 1853. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to require the preparation of audit reports based upon the financial auditing of MedicareChoice organizations and to make such reports available to the public; 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. 1854. A bill to amend part C of title XVIII of the Social Security Act to reimburse MedicareChoice plans located in the

same metropolitan statistical area the same payment rate; 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. 1855. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to require home health agencies participating in the Medicare Program to conduct criminal background checks for all applicants for employment as patient care providers; 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. EHLERS:

H.R. 1856. A bill to reauthorize the Harmful Algal Bloom and Hypoxia Research and Control Act of 1998, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, 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. HASTINGS of Florida:

H.R. 1857. A bill to authorize assistance to combat the growing HIV/AIDS problem in countries in sub-Saharan Africa and the Caribbean; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut (for herself, Mr. LEVIN, and Mr. MATSUI):

H.R. 1858. A bill to provide a permanent funding level for the Social Services Block Grant, and to authorize States to use 10 percent of their TANF funds to carry out Social Services Block Grant programs; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LARSON of Connecticut (for

himself, Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania, Mr. SIMMONS, Ms. DELAURO, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. GOODE, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. PETRI, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. FROST, Mr. PLATTS, and Mr. FORD):

H.R. 1859. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exclude from income and employment taxes and wage withholding property tax rebates and other benefits provided to volunteer firefighters and emergency medical responders; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LEVIN (for himself and Mr. FOLEY):

H.R. 1860. A bill to promote primary and secondary health promotion and disease prevention services and activities among the elderly, to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to add preventive health benefits, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. PALLONE (for himself, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. HOLT, and Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas):

H.R. 1861. A bill to help protect the public against the threat of chemical attacks; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania (for himself, Mr. GREENWOOD, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. KANJORSKI, Mr. MURTHA, Ms. HART, Mr. PLATTS, Mr. HOFFEL, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. GERLACH, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. HOLDEN, and Mr. SHERWOOD):

H.R. 1862. A bill to establish the Oil Region National Heritage Area; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. ROGERS of Michigan:

H.R. 1863. A bill to declare adequate pain care research, education, and treatment as national public health priorities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, Armed Services, and Veterans' Affairs, 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. ROHRBACHER (for himself and Mr. HONDA):

H.R. 1864. A bill to preserve certain actions in Federal court brought by members of the United States Armed Forces held as prisoners of war by Japan during World War II against Japanese nationals seeking compensation for mistreatment or failure to pay wages in connection with labor performed in Japan to the benefit of the Japanese nationals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committees on International Relations, and Government Reform, 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. SCOTT of Georgia:

H.R. 1865. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to make grants to States, units of general local government, and nonprofit organizations for counseling and education programs for the prevention of predatory lending and to establish a toll-free telephone number for complaints regarding predatory lending, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. SWEENEY (for himself and Mr. MCNULTY):

H.R. 1866. A bill to reinstate and transfer a hydroelectric license under the Federal Power Act to permit the redevelopment of a hydroelectric project located in the State of New York, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. VITTER:

H.R. 1867. A bill to amend title 44, United States Code, to provide for the suspension of fines under certain circumstances for first-time paperwork violations by small business concerns; to the Committee on Government Reform, and in addition to the Committee on Small Business, 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 Ms. WATERS (for herself, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. NORTON, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Ms. LEE, Ms. KAPTUR, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, and Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas):

H.R. 1868. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish a program to provide screenings and treatment for cancer to minority and other populations served by health centers under section 330 of such Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. WATT (for himself, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Mr. ROSS, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. HOUGHTON, Mr. CAPUANO, Ms. SOLIS, Mr. FORBES, and Mr. HINCHEY):

H.R. 1869. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to study the suitability and feasibility of designating the International Civil Rights Center and Museum, located in

Greensboro, North Carolina, as a unit of the National Park System, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. WILSON of South Carolina:

H.R. 1870. A bill to amend section 1951 of title 18, United States Code (commonly known as the Hobbs Act), and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WU:

H.R. 1871. A bill to encourage partnerships between community colleges and four-year colleges and universities; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. NEY (for himself and Mr. LARSON of Connecticut):

H. Con. Res. 156. Concurrent resolution extending congratulations to the United States Capitol Police on the occasion of its 175th anniversary and expressing gratitude to the men and women of the United States Capitol Police and their families for their devotion to duty and service in safeguarding the freedoms of the American people; to the Committee on House Administration, considered and agreed to.

By Mr. ROGERS of Michigan:

H. Con. Res. 157. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress supporting education to reduce childhood injuries; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. PORTER (for himself, Mr. HOEKSTRA, Mr. MCKEON, Mr. CASTLE, Mr. DEMINT, Mrs. MUSGRAVE, Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, Mr. CHOCOLA, Mr. HAYWORTH, Mr. KELLER, Mrs. BLACKBURN, and Mr. REHBERG):

H. Res. 204. A resolution congratulating charter schools across the United States, and the students, parents, teachers, and administrators of such schools, for their ongoing contributions to education, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, considered and agreed to.

By Mr. FROST:

H. Res. 207. A resolution honoring the life and achievements of Dallas Morning News Reporter Sam Attlesley and expressing sorrow on the occasion of his death; to the Committee on Government Reform.

#### MEMORIALS

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

22. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the Senate of the State of Louisiana, relative to Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 1 memorializing the Congress of the United States to adopt and place on the ballot a national referendum to maintain the words "one nation under God" in the Pledge of Allegiance; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

23. Also, a memorial of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, relative to Senate Joint Resolution No. 184 memorializing the Congress of the United States to act expeditiously to allow for the deduction of state and local sales in the computation of Federal income tax liability, as would be allowed under the provisions of H.R. 720; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

24. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Montana, relative to House Joint Resolution No. 34 memorializing the Congress to approve legislation to allow taxpayers to deduct sales taxes paid on their federal income tax return sales in the computation of Federal income tax return; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

25. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of North Dakota, relative to Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 4023 memorializing the Congress to enact financially sustainable, voluntary, universal, outpatient prescription drug coverage with consideration for privately administered plans as part of the federal Medicare program; jointly

to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

26. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of Michigan, relative to Senate Resolution No. 37 memorializing the Congress to support the President's strategy for protecting the security of the United States through our efforts in Iraq and to support for the men and women of our military and their families; jointly to the Committees on International Relations and Armed Services.

#### PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XII,

Mr. OTTER introduced a bill (H.R. 1872) for the relief of the heirs and assigns of Hattie Davis Rogers of the Nez Perce Indian Reservation, Idaho; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 34: Ms. NORTON, Ms. LOFGREN, and Mr. OBERSTAR.

H.R. 40: Mr. HONDA.

H.R. 49: Mr. BRADLEY of New Hampshire and Mr. SMITH of Washington.

H.R. 50: Ms. HART.

H.R. 51: Mr. BONILLA.

H.R. 57: Mr. BURR, Mr. DEAL of Georgia, and Mr. FOSSELLA.

H.R. 58: Mr. STEARNS, Mr. ROTHMAN, Mr. DICKS, Mr. JENKINS, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, Mr. DUNCAN, and Mr. GORDON.

H.R. 63: Mr. GOSS and Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida.

H.R. 92: Mr. RYAN of Ohio.

H.R. 100: Mr. FALCOMAVAEGA and Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey.

H.R. 117: Mr. SCHROCK.

H.R. 125: Mrs. CAPPS.

H.R. 126: Ms. LOFGREN and Ms. LEE.

H.R. 133: Mr. ISRAEL.

H.R. 140: Mr. BARRETT of South Carolina.

H.R. 206: Mr. GORDON and Mr. BEAUPREZ.

H.R. 208: Mr. ISRAEL.

H.R. 218: Mr. MORAN of Kansas, Mr. FALCOMAVAEGA, Mr. SHERMAN, and Mr. MCNULTY.

H.R. 223: Mr. HOEKSTRA.

H.R. 224: Mr. HOEKSTRA.

H.R. 236: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. MILLER of North Carolina, Ms. MAJETTE, and Mr. RYAN of Ohio.

H.R. 278: Mr. BURR and Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin.

H.R. 284: Mr. FOLEY, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. FOSSELLA, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Mr. SHUSTER, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. BOEHLERT, and Mr. BEREUTER.

H.R. 300: Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 303: Mr. MOLLOHAN, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. DOOLEY of California, Mr. FORBES, Ms. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. SCOTT, of Georgia, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. COBLE, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. MCINNIS, and Mr. BURGESS.

H.R. 328: Mr. LANTOS, Ms. KILPATRICK, Ms. LOFGREN, Ms. KAPTUR, Ms. WATERS, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. DOOLEY of California, Mr. ACKERMAN, Ms. SOLIS, and Mr. BELL.

H.R. 331: Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland.

H.R. 348: Mr. GRIJALVA and Mr. STRICKLAND.

H.R. 369: Mrs. MILLER of Michigan.

H.R. 373: Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California.

H.R. 391: Ms. GRANGER, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. MORAN of Kansas, and Mr. WELDON of Florida.

- H.R. 401: Mr. TANCREDO, Mr. LANTOS, and Mr. DEUTSCH.
- H.R. 424: Mr. ISRAEL.
- H.R. 442: Mr. MILLER of North Carolina, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. SAXTON, Ms. DELAURO, and Mr. GORDON.
- H.R. 445: Mr. PAYNE and Mr. CLYBURN.
- H.R. 457: Mr. KLINE.
- H.R. 489: Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland.
- H.R. 497: Mr. COX.
- H.R. 527: Mr. FOLEY, Mr. WOLF, and Mr. ACKERMAN.
- H.R. 528: Mr. MARKEY, Mr. HONDA, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, Mr. WEXLER, and Mr. MORAN of Virginia.
- H.R. 543: Mr. MURPHY.
- H.R. 548: Mr. FARR, Mr. MCNULTY, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. BONNER, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. MARKEY, Mrs. BONO, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. HALL, Mr. SNYDER, Mr. CANNON, and Mr. HERGER.
- H.R. 569: Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts.
- H.R. 571: Mr. MICA, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. CARTER, Mr. TANCREDO, Mr. FILNER, Mr. GOODE, Mr. BONNER, Ms. DUNN, and Mr. ROGERS of Michigan.
- H.R. 584: Mr. FOLEY.
- H.R. 594: Mrs. MUSGRAVE, Mr. DEAL of Georgia, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. ROSS, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. MURPHY, Mrs. MALONEY, and Mr. BURGESS.
- H.R. 623: Mr. CASE and Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota.
- H.R. 648: Mr. JONES of North Carolina and Mr. BURTON of Indiana.
- H.R. 687: Mr. CHABOT, Mr. GINGREY, Mr. COLLINS, Mr. FEENEY, Mr. BURNS, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. PAUL, Ms. HART, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, and Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky.
- H.R. 713: Mr. MORAN of Kansas, Mr. OLVER, Mr. ROSS, and Mr. JONES of North Carolina.
- H.R. 714: Mr. MANZULLO and Mr. OTTER.
- H.R. 717: Ms. NORTON, Mr. MEEHAN, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. MOORE, Mr. BELL, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. GUTIERREZ, and Ms. VELAZQUEZ.
- H.R. 728: Mr. NETHERCUTT and Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.
- H.R. 731: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. FOLEY, Ms. WATERS, Mr. INSLEE, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, and Mr. COLE.
- H.R. 734: Mr. DAVIS of Illinois.
- H.R. 738: Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, and Ms. ESHOO.
- H.R. 742: Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. HAYES, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. HOLT, Mr. ROTHMAN, Mr. JOHN, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. CLAY, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, and Mr. UPTON.
- H.R. 756: Mr. AKIN.
- H.R. 767: Mrs. MUSGRAVE, Mr. EHLERS, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. CAMP, Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey, Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida, and Mr. DOOLITTLE.
- H.R. 768: Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD and Mr. LAHOOD.
- H.R. 776: Mr. MARKEY and Mr. HOFFEL.
- H.R. 785: Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. TURNER of Texas, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. FOSSELLA, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. MOORE, Mr. LUCAS of Kentucky, Mr. FILNER, and Mr. HOUGHTON.
- H.R. 786: Mr. RENZI, Mr. FILNER, and Mr. HOUGHTON.
- H.R. 792: Mr. PASTOR, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. PEARCE, and Mr. LAHOOD.
- H.R. 800: Mr. BARRETT of South Carolina and Mr. SULLIVAN.
- H.R. 806: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. MCNULTY, and Mr. MCINNIS.
- H.R. 808: Mr. SHAW.
- H.R. 809: Mr. MORAN of Virginia.
- H.R. 813: Ms. LEE and Mr. GORDON.
- H.R. 814: Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee, Mr. BALLANCE, Mr. BRADLEY of New Hampshire, Mr. DUNCAN, and Mr. MURPHY.
- H.R. 816: Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. ISAKSON, and Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.
- H.R. 819: Mr. PALLONE, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. TURNER of Texas, Mr. FROST, and Mr. GREEN of Texas.
- H.R. 832: Ms. PELOSI, Ms. MAJETTE, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, and Mrs. CAPPAS.
- H.R. 839: Mr. RAMSTAD and Mr. HOUGHTON.
- H.R. 857: Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. DEUTSCH, and Mr. HINCHEY.
- H.R. 870: Mr. COLLINS, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. CRANE, and Mr. KLECZKA.
- H.R. 871: Mr. LAHOOD.
- H.R. 872: Mr. MCHUGH.
- H.R. 879: Mr. FILNER and Mr. BROWN of Ohio.
- H.R. 882: Mr. EHLERS, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. HOUGHTON, and Mr. ANDREWS.
- H.R. 898: Mr. MEEKS of New York, Mr. EVANS, Mr. STENHOLM, and Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas.
- H.R. 919: Mr. BERMAN, Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California, Mr. WEINER, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. REYES, Mr. COBLE, Mrs. CAPPAS, and Mr. COLE.
- H.R. 931: Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. WAMP, Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia, and Mr. SCHROCK.
- H.R. 936: Mr. DEFAZIO and Mrs. CAPPAS.
- H.R. 941: Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts.
- H.R. 953: Mr. MICA.
- H.R. 973: Mr. LEWIS of Georgia and Mr. GORDON.
- H.R. 979: Mr. ANDREWS.
- H.R. 980: Mr. MOORE and Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota.
- H.R. 990: Mr. BURTON of Indiana and Mr. MILLER of Florida.
- H.R. 1006: Mr. FILNER, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, and Ms. LOFGREN.
- H.R. 1022: Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, Mr. BELL, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, and Mr. HINCHEY.
- H.R. 1029: Mr. MARKEY.
- H.R. 1042: Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi.
- H.R. 1043: Ms. HARRIS.
- H.R. 1049: Mr. STENHOLM.
- H.R. 1052: Ms. BALDWIN and Mr. DEFAZIO.
- H.R. 1068: Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. BOSWELL, Mr. OBERSTAR, and Mr. GUTIERREZ.
- H.R. 1083: Mr. CUMMINGS.
- H.R. 1084: Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, and Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota.
- H.R. 1096: Mr. POMEROY.
- H.R. 1102: Mr. DEUTSCH, Mr. BOYD, and Mr. CARDIN.
- H.R. 1108: Mr. WEXLER.
- H.R. 1111: Mr. FOLEY, Mrs. WILSON of New Mexico, and Mr. RAHALL.
- H.R. 1117: Mr. PAUL, Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, and Mr. GOODE.
- H.R. 1119: Mr. DEAL of Georgia, Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania, and Mr. JONES of North Carolina.
- H.R. 1120: Mr. ANDREWS.
- H.R. 1125: Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. Chocola, Mr. FORD, Ms. VELAZQUEZ, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. MORAN of Kansas, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. SNYDER, Mr. WAMP, Mrs. CAPPAS, Mr. EVANS, Mrs. CUBIN, Mr. BONNER, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, and Mr. PEARCE.
- H.R. 1130: Mr. SANDLIN.
- H.R. 1133: Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida, and Ms. LEE.
- H.R. 1144: Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. HOFFEL, and Mr. HINOJOSA.
- H.R. 1145: Mr. HINCHEY and Mrs. NAPOLITANO.
- H.R. 1146: Mr. POMBO and Mr. NORWOOD.
- H.R. 1155: Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. MAJETTE, Ms. NORTON, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. EHLERS, Mr. WEXLER, Mr. WYNN, Mr. MCNULTY, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. GORDON, and Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts.
- H.R. 1157: Mr. WAMP, Mr. ETHERIDGE, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. KAPTUR, and Mrs. TAUSCHER.
- H.R. 1168: Ms. MAJETTE, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. EMANUEL, and Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California.
- H.R. 1170: Mr. LATOURETTE.
- H.R. 1179: Mr. CANTOR, Mr. HAYES, Mr. BURR, Mr. TURNER of Texas, and Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky.
- H.R. 1180: Mr. SWEENEY.
- H.R. 1185: Mr. GORDON.
- H.R. 1191: Mr. ANDREWS.
- H.R. 1196: Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. FROST, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. OLVER, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. SHAYS, and Mr. BELL.
- H.R. 1199: Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. SCOTT of Georgia, and Mr. ISRAEL.
- H.R. 1206: Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida and Mr. PAUL.
- H.R. 1214: Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Mr. COOPER, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, and Mr. DICKS.
- H.R. 1222: Mr. TIBERI, Mr. PICKERING, and Mr. PLATTS.
- H.R. 1233: Mr. OTTER, Mr. EHLERS, Mr. BEAUPREZ, and Mr. SENSENBRENNER.
- H.R. 1244: Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. OWENS, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. COSTELLO, and Mr. MICA.
- H.R. 1261: Mr. NORWOOD.
- H.R. 1275: Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, Mr. ETHERIDGE, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. MEHAN, Mrs. WILSON of New Mexico, and Mr. MCDERMOTT.
- H.R. 1285: Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Ms. CARSON of Indiana, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. DELAHUNT, Mr. DEUTSCH, Mr. DOOLEY of California, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. FALCOMA, Mr. FILNER, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. HINCHEY, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, Ms. LEE, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Mr. NADLER, Mr. OBEY, Mr. OLVER, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. SHERMAN, Ms. WATSON, Mr. WEXLER, Ms. WOOLSEY, and Mr. WYNN.
- H.R. 1305: Mr. CHOCOLA.
- H.R. 1309: Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas and Mr. FROST.
- H.R. 1310: Mr. BLUNT, Mr. VITTER, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mr. BONNER, Mr. HOUGHTON, and Mr. CANTOR.
- H.R. 1320: Mr. ISSA and Mrs. WILSON of New Mexico.
- H.R. 1323: Ms. MAJETTE, Mr. CARSON of Oklahoma, and Mr. UDALL of Colorado.
- H.R. 1332: Mr. TERRY and Mr. GORDON.
- H.R. 1342: Mr. BELL, Mr. ROSS, and Ms. BALDWIN.
- H.R. 1345: Ms. NORTON, Mr. WYNN, and Mr. BELL.
- H.R. 1348: Mr. ANDREWS.
- H.R. 1350: Mr. GORDON and Mr. BELL.
- H.R. 1357: Ms. WOOLSEY.
- H.R. 1358: Ms. WOOLSEY and Mr. DOYLE.
- H.R. 1359: Mr. MATSUI.
- H.R. 1366: Mr. Gutierrez.
- H.R. 1374: Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California.
- H.R. 1376: Mr. MCDERMOTT.
- H.R. 1381: Ms. WOOLSEY, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. STENHOLM, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. GUTIERREZ, and Mr. HOLDEN.

- H.R. 1388: Mr. PALLONE and Mr. FERGUSON.  
 H.R. 1389: Ms. WOOLSEY.  
 H.R. 1409: Mr. PALLONE.  
 H.R. 1418: Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. SMITH of Michigan, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Mr. FROST.  
 H.R. 1425: Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California.  
 H.R. 1430: Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. ENGEL, Ms. SOLIS, Mr. GRIJALVA, and Ms. ESHOO.  
 H.R. 1448: Mr. FALCOMA, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, and Mr. BELL.  
 H.R. 1472: Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. FARR, Mr. DELAHUNT, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. GRIJALVA, and Mr. OLVER.  
 H.R. 1477: Mr. PAUL and Ms. KILPATRICK.  
 H.R. 1478: Mr. REHBERG, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, and Mr. PLATTS.  
 H.R. 1480: Mr. FROST.  
 H.R. 1491: Mr. CUMMINGS and Mr. COSTELLO.  
 H.R. 1508: Mr. NADLER and Mr. LANTOS.  
 H.R. 1512: Mr. UPTON, Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, and Mr. EHLERS.  
 H.R. 1517: Mr. HERGER, Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, and Mr. REHBERG.  
 H.R. 1518: Mr. CALVERT.  
 H.R. 1519: Mr. WEINER and Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York.  
 H.R. 1543: Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. FORD, and Mrs. MYRICK.  
 H.R. 1580: Mr. SHUSTER, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. DAVIS of Alabama, Mr. KOLBE, Mr. MATHESON, Mr. HALL, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. EVERETT, Mr. SNYDER, Mr. QUINN, Mrs. KELLY, Mr. CRAMER, and Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota.  
 H.R. 1581: Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. FROST, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. REYES, and Mr. RANGEL.  
 H.R. 1587: Mr. ANDREWS.  
 H.R. 1608: Mr. JONES of North Carolina.  
 H.R. 1613: Mr. DELAHUNT, Mr. FROST, Ms. KILPATRICK, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. RUSH, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. CONYERS, and Mr. SKELTON.  
 H.R. 1615: Mr. ENGEL.  
 H.R. 1631: Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. DEAL of Georgia, Mrs. CUBIN, Mr. FORBES, and Mr. CUNNINGHAM.  
 H.R. 1641: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.  
 H.R. 1653: Mr. PAUL and Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota.  
 H.R. 1659: Mr. DREIER, Mr. CARDOZA, and Mr. OSE.  
 H.R. 1661: Mr. FROST, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. BISHOP of New York.  
 H.R. 1662: Mr. NUNES, Ms. DUNN, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. TERRY, Mr. TANCREDO, and Mr. SANDLIN.  
 H.R. 1677: Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. ACEVEDO-VILA, and Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas.  
 H.R. 1685: Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. FROST, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. SHAYS, Mrs. WILSON of New Mexico, Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida, and Mr. RANGEL.  
 H.R. 1687: Mr. RANGEL, Mr. NUNES, Mr. RENZI, and Mr. DAVIS of Illinois.  
 H.R. 1692: Mr. EMANUEL, Mr. HINOJOSA, and Mr. RUSH.  
 H.R. 1693: Ms. SLAUGHTER.  
 H.R. 1700: Mrs. MALONEY.  
 H.R. 1705: Mr. BELL.  
 H.R. 1708: Mr. CLAY, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. QUINN, Mr. WEINER, Mr. KIND, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. FILNER, Mr. CARDOZA, Mr. EMANUEL, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. CASE, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. BERMAN, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, Mr. BERRY, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. REYES, Mr. GORDON, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. SANDLIN, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. ROSS, and Mr. RODRIGUEZ.  
 H.R. 1710: Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. FROST, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. TURNER of Texas, Mr. QUINN, and Mr. SAXTON.  
 H.R. 1713: Mr. SNYDER, Ms. BERKLEY, Ms. LEE, and Mr. UDALL of New Mexico.  
 H.R. 1714: Mr. COX, Mr. COLE, Mr. DREIER, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. WAMP, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida, and Mr. MCINNIS.  
 H.R. 1725: Mr. PAUL and Mr. SIMMONS.  
 H.R. 1733: Mr. OWENS and Mr. RANGEL.  
 H.R. 1742: Mr. FILNER, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. HONDA, Mr. BLUMENAUER, and Mr. RADANOVICH.  
 H.R. 1746: Mr. LATHAM, Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. QUINN, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. VITTER, Mr. COOPER, Mr. TERRY, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. BELL, Mr. JEFFERSON, and Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts.  
 H.R. 1754: Mr. JONES of North Carolina.  
 H.R. 1756: Mr. OWENS.  
 H.R. 1776: Mr. SHAYS, Mr. FOLEY, and Mr. BRADY of Texas.  
 H.R. 1787: Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania, Mr. FALCOMA, Ms. KILPATRICK, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. BAKER, Mr. MCINNIS, and Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia.  
 H.R. 1796: Mr. SANDLIN, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, and Ms. WATERS.  
 H.R. 1812: Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. ROTHMAN, Mr. PALLONE, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. MATSUI, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. STARK, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. WAXMAN, and Mr. BAIRD.  
 H.J. Res. 4: Mr. CARSON of Oklahoma, Mr. SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. UPTON, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, and Mr. MOLLOHAN.  
 H.J. Res. 46: Mr. BOOZMAN.  
 H. Con. Res. 49: Mrs. CAPPS, Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia, Mr. SHAYS, and Mr. GERLACH.  
 H. Con. Res. 56: Ms. LEE, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. HAYWORTH, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. PICKERING, and Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida.  
 H. Con. Res. 98: Mr. CHABOT, Mr. FLETCHER, Mr. CARSON of Oklahoma, and Mr. CAPUANO.  
 H. Con. Res. 110: Ms. ESHOO and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.  
 H. Con. Res. 111: Mr. OLVER, Ms. WOOLSEY, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. CAMP, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. DEFAZIO, and Mr. WATT.  
 H. Con. Res. 116: Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey.  
 H. Con. Res. 119: Mr. BARRETT of South Carolina, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, and Mrs. KELLY.  
 H. Con. Res. 130: Mr. STARK.  
 H. Con. Res. 147: Ms. ESHOO.  
 H. Con. Res. 150: Mr. MCINNIS, Mr. CARSON of Oklahoma, and Mr. GRAVES.  
 H. Con. Res. 152: Mr. SHAYS.  
 H. Res. 58: Mr. HOEFFEL and Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania.  
 H. Res. 59: Ms. ESHOO.  
 H. Res. 60: Mr. GILCHREST, Mr. STENHOLM, Ms. KAPTUR, and Mr. VITTER.  
 H. Res. 65: Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. LANTOS, Ms. LEE, Mr. FROST, Ms. SOLIS, Mr. BACA, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. WU, Mr. STRICKLAND, Mr. TIAHRT, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. WAXMAN, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mr. DOOLEY of California, Mr. STARK, Mr. OWENS, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. FOSSELLA, Mr. SNYDER, and Mr. RANGEL.  
 H. Res. 136: Mr. SCHROCK, Mr. BAKER, Mr. PASCRELL, and Mr. RENZI.  
 H. Res. 161: Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut.  
 H. Res. 173: Mr. WHITFIELD, Mr. HAYES, Mr. SOUDER, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. DEFAZIO, and Mr. HINOJOSA.  
 H. Res. 193: Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. BECERRA, Mr. DELAHUNT, Mr. KIRK, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. KAPTUR, and Mr. CLAY.  
 H. Res. 194: Mr. HONDA, Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon, Mr. INSLEE, Mr. OWENS, Mr. PENCE, and Mr. SOUDER.