United States of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 108th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 149 WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 2003 No. 119

House of Representatives

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

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
September 3, 2003.

I hereby appoint the Honorable EDWARD L. SCHROCK to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

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

PRAYER

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

Almighty Father, our strength and our holy inspiration, be present to the Members of the House of Representatives as they begin the work of this fall session of the 108th Congress of the United States of America. Since responsibilities here have called Members to distance themselves, in some way from their loved ones, bless their spouses, their families and friends. Keep them safe and at peace.

May all those who work in this House of legislative business be blessed in their deepest commitments. May they know Your loving presence in the midst of daily activities and in every interaction with others.

Be especially gracious to those who are new in their service to this noble institution with its honored history and lofty standards. This very building is a symbol of freedom and justice for the world.

May the unfolding story of this Congress strengthen this Nation in its security and prosperity and renew the people's confidence in government.

Lord, make us fit instruments to accomplish Your holy will now and forever. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

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

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

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

Mr. PITTS led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

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

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

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

H.R. 13. An act to reauthorize the Museum and Library Services Act, and for other purposes.

H.R. 659. An act to amend section 242 of the National Housing Act regarding the requirements for mortgage insurance under such Act for hospitals.

H.R. 2417. An act to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2004 for intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the United States Government, the Community Management Account, and the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendment to the bill (H.R. 2417) ''An Act to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2004 for intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the United States Government, the Community Management Account, and the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System, and for other purposes,'' requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints from the Select Committee on Intelligence: Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. HATCH, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. BOND, Mr. LOTT, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. HAGEL, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. WARNER, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. LEVIN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. BAYH, Mr. EDWARDS, and Ms. MIKULSKI; Committee on Armed Services: Mr. ALLARD and Mr. NELSON of Florida; to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate has passed with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a concurrent resolution of the House of the following title:

H. Con. Res. 209. Concurrent resolution commending the signing of the United States-Adriatic Charter, a charter of partnership among the United States, Albania, Croatia, and Macedonia.

The message also announced that the Senate has passed bills and concurrent resolutions of the following titles in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 523. An act to make technical corrections to laws relating to Native Americans, and for other purposes.

S. 678. An act to amend chapter 10 of title 39, United States Code, to include postmasters and postmasters organizations in the process for the development and planning of certain policies, schedules, and programs, and for other purposes.

S. 926. An act to amend section 5379 of title 5, United States Code, to increase the annual and aggregate limits on student loan repayments by Federal agencies.

S. 929. An act to direct the Secretary of Transportation to make grants for security improvements to over-the-road bus operations, and for other purposes.

S. 1547. An act to amend title XXI of the Social Security Act to make a technical correction with respect to the definition of qualifying State.

S. 1571. An act to increase the Federal Housing Administration mortgage commitment level to carry out the purposes of section 203(b) of the National Housing Act.

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S. Con. Res. 25. Concurrent resolution recognizing and honoring America's Jewish community on the occasion of its 350th anniversary, supporting the designation of an ''American Jewish History Month'', and for other purposes.

S. Con. Res. 63. Concurrent resolution authorizing the use of the rotunda of the Capitol for the unveiling of the portrait bust of Vice President Dan Quayle on September 10, 2003.

SETTING PRIORITIES, KEEPING PROMISES

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

Mr. DELAY. Mr. Speaker, between now and adjournment, the House's top-three priorities will focus squarely on correcting the missed opportunities of the recent past. This summer's blackout revealed the urgency of one of them. America needs a national policy to meet the energy demands of a 21st-century information economy, and it is our job to make that policy. House and Senate negotiators are hard at work developing a final bill; and when it is done, we will have our first comprehensive energy policy in a decade, more than 2 years since the House first passed it.

We are also working with the Senate to complete a Medicare bill that includes prescription drugs to finally strengthen and improve health care for American seniors.

This has been a top domestic priority for several years. We have already passed prescription drug legislation three times over Democrat partisanship, and we are committed to finishing the job this time. And finally, this fall we will complete the remainder of the Federal spending bills for the coming year.

We said all along that saving time during the budget process would save us money during the spending process, and now we have a chance to live up to that promise. Recent Congressional Budget Office projections of future deficits should serve as a warning to all of us about the need for spending restraint. These deficits are spending-driven deficits, and the only way to get the budget back to balance is through spending restraint and economic growth. Thanks in part to the tax relief the Republican Congress has passed in recent years, the American people are starting to revive the national economy, and the best thing we can do to help them is to maintain the fiscal discipline laid out in the budget proposed by the President and passed by the House. The last thing we want is to explode the deficit with new spending like the almost-$1 trillion worth proposed by the minority so far this year.

Mr. Speaker, the Republican majority is committed to maintaining spending discipline and keeping the Federal budget on a glide-path to balance just as we are committed to completing the American people's unfinished business.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

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

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, August 1, 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 August 1, 2003 at 11:00 a.m.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 1018.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 1412.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 1761.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 2195.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 2465.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 2738.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 2739.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 2854.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 2859.

That the Senate passed with an amendment H. Con. Res. 259.

With best wished, I am

Sincerely,

JEFF TRANDAHL,
Clerk of the House.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 4 of rule I, Speaker pro tempore TOM DAVIS of Virginia signed the following enrolled bills on Friday, August 1, 2003:

H.R. 1018, to designate the building located at 1 Federal Plaza in New York, New York, as the ''James L. Watson United States Court of International Trade Building'';

H.R. 1761, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 9350 East Corporate Hill Drive in Wichita, Kansas, as the ''Garner E. Shriver Post Office Building'';

H.R. 2465, to extend for six months the period for which chapter 12 of title 11 of the United States Code is reenacted;

H.R. 2859, making emergency supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2003;

S. 1015, to authorize grants through the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention for mosquito control programs to prevent mosquito-borne diseases, and for other purposes;

S. 1435, to provide for the analysis of the incidence and effects of prison rape in Federal, State, and local institutions and to provide information, resources, recommendations, and funding to protect individuals from prison rape.

And Speaker pro tempore BARTLETT of Maryland signed the following enrolled bills on Tuesday, August 5, 2003:

H.R. 1412, to provide the Secretary of Education with specific waiver authority to respond to a war or other military operation or national emergency;

H.R. 2195, to provide for additional space and resources for national collections held by the Smithsonian Institution, and for other purposes;

H.R. 2738, to implement the United States-Chile Free Trade Agreement;

H.R. 2739, to implement the United States-Singapore Free Trade Agreement;

H.R. 2854, to amend title XXI of the Social Security Act to extend the availability of allotments for fiscal years 1998 through 2001 under the State Children's Health Insurance Program, and for other purposes.

COMMUNICATION FROM CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The Speaker pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the chairman of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure; which was read and, without objection, referred to the Committee on Appropriations:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE,
Washington, DC, July 23, 2003.

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

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Enclosed please find resolutions approved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure on July 23, 2003, in accordance with 40 U.S.C. §3307.

Sincerely,

DON YOUNG,
Chairman.

Enclosures.

SITE AND DESIGN, SAN YSIDRO—U.S. BORDER STATION, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CA

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to 40 U.S.C. §3307, appropriations are authorized for site and relocation and design of a 311,000 gross square foot United States Border Station, including 400–500 parking spaces, located in San Diego County, California, at a site and relocation cost of $25,630,000 and design cost of $8,581,000 for a combined estimated cost of $34,211,000, a prospectus for which is attached to, and included in, this resolution.

AMENDMENT—CONSTRUCTION, U.S. BORDER STATION, JACKMAN, ME

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to 40 U.S.C. §3307, additional appropriations are authorized for the construction of a 53,217 gross square foot United States Border Station, including 12 inside parking spaces, located in Jackman, Maine, at an additional estimated construction cost of $6,267,000 (estimated construction cost of $7,967,000 was previously authorized) and additional site, design and management and inspection cost of $1,445,000 (site, design and management inspection cost of $2,095,000 was previously authorized) for a combined estimated cost of $7,712,000, a prospectus for which is attached to, and included in, this resolution. This resolution amends a Committee resolution dated June 26, 2002, which authorized estimated construction cost and management and inspection cost of $9,194,000, which amended a Committee resolution dated July 18, 2001, which

authorized additional design cost of $249,000, and which amended a Committee resolution dated June 21, 2000, which authorized design cost of $619,000.

CONSTRUCTION, BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, BUILDING II, SUITLAND, MD

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to 40 U.S.C. §3307, appropriations are authorized for the construction of a 1,010,800 gross square foot building for the Bureau of the Census, including 864 parking spaces, located in Suitland, Maryland at a management and inspection cost of $7,779,000 and estimated construction cost of $138,672,000 for a combined estimated total project cost of $154,638,000 (design cost of $8,187,000 was previously authorized), a prospectus for which is attached to, and included in, this resolution.

Provided, That all of the requirements of the authorized prospectus can be constructed and the combined estimated total cost is not exceeded, appropriations may be used to construct up to an additional 644 spaces for a total of up to 1,508 spaces.

CONSTRUCTION, AMBASSADOR BRIDGE CARGO INSPECTION FACILITY, DETROIT, MI

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to 40 U.S.C. §3307, appropriations are authorized for the construction of a 23,500 gross square foot cargo inspection facility, including 230 parking spaces, for the Ambassador Bridge, located in Detroit, Michigan, at a management and inspection cost of $1,852,000 and estimated construction cost of $23,535,000 for a combined estimated total project cost of $34,857,000 (site and design cost of $9,470,000 was previously authorized), a prospectus for which is attached to, and included in, this resolution.

CONSTRUCTION, U.S. BORDER STATION, CHAMPLAIN, NY

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to 40 U.S.C. §3307, appropriations are authorized for the site, design and review, management and inspection, and construction of a United States Border Station, including parking, located in Champlain, New York, at a total authorized cost of $42,831,000 (includes $4,000,000 for site acquisition and design and review appropriated pursuant to P.L. 108–7; site acquisition and design and review cost of $3,800,000 was authorized by Committee resolution on November 7, 2001), a prospectus for which is attached to, and included in, this resolution.

CONSTRUCTION PHASE III, U.S. BORDER STATION, DEL RIO, TX

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That, pursuant to 40 U.S.C. §3307, appropriations are authorized for the construction of a 110,560 gross square foot United States Border Station, including 145 parking spaces, located in Del Rio, Texas at a management and inspection cost of $2,326,000 and estimated cost of $21,640,000 for a combined estimate total project cost of $25,835,000 (design and review cost of $1,869,000 was previously authorized), a prospectus for which is attached to, and included in, this resolution.

CONSTRUCTION, U.S. BORDER STATION II, EAGLE PASS, TX

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That, pursuant to 40 U.S.C. §3307, appropriations are authorized for the construction of a 153,950 gross square foot United States Border Station, including 130 parking spaces, located in Eagle Pass, Texas at a management and inspection cost of $3,245,000 and an estimated construction cost of $28,735,000 for an estimated total project cost of $34,236,000 (design cost of $2,256,000 was previously authorized), a prospectus for which is attached to, and included in, this resolution.

CONSTRUCTION, FBI FIELD OFFICE, HOUSTON, TX

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That, pursuant to 40 U.S.C. §3307, appropriations are authorized for the construction of a 394,750 gross square foot Federal Bureau of Investigation Field Office, including 795 parking spaces, located in Houston, Texas at a management and inspection cost of $3,408,000 and an estimated construction cost of $54,672,000 for an estimated total project cost of $64,348,000 (design and review and site acquisition cost of $6,268,000 was previously authorized), a prospectus for which is attached to, and included in, this resolution.

DESIGN/BUILD, ANZALDUAS BORDER STATION, MCALLEN, TX

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to 40 U.S.C. §3307, appropriations are authorized for the construction of a 64,785 gross square foot border station, including parking, at the Anzalduas Bridge, at a management and inspection cost of $1,691,000, an estimated construction cost of $13,872,000 and a design cost of $2,375,000 for an estimated total project cost of $17,938,000, a prospectus for which is attached to, and included in, this resolution.

SITE AND DESIGN, PEACE ARCH U.S. PORT OF ENTRY, BLAINE, WA

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to 40 U.S.C. §3307, appropriations are authorized for site and design of a 102,400 gross square foot facility, including 148 parking spaces, located at the U.S. Port of Entry in Blaine, WA at a site acquisition cost of $7,060,000 and a design cost of $2,752,000, for an estimated total cost of $9,812,000, a prospectus for which is attached to, and included in, this resolution.

SITE AND DESIGN, FEDERAL BUILDING, ATLANTA, GA

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to 40 U.S.C. §3307, appropriations are authorized for site acquisition, relocation and design of a 123,025 usable square foot facility, located adjacent to the Elbert P. Tuttle Court of Appeals Building, in Atlanta, Georgia, at a site acquisition cost of $9,100,000, relocation cost of $1,500,000 and design cost of $6,725,000, for an estimated total cost of $17,325,000, a project survey report for which is attached to, and included in, this resolution.

ALTERATION, BYRON G. ROGERS FEDERAL BUILDING—COURTHOUSE, DENVER, CO

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to 40 U.S.C. §3307, appropriations are authorized for the alteration of the Byron G. Rogers United States Courthouse located at 1961 Stout Street in Denver, CO, at an additional design and review cost of $467,000 (design and review cost of $3,688,000 was previously authorized), an estimated construction cost of $44,008,000 (construction cost of $9,000,000 was previously authorized), and management and inspection cost of $3,961,000 for a combined estimated total project cost of $52,124,000, a prospectus for which is attached to, and included in, this resolution. This resolution amends a Committee resolution that authorized design cost of $3,688,000 dated July 18, 2001.

AMENDMENT—ALTERATION, 320 FIRST STREET BUILDING, WASHINGTON, DC

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to 40 U.S.C. §3307, appropriations are authorized for the alteration of the building located at 320 First Street building, in NW Washington, DC, at an additional estimated construction cost of $6,631,000 (estimated construction cost of $7,215,000 was previously authorized), additional design and review cost of $543,000 (design and review cost of $722,000 was previously authorized), and additional management and inspection cost of $311,000 (management and inspection cost of $323,000 was previously authorized) for an estimated total project cost of $15,745,000, a prospectus for which is attached to, and included in, this resolution. This resolution amends a Committee resolution dated July 18, 2001, which authorized design and review cost of $722,000, management and inspection cost of $323,000, and estimated construction cost of $7,215,000.

ALTERATION, FEDERAL OFFICE BUILDING 8, WASHINGTON, DC

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to 40 U.S.C. §3307, appropriations are authorized for the alteration of Federal Office Building 8 located at 2nd & C Streets, SW, in Washington, DC, at an estimated construction cost of $126,080,000, additional design and review cost of $2,301,000 (design and review cost of $7,761,000 has been previously authorized), and a management and inspection cost of $6,491,000 for an estimated total project cost of $142,633,000, a prospectus for which is attached to, and included in, this resolution.

AMENDMENT—ALTERATION, MAIN INTERIOR BUILDING, WASHINGTON, DC

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to 40 U.S.C. §3307, appropriations are authorized for the alteration for the Department of Interior's main headquarters building located at 1849 C Street, NW, Washington, DC, at a design and review cost of $10,722,000, a management and inspection cost of $19,228,000, and an estimated construction cost of $190,265,000 for an estimated total project cost of $220,265,000, a prospectus for which is attached to, and included in, this resolution. This resolution amends a Committee resolution dated November 16, 1995, which authorized an estimated total project cost of $120,635,000.

ALTERATION, EISENHOWER EXECUTIVE OFFICE BUILDING, WASHINGTON, DC

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to 40 U.S.C. §3307, appropriations are authorized for alteration of the 17th Street portion of the Eisenhower Executive Office Building located at Pennsylvania Avenue and 17th Street, Washington, DC, at an estimated construction cost of $63,531,000 and a management and inspection cost of $2,226,000 (management and inspection cost of $3,456,000 was previously authorized) for an estimated total project cost of $74,931,000 (design and review cost of

$5,718,000 was previously authorized), a prospectus for which is attached to, and included in, this resolution.

AMENDMENT—ALTERATION, 1724 F STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to 40 U.S.C. §3307, appropriations are authorized for the alteration of the 1724 F Street, NW, Washington, DC, at an additional design cost of $59,000 (design cost of $336,000 was previously authorized), an additional management and inspection cost of $44,000 (management and inspection cost of $170,000 was previously authorized), and an additional estimated construction cost of $403,000 (estimated construction cost of $2,228,000 was previously authorized) for an estimated total project cost of $3,240,000, a prospectus for which is attached to, and included in, this resolution. This resolution amends a Committee resolution dated August 5, 1999.

ALTERATION, RICHARD B. RUSSELL FEDERAL BUILDING, ATLANTA, GA

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to 40 U.S.C. §3307, appropriations are authorized for the alteration of the Richard B. Russell Federal Building in Atlanta, GA at an estimated construct cost of $29,586,000 and a management and inspection cost of $2,587,000 for an estimated total project cost of $35,090,000 (design and review cost of $2,917,000 was previously authorized), a prospectus for which is attached to, and included in, this resolution.

ALTERATION, EVERETT M. DIRKSEN COURTHOUSE & JOHN C. KLUCZYNSKI FEDERAL BUILDING, CHICAGO, IL

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to 40 U.S.C. §3307, appropriations are authorized for the alteration of the Everett M. Dirksen Courthouse and John C. Kluczynski Federal Building in Chicago, Illinois, at an estimated construction cost of $20,980,000, a management and inspection cost of $1,462,000, and a design and review cost of $1,614,000 for an estimated total project cost of $24,056,000, a prospectus for which is attached to, and included in, this resolution.

ALTERATION, PAUL H. FINDLEY FEDERAL BUILDING—U.S. COURTHOUSE, SPRINGFIELD, IL

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to 40 U.S.C. §3307, appropriations are authorized for the alteration of the Paul H. Findley Federal Building and United States Courthouse in Springfield, IL, at an estimated construction cost of $5,661,000 and a management and inspection cost of $522,000 for an estimated total project cost of $6,722,000 (design and review cost of $539,000 was previously authorized), a prospectus for which is attached to, and included in, this resolution.

ALTERATION, JOHN W. MCCORMACK POST OFFICE AND COURTHOUSE, BOSTON, MA

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to 40 U.S.C. §3307, appropriations are authorized for the alteration of the John W. McCormack Post Office and Courthouse located at Five Post Office Square in Boston, MA at an estimated construction cost of $67,107,000 and a management and inspection cost of $5,930,000 for an estimated total project cost of $78,375,000 (design and review cost of $5,338,000 was previously authorized), a prospectus for which is attached to, and included in, this resolution.

ALTERATION, EMANUEL CELLER COURTHOUSE, BROOKLYN, NY

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to 40 U.S.C. §3307, appropriations are authorized for the alteration of the Emanuel Celler Courthouse located at 225 Cadman Plaza East, Brooklyn, NY at an estimated construction cost of $61,046,000 and a management and inspection cost of $4,465,000 for an estimated total project cost of $69,032,000 (design and review cost of $3,791,000 was previously authorized), a prospectus for which is attached to, and included in, this resolution.

ALTERATION, FEDERAL BUILDING—POST OFFICE, FARGO, ND

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to 40 U.S.C. §3307, appropriations are authorized for the alteration of the Federal Building—Post Office in Fargo, ND at an estimated construction cost of $5,201,000, a management and inspection cost of $416,000, and an additional design and review cost of $184,000 (design and review cost of $336,000 was previously authorized) for an estimated total project cost of $6,137,000, a prospectus for which is attached to, and included in, this resolution.

ALTERATION, JOHN W. BRICKER FEDERAL BUILDING, COLUMBUS, OH

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to 40 U.S.C. §3307, appropriations are authorized for the alteration of the John W. Bricker Federal building located at 200 North High Street in Columbus, OH at an estimated construction cost of $9,960,000 and a management and inspection cost of $747,000 for an estimated total project cost of $11,770,000 (design and review cost of $1,063,000 was previously authorized), a prospectus for which is attached to, and included in, this resolution.

ALTERATION, BUILDING 7, AUBURN FEDERAL COMPLEX, AUBURN, WA

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to 40 U.S.C. §3307, appropriations are authorized for the alteration of the warehouse in Building 7 in the Auburn Federal Complex at an estimated construction cost of $16,943,000 and a management and inspection cost of $1,372,000 for an estimated total project cost of $19,449,000 (design and review cost of $1,134,000 was previously authorized), a prospectus for which is attached to, and included in, this resolution.

ALTERATION, HENRY M. JACKSON FEDERAL BUILDING, SEATTLE, WA

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to 40 U.S.C. §3307, appropriations are authorized for the alteration of the Henry M. Jackson Federal Building located at 915 2nd Avenue in Seattle, WA at an additional estimated construction cost of $5,723,000 (estimated construction cost of $24,750,000 was previously authorized), an additional management and inspection cost of $499,000 (management and inspection cost of $2,027,000 was previously authorized), and an additional design and review cost of $646,000 (design and review cost of $1,728,000 and an additional design and review cost of $55,000 were previously authorized) for an estimated total project cost of $35,428,000, a prospectus for which is attached to, and included in, this resolution. This resolution amends a Committee resolution dated June 26, 2002, which authorized $26,832,000 for additional design, construction and management and inspection.

ALTERATION, FIRE AND LIFE SAFETY REPAIR/REPLACEMENT, VARIOUS BUILDINGS

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to 40 U.S.C. §3307, appropriations are authorized for the repair and or replacement of existing fire and life safety systems in the Wilbur J. Cohen Building at a cost of $19,558,000, the Forrestal Building at a cost of $40,278,000, the Theodore Roosevelt Building at a cost of $5,414,000, each located in Washington, D.C., and the Department of Energy Main Building located in Germantown, Maryland at a cost of $2,938,000, for an estimated total cost of $68,188,000 a prospectus for which is attached to, and included in, this resolution.

LEASE, DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, WASHINGTON, DC

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to 40 U.S.C. §3307, appropriations are authorized to lease up to approximately 107,376 rentable square feet of space for the Department of Energy currently located in leased space at 950 L'Enfant Plaza, SW, in Washington, DC, at a proposed total annual cost of $4,831,920 for a lease term of 10 years, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Approval of this prospectus constitutes authority to execute an interim lease for all tenants, if necessary, prior to execution of the new lease.

Provided, That the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

LEASE, DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, DC

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to 40 U.S.C. §3307, appropriations are authorized to lease up to approximately 297,697 rentable square feet of space for the Department of State in Washington, DC, at a proposed total annual cost of $14,116,365 for a lease term of 10 years, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Approval of this prospectus constitutes authority to execute an interim lease for all tenants, if necessary, prior to execution of the new lease.

Provided, That the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

LEASE, DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, FEDERAL RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION, WASHINGTON, DC

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to title 40 U.S.C. §3307, appropriations are authorized to lease up to approximately 86,479 rentable square feet of space for the Department of Transportation currently located in leased space at 1120 Vermont Avenue, in Washington, DC, at a proposed total annual cost of $3,891,555 for a lease term of 5 years, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Approval of this prospectus constitutes authority to execute an interim lease for all tenants, if necessary, prior to execution of the new lease.

Provided, That the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other

agency the authority granted by this resolution.

LEASE, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, SUBURBAN MARYLAND

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to title 40 U.S.C. §3307, appropriations are authorized to lease up to approximately 108,000 rentable square feet of space for the Department of Justice currently located in leased space at 1151 Seven Locks Road, in Rockville, MD at a proposed total annual cost of $3,348,000 for a lease term of 10 years, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Approval of this prospectus constitutes authority to execute an interim lease for all tenants, if necessary, prior to execution of the new lease.

Provided, That the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

LEASE, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, 9200 CORPORATE BLVD., SUBURBAN MARYLAND

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to title 40 U.S.C. §3307, appropriations are authorized to lease up to approximately 115,507 rentable square feet of space for the Food and Drug Administration currently located in leased space at 9200 Corporate Blvd, in Rockville, MD at a proposed total annual cost of $3,580,717 for a lease term of 10 years, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Approval of this prospectus constitutes authority to execute an interim lease for all tenants, if necessary, prior to execution of the new lease.

Provided, That the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

LEASE, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, 1350 PICCARD DRIVE, SUBURBAN MARYLAND

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to title 40 U.S.C. §3307, appropriations are authorized to lease up to approximately 108,136 rentable square feet of space for the Food and Drug Administration currently located in leased space at 1350 Piccard Drive, in Rockville, MD at a proposed total annual cost of $3,352,216 for a lease term of 10 years, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Approval of this prospectus constitutes authority to execute an interim lease for all tenants, if necessary, prior to execution of the new lease.

Provided, That the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

LEASE, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION, PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MD

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to title 40 U.S.C. §3307, appropriations are authorized to lease up to approximately 268,762 rentable square feet of space for the Department of Commerce currently located in leased space at 5200 Auth Road, in Camp Springs, MD at a proposed total annual cost of $8,869,146 for a lease term of 13 years, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Approval of this prospectus constitutes authority to execute an interim lease for all tenants, if necessary, prior to execution of the new lease.

Provided, That the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

AMENDED PROSPECTUS—LEASE, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, LAS VEGAS, NV

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to title 40 U.S.C. §3307, appropriations are authorized to lease up to approximately 106,955 rentable square feet of space for the Federal Bureau of Investigation currently located in leased space at various locations, in Las Vegas, NV at a new proposed total annual cost of $3,422,560 for a lease term of 15 years, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution. This resolution amends a Committee resolution dated September 27, 2000, which authorized a total annual cost of $2,620,398.

Approval of this prospectus constitutes authority to execute an interim lease for all tenants, if necessary, prior to execution of the new lease.

Provided, That the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

LEASE, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, NORTHERN VIRGINIA

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to title 40 U.S.C. §3307, appropriations are authorized to lease up to approximately 99,168 rentable square feet of space for the Department of Defense currently located in leased space at the Park Center Office building, 4501 Ford Avenue, in Alexandria, VA at a proposed total annual cost of $3,371,712 for a lease term of 10 years, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Approval of this prospectus constitutes authority to execute an interim lease for all tenants, if necessary, prior to execution of the new lease.

Provided, That the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

LEASE, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, NORTHERN VIRGINIA

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to title 40 U.S.C. §3307, appropriations are authorized to lease up to approximately 149,087 rentable square feet of space for the Department of Defense currently located in leased space at Skyline VI, 5109 Leesburg Pike, Falls Church, VA at a proposed total annual cost of $5,068,958 for a lease term of 10 years, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Approval of this prospectus constitutes authority to execute an interim lease for all tenants, if necessary, prior to execution of the new lease.

Provided, That the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

LEASE, ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY, NORTHERN VIRGINIA

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to title 40 U.S.C. §3307, appropriations are authorized to lease up to approximately 103,068 rentable square feet of space for the Environmental Protection Agency currently located in leased space at 2800 Crystal Drive, in Arlington, VA at a proposed total annual cost of $3,504,312 for a lease term of 10 years, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Approval of this prospectus constitutes authority to execute an interim lease for all tenants, if necessary, prior to execution of the new lease.

Provided, That the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

LEASE, U.S. MARSHALS SERVICE, NORTHERN VIRGINIA

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to title 40 U.S.C. §3307, appropriations are authorized to lease up to approximately 173,898 rentable square feet of space for the U.S. Marshals Service currently located in leased space at 1735 Jefferson Davis Highway, in Arlington, VA at a proposed total annual cost of $5,912,532 for a lease term of 10 years, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Approval of this prospectus constitutes authority to execute an interim lease for all tenants, if necessary, prior to execution of the new lease.

Provided, That the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

LEASE, SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION, SOUTHEAST PROGRAM SERVICE CENTER, BIRMINGHAM, AL

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to title 40 U.S.C. §3307, appropriations are authorized to lease up to approximately 587,528 rentable square feet of space for the Social Security Administration currently housed in a leased facility at 12th Avenue and 19th Street in downtown Birmingham, AL at a proposed total annual cost of $16,450,784 for a lease term of 20 years, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Approval of this prospectus constitutes authority to execute an interim lease for all tenants, if necessary, prior to execution of the new lease.

Provided, That the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

LEASE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, SUBURBAN MARYLAND

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to title 40 U.S.C. §3307, appropriations are authorized to lease up to approximately 306,890 rentable square feet of space for the Department of Agriculture currently located at 4700 River Road, Riverdale, MD at a proposed total annual cost of $7,672,000 for a lease term of 10 years, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Approval of this prospectus constitutes authority to execute an interim lease for all tenants, if necessary, prior to execution of the new lease.

Provided, That the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

DESIGN, VARIOUS LOCATIONS

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to 40 U.S.C. §3307,

appropriations are authorized for the design of projects scheduled for the James A. Walsh Federal Courthouse in Tucson, Arizona, at a design cost of $1,588,000; for the Herbert C. Hoover Building in Washington, D.C., at a design cost of $12,800,000; for the Mary E. Switzer Memorial Building in Washington, D.C., at a design cost of $944,000; for the Federal Building in Des Moines, Iowa, at a design cost of $3,588,000; for the Hale Boggs Federal Building and Courthouse in New Orleans, Louisiana, at a design cost of $2,161,000; for the John Minor Wisdom Court of Appeals in New Orleans, Louisiana, at a design cost of $939,000; for the Richard Bolling Federal Building in Kansas City, Missouri, at a design cost of $10,881,000; for Building 102 of the Federal Center in St. Louis, Missouri, at a design cost of $1,193,000; for the Anthony Celebrezze Federal Building in Cleveland, Ohio, at a design cost of $2,274,000; for the Edith Green/Wendell Wyatt Federal Building in Portland, Oregon, at a design cost of $3,173,000; for the Post Office and Courthouse located in San Antonio, Texas, at a design cost of $2,909,000; and for the William K. Nakamura U.S. Courthouse in Seattle, Washington, at a design cost of $395,000; at a total design cost of $42,845,000, for which a prospectus is attached to, and included in, this resolution.

AMENDMENT—DESIGN, UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE, SAN ANTONIO, TX

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to 40 U.S.C. §3307, additional appropriations are authorized for the design of a 377,691 gross square foot United States Courthouse, including 37 inside parking spaces, located in San Antonio, TX, at an additional design cost of $1,251,000, for which a fact sheet is attached to, and included in, this resolution. This resolution amends a Committee resolution that authorized $6,926,000 for design cost, dated July 24, 2002.

Provided, That any design shall, to the maximum extent possible incorporate shared or collegial space, consistent with efficient court operations that will minimize the size and cost of the building to be constructed.

Provided further, That any design shall incorporate changes in the 1997 United States Courts Design Guide, including the implementation of a policy on shared courtrooms.

AMENDMENT—SITE AND DESIGN, UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE, ANNISTON, AL

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to 40 U.S.C. §3307, additional appropriations are authorized for the design of a 65,482 gross square foot United States Courthouse, including 20 inside parking spaces, located in Anniston, AL, at additional site and design cost of $1,291,000, for a total site and design cost of $4,381,000 (site cost of $1,257,000 and design cost of $1,833,000 was previously authorized), for which a fact sheet is attached to, and included in, this resolution. This resolution amends a Committee resolution that authorized $1,257,000 for site and $1,833,000 for design dated July 24, 2002.

Provided, That any design shall, to the maximum extent possible incorporate shared or collegial space, consistent with efficient court operations that will minimize the size and cost of the building to be constructed.

Provided further, That any design shall incorporate changes in the 1997 United States Courts Design Guide, including the implementation of a policy on shared courtrooms.

AMENDMENT—SITE AND DESIGN, UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE, HARRISBURG, PA

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That, pursuant to 40 U.S.C. §3307, additional appropriations are authorized for the design of a 262,970 gross square foot United States Courthouse, including 40 inside parking spaces, located in Harrisburg, PA, at additional design cost of $1,222,000 and additional site cost of $5,785,000 for a total site and design cost of $25,682,000 (a total site and design cost of $18,677,000 has been previously authorized), for which a fact sheet is attached to, and included in, this resolution. This resolution amends a Committee resolution that authorized $14,215,000 for site and $4,462,000 for design dated July 24, 2002.

Provided, That any design shall, to the maximum extent possible incorporate shared or collegial space, consistent with efficient court operations that will minimize the size and cost of the building to be constructed.

Provided further, That any design shall incorporate changes in the 1997 United States Courts Design Guide, including the implementation of a policy on shared courtrooms.

AMENDMENT—SITE AND DESIGN, UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE, GREENVILLE, SC

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That, pursuant to 40 U.S.C. §3307, additional appropriations are authorized for the design of a 257,347 gross square foot United States Courthouse, including 74 inside parking spaces, located in Greenville, SC, at additional design cost of $2,627,000 for a total site and design cost of $10,934,000 (a total site and design cost of $8,307,000 has been previously authorized), for which a fact sheet is attached to, and included in, this resolution. This resolution amends a Committee resolution that authorized $3,451,000 for site and $4,856,000 for design dated July 24, 2002.

Provided, That any design shall, to the maximum extent possible incorporate shared or collegial space, consistent with efficient court operations that will minimize the size and cost of the building to be constructed.

Provided further, That any design shall incorporate changes in the 1997 United States Courts Design Guide, including the implementation of a policy on shared courtrooms.

AMENDMENT—DESIGN, UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE, CHARLOTTE, NC

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That, pursuant to 40 U.S.C. §3307, additional appropriations are authorized for the site and design of a 390,724 gross square foot United States Courthouse, including 60 inside parking spaces, located in Charlotte, NC, at additional design cost of $1,034,000 for a total design cost of $8,053,000 (design cost of $7,019,000 was previously authorized), for which a fact sheet is attached to, and included in, this resolution. This resolution amends a Committee resolution that authorized $7,401,000 dated July 24, 2002.

Provided, That any design shall, to the maximum extent possible incorporate shared or collegial space, consistent with efficient court operations that will minimize the size and cost of the building to be constructed.

Provided further, That any design shall incorporate changes in the 1997 United States Courts Design Guide, including the implementation of a policy on shared courtrooms.

CONSTRUCTION, UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE ANNEX, SAVANNAH, GA

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to 40 U.S.C. §3307, appropriations are authorized for the construction of a 166,955 gross square foot United States Courthouse located in Savannah, GA, at additional design cost of $668,000 (design cost of $2,386,000 was previously authorized), estimated construction cost of $45,818,000 and management and inspection cost of $4,250,000 for an estimated total project cost of $56,333,000 (site cost of $3,211,000 was previously authorized), for which a fact sheet is attached to, and included in, this resolution.

Provided, That any design shall, to the maximum extent possible incorporate shared or collegial space, consistent with efficient court operations that will minimize the size and cost of the building to be constructed.

Provided further, That any design shall incorporate changes in the 1997 United States Courts Design Guide, including the implementation of a policy on shared courtrooms.

AMENDMENT—SITE AND DESIGN, UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE, SAN JOSE, CA

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to 40 U.S.C. §3307, appropriations are authorized for the site and design of a 404,361 gross square foot United States Courthouse, including 76 inside parking spaces, located in San Jose, CA, at additional site and design cost $6,681,000, for which a fact sheet is attached to, and included in, this resolution. This resolution amends a Committee resolution that authorized $19,441,000 for additional site and design dated July 18, 2001, which amended a Committee resolution that authorized $10,800,000, for site dated July 23, 1998.

Provided, That any design shall, to the maximum extent possible incorporate shared or collegial space, consistent with efficient court operations that will minimize the size and cost of the building to be constructed.

Provided further, That any design shall incorporate changes in the 1997 United States Courts Design Guide, including the implementation of a policy on shared courtrooms.

CONSTRUCTION, UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE, EL PASO, TX

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to 40 U.S.C. §3307, appropriations are authorized for the construction of a 231,945 gross square foot United States Courthouse, including 60 inside parking spaces, located in El Paso, TX, at additional design cost of $673,000 (design cost of $4,493,000 was previously authorized), additional site cost of $1,000,000 (site cost of $6,700,000 was previously authorized), management and inspection cost of $4,285,000, and estimated construction cost of $49,927,000 for an estimated total project cost of $67,078,000, for which a fact sheet is attached to, and included in, this resolution.

Provided, That any design shall, to the maximum extent possible incorporate shared or collegial space, consistent with efficient court operations that will minimize the size and cost of the building to be constructed.

Provided further, That any design shall incorporate changes in the 1997 United States Courts Design Guide, including the implementation of a policy on shared courtrooms.

CONSTRUCTION, UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE, MOBILE, AL

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to 40 U.S.C. §3307, appropriations are authorized for the construction of a 342,273 gross square foot United States Courthouse, including 50 inside parking spaces, located in Mobile, AL, at additional design cost of $491,000 (design cost of $6,590,000 was previously authorized), estimated construction cost of $80,007,000 and management and inspection cost of $5,245,000, for an estimated total project cost

of $97,033,000 (site cost of $4,700,000 was previously authorized), for which a fact sheet is attached to, and included in, this resolution.

Provided, That any design shall, to the maximum extent possible incorporate shared or collegial space, consistent with efficient court operations that will minimize the size and cost of the building to be constructed.

Provided further, That any design shall incorporate changes in the 1997 United States Courts Design Guide, including the implementation of a policy on shared courtrooms.

CONSTRUCTION, UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE, LAS CRUCES, NM

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to 40 U.S.C. §3307, appropriations are authorized for the construction of a 206,881 gross square foot United States Courthouse, including 81 inside parking spaces, located in Las Cruces, NM, at additional design cost of $319,000 (design cost of $4,110,000 was previously authorized), estimated construction cost of $48,096,000 and management and inspection cost of $3,967,000, for an estimated total project cost of $57,092,000 (site cost of $600,000 was previously authorized), for which a fact sheet is attached to, and included in, this resolution.

Provided, That any design shall, to the maximum extent possible incorporate shared or collegial space, consistent with efficient court operations that will minimize the size and cost of the building to be constructed.

Provided further, That any design shall incorporate changes in the 1997 United States Courts Design Guide, including the implementation of a policy on shared courtrooms.

ADDITIONAL SITE, UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE, SALT LAKE CITY, UT

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to 40 U.S.C. §3307, appropriations are authorized for the site of a 329,896 gross square foot United States Courthouse, including 44 inside parking spaces, located in Salt Lake City, UT, at additional site cost of $3,765,000 (site cost of $12,802,000 was previously authorized), for a combined site cost of $16,567,000, for which a fact sheet is attached to, and included in, this resolution.

Provided, That any design shall, to the maximum extent possible incorporate shared or collegial space, consistent with efficient court operations that will minimize the size and cost of the building to be constructed.

Provided further, That any design shall incorporate changes in the 1997 United States Courts Design Guide, including the implementation of a policy on shared courtrooms.

CONSTRUCTION, UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE, ROCKFORD, IL

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to 40 U.S.C. §3307, appropriations are authorized for the construction of a 150,365 gross square foot United States Courthouse, including 55 inside parking spaces, located in Rockford, IL, at additional design cost of $377,000 (design cost of $3,133,000 was previously authorized), additional site cost of $1,012,000 (site cost of $1,800,000 was previously authorized), estimated construction cost of $44,062,000, and management and inspection cost of $3,384,000 for an estimated total project cost of $53,768,000, for which a fact sheet is attached to, and included in, this resolution.

Provided, That any design shall, to the maximum extent possible incorporate shared or collegial space, consistent with efficient court operations that will minimize the size and cost of the building to be constructed.

Provided further, That any design shall incorporate changes in the 1997 United States Courts Design Guide, including the implementation of a policy on shared courtrooms.

BUILDING PROJECT SURVEY, U.S. COURTHOUSE—FEDERAL BUILDING, FORT LAUDERDALE, FL

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to Title 40 U.S.C. §3314(b), the Administrator of General Services shall investigate the feasibility and need to construct or acquire a facility to house a United States Courthouse and Federal Building, in Fort Lauderdale, FL. The analysis shall include a full and complete evaluation including, but not limited to: (i) the identification and cost of potential sites and (ii) 30 year present value evaluations of all options; lease, purchase, and Federal construction, and the purchase options of lease with an option to purchase or purchase contract. The Administrator shall submit a report to Congress within 60 days.

BUILDING PROJECT SURVEY, U.S. COURTHOUSE, GREENSBORO, NC

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to Title 40 U.S.C. §3314(b), the Administrator of General Services shall investigate the feasibility and need to construct or acquire a facility to house a United States District Court and related agencies, in Greensboro, NC. The analysis shall include a full and complete evaluation including, but not limited to: (i) the identification and cost of potential sites and (ii) 30 year present value evaluations of all options; lease, purchase, and Federal construction, and the purchase options of lease with an option to purchase or purchase contract. The Administrator shall submit a report to Congress within 60 days.

BUILDING PROJECT SURVEY, U.S. COURTHOUSE, BENTON, IL

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to Title 40 U.S.C. §3314(b), the Administrator of General Services shall investigate the feasibility and need to construct or acquire a facility to house a United States Courthouse, in Benton, IL. The analysis shall include a full and complete evaluation including, but not limited to: (i) the identification and cost of potential sites and (ii) 30 year present value evaluations of all options; lease, purchase, and Federal construction, and the purchase options of lease with an option to purchase or purchase contract. The Administrator shall submit a report to Congress within 60 days.

BUILDING PROJECT SURVEY, U.S. COURTHOUSE ANNEX, SIOUX FALLS, SD

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to Title 40 U.S.C. §3314(b), the Administrator of General Services shall investigate the feasibility and need to construct or acquire a facility to house a United States Courthouse Annex, in Sioux Falls, SD. The analysis shall include a full and complete evaluation including, but not limited to: (i) the identification and cost of potential sites and (ii) 30 year present value evaluations of all options; lease, purchase, and Federal construction, and the purchase options of lease with an option to purchase or purchase contract. The Administrator shall submit a report to Congress within 60 days.

There was no objection.

VANDALISM IN WEST COVINA AND DUARTE

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

Ms. SOLIS. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to express my disgust and dismay at destructive acts that currently took place in the 32nd congressional district; and I am talking about vandalism and arson that occurred, that was represented by a group of so-called ''eco-terrorists.''

These criminals vandalized car dealerships in my district in West Covina and the City of Duarte that sell sports utility vehicles and Hummers, and in the process they caused well over $2.5 million worth of destruction to local business, all in the name of protecting the environment.

But these eco-terrorists have it completely wrong. They forget that the reason we fight for a cleaner environment is to protect our families and to keep them healthy and safe, and violence is no way to keep our families safe. The true heroes of the environmental movement know that progress is achieved through peaceful means and education, not destructive ones.

Leading legitimate groups like the Sierra Club have come out and condemned all acts of violence in the name of the environment, and specifically those by the Earth Liberation Front.

I want to commend the FBI and our local law enforcement and local elected officials who have come together in pursuing these criminals to make sure that they never terrorize our residents in the San Gabriel Valley.

MOTHER TERESA

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

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, last week would have been Mother Teresa's 93rd birthday. She was an amazing woman who served those no one else cared about, the poorest of the poor.

On February 5, 1994, she spoke to the National Prayer Breakfast. I had the privilege of hearing her address. And in her speech she challenged people there to love others as God has loved us. And in front of that audience of 3,000-plus people, this little amazing woman said that the West had lost its credibility in the effort to promote peace around the world, and she could have pointed to a number of things to prove her point, but incredibly here is what she cited: she cited abortion as the reason.

Rather than ruin her message with words of my own, I would like to submit her speech for the RECORD and just read one sentence. She said: ''I feel that the greatest destroyer of peace today is abortion, because it is a war against the child, a direct killing of the innocent child, murder by the mother herself. And if we accept that a

mother can kill even her own child, how can we tell other people not to kill one another?''

Maybe she had some insight the rest of us do not. Read her remarks and judge for yourself.

GOVERNMENT WASTE

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

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to speak on the enormous waste that occurs every day as Federal agencies continually fail to use proper oversight of disbursements of taxpayer dollars, and I want to cite three specific examples.

Instead of using its Federal food stamp funds to provide food for poor children, California chose to waste these funds on microwave ovens, catering services, and even on fees for marriage licenses. Some agencies, like the Departments of Education and Commerce, have such inadequate computer systems that over $2 million of illegal meal reimbursements and payroll tax withholdings were not detected and escaped oversight. And these systems are inadequate, even though they continue to inappropriately spend millions of dollars trying to devise systems.

In the past few years, the Federal Department of the Interior was unable to account for $11 billion of its financial transactions until it checked with other Federal agencies for confirmation of payment.

Mr. Speaker, all of these examples stand as proof of why this Congress must continue to hold Federal agencies responsible and accountable for their accounting standards and move them toward compliance with the Federal Financial Management Improvement Act. Otherwise, Mr. Speaker, this government will not make any progress in reducing our bloated Federal bureaucracy; and billions of dollars in taxpayer money will continue to be wasted.

□ 1415

INTRODUCTION OF FINANCIAL LITERACY COMMISSION CENTS ACT

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

Mrs. BIGGERT. Mr. Speaker, the state of financial literacy among our children is not good. Sixty percent of preteens do not know the difference between cash, credit and checks; 28 percent of 12-year-olds do not know that credit cards are a form of borrowing; and almost 40 percent of them do not know that banks charge interest on loans. That is why I am introducing today a bill that will better coordinate public and private sector efforts to enhance financial literacy among our youth.

The CENTS legislation, as in dollars and cents, establishes a commission that will provide recommendations on how to interrogate high-quality, standards-based economic and financial education. The commission will identify the best practices in the teaching of economics and personal finance and it will recommend how to better coordinate Federal, State and private sector efforts.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring the CENTS Act to improve the financial literacy of our Nation's young people.

BEING ASHAMED OF THE FEDERAL DEFICIT

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

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, last Friday the Congressional Budget Office came out with their new economic outlook, and I am somewhat ashamed as a Republican that it does not look very good in terms of what Republicans and Democrats have done in the last several years.

They are estimating for this year, 2003, we are going to run a deficit of $562 billion. That includes the $162 billion we are borrowing from Social Security, but it also considers what we are borrowing from all of the other trust funds. They estimate the deficit for 2004, next year, is going to be $644 billion.

Mr. Speaker, when you realize that it took the first 200 years of this country, the first 200 years, to accumulate a debt of $500 billion and now we are exceeding that every year, we should be ashamed. I am ashamed.

The gentlewoman from North Carolina (Mrs. MYRICK) and the Republican Study Committee just issued a report that said if Republicans and Democrats and the President had stuck to the commitment that we made in 1966, we would have a balanced budget today, even with the tax cuts.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

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

WINSTON E. ARNOW FEDERAL BUILDING DESIGNATION ACT

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1572) to designate the historic Federal District Court Building located at 100 North Palafox Street in Pensacola, Florida, as the ''Winston E. Arnow Federal Building,'' as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 1572

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

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

The United States courthouse located at 100 North Palafox Street in Pensacola, Florida, shall be known and designated as the ''Winston E. Arnow United States Courthouse''.

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the United States courthouse referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the ''Winston E. Arnow United States Courthouse''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) and the gentleman from Maine (Mr. MICHAUD) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE).

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

Mr. Speaker, first of all, I want to welcome everybody back after our recess, and I have to confess a little bit of disorientation. As I walked into the Chamber today, I thought for a moment I was in the Committee on Financial Services when I see Mrs. Cole, now a member of the Clerk's office, and I congratulate the Clerk on that hire; and further I am confused by the whiskers growing on the Parliamentarian's chin.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1527, as amended, was introduced by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MILLER) and it designates the historic building located at 100 North Palafox Street as the Winston E. Arnow Federal Building.

This bill was amended during subcommittee markup to make some minor technical changes relating to the designation of the building. These changes were made with the full support of the bill's sponsor, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MILLER).

Judge Arnow was born in 1911 in Micanopy, Florida. He attended the University of Florida, where he received a bachelor's degree in 1932 and his law degree in 1933. He was admitted to the bar, and for 2 years served as a research clerk for the Florida Supreme Court, the first person to hold such a position.

From 1935 to 1942, he worked in private practice, when he was called to serve in the Army infantry for a year before being transferred to the Judge Advocate General Corps, wherein he was discharged as a major in 1945.

From 1946 until 1967, Judge Arnow practiced law as a partner in the firm of Clayton and Arnow. While in private practice, Judge Arnow served as a member and as chairman of the numerous bar committees, including the Steering Committee for Florida Civil Practices Before Trial and Committees on Continuing Legal Education and Rules of Civil Practice.

He was a member of the Florida Bar Committee that wrote the 1954 Consolidated Rules of Civil Procedure, in addition to authoring or coauthoring several other books and articles on the topic.

In 1968, President Lyndon Johnson appointed Bo Arnow to serve as a judge for the United States District Court, Northern District of Florida. During his tenure, he served first as a Judge, then as chief judge from 1969 until he took senior status in 1981.

Judge Arnow has been recognized for his achievements by the University of Florida, the Florida Chamber of Commerce, the Order of the Coif, an important legal honor society, as well as by the Judicial Conference for the 11th Circuit.

Mr. Speaker, this is a fitting tribute to a dedicated public servant. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this legislation.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1572 is a bill to designate the Federal Building in Pensacola, Florida, as the Winston E. Arnow United States Federal Courthouse.

Judge Arnow was a native son of Florida. He was born in 1911 in Micanopy, Florida, attended public schools, and graduated from the University of Florida in 1932. He received his law degree in 1933. Judge Arnow was a World War II veteran, serving in the infantry in the United States Army.

Although he graduated from college and law school during the Depression, Winston Arnow became the first research clerk at the Supreme Court of Florida. He then practiced law for 30 years in Gainesville. President Johnson appointed him to the Federal bench in 1968. In 1969, he became the senior judge, and served in that capacity until 1981. As senior judge, Judge Arnow continued his work on the bench until his death in 1994.

Judge Arnow was instrumental in enforcing civil rights law during the critical period from 1969 through 1978. He based his decisions on the strength of the Constitution, and his decisions leave a legacy of fairness and integrity. On the bench he was all business and showed no favoritism. His social and economic decisions had a profound effect on the social fabric of Northern Florida.

In 1972, Judge Arnow's decisions regarding the Naval Live Oaks Reservations ended a long and controversial dispute over ownership, when he declared the historic woodland in the Gulf to be owned by the citizens of the United States.

He was a warm and gracious judge, generous with his time and advice. Judge Arnow was a fearless decision-maker, known for integrity and honesty. This designation is a fitting tribute to his long and distinguished career. I support this legislation and urge its adoption.

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

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MILLER), the author of this legislation, and to congratulate him for shepherding this legislation to the floor today.

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman for yielding me time.

Mr. Speaker, it is indeed my distinct privilege to rise today as the House considers H.R. 1572, a bill to designate the Historic Federal District Court Building located at 100 North Palafox street in Pensacola, Florida, as the Winston E. Arnow Federal Building.

Since the United States District Court in the Northern District of Florida moved to a new courthouse location in 1999, this building has been undergoing a major renovation and is expected to be ready for occupancy in the latter part of 2004. Occupying the building will be the Bankruptcy Unit of the District Court, the United States Probation Offices and a portion of the District Court, eventually including a U.S. District Judge and staff. The building will become an integral part of the Florida Northern District Court in Pensacola.

Mr. Speaker, earlier this year I introduced this measure to provide a fitting tribute to the service and life of a man who did so much for northwest Florida. He is widely acknowledged as the judge who made the hard decisions that reshaped our local area in the late sixties and seventies. Judge Arnow's decisions have shaped northern Florida's governments, its schools and its jails. These courageous decisions, which led to numerous threats on his life, have stood the test of time.

A man of honesty and rigid judicial integrity, Judge Arnow believed that a Judge had to follow the Constitution, the statutes and appellate precedents. He did not care whether he liked them or not. He did this as his duty, and he did it as he saw it, regardless of who the litigant or the lawyer was.

He was a friendly, soft-spoken country lawyer. Friends and colleagues regarded Judge Arnow as a southern gentleman in the traditional sense; very formal in court, yet very warm and friendly in everyday life. An avid sportsman, he was a good shooter and could frequently be found in his mint-condition green Jeep on his way to a dove hunt.

Today, the name Judge Winston E. ''Bo'' Arnow is an integral part of the revolutionary period from 1969 to 1978 in northwest Florida when he followed U.S. Supreme Court mandates to ensure the election of blacks, public school desegregation, and the new Escambia County Jail to improve living conditions of the inmates.

He was the first Federal Judge to be a Pensacola resident since 1934. He served as Chief Judge of the Northern District of Florida stretching from Pensacola to Gainesville until 1981. He was still on the bench into his eighties, dying at the age of 83 on November 28, 1994.

Judicial associates saw Judge Arnow as all integrity, ignoring criticism by doing what he thought was the right and proper thing to do to protect civil liberties. In court he was all business. Once on the bench, he had no friends, only the fairness of law, and he took great pride in giving stern direction to wayward lawyers. His philosophy was, ''Be on time and be damn ready when you get there.'' He was polite and he was fair, and exercised a no-nonsense attitude in his jurisprudence.

Judge Arnow went out of his way to protect the rights of the accused, and yet was equally stern in sentencing the guilty. His social and governmental decisions had profound effect; election of the first black county commissioner since Reconstruction; construction of the Escambia County Jail and renovation of the Santa Rosa County Jail. In 1972, as we have already heard, Judge Arnow ended the long-simmering dispute over ownership of the Naval Life Oaks Reservation by declaring the historic woodland in the Gulf Island National Seashore belonged to the people of the United States.

A political conservative and a strict constructionist, Judge Arnow believed firmly in the United States Constitution and followed the statutes and higher Federal Court decisions to the letter, even if he may have personally disagreed.

The people of northwest Florida, past, present and future, owe a debt of gratitude to Judge Arnow's wife, the former Frances Day Cease, and his daughter, Ann Arnow Moulton, for sharing their husband and father with northwest Florida for so many years.

I want to thank the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, the subcommittee chairman, the gentleman from Ohio, and his ranking member, the gentlewoman from District of Columbia, for their assistance in getting this bill to the floor today. I also want to thank my 24 colleagues from the Great State of Florida for their co-sponsorship.

I urge my colleagues to support this measure to recognize a legacy of American fairness by a man whose decisions were in the right spirit of the instrument in which he believed most, the Constitution of the United States of America.

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

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume simply to correct the record earlier so we do not get inundated with phone calls relative to the aforementioned whiskers not belonging to Mr. JOHNSON, the Parliamentarian, but to his distinguished colleague, Mr. SULLIVAN.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and urge passage of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1572, as amended.

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

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: ''A bill to designate the United States courthouse located at 100 North Palafox Street in Pensacola, Florida, as the 'Winston E. Arnow United States Courthouse'.''.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ED EDMONDSON UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1668) to designate the United States courthouse located at 101 North Fifth Street in Muskogee, Oklahoma, as the ''Ed Edmondson United States Courthouse''.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 1668

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

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

The United States courthouse located at 101 North Fifth Street in Muskogee, Oklahoma, shall be known and designated as the ''Ed Edmondson United States Courthouse''.

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the United States courthouse referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the ''Ed Edmondson United States Courthouse''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) and the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. CARSON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE).

□ 1430

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1668, introduced by the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. CARSON), designates the building located at 101 North Fifth Street in Muskogee, Oklahoma, as the Ed Edmondson United States Courthouse.

Ed Edmondson was a life-long resident of Oklahoma. He attended the public schools of Muskogee, Muskogee Junior College, and the University of Oklahoma where he graduated in 1940. Following graduation, Congressman Edmondson joined the Federal Bureau of Investigation after 3 years with the FBI. He served in the Navy for 3 years and then 24 years in the Naval Reserve. During his service, Congressman Edmondson attended law school at Georgetown University. Upon his discharge from active duty and graduation from law school, Congressman Edmondson was admitted to the Washington, D.C. Bar Association. He then returned to Oklahoma to work in private practice and then as county attorney of Muskogee County.

In 1952, Congressman Edmondson was elected to the 83rd Congress and was reelected nine times, representing his home State for 20 years. After his service in the House, Congressman Edmondson returned to his native State and lived out his life in Muskogee where he passed away in 1990.

This is a fitting tribute to a dedicated public servant. I urge my colleagues in supporting passage.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I am honored and pleased to support H.R. 1668, a bill I introduced to designate the courthouse in Muskogee, Oklahoma, as the Ed Edmondson United States Courthouse. Congressman Edmondson devoted his life to the service of the country and people of Oklahoma. It was a call to service that many members of his family, past and present, have answered.

Congressman Edmond A. Edmondson was born in Muskogee, Oklahoma, on April 7, 1919. And after graduating from the University of Oklahoma in 1940, he came to Washington, D.C. to study law at Georgetown University. While working on his studies, he became a tour guide at the Federal Bureau of Investigation and was quickly elevated to clerk and then special agent. His studies and service to the FBI were interrupted by a call to higher duty in the Navy during World War II where he served for 25 months in the South Pacific. During the war he met and married his lovely wife, June, who was serving as a WAVE in the war effort.

After the war, Congressman Edmondson's military service continued until 1970 in the United States Naval Reserve. After returning from the war and completing his education, Congressman Edmondson returned to Oklahoma to serve as county attorney in 1949, until he was elected to represent the people of the Second Congressional District of Oklahoma in 1952. During his time in Congress, he served on the Committee on Public Works and the Committee for Interior and Insular Affairs, until he left the House to run for the United Nations Senate in 1972.

As a member of the Committee on Public Works, he championed water projects, especially for arid Western lands. Congressman Edmondson was a supporter of programs of the new frontier and also a champion of veterans like himself. His political style helped lay the foundation for Oklahoma's conservative Democratic traditions.

He had a tremendous respect for public service and came from a politically active family. His brother, J. Howard Edmondson, served as the Governor of Oklahoma, and his work inspired many people, including two of his own sons, to make careers in the public sector and to work for the people of Oklahoma. His son, Drew Edmondson, is today the attorney general of Oklahoma; and his other son, Jim, is a State district judge in Muskogee County.

The naming of this Federal building in the honor of Ed Edmondson would commemorate his long-time service to his community and to his State. I ask Members' support for this legislation. I thank Members for the opportunity to commemorate this great Oklahoman with this honor.

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

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

I congratulate the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. CARSON) for shepherding this bill to the floor and its expected passage today.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SCHROCK). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1668.

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. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 1572 and H.R. 1668.

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

There was no objection.

CONGRATULATING LANCE ARMSTRONG

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 350) congratulating Lance Armstrong for winning the 2003 Tour de France.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 350

Whereas Lance Armstrong won the 2003 Tour de France, the 100th anniversary of the race, by completing the 2,125-mile, 23-day course in 83 hours, 41 minutes, and 12 seconds, finishing 1 minute and 1 second ahead of his nearest competitor;

Whereas Lance Armstrong's win on July 27, 2003, marks his fifth Tour de France victory;

Whereas with this victory, Lance Armstrong joined Miguel Indurain as the only riders in history to win cycling's most prestigious race in 5 consecutive years;

Whereas Lance Armstrong displayed incredible perseverance, determination, and

leadership in prevailing over the mountainous terrain of the Alps and Pyrenees and in overcoming crashes, illness, hard-charging rivals, and driving rain on the way to winning the premier cycling event in the world;

Whereas in 1997, Lance Armstrong defeated choriocarcinoma, an aggressive form of testicular cancer that had spread throughout his abdomen, lungs, and brain, and after treatment has remained cancer-free for the past 6 years;

Whereas Lance Armstrong is the first cancer survivor to win the Tour de France;

Whereas Lance Armstrong's courage and resolution to overcome cancer has made him a role model to cancer patients and their loved ones, and his efforts through the Lance Armstrong Foundation have helped to advance cancer research, diagnosis, and treatment, and after-treatment services;

Whereas Lance Armstrong continues to be the face of cycling as a sport, a healthy fitness activity, and a pollution-free transportation alternative; and

Whereas Lance Armstrong's accomplishments as an athlete, teammate, cancer survivor, and advocate have made him an inspiration to millions of people around the world: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) congratulates Lance Armstrong and the United States Postal Service team on their historic victory in the 2003 Tour de France; and

(2) commends the unwavering commitment to cancer awareness and survivorship demonstrated by Lance Armstrong.

SEC. 2. The Clerk of the House of Representatives shall transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to Lance Armstrong.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. TOM DAVIS) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BELL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. TOM DAVIS).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H. Res. 350.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 350 congratulates Lance Armstrong for winning the 2003 Tour de France, a race many consider the most grueling sporting event in the world.

Mr. Speaker, on July 27 Lance Armstrong won the incredible 23-day bicycle race through French mountains, countryside and cities to become the fifth cyclist in the 100-year history of the race to earn five Tour de France victories. Even more impressively, Lance won the race for the fifth consecutive year, becoming only the second person ever to do so.

Since this House recessed for the summer the same weekend as Lance's victory, I am very proud that on its first day back this distinguished body is recognizing the inspirational Lance Armstrong and his unbelievable courage, grit, and determination.

Lance Armstrong, one of the giants of American athletes over the last decade, was born to a 5′3″, 105-pound 17-year-old mother in the suburbs of Dallas in September 1971.

Growing up, while other classmates were playing football or partying, Lance spent much of his free time running, riding his bicycle, swimming and exercising. At the age of 13, Lance began to enter triathalons all over the U.S. where he biked, ran and swam with the Nation's best.

As a high school senior, Armstrong qualified to train with the U.S. Olympic team, but ultimately he focused solely on cycling. As a cyclist he won the U.S. National Amateur Championship in 1991. Over the next 5 years, Lance won 12 bike races, including the World Championships in 1993. By 1996 Lance Armstrong was a top-rated cyclist in the world, but it was during 1996 after a victory at the Tour DuPont in North Carolina that he began to feel more fatigue and discomfort than usual, even after an exhausting race. Later that year he was diagnosed with testicular cancer. Some of Lance's doctors at the time gave him only a 40 percent chance of surviving. He would say later he thinks that they were only being nice when they said that.

Lance soon underwent three major operations and chemotherapy to fight off the disease that had spread to his abdomen, his lungs and his brain. The treatments were successful; and within a year of being diagnosed with cancer, he was pronounced cancer free. As a survivor, Lance has become one of the world's most influential cancer research advocates. Lance founded the Lance Armstrong Foundation to promote cancer research and awareness. He also wrote the best selling book, ''It's Not About the Bike: My Journey Back to Life,'' that tells the full story of how his early successes were interrupted by cancer, how he survived cancer, and how he eventually returned to racing and won his first Tour de France in 1999.

This year, having never won the race in his previous five victories by less than 6 minutes, Lance made his fans sweat a little bit. He ultimately won the 2,125 mile race by 61 seconds after he endured rain, fog, heat, illness, and even protesters, not to mention the indescribably punishing course.

President Bush called to congratulate him on the night of his fifth straight triumph.

In his book, Lance describes in gut-wrenching detail the miserable initial symptoms of testicular cancer. He explained the anguish of how it felt to learn he acquired the deadly disease in 1996 at a point when his racing career was literally just starting to take off. Perhaps the following excerpt that describes his life's spirit is the more enduring words of his book. He said, ''I want to die at 100 years old with an American flag on my back and the star of Texas on my helmet, after screaming down an Alpine descent on a bicycle at 75 miles per hour. I want to cross one last finish line as my wife and my 10 children applaud, and then I want to lie down in a field of those famous French sunflowers and gracefully expire: the perfect contradiction to my once anticipated poignant early demise.''

Mr. Speaker, Lance Armstrong is an incredible role model to all citizens for his relentless work ethic, unmatched physical fitness that has helped him become perhaps the greatest cyclist of all time. It is remarkable that he achieved his great accomplishments in the cycling world after he overcame cancer, proving to all that a person can not only defeat cancer, but can thrive after beating it.

Mr. Speaker, Lance turns 32 years old this month, more than 7 years after he miraculously overcame the cancer that experts said he had less than a 50 percent chance of surviving. Almost as remarkably, he has assured all his fans that he is determined to pursue a sixth straight Tour de France victory next summer. I, for one, cannot wait to cheer him on.

For all of these reasons, I urge all Members to support the adoption of House Resolution 350 that commemorates Lance Armstrong's fifth Tour de France victory.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support today of House Resolution 350. Mr. Speaker, Lance Armstrong, national and world champion cyclist, two-time Olympian, humanitarian, cancer survivor, and now five-time winner of the Tour de France, faced his first athletic challenge as a fifth grader in a second grade swim class. Through his now signature hard work and determination, Lance Armstrong was eventually put in a swim class with his own age group and later went on to place fourth in the 1,500 meter freestyle in his State.

At age 13 Lance became a junior triathalon athlete. At age 15, just 5 years after being placed in that second grade swim class, Lance Armstrong won so many triathalons he made over $20,000 in just one year. The swimming and running components of the triathalon gave way to cycling. In his junior year of high school, the U.S. Cycling Federation invited him to join the 1990 Junior World Championship Team in Moscow.

Born on September 18, 1971, Lance's athleticism was nurtured by his mother, Linda, a single parent who has been a constant source of strength and inspiration for Lance. This shy, all-American kid from the great State of Texas would become only the fifth rider in history to win the Tour de France five times. In 1991, Lance Armstrong won the Amateur Cycling Championship. He turned professional in 1992 and captured 10 titles by 1993. By the mid-1990s he had won the Tour DuPont twice and was being hailed as the finest U.S. cyclist.

In 1996, however, he was diagnosed with a very serious form of cancer. Given only a 50 percent chance of survival, he underwent surgery and chemotherapy. In one of the more impressive comebacks in sports history, he returned to cycling in 1998 and reached the pinnacle of his sport with five consecutive victories in the Tour de France, the sport's toughest and most prestigious race.

Lance Armstrong is truly in a class by himself and is well-deserving of this resolution in his honor.

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, again, on behalf of the House, I want to congratulate Lance Armstrong for his most recent Tour de France win. I urge all Members to support the adoption of House Resolution 350.

Mr. BELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR).

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise to acknowledge the extraordinary accomplishment of Lance Armstrong in winning five consecutive Tours de France.

I have with me the principal newspaper in Paris that follows athletic events, Le Journal de Paris, whose headline says, ''les Parisiens étaient la à l'arrivée du Tour,'' 'Parisiens were there when the tour arrived in Paris', and so was I. I made it my point, a long-held dream, to be on the Champs Elyssees for the final stage of the Tour de France, as an avid cyclist, to cheer and support Lance Armstrong, whom I have known for quite some time. I also got to ride the last leg of the tour, as this newspaper shows 11,000 other cyclists, wearing yellow jerseys with the logo ''La randonnée du centenaire'' (The Centennial Ride), riding the Champs Elyssees over the last 40 kilometers of the Tour de France; and not only that, but I was interviewed on French national television just quite by accident, I will say to my friend and my colleague from Texas, in French, and represented the United States I think very appropriately.

It is impossible to understand the accomplishment of Lance Armstrong unless one follows the events of cycling and understands the technical intricacies of the Tour de France. To say that it is like running a marathon every day for 3 weeks is in itself an understatement of the athleticism and the strength and the mental toughness that it takes to lead the tour, to win it five times in a row. And only one other cyclist in the 100-year history of the Tour de France has done that, Miguel Indurain of Spain. Three others have won it five times, though not consecutively; only two have won it consecutively.

Lance Armstrong represented the very best of America, the very best of athleticism, the very greatest in accomplishment in athletic history in winning five consecutive Tours de France, and all of America's proud of him, and I must say that all of France acknowledges his accomplishment. They recognize great accomplishments and great achievements on the athletic field and in other arenas as well, but for this one, Lance stands on the pedestal of history alone.

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

Mr. DOGGETT. Mr. Speaker, I am here this afternoon principally, as with our colleague the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR), to honor my constituent Lance Armstrong. I join in offering hearty congratulations to a heroic American, Lance Armstrong. This proud Texan, cancer survivor, public health advocate, Olympian and now five-time Tour de France champion has captivated the imagination and won the hearts not only of Texas, but of our Nation and the world. However, I believe it is fair to say that nowhere is the enthusiasm for Lance's achievements greater than in his hometown of Austin, Texas.

We have an old French embassy from the days of the Republic of Texas there, and our relationships with France are good, so we mean no disrespect in saying that among us Austinites we refer to it as the ''Tour de Lance'' because he has had such success in representing our State and our country in this world athletic competition.

Lance was in Austin last Sunday night to be honored at the University of Texas Longhorn football game and victory, and he is honored there most every day by his many neighbors who applaud his success.

While we are proud to have Lance wear the red, white, and blue of our country and of the U.S. Postal Service team when he is in a race, we prefer to see him in yellow, when he crosses that finish line in that yellow jersey, a sign of courage, a sign of victory. It is appropriate for Lance's team to be sponsored by the Postal Service: while not faced with too much snow, despite rain and considerable heat and gloom of night, he stayed the course as a swift competitor for all of his appointed rounds.

Lance is a champion, defined not by his setbacks but by his relentless determination to overcome them. Indeed, this year's victory particularly was symbolic of the often rocky road that Lance Armstrong has ridden. Not until after a painful struggle through searing heat and a frightening crash late in the race did the true fortitude of the real Lance Armstrong emerge for all to see, a familiar grimace on his face, avoiding any obstacle in the way and leaving his closest competitors in the dust. Just as not so long ago when faced with his very steepest climb in life, Lance persevered and pushed himself to beat daunting challenges against long odds.

In Austin, we began development of the Lance Armstrong bikeway. This cross-town trail is a fitting tribute for his accomplishments, and it will be a safe route for community cyclists and pedestrians who want to get off the road when they exercise or commute to work. It is one of the examples of the worthwhile projects resulting from the transportation enhancements program this House will consider this week.

Lance has joined with those of us who are members of the bipartisan House cycling caucus on a number of occasions and has been active in promoting cycling. It is not just the people who wear a yellow jersey or race competitively who can enjoy the many benefits of cycling.

I hope the House will honor him not only with this resolution today, but by its actions in maintaining our commitment to the transportation enhancement program that will be on the floor on Friday.

Lance Armstrong also voices his concern in Austin and here in Washington through the Lance Armstrong Foundation, a foundation that he set up to encourage other nonprofits in their efforts to promote cancer survivorship. They are doing an outstanding job in Texas of raising this issue in cooperation with other health organizations here in Washington, D.C.

This Congress can pay tribute to Lance by seeing that we have the resources dedicated to cancer survivorship that are so very important to millions of Americans and adopting legislation to advance this important issue. The Cancer Survivorship and Quality of Life Act expands and coordinates the activities of the National Institutes of Health and the Center for Disease Control with respect to cancer survivorship research.

So to Lance we say thanks for your contributions to our country, particularly to central Texas, and your inspiration to children, to cancer survivors and to athletes worldwide. Congratulations on your success not only on the bike but, most importantly, for all of your successes in life. You have taught us the importance of survivorship; it is that we have so much for which to live.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of Chairman DAVIS' Resolution H. Res. 350, honoring Lance Armstrong. Mr. Chairman, I had planned to introduce a similar resolution with 24 cosponsors along with Representative MCHUGH and Representative DOGGETT. I have turned these cosponsors over to Chairman DAVIS and appreciate him adding them to his resolution.

Mr. Speaker, today we honor a man who has shown tremendous strength, courage, and perseverance in his struggle to overcome seemingly insurmountable odds. Lance Armstrong is a world-class cyclist who came back from a grueling battle with cancer to dominate in his sport; a man who has remembered those still battling against cancer and who strives each day to make a difference in their lives. I am pleased to join in honoring Mr. Lance Armstrong.

On Sunday, July 27, 2003, Lance Armstrong achieved his fifth consecutive Tour de France

victory. The completion of this 23-day, 2,125-mile cycling race is a significant accomplishment. Yet, even more significant are the odds that Mr. Armstrong overcame in order to compete in this, his ninth, Tour de France. After competing in the race from 1993 to 1996, Lance Armstrong was informed that he had testicular cancer that had spread to his abdomen, lungs, and brain.

This information was undoubtedly devastating to Lance Armstrong. However, this man was not about to give up on his life and dreams. He chose, instead, to fight cancer with all of his strength. He decided that the disease would not win. It took a long and difficult struggle, chemotherapy, and surgery, but Lance Armstrong remained strong and never gave up hope.

Mr. Armstrong is now in recovery, but he continues to fight cancer. After succeeding against enormous odds, he is now helping others as they face their own battles with cancer. In 1997 he founded the Lance Armstrong Foundation, or the LAF. This organization provides support, information, and services to cancer patients and survivors. Through the LAF, Lance Armstrong has supported thousands of cancer patients and survivors by actively advocating for their needs. His books It's Not About the Bike: My Journey Back to Life and Every Second Counts offer inspiration to those devastated by this terrible disease. By sharing his story, Mr. Armstrong has given comfort and hope to untold numbers of people battling cancer and their families.

Lance Armstrong's battles have only just begun. He continues to fight cancer through the Lance Armstrong Foundation and to hold his position as one of the greatest cyclists of all time. He has truly earned the pride of his coach, Chris Carmichael, his main sponsor, the United States Postal Service, and all of his loyal fans.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I congratulate Mr. Armstrong on his many tremendous accomplishments, especially his fifth consecutive Tour de France victory, and wish him all the happiness that life has to offer. I also want to commend Ms. Sarah Kinneer, a summer intern of mine, for her work on this Resolution. She worked hard and did an outstanding job.

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. 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 Virginia (Mr. TOM DAVIS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 350.

The question was taken.

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

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

J. STEPHEN HORN POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2309) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2300 Redondo Avenue in Signal Hill, California, as the ''J. Stephen Horn Post Office Building,'' as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 2309

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

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2300 Redondo Avenue in Long Beach, California, shall be known and designated as the ''Stephen Horn Post Office Building''.

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the ''Stephen Horn Post Office Building''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. TOM DAVIS) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BELL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. TOM DAVIS).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 2309.

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

There was no objection.

□ 1445

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2309, as amended, introduced by my distinguished colleague from the State of California (Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD), designates the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2300 Redondo Avenue in Long Beach, California, as the ''Stephen Horn Post Office Building.''

Mr. Speaker, this legislation would rename this southern California post office after one of our most distinguished former Members, Congressman Steve Horn. Congressman Horn retired this past January at the conclusion of the 107th Congress. He was one of the most intelligent, respected and admired Members of the House of Representatives, and we are all proud to have had an opportunity to serve with him and to recognize his service today.

Congressman Horn spent his entire professional life around or within the Federal Government. Along the way, he particularly studied and mastered the procedural details of succeeding as a legislator on Capitol Hill. He has viewed the legislative process from every possible perspective: as a congressional aid, an executive branch staff member, an academic, a writer and, ultimately, as an elected official.

Following his extensive education that includes a master's degree from Harvard and a Ph.D. from Stanford University, Steve Horn began his career in public service in 1959 as an aide to then-Labor Secretary James Mitchell in the Eisenhower administration. Within 2 years, Steve came to Capitol Hill for the first time as a legislative assistant to former California Senator Tom Kuchel. I first met him when he was an aide to Senator Kuchel when I was a young page over in the Senate back in the 1963–64 time frame, and I will never forget his replacement, when he left the Senator's office, who was a young man named Leon Panetta who also went on to serve and was distinguished in this body.

After stints as a senior fellow with the Brookings Institute and a dean of American University, Mr. Horn returned to California as president of California State University at Long Beach. From his studies and experience, he has written important books on congressional ethics, parliamentary procedure, and the Senate Appropriations Committee.

Professor Steve Horn left academia to make a run for the Republican nomination to the House of Representatives in 1988. Although he came up short in that race, he ran another campaign 4 years later in a different district in 1992 and won the Republican nomination. During the general election season, he based his campaign headquarters out of his son's apartment and mailed out nearly 50,000 15-minute videotapes to voters about himself. As a result of his efforts, Steve Horn was elected to the House of Representatives from the 38th District of California in November of 1992.

Mr. Speaker, once he was elected to Congress, Congressman Horn quickly became known as one of the most diligent Members of the House. He tirelessly chaired the Committee on Government Reform's Subcommittee on Government Efficiency, Financial Management and Intergovernmental Relations until his retirement, and I was very fortunate to have served on that subcommittee during his tenure. He held countless hearings that aimed to improve the accountability and effectiveness of the Federal Government. Specifically, he was a leader in encouraging Federal agencies to prepare their technology systems for the Y2K bug and worked on various government debt collection bills that aimed to allow the government to obtain outstanding debts.

Today, Congressman Horn lives in semi-retirement with his wife Nini in California. He continues his public service to this day, working in a consultative role with the National Academy of Public Administration.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to support the passage of H.R. 2309, as amended, that honors Congressman

Steve Horn for his 5 terms in the House and his service to the people of California and the entire Nation. He was a rarity, a very bipartisan Member of this body, looking not at interest groups, not at partisanship, but for what he felt would be the best result. I think this institution would be better served with more Members like Steve Horn. This is an appropriate acknowledgment of the service that he gave his country here in the Congress.

I thank my colleague, the gentlewoman from California, for introducing this important measure.

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

Mr. BELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR).

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me the time, and I thank the gentleman from Virginia for bringing this legislation to the House floor to so appropriately honor Steve Horn.

I thank the gentlewoman from California for allowing me to precede her in my remarks. I join in the Chairman's eloquence on Steve Horn, whom I came to know personally on our committee, whom I have the greatest personal as well as professional respect for.

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. BIGGERT).

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to our former colleague Steve Horn. I also want to thank my friend and colleague the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD) for her spirit of bipartisanship in introducing this legislation to honor a man who worked well with Members on both sides of the aisle.

I first met Mr. Horn longer ago than I would like to admit, back in my days at Stanford University. I was an undergraduate. He was a teacher's aide, commonly called a TA, in one of my government classes while he pursued his Ph.D. Even back then, he had established a reputation for being hardworking and thorough.

When I first came to Washington, I was privileged to serve with Mr. Horn on the Committee on Government Reform. As chairman of the Subcommittee on Government Efficiency, Financial Management and Intergovernmental Relations, he was always searching for ways to make government run more smoothly and more efficiently. This was not always the most glamorous or most exciting work, but Mr. Horn gladly took it on.

Nowhere was this more evident than his work on the Y2K bug. It was Steve Horn who initiated a system of grading Federal agencies on Y2K readiness and publicizing the results using report cards. These report cards let agencies know where their weaknesses were and allowed them to focus their efforts on efficiently improving their operating systems for the switchover to the year 2000. The same report card system was recently used to evaluate Federal agencies on their bioterrorism readiness.

It is only fitting that we name this post office after Steve Horn. Another one of his many legislative achievements was securing a separate ZIP code for the neighborhood surrounding the post office.

I am very proud today to support this legislation to make this the J. Stephen Horn Post Office. I congratulate Mr. Horn on all his hard work and I wish him and his wife, Nini, all the best in their much-deserved retirement. I urge all my colleagues to support this legislation to honor a truly deserving man.

Mr. BELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. DOGGETT).

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

I am pleased to join our colleagues in honoring our former colleague, Steve Horn. It is sometimes said that someone is a gentleman and a scholar. Steve Horn is genuinely both. He contributed mightily to the House and worked with people of both parties, and I am pleased that he is being recognized today.

□ 1500

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California (Mr. ROHRABACHER).

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of and with gratitude to my colleague, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD) for her resolution honoring our colleague, now our retired colleague, Steve Horn, a colleague and a friend and a much-admired person here in Washington, D.C.

He is not a bicycle rider and he is not an Olympic athlete here, but I guess it is fitting for us to have the U.S. Post Office, which has sponsored one of our athletes, and today we are talking about the naming of a post office after Steve Horn. I cannot think of a better candidate than Steve Horn to name a post office after, especially on Signal Hill, California.

Steve Horn, of course, started out as an academic and ended up working for a United States Senator from California, Senator Kuchel, and later on became president of Long Beach State College. Let me note that I graduated from Long Beach State College and was part of the committee, elected by the students of Long Beach State College, to be part of the selection committee to find out who would be the president, and that selection committee ended up choosing Steve Horn to be the President of Long Beach State College, which later became Long Beach State University.

Steve Horn did a terrific job as president of that university. He was an incredible leader in the academic community. He was tough, but he was an intellectual and he was always very thoughtful. When he came here to Congress it was an interesting transition between the President of Long Beach State and coming to Congress. Steve and I actually ran against each other on my very first run for Congress. Steve was in the primary. It was a crowded primary of eight people, and I always thought of Steve as the one opponent I had in that primary who I dearly respected. He was such a thoughtful person.

I always thought of it as the Jeffersonians versus the Hamiltonians. As our country started out we had these two different groups vying intellectually, and Steve was definitely a Hamiltonian and I thought of myself as a Jeffersonian. Now he would think of that as a great compliment, even though in the end, the Jeffersonians won in the beginning of our country's history. They won the battles with the Hamiltonians in terms of the electoral process. But as any very thoughtful historian will tell you, it was the Hamiltonians that ended up having a dominant influence on the structure of our government.

Steve, of course, was someone who wanted to have an influence. He was someone who wanted to get tangible things done rather than talk about philosophy. He carried a book with him at all times, taking notes so he could have the details down on the things that he wanted to remember and to follow through on. He was a pragmatist of the highest order and someone who actually gives honor to that title of pragmatist because he wanted to make government work. He wanted it to work for the people, but, yes, work in its most efficient way.

He was on the Committee on Government Reform and he served on it after he was elected in 1992. He came here and ran again in 1992 and won and was here for 10 years as Representative of the 38th District. During that time period we faced the challenge that our computer system may go haywire, and Steve headed the subcommittee on technology and spent a great deal of time working with, of course, the chairman of the committee, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. TOM DAVIS) and others to make sure that our country did not suffer horrible repercussions of being unprepared for the turn of the century that was going to make our computers all malfunction. With Steve's leadership, we were able to avert a great crisis at that time that probably saved our country billions upon billions of dollars and all sorts of disruption.

This was a man who was making things better by making government work. He was also on the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure on which he worked so diligently to make sure that our transportation needs, especially in southern California, were met.

So let me say again that even though Steve and I had been at odds, we had

run against each other and at times we had our disagreements, he was a person whose methodology in his own life demanded a certain degree of respect even for those who disagreed with him. And then when we did agree, it was such a pleasure to have someone as efficient as Steve on your side, who was focused on detail and getting the job done.

I think together in the Republican majority we were able to accomplish a great deal with Steve Horn and myself on the same team. And that is what the Republican majority, we hope, has been all about. We are missing Steve now and we wish him well. This post office that we are naming after him he fought long and hard to get a ZIP Code for in Signal Hill, so I think it is very, very fitting that we offer him this tribute by putting his name on that post office.

So I thank once again the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD). This is a very nice bipartisan tribute to a man who really appreciated bipartisanship.

Mr. BELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the very patient gentlewoman from California (Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD).

Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD. Mr. Speaker, let me thank the distinguished gentleman from Texas (Mr. BELL) and the distinguished gentleman from Virginia (Mr. TOM DAVIS) for their input on this important bill. I would also like to recognize my colleague and friend who represents Long Beach with me, the gentleman from California (Mr. ROHRABACHER), and my dear friend who served with me as co-chair of the Congressional Caucus for Women's Issues, the gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. BIGGERT). All of us have come to honor Steve Horn.

Before I do that, let me congratulate also and be a part of the voices to congratulate Lance Armstrong who represents the best of America and has won his second championship in the Tour de France. We are all very honored that he is an American who represents us very well.

Mr. Speaker, it is an honor for me to offer the Stephen Horn Post Office Building Designation Act, H.R. 2309, today. The post office is located at 2300 Redondo Avenue in the city of Long Beach, in my district, in honor of our distinguished former colleague Steve Horn.

Before being elected to Congress, Steve Horn served in the world of academics. From 1970 to 1988, he served as the President of Cal State University Long Beach, and remained as a trustee and professor of political science at the university from 1988 to 1992. His distinguished academic career reads as follows: A Bachelor of Arts degree from Stanford University and an M.P.A. degree from Harvard University in Cambridge, and a Ph.D. from Stanford University as well.

From 1960 to 1966, Steve Horn first began to mix his academic prowess with his politically inclusive sensibilities, serving as a legislative assistant to former California Senator Thomas H. Kuchel. From 1966 to 1969 he continued his academic pursuits as a senior fellow at the prestigious Brookings Institute in Washington, D.C.

From 1992 until his retirement in 2002, Steve Horn was a colleague and friend to many of us in Congress, and he remains a friend to us. His pursuit of good public policy and fairness consistently crossed party lines. As a colleague on the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, it was my pleasure to serve with Steve Horn for 7 years, during which time we grappled with many challenges together, especially the 1998 transportation reauthorization bill, TEA–21.

I believe that I can speak safely for the members of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure in saying that his voice and perspective will be missed on our committee. The naming of this post office is a combination of Steve Horn's contribution as Congressman, former president of the Cal State University Long Beach, and as an honorable private citizen.

Specifically, the naming of this post office highlights Steve Horn's efforts to secure a separate ZIP Code for the city of Signal Hill. For years, Signal Hill city manager Ken Farfsing said the city and its 9,000 residents had had problems with higher insurance rates, misreported sales taxes affecting the city's revenue, and misapplied utility taxes by long-distance companies. Thanks to Steve Horn's tireless efforts, the city of Signal Hill finally received a separate ZIP Code in early 2002.

The length that Steve Horn went to secure a separate ZIP Code for Signal Hill is indicative of the passion and persistence he brought to his job as a Member of Congress. It is a great story. Some in Signal Hill might call it a great epic. It is worth repeating.

When Steve Horn came to Congress as Signal Hill's Representative in 1993, he made securing a ZIP Code for the city one of his top priorities. He met with city and Postal Service officials to try to address concerns raised by postal officials. In 1994, the Signal Hill City Council requested that the Long Beach postmaster place the Signal Hill Post Office on the 5-year capital improvement plan and that he complete the ZIP Code survey.

Early the next year, the Long Beach postmaster rejected Signal Hill's request, stating none of the existing facilities have the ability to house additional routes for Signal Hill. The city filed an appeal with regional headquarters, which was sent to the Postal Service Washington headquarters. A few months later, Postmaster General Runyon upheld the denial.

Postmaster General Runyon wrote Congressman Horn in June of 1995 stating, ''ZIP Code analysis for 20 years for code 908O4, 90806, and 90807 indicates that no additional ZIP Codes are required before 2014. The growth rate remains stable and the resultant density and mail volume will not require new ZIP Codes in the foreseeable future.'' However, Congressman Steve Horn met with the postmaster, who would not change his position.

This continued into 1996, as Postmaster General Runyon wrote letters to both Congressman Horn and Senator BARBARA BOXER denying their request on behalf of the city of Signal Hill. In 1997, the Signal Hill City Council authorized a postal survey and retained the Economics Department of California State University Long Beach to review the Postal Service model. The completed survey found that 85.1 percent of residents supported a single ZIP Code. The survey was then sent to the postmaster and Congressman Horn wrote him as well, but again to no avail.

Frustrated with the lack of responsiveness on the part of the Postal Service, Steve Horn in 1998 introduced H.R. 4429, legislation requiring ZIP Codes for communities with 5,000 or more in population. In 2000, he introduced another bill, H.R. 3739, requiring single ZIP Codes for small cities split by multiple ZIP Codes. In that same year, he amended the Postal Service appropriation bill to require that the Postal Service report back by August 1 on the Signal Hill ZIP Code.

Finally, the Postal Service began to demonstrate some awareness of the problems created by the city of Signal Hill in being split into three Zip Codes. It began a study of the situation, and in August of 2000 began researching for a vacant property for the West Carrier Annex in the city. The next month, Congressman Horn, along with Signal Hill's mayor, Mike Noll, and City Manager Ken Farfsingm met with Long Beach Postmaster Jenkins and District Supervisor Shapiro to discuss the status of the annex.

□ 1515

In October, the Postal Service selected a site for the annex. Unfortunately, in March 2001, postal officials placed a hold on all capital projects. Six months later they indicated that all Postal Service projects would be indefinitely delayed due to the anthrax attacks that took place that fall.

At this point Congressman Horn met with the new Postmaster General to discuss the idea of using the existing postal facility in Signal Hill for the Signal Hill ZIP Code. In November 2001, the Postal Service mailed out a survey to residents completed the next January. Finally, in January 2002, with the completed survey showing two-thirds of the residents wanted a unified Signal Hill ZIP Code, the city got the good news it would receive the recognition desired for so long, its own ZIP Code.

This was vintage Congressman Steve Horn, passionate and persistent in making sure that this city, which deserved its ZIP Code, got it. Steve Horn's refusal to take no for an answer, his commitment to his constituents,

and his persuasiveness in pressing the argument with postal officials had enabled the city of Signal Hill to prevail.

I can think of no other appropriate recognition for Steve Horn than to name that post office after him. He is a rarity, Mr. Speaker, a bipartisan public servant. That is why I ask that this legislation receive prompt consideration and passage. I thank all of the gentlemen and gentlewomen who spoke on behalf of the Steve Horn Post Office designation.

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

Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Committee on Government Reform, I am pleased to join with the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. TOM DAVIS) in the consideration of H.R. 2309 which, as amended, names a postal facility in Long Beach, California, after former Representative Stephen Horn.

H.R. 2309, which was introduced by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD) on June 3, 2003, enjoys the support and cosponsorship of the entire California delegation. In addition, on July 24, 2003, the Committee on Government Reform unanimously passed and ordered the bill reported to the House floor for consideration.

Former Representative Horn, a Republican, represented the 38th Congressional District for 10 years, from 1992 to 2002. As a longtime public servant and political scientist, Mr. Horn worked at the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, the Brookings Institute, and in academia as a dean at American University here in Washington, and later as President of Cal State in Long Beach, California.

As a member of the Committee on Government Reform, Stephen Horn served as chairman of the Subcommittee on Government Efficiency, Financial Management and Intergovernmental Relations. He is credited with focusing on the Federal Government's ability to respond to the Y2K crisis that we heard so much about a few short years ago in grading Federal agencies for computer security.

Mr. Horn retired after serving his community and the public for more than 50 years. Mr. Speaker, I urge swift adoption of this measure.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD) for introducing this important legislation. Steve Horn was not an athlete, he was not a recordholder, but he was in every sense a champion, a champion of good government and government efficiency and a champion for the American people.

I urge all Members to support the passage of H.R. 2309, as amended.

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this important legislation.

When Chairman Horn retired last year, Congress lost one of the greatest advocates for meaningful government oversight, indeed one of the greatest advocates for the American People who ever walked our hallowed halls.

His work on the Government Reform Committee includes his eight years of service as the Chair of the Government Efficiency, Financial Management and Intergovernmental Relations Subcommittee.

I had the pleasure of serving with Chairman Horn on this subcommittee since 1993, my first year in Congress. As a Congressman, Steve Horn championed the public's Right to Know. As the Chairman, he cosponsored a bill (H.R. 3802) that expanded the Freedom of Information Act to include electronic information. He was outspoken against the abuse of secrecy by executive agencies and the willingness of many Congressional Committees to ignore their duties and allow such secrecy. He forces the CIA and the Department of Defense to release documents so that Congress could effectively perform oversight. I was particularly proud to work with him on the Debt Collection Bill that I sponsored.

Congressman Steve Horn believed in good government. He understood that there is a public right to know and as the people's representatives we must never forget this fundamental right.

To capture some of his good karma, my staff and I moved into Mr. Horn's Rayburn office in December!

I miss working with Steve Horn, and I hope he is enjoying life after Congress.

Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2309, the Stephen Horn Post Office Building Designation Act.

This bill honors a former distinguished Member of Congress, Steve Horn.

For years, Mr. Horn fought to have the City of Signal Hill get its own Zip Code. In honor of his accomplishment it is appropriate that we designate the Signal Hill Post Office after Mr. Horn.

This is just one of many examples that illustrate Steve Horn's commitment and willingness to fight for his constituents.

With the same vigor, it is an honor for me to be representing some of his constituents.

I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of this bill to honor Steve Horn's commitment to public service.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to support H.R. 2309 and the designation of the United States Postal Service in Signal Hill, California as the ''J. Stephen Horn Post Office Building.''

I had the distinct pleasure of serving with Congressman Steve Horn throughout his ten years in the U.S. House of Representatives. From my personal experience, I can attest that Steve is an honest, genuine, and upstanding man. He stood up for his principles and represented his constituents with decency and humanity. His background as a university professor was evident in his thoughtful, reasoned approach to issues great and small. From 1997 to 2002, we served together as co-chairs of the Congressional Arts Caucus, where Steve did yeoman's work for arts programs across the nation. Steve never hesitated to reach across partisan, geographic, or other lines to build the alliances that would allow him to achieve our mutual goals.

I urge all my colleagues to support this resolution, which salutes our friend and colleague Steve Horn—a man of courage, integrity, and dedication.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 2309, the Stephen Horn Post Office Building Designation Act. Our good friend and respected former colleague, Steve Horn, Retired from this body after 10 years of distinguished service to his community.

One of the cities Steve represented throughout his tenure in Congress is the City of Signal Hill, California. What many people may not know about Signal Hill is that it is a small city geographically surrounded by the larger city of Long Beach, California. Unfortunately, they did not have their own postal designation which separated them from the rest of the region. This resulted in problems with higher insurance rates, misreported sales taxes which affected the city's revenues, and misapplied utility taxes by long distance companies. Steve took it upon himself to work with the U.S. Postal Service and the City of Signal Hill to give this community their own postal zip code.

This small legislative accomplishment, critically important to one of the many cities he represented, was indicative of Steve's career in Congress. He never turned his back on his district's needs, great or small. He brought those needs to Washington, and without partisan politicking, effectively solved problems for his constituents.

We all still look with awe at Steve's distinguished and vast public service career. He served in the Eisenhower Administration under Labor Secretary James P. Mitchell, and then worked for California Senator Thomas Kuchel on historic legislation including the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965. In addition, Steve dedicated 18 years to the California State University, Long Beach, where he was recognized as one of the most effective college presidents in the country.

With all the honors Steve and Nini Horn have received over the years, I know that they would never lobby to have his name placed on a public building. But this is a fitting tribute to a man of character, whose devotion to the City of Signal Hill and their cause gave them a stronger identity and a little more community pride.

And by the way, that Zip Code is 90755.

Ms. HARMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join my colleagues in honoring our friend, former colleague, and my former neighbor, Stephen Horn, by naming the United States post office in Signal Hill after him.

Steve served in Congress with great distinction for 10 years. My friendship with him began in the 103rd Congress, the first Congress for both of us. Steve represented the 38th Congressional District, which included most of Long Beach and Lakewood, all of Signal Hill, Bellflower, Paramount, Downey, and a small portion of San Pedro, while I represented the neighboring 36th District.

Steve, of course, was a student of Congress. As a political scientist, Steve has written books on parliamentary procedures, the Senate Appropriations Committee and campaign finance. He worked at the Brookings Institution, was a dean at American University, and then from 1970 to 1988, was president of Cal State University at Long Beach.

Early in his career, he was appointed Administrative Assistant to Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell, followed in late 1960 with a move to Capitol Hill where he served as the

Legislative Assistant to U.S. Senator Thomas H. Kuchel (R–Calif.), one of the four leaders of the Senate. And, he was in Everett Dirksen's office helping draft the 1965 Voting Rights Act.

With his election to the 103rd Congress, Steve had an opportunity to put his love of politics and governing into practice. I am particularly proud that we worked together to lead a successful bi-partisan coalition that saved the McDonnell Douglas/Boeing C–17 program. Congress approved the multi-year purchase of this cargo aircraft, which employed 9,000 workers in our respective districts and, as demonstrated in the recent conflicts in Iraq, Afghanistan and the Balkans, has proven to be one of the most versatile cargo aircraft in the military's inventory.

When his party took control of the House in 1994, Steve became chairman of the Subcommittee on Government Efficiency, Financial Management and Intergovernmental Relations—a position which he used to improve government services, overhaul federal agencies' debt collection practices, and help prepare agencies to meet the Y2K problem.

Steve was also a leader of Southern California's effort to secure funding for the Alameda Corridor, a below-grade rail line linking the busy Ports of Long Beach and Los Angeles with the rest of the nation. He was also known for his advocacy of higher education and as a passionate supporter of the arts and I recall Steve's strong defense of the National Endowment for the Arts and the National Endowment for the Humanities as co-chair of the bipartisan Congressional Arts Caucus.

Always the keen observer, Steve was known for the ubiquitous notebooks in which he detailed his daily activities, insights and observations while in Congress. Undoubtedly, these volumes help refresh the recollections which he now uses to teach others at Cal State Long Beach about politics, governance, and responsibility in a democratic society.

Mr. Speaker, never one to falter in his congressional duties or to toe the party line, Steve Horn served in Congress with courage and independence. I am proud to have served with him and to cosponsor and urge passage of this measure honoring him with the designation of J. Stephen Horn post office in Signal Hill, California.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to be a cosponsor of H.R. 2309, Congresswoman MILLENDER-MCDONALD's legislation to name the post office at 2300 Redondo in Long Beach, CA, after our distinguished former colleague, Steve Horn.

Like Congresswoman MILLENDER-MCDONALD, I am honored to now represent two cities, Bellflower and Downey, which Steve Horn represented with such distinction during his decade in Congress. Steve and I were elected in the same year, 1992, and I had the pleasure to work with him on behalf of a number of initiatives important to our communities and others in Los Angeles County and throughout Southern California.

Steve Horn was an accomplished legislator who achieved much in his time in Congress. Not only did he author a number of bills that have made a considerable difference in improving the way our government operates, but he also provided strong oversight as chair of the Government Reform Committee's Subcommittee on Government Efficiency, Financial Management & Intergovernmental Relations.

It was Steve Horn who first raised the public's consciousness regarding the looming Y2K problem. Through his work on his subcommittee, he played an essential role in encouraging federal agencies to take the necessary steps to upgrade their computer systems and forestall potential problems as we made the transition to the new century. His early efforts were the precursor of the new Homeland Security Department's focus on the potential cyber security threat.

The legislative legacy Steve Horn left behind following his retirement from Congress is substantial. Through his subcommittee, he initiated a number of other efforts to make the federal government run more effectively and efficiently, and to make it more responsive to the American public. He helped bring together the Los Angeles-area Congressional delegation to build the support needed to fund the Alameda Corridor and make it a reality. Today, the Corridor provides a direct rail connection from the Ports of Long Beach and Los Angeles to the main inland east-west transportation links.

Steve and I worked together on numerous issues during our service in Congress together. Today I am proud to continue work on two of those critical projects in the City of Downey, the largest municipality completely in my district and one that I inherited from Steve. First is the Columbia Memorial Space Science Learning Center that will serve as one important piece of the multi-million dollar redevelopment project scheduled for the Downey site of the former space shuttle manufacturing plant, Rockwell International. I am working closely with Downey representatives in support of the redevelopment project, and I have introduced legislation that will name that space science learning center in honor of the Columbia Space Shuttle and its crew who perished in the shuttle's February 2003 crash.

Secondly, whether it was ensuring safe and reliable water to the Los Angeles area or cleaning up the storm water that runs into the Los Angeles River, Steve was always involved in the numerous bipartisan efforts regarding Los Angeles water. Along these lines, I am continuing the effort Steve and I began last year to mitigate trash that storm waters carry into the Los Angeles River.

Despite Steve's impressive legislative work, it is his strong, personal commitment to the people of the 38th District of California during his 10 years in Congress and his many years of dedicated community involvement service that makes this legislation on the floor today so appropriate. As Congressman, he was deeply committed to serving the needs of all his constituents. I regularly hear from his former constituents of the services he offered and the strong support he provided for all the communities of his district. Steve Horn was also actively serving his community long before he came to Congress. During his tenure as a professor and then President at Cal State-Long Beach, Steve and his wife Nini were deeply involved in a wide range of civic and cultural activities that enriched and improved their community.

And, as I know Congresswoman MILLENDER-MCDONALD has noted in her statement, he refused to give in to bureaucratic resistance when the City of Signal Hill asked for its own zip code, rather than sharing three different zip codes with portions of the City of Long Beach, which adjoins it. The Redondo post office serve as the distribution center for the Signal Hill routes, so it is particularly appropriate that it is the one designated with Steve Horn's name.

I commend the Government Reform Committee and the House leadership for their expeditious consideration of H.R. 2309. And I thank Steve Horn for his friendship and for all he did—and continues to do—for his community. My best wishes go to Steve, Nini and their family.

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and pay tribute to J. Stephen Horn, a former Member of Congress who faithfully served this institution for ten years. Today the House of Representatives is honoring his contributions to his community, his state and his country by naming a post office located in Signal Hill, California after him.

Steve had led an exceptionally distinguished life beginning with his graduation from Stanford University in 1953. He then went directly to graduate school and earned his M.P.A. from Harvard University in 1955 and yet that was not quite enough for him. He went back to Stanford and received his Ph.D. in 1958. During this same period of time, from 1954 to 1962, he was a member of the United States Army, honorably serving his country for eight years.

Steve began his career in politics as an assistant to the Secretary of Labor in 1959. In 1960, he served as a legislative assistant to Senator Thomas H. Kuchel for six years. He then went to work for the Brookings Institute as a senior fellow until 1969.

His career then took a turn away from politics and towards education as he became an administrator for American University and then became President of California State University, Long Beach in 1970. In 1993, he was elected to the United States House of Representatives and served for ten years.

Steve's career in Congress is marked by his tenure on the Government Reform committee and his dedication to the operational security of governmental agencies. He also focused on the constant improvement of information technology.

Steve Horn has also been a member of numerous organizations including the United States Commission on Civil Rights; the advisory board for the National Institute of Corrections; the California Republican League; and the California Educational Facility Authority.

Some would say that Steve was destined to make his mark in public affairs from an early age. In 1948, as a high school senior, Steve interned at both the Republican and Democratic National Conventions that were both held in Philadelphia. In 2000, Steve went full circle by attending the GOP Convention in Philadelphia as a Congressman and member of the California delegation.

Today's dedication is a culmination of gratitude for the work of Stephen Horn. His tireless passion for public service and volunteerism is part of what makes the history of this institution the place that it is today; a place of honor, debate, sacrifice, duty and justice. Stephen Horn embodies these qualities and I congratulate him as we dedicate this post office in his name.

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

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

Virginia (Mr. TOM DAVIS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2309, 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. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

AMENDING THE SECURITIES LAWS TO PERMIT CHURCH PENSION PLANS TO BE INVESTED IN COLLECTIVE TRUSTS

Mrs. BIGGERT. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1533) to amend the securities laws to permit church pension plans to be invested in collective trusts, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 1533

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

SECTION 1. CONFORMING AMENDMENTS FOR CHURCH PLAN PARTICIPATION IN COLLECTIVE FUNDS.

(a) AMENDMENT TO THE INVESTMENT COMPANY ACT OF 1940.—Section 3(c)(11) of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (15 U.S.C. 80a-3(c)(11)) is amended by striking ''such trusts or government plans, or both'' and inserting ''one or more of such trusts, government plans, or church plans, companies or accounts that are excluded from the definition of an investment company under paragraph (14) of this subsection''.

(b) AMENDMENTS TO THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933.—Section 3(a)(2) of the Securities Act of 1933 (15 U.S.C. 77c(a)(2)) is amended—

(1) by striking ''or'' at the end of clause (B); and

(2) by inserting before ''other than any plan described in clause (A)'' the following: ''or (D) a church plan, company, or account that is excluded from the definition of an investment company under section 3(c)(14) of the Investment Company Act of 1940,''.

(c) AMENDMENTS TO THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934.—

(1) Section 3(a)(12)(C) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78c(a)(12)(C)) is amended—

(A) by striking ''or'' at the end of clause (ii); and

(B) by inserting before ''other than any plan described in clause (i)'' the following: ''or (iv) a church plan, company, or account that is excluded from the definition of an investment company under section 3(c)(14) of the Investment Company Act of 1940,''.

(2) Section 12(g)(2)(H) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78l(g)(2)(H)) is amended—

(A) by striking ''or'' at the end of clause (i); and

(B) by inserting before the period at the end the following: '', or (iii) a church plan, company, or account that is excluded from the definition of an investment company under section 3(c)(14) of the Investment Company Act of 1940''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. BIGGERT) and the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. FRANK) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. BIGGERT).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. BIGGERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and to insert extraneous material on H.R. 1533.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. FRANK), the ranking member of the Committee on Financial Services for managing the bill and his support. I would also like to thank my colleague, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. FORD), for his support and cosponsorship of this bill. I understand he would have been here but his plane has been diverted.

H.R. 1533, the Church Pension Fairness Act, will give the clergy and laypeople who work for churches the same investment opportunities that other workers have in America. Right now our securities laws prohibit church pension plans from participating in what we call collective trusts. As a result, church pension plans cannot pool their assets and reap the benefits of collective buying power. H.R. 1533 will correct this inequity.

One thing most working Americans understand is the importance of saving money to ensure financial security after they retire. Just as important, they understand that investing in an employer-sponsored pension plan is a great way to help achieve this goal.

America's clergy are no less interested in their retirement. In fact, for thousands of dedicated men and women of our clergy, pension plans are just as important, if not more so, as they are to members of the laity. Yet for far too long, Congress has failed to update church pension laws, making it more difficult for clergy and other church employees to maximize their retirement savings.

One arcane yet important provision of our security law allows corporate and other secular pension plans to band together into what are called collective trusts. These trusts allow pension plans to pool their assets for investment purposes in various stock and nonstock options.

They represent a way for pension plans to diversify their investments and to share the risks and transaction costs with other pension plans. Collective trusts are not the problem. The problem is that current law prohibits thousands of church pension plans across the country from participating in collective trusts. As a result, church pension plans cannot pool their assets and reap the benefits of collective buying power. H.R. 1533 will change this.

Mr. Speaker, I should add that collective trusts will continue to have sole management and control over the assets that are invested as required by the SEC. Nothing in this legislation is intended to alter the traditional SEC interpretation that the financial institution is responsible for exercising hands-on control over the collective trust. H.R. 1533 allows church plan assets to be included in collective trust funds that also include assets of private employee and governmental plans. But this measure does not in any way affect Tax Code provisions governing the treatment of pension plans, including the requirement that a church plan must be maintained by a church or eligible church-affiliated organization.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this bill. Our clergy deserve no less than the millions of other working men and women of America.

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

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. BIGGERT) and the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. FORD) who, as the gentlewoman mentioned, is literally held up. His plane is probably trying to land, and he deserves a great deal of credit for this initiative.

This a perfectly common sense piece of legislation. It corrects what must have been an oversight in the legislation. There was never any reason to restrict churches. We are taking an action that expresses our confidence in the management of these institutions. It allows them to make rational choices about how best to maximize their funds.

I think this is particularly important because as we know, the clergy, that is one of the professions in this country that is, in my judgment, that is undercompensated. People who choose to go into the clergy are generally selfless people who care a great deal about others, as well as about their theology. They work very hard. They work on days that the rest of us, by definition, think of as days of rest, and they are not sufficiently compensated. We often hear of people who gave their lives not just to the clergy but to support roles, to the secretaries, to the support people, to the youth workers, and the notion that in their retirement years they would not be fully protected and given the maximum amount is a very troubling one.

This small step today is a very important one because it does as much as we can do within this context to take some steps towards enhancing the retirement security of some very decent hardworking people who, as I said, were somewhat undercompensated. I appreciate the initiative. I was pleased that our committee unanimously reported this out.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I thank the Committee on Financial Services, the gentleman from Ohio (Chairman OXLEY) and the ranking member, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. FRANK) for their support for this legislation which was reported out of committee unanimously, and I thank the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. FORD) for his strong support as well as the chairman of the Subcommittee for Capital Markets, Insurance and Government Sponsored Enterprises, the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. BAKER), and the ranking member, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. KANJORSKI).

There is no sound reason in our securities laws to exclude the church plan participation and specifically tailored pension plan investments; and I think the gentleman from Massachusetts is right, this has been an oversight as we have changed the securities laws in the past that the church pension plans were not included. So the Church Pension Plan Fairness Act is a reasonable, measured, and fair response to many of the concerns raised by the clergy and other church employees around the country. Having no further requests for time, I urge my colleagues to support the legislation.

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to offer my strong support for H.R. 1533, a bill to equalize the treatment of church and governmental pension plans. I want to commend a great member of the Financial Services Committee, Mrs. BIGGERT, for drafting excellent, bipartisan legislation and the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. BAKER), Chairman of the Capital Markets subcommittee, for his leadership in bringing this measure to the Floor today.

The purpose of this bill is straightforward: it provides parallel securities law treatment of church plan assets with those of governmental plans.

Under current law, there is a basic inequity with respect to church plans. This disparate treatment has real consequences. The inability of church plans to participate with other pension plans in collective trusts unnecessarily increases the costs for these investments and makes it more difficult for church plans to diversify their investments.

Mr. Speaker, there is no rational basis for treating church plans differently. Mrs. BIGGERT's legislation imposes fairness by eliminating this unnecessary burden on church pension plans. I urge all of my colleagues to support the bill.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. BIGGERT) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1533, 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.

Mrs. BIGGERT. 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.

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. today.

Accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 28 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m.

□ 1830

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT) at 6 o'clock and 30 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 350, by the yeas and nays; H.R. 2309, by the yeas and nays; and H.R. 1533, by the yeas and nays.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 5-minute votes.

CONGRATULATING LANCE ARMSTRONG

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and agreeing to the resolution, House Resolution 350.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. TOM DAVIS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, House Resolution 350, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 396, nays 0, not voting 38, as follows:

[Roll No. 460]

YEAS—396

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Allen
Andrews
Baca
Bachus
Baird
Baker
Baldwin
Ballance
Ballenger
Barrett (SC)
Bartlett (MD)
Barton (TX)
Bass
Beauprez
Becerra
Bell
Bereuter
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Biggert
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Bishop (UT)
Blackburn
Blumenauer
Blunt
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bonner
Bono
Boozman
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd
Bradley (NH)
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Brown (OH)
Brown (SC)
Brown, Corrine
Brown-Waite, Ginny
Burgess
Burr
Buyer
Calvert
Camp
Cannon
Cantor
Capito
Capps
Cardin
Cardoza
Carson (IN)
Carson (OK)
Carter
Case
Castle
Chabot
Chocola
Clay
Clyburn
Coble
Cole
Collins
Conyers
Cooper
Costello
Cox
Cramer
Crane
Crenshaw
Crowley
Cubin
Culberson
Cummings
Cunningham
Davis (AL)
Davis (CA)
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
Davis (TN)
Davis, Jo Ann
Davis, Tom
Deal (GA)
DeFazio
Delahunt
DeLauro
DeLay
Deutsch
Diaz-Balart, L.
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Doolittle
Doyle
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Edwards
Ehlers
Emanuel
Emerson
Engel
English
Eshoo
Etheridge
Evans
Everett
Farr
Feeney
Ferguson
Filner
Flake
Fletcher
Foley
Forbes
Ford
Fossella
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Frost
Gallegly
Garrett (NJ)
Gerlach
Gibbons
Gillmor
Gingrey
Gonzalez
Goode
Goodlatte
Gordon
Goss
Granger
Graves
Green (TX)
Green (WI)
Greenwood
Grijalva
Gutknecht
Hall
Harman
Harris
Hart
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hayworth
Hefley
Hensarling
Herger
Hill
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hobson
Hoeffel
Hoekstra
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hooley (OR)
Hostettler
Hoyer
Hunter
Hyde
Inslee
Isakson
Israel
Issa
Istook
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jefferson
Jenkins
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Jones (OH)
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Keller
Kelly
Kennedy (MN)
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirk
Kleczka
Kline
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kucinich
LaHood
Lampson
Langevin
Lantos
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
LaTourette
Leach
Lee
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Lofgren
Lowey
Lucas (KY)
Lucas (OK)
Lynch
Majette
Maloney
Manzullo
Marshall
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McCotter
McCrery
McDermott
McGovern
McHugh
McIntyre
McKeon
McNulty
Meehan
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Menendez
Michaud
Millender-McDonald
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Miller, Gary
Miller, George
Mollohan
Moore
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Murphy
Murtha
Musgrave
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal (MA)
Nethercutt
Neugebauer
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nunes
Nussle
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Osborne
Ose
Otter
Owens
Oxley
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor
Paul
Pearce
Pelosi
Pence
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Pitts
Pombo
Pomeroy
Porter
Portman
Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Quinn
Radanovich
Rahall
Ramstad
Regula
Rehberg
Renzi
Reyes
Reynolds
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Rothman
Royce
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Ryun (KS)
Sabo
Sanchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sanders
Sandlin
Saxton
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schrock
Scott (GA)
Scott (VA)
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Sherman
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shuster
Simmons
Simpson
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Snyder
Solis
Souder

Spratt
Stark
Stearns
Stenholm
Strickland
Stupak
Sullivan
Sweeney
Tancredo
Tanner
Tauscher
Tauzin
Taylor (MS)
Terry
Thomas
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Toomey
Turner (OH)
Turner (TX)
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Upton
Van Hollen
Velazquez
Visclosky
Vitter
Walden (OR)
Walsh
Wamp
Waters
Watson
Watt
Weiner
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
Wexler
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson (NM)
Wilson (SC)
Wolf
Wu
Wynn
Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—38

Bilirakis
Burns
Burton (IN)
Capuano
DeGette
DeMint
Diaz-Balart, M.
Dooley (CA)
Fattah
Frank (MA)
Gephardt
Gilchrest
Gutierrez
Houghton
Hulshof
Janklow
John
Kennedy (RI)
Markey
McInnis
Mica
Myrick
Payne
Pickering
Platts
Putnam
Rangel
Rodriguez
Rogers (KY)
Ross
Roybal-Allard
Smith (WA)
Taylor (NC)
Tierney
Towns
Waxman
Woolsey
Young (AK)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT) (during the vote). Members are advised there are 2 minutes remaining in this vote.

□ 1851

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the second vote in this series will be conducted as a 5-minute vote. The third and final vote will be a 15-minute vote.

J. STEPHEN HORN POST OFFICE BUILDING

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 2309, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. TOM DAVIS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2309, as amended, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 395, nays 1, not voting 38, as follows:

[Roll No. 461]

YEAS—395

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Allen
Andrews
Baca
Bachus
Baird
Baker
Baldwin
Ballance
Ballenger
Barrett (SC)
Bartlett (MD)
Barton (TX)
Bass
Beauprez
Becerra
Bell
Bereuter
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Biggert
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Bishop (UT)
Blackburn
Blumenauer
Blunt
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bonner
Bono
Boozman
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd
Bradley (NH)
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Brown (OH)
Brown (SC)
Brown, Corrine
Brown-Waite, Ginny
Burgess
Burr
Buyer
Calvert
Camp
Cannon
Cantor
Capito
Capps
Cardin
Cardoza
Carson (IN)
Carson (OK)
Case
Castle
Chabot
Chocola
Clay
Clyburn
Coble
Cole
Collins
Conyers
Cooper
Costello
Cox
Cramer
Crane
Crenshaw
Crowley
Cubin
Culberson
Cummings
Davis (AL)
Davis (CA)
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
Davis (TN)
Davis, Jo Ann
Davis, Tom
Deal (GA)
DeFazio
Delahunt
DeLauro
DeLay
Deutsch
Diaz-Balart, L.
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Doolittle
Doyle
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Edwards
Ehlers
Emanuel
Emerson
Engel
Eshoo
Etheridge
Evans
Everett
Farr
Feeney
Ferguson
Filner
Flake
Fletcher
Foley
Forbes
Ford
Fossella
Frank (MA)
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Frost
Gallegly
Garrett (NJ)
Gerlach
Gibbons
Gillmor
Gingrey
Gonzalez
Goode
Goodlatte
Gordon
Goss
Granger
Graves
Green (TX)
Green (WI)
Greenwood
Grijalva
Gutknecht
Hall
Harman
Harris
Hart
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hayworth
Hefley
Hensarling
Herger
Hill
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hobson
Hoeffel
Hoekstra
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hooley (OR)
Hostettler
Houghton
Hoyer
Hunter
Hyde
Inslee
Isakson
Israel
Issa
Istook
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jefferson
Jenkins
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Jones (OH)
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Keller
Kelly
Kennedy (MN)
Kennedy (RI)
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirk
Kleczka
Kline
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kucinich
LaHood
Lampson
Langevin
Lantos
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
LaTourette
Leach
Lee
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Lofgren
Lowey
Lucas (KY)
Lucas (OK)
Lynch
Majette
Maloney
Manzullo
Marshall
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McCotter
McCrery
McDermott
McGovern
McHugh
McIntyre
McKeon
McNulty
Meehan
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Menendez
Michaud
Millender-McDonald
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Miller, Gary
Miller, George
Mollohan
Moore
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Murphy
Murtha
Musgrave
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal (MA)
Nethercutt
Neugebauer
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nunes
Nussle
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Osborne
Ose
Otter
Owens
Oxley
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor
Paul
Pearce
Pelosi
Pence
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Pitts
Pombo
Pomeroy
Porter
Portman
Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Quinn
Radanovich
Rahall
Ramstad
Regula
Rehberg
Renzi
Reyes
Reynolds
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Rothman
Royce
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Ryun (KS)
Sabo
Sanchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sanders
Sandlin
Saxton
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schrock
Scott (GA)
Scott (VA)
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Sherman
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shuster
Simmons
Simpson
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Snyder
Solis
Souder
Spratt
Stark
Stearns
Stenholm
Strickland
Stupak
Sullivan
Sweeney
Tancredo
Tanner
Tauscher
Tauzin
Taylor (MS)
Terry
Thomas
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Toomey
Turner (OH)
Turner (TX)
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Upton
Van Hollen
Velazquez
Visclosky
Vitter
Walden (OR)
Walsh
Wamp
Waters
Watson
Watt
Weiner
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
Wexler
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson (NM)
Wilson (SC)
Wolf
Wu
Wynn
Young (FL)

NAYS—1

Cunningham

NOT VOTING—38

Bilirakis
Burns
Burton (IN)
Capuano
Carter
DeGette
DeMint
Diaz-Balart, M.
Dooley (CA)
English
Fattah
Gephardt
Gilchrest
Gutierrez
Hulshof
Janklow
John
Markey
McInnis
Mica
Myrick
Payne
Pickering
Platts
Putnam
Rangel
Rodriguez
Rogers (KY)
Ross
Roybal-Allard
Serrano
Smith (WA)
Taylor (NC)
Tierney
Towns
Waxman
Woolsey
Young (AK)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). Members are advised there are 2 minutes remaining in this vote.

□ 1900

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: ''A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2300 Redondo Avenue in Long Beach, California, as the 'Stephen Horn Post Office Building'.''.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. PLATTS. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 460 and 461 I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted ''yea.''

AMENDING THE SECURITIES LAWS TO PERMIT CHURCH PENSION PLANS TO BE INVESTED IN COLLECTIVE TRUSTS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT). The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 1533, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. BIGGERT) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1533, as amended, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 397, nays 0, not voting 37, as follows:

[Roll No. 462]

YEAS—397

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Allen
Andrews
Baca
Bachus
Baird
Baker
Baldwin
Ballance
Ballenger
Barrett (SC)
Bartlett (MD)
Barton (TX)
Bass
Beauprez
Becerra
Bell
Bereuter
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Biggert
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Bishop (UT)
Blackburn
Blumenauer
Blunt
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bonner
Bono
Boozman
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd
Bradley (NH)
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Brown (OH)
Brown (SC)
Brown, Corrine
Brown-Waite, Ginny
Burgess
Burr
Buyer
Calvert
Camp
Cannon
Cantor
Capito
Capps
Cardin
Cardoza
Carson (IN)
Carson (OK)
Carter
Case
Castle
Chabot
Chocola
Clay
Clyburn
Coble
Cole
Collins
Conyers
Cooper
Costello
Cox
Cramer
Crane
Crenshaw
Crowley
Cubin
Culberson
Cummings
Cunningham
Davis (AL)
Davis (CA)
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
Davis (TN)
Davis, Jo Ann
Davis, Tom
Deal (GA)
DeFazio
Delahunt
DeLauro
DeLay
Deutsch
Diaz-Balart, L.
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Doolittle
Doyle
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Edwards
Ehlers
Emanuel
Emerson
Engel
Eshoo
Etheridge
Evans
Everett
Farr
Feeney
Ferguson
Filner
Flake
Fletcher
Foley
Forbes
Ford
Fossella
Frank (MA)
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Frost
Gallegly
Garrett (NJ)
Gerlach
Gibbons
Gillmor
Gingrey
Gonzalez
Goode
Goodlatte
Gordon
Goss
Granger
Graves
Green (TX)
Green (WI)
Greenwood
Grijalva
Gutknecht
Hall
Harman
Harris
Hart
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hayworth
Hefley
Hensarling
Herger
Hill
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hobson
Hoeffel
Hoekstra
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hooley (OR)
Hostettler
Houghton
Hoyer
Hunter
Hyde
Inslee
Isakson
Israel
Issa
Istook
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jefferson
Jenkins
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Jones (OH)
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Keller
Kelly
Kennedy (MN)
Kennedy (RI)
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kleczka
Kline
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kucinich
LaHood
Lampson
Langevin
Lantos
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
LaTourette
Leach
Lee
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Lofgren
Lowey
Lucas (KY)
Lucas (OK)
Lynch
Majette
Maloney
Manzullo
Marshall
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McCotter
McCrery
McDermott
McGovern
McHugh
McIntyre
McKeon
McNulty
Meehan
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Menendez
Michaud
Millender-McDonald
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Miller, Gary
Miller, George
Mollohan
Moore
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Murphy
Murtha
Musgrave
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal (MA)
Nethercutt
Neugebauer
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nunes
Nussle
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Osborne
Ose
Otter
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor
Paul
Pearce
Pelosi
Pence
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Pitts
Platts
Pombo
Pomeroy
Porter
Portman
Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Quinn
Radanovich
Rahall
Ramstad
Regula
Rehberg
Renzi
Reyes
Reynolds
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Rothman
Royce
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Ryun (KS)
Sabo
Sanchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sanders
Sandlin
Saxton
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schrock
Scott (GA)
Scott (VA)
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Sherman
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shuster
Simmons
Simpson
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Snyder
Solis
Souder
Spratt
Stark
Stearns
Stenholm
Strickland
Stupak
Sullivan
Sweeney
Tancredo
Tanner
Tauscher
Tauzin
Taylor (MS)
Terry
Thomas
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Toomey
Turner (OH)
Turner (TX)
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Upton
Van Hollen
Velazquez
Visclosky
Vitter
Walden (OR)
Walsh
Wamp
Waters
Watson
Watt
Weiner
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
Wexler
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson (NM)
Wilson (SC)
Wolf
Wu
Wynn
Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—37

Bilirakis
Burns
Burton (IN)
Capuano
DeGette
DeMint
Diaz-Balart, M.
Dooley (CA)
English
Fattah
Gephardt
Gilchrest
Gutierrez
Hulshof
Janklow
John
Kirk
Markey
McInnis
Mica
Myrick
Oxley
Payne
Pickering
Putnam
Rangel
Rodriguez
Rogers (KY)
Ross
Roybal-Allard
Smith (WA)
Taylor (NC)
Tierney
Towns
Waxman
Woolsey
Young (AK)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT) (during the vote). Members are reminded there are 2 minutes remaining in this vote.

□ 1918

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, a storm delayed my U.S. Air flight and I was unable to vote on rollcall Nos. 460, 461, and 462. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on each of these measures.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. ENGLISH. Mr. Speaker, I was unable to attend the votes this evening for H.R. 2309 and H.R. 1533. Had I been able to attend, I would have voted "yea" for H.R. 2309. Had I been able to attend, I would have voted "yea" for H.R. 1533.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. DEMINT. Mr. Speaker, I was absent during rollcall vote 460, 461, and 462. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye" on each of those rollcall votes.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, due to inclement weather in the Tampa area, my flight was delayed and I missed rollcall votes 460, 461, and 462. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on all three votes.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF INTENTION TO OFFER MOTION TO INSTRUCT CONFEREES ON H.R. 1308, TAX RELIEF, SIMPLIFICATION, AND EQUITY ACT OF 2003

Mr. COOPER. Madam Speaker, subject to rule XXII, clause 7(c), I hereby announce my intention to offer a motion to instruct on H.R. 1308, the Child Tax Credit bill. The form of the motion is as follows:

Madam Speaker, I move that the managers on the part of the House in the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the House amendment to the Senate amendment to H.R. 1308 be instructed as follows:

Number one, the House conferees shall be instructed to include in the conference report the provision of the Senate amendment (not included in the House amendment) that provides immediate payments to taxpayers receiving an additional credit by reason of the bill in the same manner as other taxpayers were entitled to immediate payments under the Jobs and Growth Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2003.

Number two, the House conferees shall be instructed to include in the conference report the provision of the Senate amendment (again not included in the House amendment) that provides families of military personnel serving in Iraq, Afghanistan, and other combat zones around the world, a child tax credit based on the earnings of the individuals who are serving in the combat zone.

Number three, the House conferees shall be instructed to include in the conference report all of the other provisions of the Senate amendment and shall not report back a conference report that includes additional tax benefits which are not offset by other provisions.

Number four, to the maximum extent possible within the scope of the conference, the House conferees shall be instructed to include in the conference report other tax benefits for military personnel and the families of the astronauts who died in the Columbia shuttle disaster.

Number five, and finally, the House conferees shall, as soon as practicable after the adoption of this motion, meet in open session with Senate conferees, and the House conferees shall file a conference report consistent with the preceding provisions of this instruction, not later than the second legislative day after adoption of this motion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman's notice will appear in the RECORD at this point.

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.

MEDICARE PRESCRIPTION DRUG CONFERENCE

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

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, as we return from the August recess, we face the great challenge of passing a Medicare bill that will provide a good prescription drug benefit for seniors. Republicans in the House passed a bill in July, or June, earlier this year that caters to drug companies, HMOs, and that destroys Medicare. This is obvious for many reasons evident in the detail of the bill. However, I want to highlight two ways in which Republicans are killing the Medicare program and in the process contributing to the endless suffering and hardship of seniors nationwide.

Madam Speaker, the Republican bill turns Medicare into a voucher program. This means that traditional Medicare will essentially be phased out by the year 2010. Seniors will find it difficult to stay in traditional Medicare because it will cost them more. They will only be able to afford the private insurance that is available with the voucher given to them by the Federal Government. By making Medicare a voucher program, seniors would be forced into private plans, the same companies that have said in the past that they do not want to cover seniors and have pitiful records of providing them care. Medicare HMOs have not been effective in providing health coverage to the more than 2 million seniors who have seen their coverage disappear over the past 5 years. In my State alone, in New Jersey, Medicare HMOs dropped almost 80,000 seniors from coverage after concluding that Medicare beneficiaries were not profitable.

Madam Speaker, when Republicans are pushing seniors into private insurance plans that offer no stability or security, they are at the same time taking away the seniors' rights to choose and enroll in a dependable drug plan under the Medicare program. Under the Republican bill, a prescription drug benefit is essentially available only if they join an HMO, and Democrats, to the contrary, believe that a prescription-sponsored drug plan should be available to all seniors including those enrolled in traditional Medicare.

Madam Speaker, the Medicare bill should offer a benefit to all seniors all across the country regardless of how many private drug-only insurance plans or Medicare HMOs are available in any particular area. All seniors should pay the same premium, the same deductible, the same coinsurance, and would have the same benefit.

Democrats plan to offer a series of motions to instruct conferees that would ensure that the Medicare bill does not privatize Medicare and that it offers a guaranteed fallback prescription drug plan for all those in traditional Medicare.

Madam Speaker, there are many provisions in the Republican bill that passed the House that are highly problematic. For example, the bill does nothing to reduce the cost of prescription drugs and forbids the Secretary from negotiating reduced costs of prescription. The Republican bill provides an inadequate benefit that should be called ''pay more, get less.'' And, lastly, the Republican bill encourages erosion of employer-sponsored coverage.

Overwhelmingly, Madam Speaker, America's seniors want and deserve a guaranteed comprehensive and affordable prescription drug benefit that is part of basic Medicare. A meaningful Medicare drug benefit must be voluntary. It must be guaranteed for all. It must be funded adequately to attract widespread participation, and it must contain an effective mechanism to lower the costs of drugs. It must hold together the bargaining power of 40 million seniors, and it must contain a framework that could be expanded in future years. The House Republican plan does nothing to meet these tests, and it is now more important than ever to encourage our conferees of the House and the Senate to include measures that guarantee a Medicare fallback and that guarantee that Medicare will not be privatized.

CONGRATULATIONS TO IRA CLARK

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CARTER). Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to take this opportunity to extend my congratulations to Ira Clark, the former president and chief executive officer of the Public Health Trust of Dade County. And why? Because he is retiring from this prestigious post.

The Public Health Trust of Dade County, Florida is the governing body of Jackson Memorial Hospital, one of the largest and busiest hospitals in the United States. Jackson Memorial Hospital has a major teaching affiliation with the University of Miami School of Medicine. In addition, it has a long history as the major Medicaid provider in the State of Florida.

Under Ira's leadership, Jackson Memorial has maintained its stature as one of the top hospitals in the country. As president and CEO of the hospital, Ira Clark has been concerned with the County, with the State and Federal programs, as well as funding for the hospital and its satellite facilities. Ira's stewardship of Jackson Memorial Hospital is testament to his understanding of our community and its health care needs. Through internal and external collaboration, he has brought about operational improvements that have strengthened the hospital and has initiated multiple expansion projects to help the hospital better serve the people of our South Florida community.

Ira has dedicated many years to assuring that quality health care is available for every South Florida resident through primary care networks. Because the mission of the Public Health Trust is so extensive, Ira determined that it should evolve as a system rather than as a single-locator health provider. So Jackson Health System now includes a hospital which was renamed Jackson South Community Hospital, a network of primary care centers located in medically underserved neighborhoods, school-based clinics, and long-term facilities, providing residents that appropriate care in their very own neighborhoods. Jackson has a tremendous team of health care professionals, nurses such as Debra Diaz O'Reilly, who is the Chair of the Committee on Political Education and is up here in Washington, D.C. this very week lobbying on behalf of the Service Employees International Union of the AFL–CIO, which services the residents and the patients of Jackson Hospital. And upon arriving at Jackson in 1987, Ira delineated several central goals to strengthen the hospital's position as all things to all people.

□ 1930

His first goal was to find a predictable source of recurring financing that would maintain Jackson's quality and mission. He was able to secure the necessary funds from a half penny sales tax. In addition, the Public Health Trust sold more than $150 million in revenue bonds in the spring of 1994, which brought in much-needed capital to expand and remodel Jackson and its satellite facilities.

The money from the half penny tax gave the institution stability and allowed for Ira to realize his second goal of decompression. Decompression has been realized through the establishment of the Jackson North Maternity Center; the Taylor Breast Health Center, which provides complete care for cancer detection and positive management of all breast-related problems; the Diagnostic Treatment Center, which provides residents with access to diagnostic procedures such as outpatient surgery, mammography, ultrasound diagnostics and endoscopic and fluoroscopic tests in a setting closer to home, as well as the Ryder Treatment Center.

The Ryder Treatment Center is the largest, most comprehensive trauma

center in the world. It provides resuscitation, emergency surgical intervention, diagnostic and medical treatment and intensive care to Dade County's trauma victims. In addition, the center features extensive research and educational facilities. Its primary focus is on lowering the preventable death rate by increasing the delivery of trauma care during the critical 60 minutes after an injury.

In addition to the aforementioned centers, tremendous strides have been made in enhancing the hospital and the invaluable services that it provides to our State of Florida. Relationships have been established with other prime providers to position the Public Health Trust as a leader.

Jackson has evolved from a single-location health provider into a system that stretches throughout the county and includes 12 primary care centers, four school-based clinics, two medical long-term facilities, a maternity hospital and a community hospital. All this has been established while maintaining Jackson as one of the foremost hospitals in the country.

The Public Health Trust also has responsibility for clinics in six of the county's correctional facilities and a number of other services, such as the South Florida AIDS Network.

Throughout his career, Ira Clark's talent and energy have been focused on one overall mission: providing high-quality health care to all people. He has clearly achieved and surpassed this vision.

Thank you, Ira, for your outstanding contribution to the enhancement of the lives of our south Florida residents.

LOWERING THE HIGH COST OF DRUGS FOR AMERICANS

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

Mr. EMANUEL. Mr. Speaker, today in USA Today, they released a poll that showed that 71 percent of the American people believe they should be allowed to buy prescription drugs from Canada and other European countries. People from around the world come to the United States for their medical care, yet Americans are forced to go around the world for their medications. The American people know what is going on here, and they know the situation is wrong and it is unsustainable.

A recent Families USA study found that the prices of 50 drugs most commonly used by seniors have increased in price by an average of 3.5 times the rate of inflation over the past year. Between 2000 and 2003, seniors' expenditures on prescription drugs increased by 44 percent.

For too long, seniors have been paying premium prices for the same prescription drugs that are available in other countries. Take tamoxifen. It costs $60 in Germany, and $360 in the United States.

We cannot sit back and allow this situation to continue. Right before we left for recess in August, the United States House of Representatives passed legislation to allow Americans, elderly, folks of any age, to buy their medications in Canada and Europe. It is competition, the free market, and allowing choice to exist.

Today we exist in a closed market and Americans pay the highest price. If we had a free market system, allowing Americans to buy their prescription drugs if they want in Canada or Europe, their name-brand drugs, prices would drop dramatically in this country. Today we are paying 40 to 50 percent more than the poor starving French and Germans. That price would be reduced here in the United States.

A lot of folks in the pharmaceutical industry say it is a safety risk. Right after our vote here in the House, Pfizer, the largest pharmaceutical company in the country, said they were going to pull out of the Canadian market or limit their sales in Canada. It had nothing to do with safety. When people tell you it ain't about money, folks, it is about money.

The second argument the pharmaceutical industry raises is they say this will endanger research and development. Today the American taxpayers fund the National Institutes of Health for $27 billion. They also fund research at the pharmaceutical industry with a tax credit for R&D.

There is not a single cancer drug or major AIDS drug or drug dealing with diabetes that has not been developed without taxpayer-funded research. The American people pay for the research on the front end, and they pay the most expensive prices on the back end. That is a system we have created. It is working for the pharmaceutical industry, and it is time we changed the law so it works on behalf of the American people.

Today our legislation is in conference on the prescription drug bill. We are thinking about a $400 billion expansion of an entitlement, the largest expansion of an entitlement program in over 40 years, and I think we owe the taxpayers of this country, if we are about to go spend $400 billion of their money, we owe them the decency to get them the best price, not the most expensive price.

Today, all we can guarantee is 20-year-old legislation on generics that guarantees that generics are held off the market, which would save our seniors money. We guarantee the pharmaceutical companies tax credit R&D as well as the National Institutes of Health funding, so the taxpayers pay for all the research, and we guarantee that the Americans pay the highest price for the prescription drugs.

There is a reason the pharmaceutical industry has paid $28 million to try to defeat the legislation, because they have got a good thing going here and they do not want to change it; because they have got taxpayers funding the research on the front end, and they have got Americans paying the most expensive prices on the back end.

So we have a chance to change that system. We have a chance to bring competition and choice to bear on the market, and the pharmaceutical industry will try to live under the free market, like every other industry. Right now, they have a closed market, and the end result of it is the American people are paying the highest prices.

We can make a difference here. We did it in the House. We now need our colleagues in the other Chamber to do better and join us in giving a voice to the 71 percent of Americans who said they too want the choice of the free market. No more continuation of this closed market, forcing Americans to pay the highest prices.

Over the summer, the reputable group called the AARP, that speaks for 34 million seniors, endorsed this legislation. Today their seniors, who are members of the AARP, who buy their pharmaceutical products in Canada, get reimbursed from United Health Insurance that represents the AARP members.

Now, do you really believe the AARP would be endangering the health of their members? There is a reason they did this: because the market is speaking. They pay 25 to 30 percent less in Canada than we here in the United States for the same drugs.

EXPRESSING GRATITUDE TO THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise tonight with some hesitation, fearful that I might simply be accused of coming to the floor of the Congress to report on what I did on my summer vacation. But the truth is, Mr. Speaker, that I rise today with a deep sense of gratitude to the National Park Service, and in a deep impression imposed upon me and my three small children and my wife Karen during our visit to a place called Yellowstone.

The first of the national parks, established in 1880, it in fact inspired President Teddy Roosevelt himself to establish the National Park Service during his administration at the turn of the century, and now I know why.

With the assistance of an amateur photographer, age 11, by the name of Michael Joseph Pence, who I am sure is eagerly watching at this very hour, I hope to introduce you to some of the experiences of Yellowstone of our family and the remembrances of those who first explored it.

It was, in fact, General Washburn in 1870 who was commissioned by Congress to survey Yellowstone thoroughly for the very first time, and the Pence family expedition was filled with the same wonder this past August. In fact, it was September 14, 1870, when

General Washburn wrote, ''There is daily crowded upon my vision so much novelty and wonder which should be brought to the notice of the world and which, so far as my individual effort is concerned, will be lost to it if I do not record the incidents of each day's travel, that I am determined to do so and omit no details.''

Images like this, at the base of the Upper Falls in Yellowstone, bespeak the extraordinary glory and splendor that General Washburn experienced in his expedition, and my family certainly experienced in ours.

Of course, here are the geysers, not just Old Faithful, captured here memorably by my 11-year old son, but literally dozens of active geysers described by General Washburn as a geyser ''exposed to the sun, whose sparkling rays fill the ponderous column with what appear to be the clippings of a thousand rainbows.'' So it was on September 19, 1870, and so it is today.

But my greatest memory came, as it does for many Americans, at a place called Inspiration Point. It is a place, perhaps the very best view of the falls and the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone. It was there in August of 1870 that General Washburn wrote of this very picture and image, Mr. Speaker, ''The place where I obtained the best and most terrible view of the canyon was a narrow projecting point situated two miles from the lower fall. Standing there, rather lying there for greater safety, I thought how utterly impossible it would be to describe to another the sensations inspired by such a presence. As I took in this scene, I realized my own littleness, my helplessness, my dread exposure to destruction, my inability to cope with or even comprehend the mighty architecture of nature.'' August 1870.

These visions inspired General Washburn's expedition, and they inspired the expedition of the Pence family this August and my young son, an amateur photographer.

But as I close, Mr. Speaker, in the words of General Washburn when he left Yellowstone he wrote, ''We are all overwhelmed with astonishment and wonder at what we have seen, and we feel we have been near the very presence of the Almighty.''

And so it is that as Americans in this generation, as in the past and in the future, because of the contribution of the National Park Service and its extraordinary stewards in the Yellowstone Park of Montana and Wyoming, Americans of this next century and every century, it is my hope, will be able to feel that same great presence amidst His great architecture of nature.

TELLING THE TRUTH ABOUT IRAQ

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

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, 165 years ago in this House of Representatives, John Quincy Adams came to the floor of the House to share letters from his constituents, letters which allowed him to speak about an issue that the House rules prohibited him from speaking about.

Mr. Speaker, the House of Representatives in 1838, 1840, and 1842 passed a rule prohibiting, banning, a discussion of slavery, the biggest blemish in American history, prohibiting the discussion of slavery, banning the slavery debate from the floor of the House of Representatives. As a result, John Quincy Adams, former President, then Member of Congress in those years, came to the House floor and read letters from various constituents, organizations in his Massachusetts district and throughout the State of Massachusetts.

Today we see something perhaps not quite as serious, but pretty serious, and that is the questions of whether President Bush told us the truth about Iraq, about the weapons of mass destruction, about Saddam Hussein's and Iraq's links to al Qaeda, and the focus the President has lost from the war on terrorism by attacking another country, as bad as Saddam Hussein was, attacking another country and not 'fessing up to the American people the real story.

□ 1945

So because the President, this leadership, and this Congress will not let us really investigate what, in fact, happened, what the President said, what the truth is, I am reading letters tonight from constituents all over Ohio brought to us by an organization called MoveOn.org. MoveOn.org has received almost half a million signatures of people asking for this investigation. And about 100,000 of those petitioners to MoveOn have sent letters to the United States Congress, and I would like to share some of those letters from citizens in my State concerned about investigating how it is that we ended up in Iraq.

From Lorain, Ohio, in my district, a petitioner writes, ''Our leaders must respect our democracy. If our leaders lie or mislead their own people to support military action and to make an immense change in foreign policy, this greatly undermines our country. Saddam Hussein was evil, to be sure. Maybe we should have gone ahead with this invasion, but that decision should have been based on accurate reporting by the leaders and not by deceiving the American people.''

From Cleveland, Ohio: ''United States citizens, particularly the families of soldiers in Iraq, deserve to know the truth about whatever intelligence did or did not exist regarding weapons of mass destruction in Iraq and support for terrorism by Saddam Hussein prior to the war and about whether or not that intelligence was falsely represented to Congress and the American people to make the case for war.''

From Marion, Ohio: ''It is time for the Oval Office to quit hiding behind false and misleading information. We were wrong to invade Iraq. Please help to spread honesty in the Federal Government.''

From Cincinnati, Ohio: ''I am very concerned about what led our government to undertake war in Iraq. Clearly the threat of imminent danger to the U.S. and her citizens was trumped up. It is an extremely serious situation which has led to the loss of over 150 American soldiers and thousands of Iraqi citizens, mostly civilians.''

From Cleveland Heights, Ohio: ''There is no graver abuse of trust than a leader who deceives his fellow citizens into sacrificing themselves, their sons and their daughters in the name of protecting their liberty. These charges are too serious not to pursue until every question is answered.''

From Loveland, Ohio: ''This is a very important issue. Our credibility in the world is already at grave risk. We can restore it in part by taking this misinformation seriously and tracking down the process that led to erroneous statements by Colin Powell to the United Nations and by President Bush in his State of the Union address. I implore you to consider the image in a nonpartisan light and support an independent investigation.''

From Columbus, Ohio: ''As a decorated combat veteran and the parent of a currently-serving member of the U.S. Navy, both status that is not shared with many administration officials or Members of Congress, I gather, I am particularly concerned that there be no hint that our military forces are being used primarily for political ends.'' That was from Columbus.

From Cincinnati, Ohio: ''As a daughter and sister of veterans, I am appalled that soldiers may have been lied to about the reasons they were sent to Iraq. Please support an independent, nonpartisan investigation to get to the truth of the administration's call to arms.''

From Granville, Ohio: ''It was obvious at the time that the Bush and Blair administrations were playing fast and loose with the facts in order to drum up support for a war they had wanted to wage since September 11. It is time that the American people and British citizens, as well as people of the world, learn the facts.''

Mr. Speaker, these are letters from constituents in Ohio.

TAX RELIEF PROVEN TO STIMULATE THE ECONOMY

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CARTER). Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. Speaker, in late July Congress recessed and the Republicans headed back to their districts amid a firestorm of criticism from the left for passing record levels of tax relief.

Democratic candidates for President issued blistering condemnations of tax

relief, vowing to repeal the Bush tax cuts. News coverage painted the picture of a Nation questioning the value of tax relief. In a July 28 Washington Post column entitled, ''Democrats Not Shying Away From Tax Talk: Candidates Discuss Raises, Not Cuts,'' of two of those candidates, both called for repeal of the cuts, a move The Washington Post notes would raise tax rates for all income taxpayers; reinstate the marriage penalty on joint filers, and shrivel the popular child tax credit for middle-income tax payers.

The article says that the Democratic tax increases would be used to provide universal health coverage and to rev up the economy. They actually believe raising taxes would rev up the economy.

Moving on down the line, two Senators, Senator KERRY and Senator LIEBERMAN, are on record suggesting raising some income tax brackets to pre-Bush levels. Senator EDWARDS called for raising some income tax brackets, and once again treating dividends as taxable income. Under his leadership, he would not only increase the newly lowered 15 percent capital gains rate; he would increase it to a whopping 25 percent.

Mr. Speaker, it appears that the Democratic leadership's primary economic policy can be summed up in 2 words: tax increases.

Fortunately, August must have been a painful month for those who lept on the tax increase bandwagon because today economists are finally giving credit to the President and the Republicans in Congress for passing tax relief and fueling economic growth. Tax relief, not tax increases, have revved up the economy. Critics of the tax relief legislation must be shocked to see that lower taxes are providing stimulus.

Today we see a stock market on the rise. The NASDAQ closed at a 17-month high. The Dow and the S&P 500 ended today at 15-month highs.

The headlines are revealing: ''Manufacturing Index at an 8-Month High.''

''Chain Store Sales Rise.''

''Construction Spending Inches Up.''

''U.S. Growth Tops Forecasts.''

''Fed Says Economy Shows Gains.''

''Consumer Confidence Rises.''

Mr. Speaker, the GDP, the broadest measure of the Nation's economy, grew at 3.1 percent in the quarter. That is up 1.4 percent in previous quarters.

Clearly, the signs are good and clearly the tax cuts are working. Now, there are sure to be some bumps in the road, but the facts are that relief is doing exactly what we said it would.

Mr. Speaker, I want to speak on one other subject, a subject that our majority leader, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. DELAY), came to the floor and talked about earlier today. He reaffirmed our commitment to control government spending, and I want to thank him for doing that. He knows that we provided tax relief to stimulate the economy, that we have attacked terrorism at its root and taken steps to improve the quality of life for our troops.

Now is the time to direct attention to wasteful spending. Our freshman class has made its mission working on eliminating government waste, fraud and abuse. The momentum for true reform and reductions in spending are there. We have proved that tax cuts work, and we have the trust of the American People.

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

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

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 5 minutes out of order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Texas?

There was no objection.

CONCERNS OVER IRAQI WAR

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, those of us who have taken an oath of office to serve the American people welcome the opportunity to come back to the United States Congress and to be able to help guide this Nation as we move into the 21st century.

A lot of activity has taken place over the August work recess; and I believe, Mr. Speaker, it warrants commentary and it warrants action.

More than 6 months ago as we looked to the future, and more than that time frame when we debated the question of war and peace as it relates to Iraq, there were many of us who vigorously opposed the administration's war in Iraq. We argued for a constitutional vote on this floor, to vote war up or down. As that was overridden and the President decided unilaterally to go to war and ignore the United Nations and NATO allies and others, we continue to suggest that following this war, recognizing and appreciating the greatness of those young men and women willing to offer themselves and sacrifice themselves for the principles of this Nation, that we should design an aftermath to Iraq.

We began to deliberate and to discuss how should we, in fact, secure Iraq; how should we, in fact, provide safety to the people, to provide peace to the people, democratization to the people, and certainly provide the protection to our young men and women on the ground. Unfortunately, this administration decided to go it alone. And lo and behold, though we wish not to be able to say that this evening, all we can say is, I told you so.

We find in the papers of the last couple of days terrible atrocities. One, for example, is that there are bomb incidents almost every day. Might I say to the U.N., United Nations family, my deepest sympathy for the tragic loss of those who are on the ground for humanitarian purposes. We are also offering our deepest sympathy to the families who have lost their young men and women on the front lines and, yes, those lives that will continue to be lost.

We find out by recent reports in newspapers that a congressional study shows that the Army lacks the active duty troops to keep the current occupation force in Iraq past March of 2004 without getting extra help from either other services and reserves or other nations. It was not too long ago when we said to the administration, it is imperative that if you fought the war alone, then you clearly need to keep the peace in the multi-lateral posture with the United Nations, with NATO allies and even with allies from the Arab region. Being in the Arab region, in the Medius region in April, it was clear that our Arab nations wanted to participate in the peace, our friends in India wanted to participate in the peace. But were they asked? No.

As the President moves for a U.N. Security Council resolution, tentative as it is, I believe it is time for the President of the United States to take to the bully pulpit and restore the value to the United Nations, restore our friendship with the United Nations, and begin to put together before the U.N. Security Council a sincere effort, a sincere offering that we would like to collaborate in building the peace. There is no shame in working with friends or collaborating. There is no shame in promoting the United Nations, the very entity upon which we built after World War II in order to generate a forum that nations could come together and fight for peace as opposed to war. But yet this administration turned its back on a vehicle that could be helpful; and now here we come back, suggesting that we would like our friends to donate troops and money. Well, we cannot get that kind of action unless you show true sincerity.

To the President I say that this report is worse than we would like. Released on Tuesday by a nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office, it said that if the Pentagon sticks to its plan of rotating active duty Army troops out of Iraq after a year, it will only be able to sustain a force of 67,000 to 106,000 using active duty and reserve and Marine forces.

We need help and there is no shame in that. I hope that the President will gather his thoughts and go to the United Nations in a collaborative way, not in an undermining way, not in undermining troops. I frankly support the

ideas of the United Nations' effort led by the leadership of the United States military. We have the facts. We are on the ground. We know the facts.

But, Mr. Speaker, I think it is shameful to note that we have lost more soldiers than when it was announced that the war was over. I think it is shameful that when those soldiers die we are ignoring the fact that we have, in fact, lost our wounded, over 1,104, and that there are wounded individuals every single day that go unreported because of the fact that we are only reporting those who have died.

Mr. Speaker, as I close, let me simply say the poverty rate is going up. We, frankly, need to do this together, keeping the peace, providing for the peace. We will need world friends. It is time now for us to design an aftermath that will provide for democracy and safety in Iraq.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

IRAQ WATCH

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 2003, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. HOEFFEL) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. HOEFFEL. Mr. Speaker, the House is back in session this week. And on the first evening back in session, we are resuming the Iraq Watch.

This is an effort that has been going on since late in the spring, primarily by four of us here on the floor of the House, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. DELAHUNT), the gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. ABERCROMBIE), and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. EMANUEL), to raise questions about our policies in Iraq, to suggest corrections in those policies, to ask questions about the diplomacies leading up to military action, to ask questions about the intelligence relating to weapons of mass destruction, the use of that intelligence, the presence and whereabouts and the custody of those weapons of mass destruction, fundamentally questions about whether we are winning the peace and what exit strategy we have and when we will turn Iraq back to the Iraqis.

□ 2000

I know my colleagues have a lot of things to say tonight because a lot has been happening since we were last in session, and much of it bad, in Iraq, and we all have our own focus we would like to put on the debate this evening.

I am going to open up and ask some questions focused on the fundamental issue of credibility, and I am then going to turn to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. EMANUEL) who has a conflicting time commitment, if my colleagues will agree, for the points that he would like to make in just a few minutes.

There are so many unanswered questions about credibility relating to our actions in Iraq. Why did the White House press the CIA to approve misleading language in the State of the Union, suggesting that Hussein was uranium shopping throughout Africa, when the White House knew that that information was not accurate? Why did the administration hype alleged strong ties between Saddam Hussein and al Qaeda, although those ties have never been established? Why did the White House exaggerate the threat of the weapons of mass destruction themselves and hype both the nature of those weapons and the urgency of the danger caused by those weapons?

The real threat that I see posed by Hussein, who was clearly a murderous tyrant who used weapons of mass destruction in the past against innocent civilians, the real threat was his potential to restart those weapons of mass destruction programs, including the ability and perhaps the desire on his part to restart or even purchase nuclear weapons if the international community lost its focus, if the focus and pressure for resumption of international inspections were to have been set aside, or if sanctions were lifted or if we simply lost interest. That was the threat from Saddam Hussein.

Why did President Bush not stick to that? Why did he exaggerate the threat caused by weapons of mass destruction and these other alleged ties that have not come to pass? We know now that these claims by the administration were exaggerated.

Last fall, in the lead-up to the congressional vote, the administration publicly and privately stated with complete certainty that Hussein had weapons of mass destruction, that he was seeking more; that his chemical and biological and nuclear programs were well underway; that there were ties between al Qaeda and Hussein; that he had these weapons, he was trying to get more and he was likely to give them away to terrorists. Now we know from declassified intelligence documents that at this very same time the administration was being told by our intelligence agencies that there was a great deal of uncertainty about the status of the weapons of mass destruction in Iraq.

The Defense Intelligence Agency report of September 2002 and the national intelligence estimate of October 2002 raised serious doubts about this, used phrases like no credible evidence of an Iraqi chemical weapon program. Yet the administration publicly and privately said it is a sure thing, we count on it, we have got to stop it.

Does this matter? Maybe this is the question that we need to address. Does this pattern of deception matter? Do the ends not justify the means? Should we not all be rejoicing that Saddam Hussein is out of power?

I think this pattern of deception does matter because the administration's credibility is shot as a result of this, and when the administration's credibility is shot, our national credibility is threatened. It matters when a government uses deception to try to achieve its goals because that deception can become a habit. It can be habit forming and we reach a point where the government loses its credibility and its moral stature.

The administration oversold the need for war. They oversold the prospects of winning the peace. They oversimplified the challenge of bringing liberty and democracy to Iraq, all the while insisting that we could do this on our own unilaterally, without the help of our traditional alliance, the Western alliances, and in the international community, willingly proclaiming all this time that the U.S. and Britain should be known as the occupying powers, the occupying powers in Iraq, and ignoring the international institutions and the assets they can bring to bear to help a people become a free people and develop democratic institutions. It is time for the administration to level with the American people, to stop this pattern of deception that undermines the work we are trying to achieve.

The President should answer seven questions. The first is he should tell us how long the military occupation is going to take, how long will it last.

Secondly, how much will the military occupation cost? The current estimates are $1 billion a week, $4 billion a month, to maintain our military occupation.

Thirdly, how long is the reconstruction going to take?

Fourthly, how much will that cost? Most estimates I have seen, $20 billion a year for at least 5 years. That is $100 billion to reconstruct Iraq.

Mr. DELAHUNT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOEFFEL. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. DELAHUNT. Mr. Speaker, while we were back in our districts working this past month, I am sure the gentleman noticed the announcement put out by the Congressional Budget Office in terms of the deficit that is accruing day by day on the future of the American taxpayers. If my colleague knows the number, I would like to hear it.

Mr. HOEFFEL. A $450 billion deficit.

Mr. DELAHUNT. Mr. Speaker, I have to say that my colleague is wrong, my dear friend from Philadelphia. The CBO, the Congressional Budget Office, predicts the deficit for the next fiscal year will be $480 billion, $480 billion. And in the course of the past several years, just this past year, 1.4 million Americans fell below the poverty line. And my colleague is speaking tonight in terms of just simply for the reconstruction of Iraq, rebuilding Iraq, if you will, $20 billion a year for 5 years.

Mr. HOEFFEL. Mr. Speaker, the fiscal picture is bleak. It is daunting. One of the things the President has to tell us is how we are going to finance his reconstruction plans in Iraq, because I do not know how we are going to pay for it. The gentleman is absolutely right to bring that up, and I can see the gentleman from Illinois is anxious to make a point.

Mr. EMANUEL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOEFFEL. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. EMANUEL. Mr. Speaker, I am anxious to make a point. I am glad my colleague started on this, asking the administration to come forward with what is our exit strategy, how long will the American troops be there and what will be the total cost to the American taxpayer.

My colleague knows that since 2001, about 3 million Americans have lost their jobs, 5 million more Americans have lost their health insurance, to the record heights of people working without health insurance. Nearly $1 trillion worth of corporate assets have been foreclosed on, and more than 1 million Americans have walked out of the middle class to poverty in this country. Yet at the same time, the United States Government has pledged $8 billion dollars to pay Iraqi Government salaries for people who do not show up for work in Iraq, $7 billion for repairs to public works and services, $5 billion in humanitarian aid and $3 billion to settle 1 million Iraqi refugees next year alone. That is some of the costs the American taxpayer is being asked to foot while we have record-high unemployment, record foreclosures, losses of health insurance, no plan for middle-class families to afford their college education.

I come from Chicago. We think we know something about no-show jobs. The notion there would be close to 100,000 Iraqis getting a salary with no-show jobs can make a workman in Chicago a little jealous; but let alone that over the summer, while we were also gone, America experienced an unprecedented blackout where the infrastructure and America's electrical grid was short and not capable of handling the type of economy we have. At the same time, the head of Iraq's reconstruction, American counsel Paul Bremer announced that he would like $2 billion to rebuild the Iraqi electric grid. Yet here in the United States we were the ones with the blackout, and we cannot get a single dollar from the administration to help rebuild our electric grid which is an important piece of our economic infrastructure to allow the economy to grow. As many people said, we have a world-class economy sitting on top of a Third World economic grid. Yet Iraq, $2 billion to the electric grid; America, a blackout.

Mr. DELAHUNT. Mr. Speaker, what was the cost to our economy of the blackout that I think was of a 12- to maybe 24-hour duration, what was the cost?

Mr. EMANUEL. Billions of dollars.

Mr. DELAHUNT. Billions of dollars, and yet we cannot find the money here to invest in America.

Mr. EMANUEL. Mr. Speaker, one thing I want to run the statistics by is the people who remember, because I think it is often in this administration where the right hand misses what the left hand is doing.

In the area of health care, there is a proposal for 13 million Iraqis, half the population, to get universal health care. Yet America now has record-high uninsured in this country, with no plan on the table. A hospital and clinic in Baghdad is operating and one in every city will be up and running.

In education, there are proposals on the table to rebuild 1,200 schools in Iraq. Yet the administration fights and it does not have a single dollar for rebuilding and modernizing America's schools.

There are 25,000 units of affordable housing in Iraq, yet only 5,000 proposed here for the United States.

In the area of infrastructure we have a 10 percent cut in the Corps of Engineers proposed by the administration; yet the deepwater port of Umm Qsar in Iraq will be built from top to bottom.

We have a plan for Iraq's reconstruction and its economic growth in the future, and yet the entire proposal here for the United States is blackouts, cuts in education, cuts in health care, cuts in infrastructure and cuts in housing. My point is the American people, ever since World War II, have been unbelievably generous and they will continue to be. Yet we cannot offer the Iraqi people a future that is brighter than the one we are proposing for our own children.

I do want to add one point away from the financing to the issue of the loss of lives of Americans in Iraq. Some people have gone to Iraq and come back and said, what we need is more American troops. The fact is, we need more American allies, not more American troops.

Second is, there have been four major battles since the post-Cold War: Gulf War 1, Bosnia, Kosovo and Gulf War 2. In every war except for this war, the democratic nations of the world have spoken with one voice against tyranny, and the loss of life by Americans has been minimal. There is only one war where the democratic nations of the world were divided and the loss of life by Americans has surpassed all other wars.

Foreign policy based on ''my way or the highway'' has not served our men and women correctly. They deserve better. Their families are facing losses. They are doing their job under tremendous stress, unbelievably well, and we should have a foreign policy that brings people together to speak for democratic values in one voice, and yet we are not doing that. The American servicemen and -women are bearing a burden that is not being shared, and the American taxpayer is paying a price that is not being shared. The consequence both here at home and overseas in Iraq is devastating to Americans, and we deserve to give the American people and our American men and women in uniform a better national agenda and an international posture than the one they have been getting.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOEFFEL. I yield to the gentleman from Hawaii.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, not only was that well stated, not only was the logistics of the politics well stated, but the sentiments expressed by yourself and by the previous speakers take us then to the question of what are we to do? The difficulty I think that has been faced by those of us who had reservations, if not outright opposition, to the attack on Baghdad, which is what the initial military activity was, because we feared that a war in Iraq would then erupt, one for which we were not prepared, I think the difficulties associated with the thrust of their remarks made to this point is that the American people said, well, where is this opposition, what does it mean, why are we not coming forward with it?

□ 2015

We were drowned, literally, in the rhetorical excesses and visual stimulus of embedded media, following along with and literally with the troops. We were regaled with admonitions to support the troops by virtue of not questioning the policies that sent those troops in in the first place, and not analyzing the context and circumstances under which those troops were placed in harm's way. And I do not think we can avoid that any longer.

How are we to deal with the analysis of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. HOEFFEL) regarding the circumstances under which we entered and what has taken place? How are we to deal with the questions raised by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. DELAHUNT) about the deficits, about

the costs that are associated, the literal costs? How are we to deal with the elegant formulation by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. EMANUEL) of the juxtaposition between that which is required for us in the United States to deal with our basic needs and that which is required for the Iraqi people under the circumstances over which we now, ostensibly, have control and obligation? What are we to do?

The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. HOEFFEL) and I, earlier this evening, engaged in a discussion with one another about, well, how should we address this question? And I think, if my colleague will allow me just a moment or two more, I want to posit what I think needs to be done or at least what needs to be done in terms of a dialogue.

We established a governing cabinet which, according to The New York Times yesterday, is the Iraqi Governing Council. It says we have right now, and by we I am talking about the so-called coalition, because that is all it is. There may be some attendance on the periphery, but we have Great Britain, and we have the United States. Great Britain is now going through the throes of its own investigations and self-analysis. Who knows how long the Prime Minister will even be in office, let alone the support there. But it says we now have an Iraqi Governing Council, I am quoting The New York Times from yesterday, ''appointed a 25-member cabinet today to begin taking over day-to-day control of the government. The Iraqi ministers appointed today are to take over important portfolios in foreign affairs, finance, internal security and oil.''

Now, my suggestion is if that is in fact the case, and if one accepts the premise for discussion sake that the motives for going into Iraq were sound, even if the process and the planning was inadequate at best, then this has been achieved. There was an attack on Baghdad. There was an occupation that took place. We now have a 25-member governing council to take over all of these areas. When are we going to bring the troops home?

The same paper announces, the same news media announces yesterday that two U.S. military officers have died, another wounded when their Humvee hit a bomb along a highway in southern Baghdad. The military police brigade was traveling along a main supply route at 3:19 p.m. in the afternoon when their vehicle hit ''an improvised explosive device.''

Mr. DELAHUNT. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield for just a moment. As he refers to that particular incident, I want to take a moment to express my most profound condolences to a particular family, the Caldwell family of Quincy, Massachusetts, which is my hometown, the birthplace of John Adams and John Quincy Adams. The Caldwell family lost their son, their brother, in that particular incident. The war has come home to Quincy and to the United States.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, as we stand here speaking, airplanes are coming in every day and every night discharging the wounded. When we can manage to get people acknowledged in the newspaper or on the television as having been killed in Iraq, and I say when we manage to get them acknowledged because more and more this is fading from the front page, this is fading from the A section of the newspaper. We have to pay attention to exsteroid users running for governor out in California. We are competing with that right now. The clown show is taking place on CSPAN II right now. Maybe tonight we can forgive the fact that the media once again are not here to record what might be said or not said here with respect to Iraq and its implications because they are watching the clown show. It is no clown show at Bethesda Naval Hospital. It is no clown show at Walter Reed Hospital, where now the grievously wounded are in the thousands.

I suppose one could make an argument if it was in the dozens that it might be more acceptable. But it is not. We have the spectacle of the President of the United States now backtracking from the show that he put on on the aircraft carrier, that shameless display of arrogance and hubris. Oh, that was the end of major combat operations. So the family to which my colleague referred, are they supposed to take some comfort with the idea that their son died in a minor confrontation, a minor incident? There is nothing minor about the deaths and grievous wounding of American men and women in combat in Iraq.

Mr. EMANUEL. Mr. Speaker, if my colleague will yield for one last comment. In Bosnia, the United States troops share a burden with other Democratic nations under the command of a United States general. They are not serving under anybody else's command. There has not been any major deaths post combat. That is true also in Kosovo.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. None. Zero.

Mr. EMANUEL. Right. This is the only war post combat, after the President has declared hostilities have ceased, that there have been more deaths in the aftermath of the war than during the war.

Again, I think it comes back to the fact that Saddam Hussein is a tyrant. That is not an arguable fact. The arguable fact was are we going to do this alone, or should we have done the hard work that was done by the first Bush Presidency, of calling up allies, calling up friends, having the Democratic nations of the world and others speak as one voice about ridding the world of an aggressive act.

But in this war, because we refused to do the hard work of listening and persuading and talking, deciding to go alone, deciding to make other political points, more Americans have died after the hostilities have ceased than prior. It is a policy that does not do justice to the sacrifice on the ground by our men and women. It is the only war post the Cold War in which, as I always say, the Democratic nations were divided, not united. And because of that, and because of the result that we do not have other American allies but we have mainly American men and women there, more Americans, such as the family from the gentleman's district who he just spoke about, touching all of us about how it has come home, this war.

There has not been an exit strategy provided for. We have not talked about what it takes to bring allies to bear, about burden sharing. We can do better. The American people and the American servicemen and women deserve better.

And then there is a whole discussion about the reconstruction of Iraq. At a time when the American people are paying astronomical taxes, property taxes, seeing service cuts at their schools, having their health care costs explode, having the cost of a college education for their kids explode, with no plan provided for that, and yet there are some in this Chamber and across the hall whose recommendation to the American people is we will stay the course. We will put more American troops, more American hard-earned dollars to work in Iraq while here at home that is not the recipe that the American people deserve. They deserve a plan for here as much as for Iraq. They deserve a policy that says we will bring Democratic nations together, not divide them.

Mr. HOEFFEL. Mr. Speaker, just quickly, I wish to ask the gentleman from Illinois if in his review of our military history, and I know his statements are accurate and insightful, has he ever come across an example where an American President has taunted the enemy to ''bring it on''? Has my colleague ever seen an example where after victory is declared, while Americans are continuing to die post declaration of victory due to a guerilla war, that the President of the United States taunted the opponents to ''bring it on'' and subsequent to that taunt another 60 or 70 Americans have been assassinated in this guerilla opposition in Iraq?

And my question to all three of my colleagues, and the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. DELAHUNT) talked about the war coming home to Quincy, what does the President say to those families? It is a tough enough job for the Commander in Chief in good faith to deal with any death to any American serviceman or woman, but what does he say to the families when he said on that day we have enough force in Iraq to protect our own troops so bring them on? What does he say to those that have died since?

Mr. EMANUEL. Well, Mr. Speaker, having worked in the White House, I want to be clear, I do not think anybody here is saying the President, and I am sure the President, the First

Lady, and the entire administration feels for every one of these families. Having worked in the White House, I think we all know there are things either a President or even ourselves have said that we wish we had never said.

Mr. DELAHUNT. I do not think anybody doubts that at all.

Mr. EMANUEL. But when the President said ''bring it on,'' it was close to putting, unfortunately I think given the guerilla warfare and the terrorists that have now come into Iraq, I think it has put a target on the American service people that existed before but only heightened given the war psychology and world opinion that terrorists are playing against this administration. I do not know of another time a President has ever done that or an administration has done that.

I want to add one other thing. I think Mr. Bremer said that in a few weeks from now Iraq will run out of money, and they will have to come to the United States for more financial assistance for all the reconstruction they are planning. I plan on reintroducing my American parity bill that says whatever we plan on spending in Iraq for housing, health care, infrastructure, economic growth, salaries, for no-show jobs, we have to do the same here at home.

They should not have a better housing plan than what we plan for here at home. They should not have a better education plan in Iraq than we have for modernizing our schools. They should not have a better health care plan for half the population when we have nothing for our population. So I will be introducing that bill as an amendment to the Iraq reconstruction supplemental, that we should have an American parity act.

I am going to vote to help Iraq, but I am not voting for deconstruction in the United States.

Mr. DELAHUNT. Mr. Speaker, my friend knows that he will have three colleagues that will be cosponsoring that particular amendment with him. And I daresay that when my colleague alluded earlier to the proposal to provide universal health care coverage for half of the Iraqi population as well as 100 percent maternity coverage for Iraqi women, maybe, just maybe, we could convince our colleagues in the House to restore the $95 billion that they cut from the Medicaid.

Mr. EMANUEL. One out of four children in America are covered by Medicaid for the maternal care. So the cuts in Medicaid affect directly the newborn children and the health care coverage, where we are talking about universal coverage in Iraq.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, I wish to add an addendum to the last point the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. EMANUEL) made when he talked about the no-show jobs. The problem we have in the United States now is people are showing up and there are no jobs. They want to have a job.

We have lost two-plus million jobs, manufacturing jobs, in this country. There are plenty of people who want to show up for work, but the work is not there because it is being out sourced overseas. Because we are providing an opportunity for the Vice President's cronies in Halliburton and all these other construction companies to send mercenaries overseas to make the big dollars off of the taxpayer dollar here.

□ 2030

I want to see people at work in the United States. When we have a prosperous United States, we can start worrying about carrying the burden for the rest of the world.

Mr. DELAHUNT. Those that will be employed by Halliburton in Iraq will be Iraqis. They will not be Americans. The low-wage jobs and the medium-wage jobs will be Iraqis. Meanwhile, as earlier stated, in this country we have lost 3 million jobs. And ironically, of course, the unemployment rate is going down by two-tenths of a point from 6.4 to 6.2 percent because we are not counting people anymore.

We now have a new category called the discouraged worker because he or she has been looking for a job, whether it be in Ohio, Massachusetts or Hawaii or Pennsylvania, and as has been indicated, those manufacturing jobs are leaving this country daily. They cannot find a job. They are discouraged and their unemployment has been exhausted, so they no longer count as American workers. They are discouraged workers.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, as President Bush is so fond of saying, help is on the way. Let me read from the Wall Street Journal of yesterday:

A consortium of 13 international banks, lead by J.P. Morgan Chase and company, was chosen to lead the newly created Trade Bank of Iraq. I thought it was going to be the United States was going to get some help. No, we have J.P. Morgan and 13 international banks, and they are going to put together something called the Trade Bank of Iraq.

The coalition authority that I just referred to, the 25-member coalition authority which is now in charge of finance, according to the New York Times, in Iraq created the Trade Bank to allow Iraqi ministries to begin making ''big ticket purchases abroad.''

This is all a corporate scam and the country has to wake up to the fact that we are utilizing our young men and women in harm's way in the military uniform of the United States to carry out the corporate interests of this administration, and that Iraq, if not before now, is a quicksand of corporate endeavor on behalf of profit-taking by corporations utilizing the all-volunteer force of the United States, and we have to take seriously whether or not we are going to allow it to continue.

My view is, and I put it forward for consideration, that if we are going to deal with this situation straightforwardly, we have to talk about letting this 25-member authority take over. They say they are in charge of finance, they are in charge of security, they are in charge of trade, they are in charge of banking, in charge of oil, let them be in charge. Bring the American troops on out of there and let that Iraqi authority set the terms and conditions under which the United Nations will come in and help put this together.

I am perfectly willing to vote funds because we caused this problem, funds that will enable the Iraqi people to get back on their feet, provided it is done in an international context at the behest of and request of the Iraqi authority which we supposedly have not only set up but now have in charge of these various ministries.

Mr. DELAHUNT. Mr. Speaker, let me just segue into an observation that was made by the general who successfully commanded the coalition, the true coalition of the willing in Gulf War I, and that is General Schwarzkopf, and he was recently interviewed. It was on one of the Sunday morning magazines and he was talking about the troops and his concern for the morale of the troops and the suggestion that more troops are needed to provide stability and security before this particular White House can rebuild Iraq.

I am just going to quote some excerpts from his statement. This is General Schwarzkopf. ''I do not think, based on the information we are hearing ahead of time, that anybody thought Iraq was going to be anywhere near as tough an egg to crack as it has become. We did not have a rotation policy at that time.'' He was talking about rotating American military personnel in and out. ''We were just going to go in, the people were going to throw flowers at our feet, and everybody was going to welcome democracy and we were all going to go back home. But I think we really became very surprised by the amount of resistance we have run into since. The number of deaths that has been inflicted on our troops, and it happens every day, and that has a very, very eroding effect on the morale. Believe me, when someone is shooting at you and you cannot shoot back, I know from experience because I have been through that.'' That is General Schwarzkopf.

What are we doing? What are we inflicting on the American military?

We have all sponsored a resolution urging the President of the United States to seek a new United Nations resolution making the United Nations part of the solution, under the command of the U.S. military when it comes to the security issue, but making them part of this enormous effort of nation-building because that is what this administration is about; it is about nation-building. And the costs, and we hear it again and again. We talk about $4 billion a month.

As Members know, and we have been joined by the gentleman from Washington (Mr. INSLEE), that $4 billion a month, that $50 billion a year is just

for a military presence. It does not involve rebuilding Iraq. It does not involve nation-building. This White House, this administration, upon coming to office, derided nation-building, and yet they have embraced nation-building in a magnitude that is mind-boggling; and some within the administration, some within the administration, not Secretary Powell, because I understand he is attempting to negotiate a new U.N. resolution, but some want to go it alone. We cannot afford it either in terms of American lives or American dollars. We are going to go broke.

The gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. ABERCROMBIE) mentioned Gulf War I under the leadership of the father of the current President. He did create a true coalition. The cost of that war to the American people, the total cost, was a little over $4 billion. That is the cost of just sustaining our military presence in Iraq now for a month, and we are going to be there for years.

Mr. HOEFFEL. Mr. Speaker, not only is the administration engaging in a unilateral nation-building, but I would submit it is a stealth nation-building because they do not want to tell us the cost, the length, how many troops might be needed, how many more civilians of all manner might be needed. I think we need to ask the President three fundamental questions. The first is what is in store in Iraq, what is it going to cost and how long is it going to take?

Secondly, what is he doing to build the international support that he has finally acknowledged that we need, as the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. DELAHUNT) has just referred to. What can we expect him to do to reach out to the international community to get their assets and their troops, if necessary, and their civilian reconstruction experts into the mix. And as the gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. ABERCROMBIE) has been saying all night and in private conversation as well, the third question is how soon do we put the Iraqis back in charge, and what is the administration prepared to do to put the Iraqis back in charge?

I would respectfully say to the gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. ABERCROMBIE) that the Iraqi governing coalition is not ready to run those ministries that have been identified, and I think the gentleman knows that, too. They are not ready. We need the President to tell us when, and I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. I do not wish to dispute who is ready and who is not. All we can account for is ourselves. We were not ready, and now these poor people have to bear the brunt of our failure to be ready. I understand that. But the question here that I have raised here is what in fact is the role of the United States and these troops? How do we make it work? Let me put it this way, that is not an argument.

In my dreams I keep thinking Thomas Edward Lawrence, where are you, come back. Lawrence, come back and tell us what it is we are forgetting.

What do we think we can do when people made an argument back in World War I that the Arabs were not ready. This was a Western concept. This is people coming in from the outside telling somebody else that they were not ready. They were not ready to have the French divide up and the English divide up Iraq for their political purposes, but they were certainly ready to do whatever it was that they felt was necessary.

I am sure that the colonial armies under George Washington were not ready. Cornwallis was wandering all over, wandering through Maryland and New Jersey, wandering through upstate New York; and back in England they said, We have got to get out. It does not matter whether they are ready or not. We are going to be adrift with our people being picked off one by one in the American Revolutionary War. We are facing the same kind of situation in terms of the material prospect for the military of the United States in Iraq today. It is not up to us to decide whether or not they are ready.

Let me tell what one of the members of the governing council said yesterday. Abdel Aziz Hakim, the brother of Ayatollah Hakim who was killed in the car bomb, a member of the United States appointed governing council to which I have referred this evening told mourners, and I quote, and this is from The Washington Post of yesterday, ''The occupation force is primarily responsible for the pure blood that was spilled in holy Najaf, the blood of Hakim and the faithful group that was present near the mosque. Iraq must not remain occupied and the occupation must leave so we can build Iraq as God wants us to do.''

My point is we are dealing with a situation in which we do not have the prerogative of decisionmaking other than what we do about ourselves and for ourselves. We cannot decide for others. If the argument was, and again I do not want to dispute that because we have Members on this floor who voted for the resolution, who did not vote for the resolution who had different ideas what that resolution meant or did not mean, that is not an issue. I have no intention of pointing fingers and extracting some kind of admissions about what might have been the true faith at the time.

What I am saying is we now face a situation in which we have to make a determination whether our continued presence is a positive or negative force and what should constitute our continued presence.

Mr. DELAHUNT. Those questions are not being posed. And that same story that was quoted yesterday that the gentleman quoted from, the funeral of that particular Ayatollah who was a moderate leader among the Shiite community in southern Iraq, where some would suggest there has been stability and some limited progress has been made, things are beginning, they are in the process of falling apart.

□ 2045

A piece of that story that the gentleman did not read is extremely disturbing when it comes to our role. His brother's clarion call resounded with the crowd. I am quoting from that same story. Mourners who came from as far away as Basra and Baghdad beat themselves with chains in the traditional ritual for mourning religious martyrs and chanted ''death to America.''

We have to be listening very, very carefully. There is a growing anger, not just in the so-called Suni triangle, not just in Tikrit, but all over Iraq in terms of the American presence. That is why I would suggest it is absolutely critical that we internationalize the presence.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. And the ones who will pay the price of that attitude should it become more pervasive, ''death to America,'' is not going to be us here. They are getting ready to celebrate. Come on. They are closing down the mall tomorrow. For those of you out there tuning in, they are closing down the mall tomorrow because the National Football League is getting underway. The Redskins are going to play. No traffic. People are taking days off. They are taking sick leave, whatever it is. They are closing down the mall, not because of a terrorist threat but because the Washington Redskins are going to start the National Football League and that is what we are going to concentrate on. And what do you think will be on the front page of The Washington Post on Friday morning? Whether or not the Redskins won the game. But will there be a story about two more kids getting wounded or killed over in Baghdad or Tikrit or some other godforsaken place that nobody knows anything about and cannot spell?

Let me tell you what has happened, how much we care about this supporting the troops. If I hear that one more time from these hypocrites. The toughest thing we have ever done since 9/11, which is coming up in a couple of days, the biggest sacrifice we ever made is not the inconvenience of taking off your shoes walking through a testing device at the airport, we postponed the Super Bowl for 1 week. That is the big sacrifice. We are supposedly in a total war. The President tells me that I am in a war, a total war, over maybe 10 years and we are going to go and we are going to conduct this war with every fiber that we have. We are not doing anything of the kind. We are watching the football game on television.

When I see those guys out on the field, I see there is a kid from Ohio State, he cannot decide whether he wants to go to class or not. He does not know whether it is worth it. I do not blame him. They are marketing him over there. They are making a million dollars out of him. We are worried about whether some professional basketball player took advantage of a

young woman and we are going to spend more money and time on that. They are all pretty healthy, it looks to me. Why are they not in uniform over there? Why do we not have a draft if we really mean that this is a war against terror and this is something that we have to fight right through to the end with all the resources of the United States?

That is what I cannot bear. I cannot bear the idea that we sit here, 435 of us that have been designated on the trust and faith of our constituents to try and make good judgments. We do not have a referendum in here in this country. This is not something where we just run out and take a vote on the fashion of the moment. We are supposed to be trying to use what brains that God gave us and what judgment we have been able to accrue over the experiences of our lifetime and, based on the faith and trust of our constituents, render responsible policies and obligations for this country. What I am saying is that these young men and women have volunteered for the armed services of the United States not because we expect them to throw their lives away on the political fashion of the moment, but because we expect to be able to provide them with the necessities of being able to carry through on the strategic interests of this Nation.

I say that the strategic interests of this Nation now requires us to have an exit plan out of Iraq and to turn the question of Iraq and its governance over to the Iraqis as soon as possible so that they can make the necessary arrangements with the United Nations, of which we are a part, in order to aid and assist them.

Mr. INSLEE. If the gentleman will yield, these are really hard discussions because we have been saying this now for months in the evenings with this group, that this effort needs to have more international support. We need to give our troops enough support so that they indeed can be secure. Since we last said that and then we went back to our districts for August, 40 more of our proud troops have died in Iraq, with the administration ignoring the obvious need to internationalize this effort. Over 100 people have been seriously injured, over 1,000 in the Iraq war, people coming back without limbs. But this administration cannot pay enough attention to common sense to put down their hubris and their arrogance for 10 minutes to come up with a policy that will keep our troops safe. The thing that is galling about it, and you do not have to be a Rhodes scholar and spend 40 hours a week thinking about foreign policy to know this.

Yesterday I went out, the fellow was working on a cable wire in front of our house, it was a hot day, it has been really hot in August in Seattle. I just went out and gave him a pop and we started talking. He says, ''I'm not an international expert. I can't figure out why George Bush wants just our kids to die in Iraq. I just can't figure that out. That doesn't make any sense to me.''

I think when a cable guy on Holly Street in Bainbridge Island has that recognition, this administration ought to change its attitude to this effort, not want to be a bring-it-on mentality but an attitude of working with the international community. There is another thing I want to report to you about what people out on the street know about this issue. They know that we still have to get to the bottom of why the American people were not told the straight scoop before this war started. That is why we are cosponsors of a bill to have a bipartisan commission to get to the bottom of why Americans were deluded about the nature of the security threat in Iraq.

I am not the only one who feels this. Two weeks ago in Shoreline, Washington, we just published a little notice, we were going to have a little meeting about Iraq intelligence. We were going to have it at noon on a Thursday on an 80-degree day in Seattle. We booked a room for 200 people. We had indications more were going to show up. We booked a room for 400, then for 600. We had 1,100 people show up at noon in Shoreline, Washington, who were raving angry about why this administration did not tell America the truth about Iraq before they got us into this war. They had one request and demand of the U.S. Congress: Do a bipartisan commission to get to the bottom of what happened here.

Let me tell you why this is important, and we had pretty good people talking about this. Ambassador Joe Wilson, the guy who blew the whistle on the administration's fraudulent use of the claim about uranium from Africa, he flew all the way from D.C.; retired Admiral Bill Center, distinguished Navy career, who talked about the fact that he certainly did not see the threat that the administration was saying existed; Brewster Denny of the University of Washington School of Public Policy. They agreed with everybody in the room who recognized that if we are going to internationalize this effort in Iraq, you cannot do that successfully unless we have a full accounting about who was responsible about selling the American people and the world a bill of goods about what happened in Iraq. And 1,100 people recognized that in Shoreline, Washington.

This measure of accountability that we need is necessary to clear the decks to get the type of alliance we need in the international community that maybe, just maybe, the administration is starting to finally figure out, way, way late. We hope we are going to have some support on the other side of the aisle about going forward to get to the bottom of this in a bipartisan fashion.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. If we cannot get to the bottom of it in a bipartisan fashion, there is one way for people to make that clear and that is in the voting booth. If we cannot pass it in here, you are going to have to get the people in here who are willing to pass it.

Mr. HOEFFEL. Let me thank the gentleman from Washington for joining us and for his comments. And, the first time with Iraq Watch, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. STRICKLAND).

Mr. STRICKLAND. I want to thank the gentleman. I sat here in my heart cheerleading as the gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. ABERCROMBIE) was talking with us. Because the fact is we sit here in this Chamber, in the safety and security of this Chamber, and as we sit here and make decisions, young Americans are in danger. Every day I get up and I turn on the TV and usually the first thing I hear is that we have lost another American soldier or two American soldiers in Iraq. It does anger me. Because I think we have been irresponsible in the course we have taken, but we are continuing to accept in almost a casual way the fact that young Americans are being killed on a daily basis.

I got a letter from a young soldier from Baghdad just the other day. In the letter, this young soldier said, I am so proud of the Army and we are working so hard to do the right thing over here. But, you know, my fellow soldiers are appalled at the President's bring-them-on rhetoric.

The fact is this is a serious situation we find ourselves in. We all have different ideas, I guess, about how we should deal with this. But I think we should either put sufficient numbers of troops in there to provide a high level of security or we should go to the United Nations and we should seek their support and even cede some control over the decision-making, or we should bring our troops home, because just tolerating daily deaths is intolerable. I think it is intolerable for the American people, but it should be intolerable for this President and for those of us who serve in this House of Representatives. These young Americans are willing to fight and die for the benefit of this country, but they are not willing, I believe, to give their lives for purposes that are less than central, absolutely central to what is essential for this country's well-being.

We need to rethink what we are doing. The President and this Congress needs to come together and to look at the seriousness of this situation and to change our course here.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. The difficulty I think here is that there has been a tendency, at least to this point, and I detect a change coming here, too, the tendency has been, if not the outright policy, is equate support for the troops with the political policies of those who have sent them over there. That to me is an abomination of the idea of patriotism. Serving as I do on the Committee on Armed Services, I am only too well aware of the caliber of the fighting man and woman in the United States Armed Forces today. The capacity that they have to carry out their mission is extraordinary. The morale that they do have associated with their own perception of what they are capable of, believe me, could not be higher.

The question is, are we up to the task? Are the politicians up to the task of representing that same kind of competency and professionalism, if you will, in providing what that mission should be?

Mr. STRICKLAND. That is right. But we all know that talk is cheap. And the fact is that there are a lot of lofty words spoken in this Chamber, but we have a serious problem. There are moms and dads and sweethearts and husbands and wives, children, whose loved ones at this very moment are serving under the most difficult circumstances. They cannot be adequately protected. They are sitting ducks. We got excited in this town when there was a sniper loose and it took us weeks to identify that person, to find out who it was. Now there may be a sniper loose in the State of West Virginia and we are concerned about that. Baghdad is full of such snipers. Our soldiers are in fixed positions and they are being killed on a daily basis.

I asked Ambassador Bremer, what are we going to do? What is the plan? How are we going to keep these deaths from occurring? The answer I got is that we probably are going to have to accept the fact that there are likely to be continuing casualties.

That is not acceptable. We have got a responsibility to take a different course of action.

Mr. DELAHUNT. I know we are winding down, but before we do, I think we would be remiss if we did not note the deteriorating situation in Afghanistan. In the future, I would hope we would include Afghanistan, because those same brave young men and women are in Afghanistan. Two stories today, Associated Press. The Taliban are no longer on the run and have teamed up with al Qaeda once again, according to officials and former Taliban, who say the religious militia has reorganized and strengthened since their defeat at the hands of the U.S.-led coalition nearly 2 years ago.

And now the administration is talking about doubling the aid from $900 million to almost $2 billion. I daresay that will be insufficient, but remember this, it is costing us $11 billion a year to maintain a military presence in Afghanistan.

Mr. HOEFFEL. I thank my colleagues for being part of this tonight. Iraq Watch will be back next Tuesday night.

□ 2100

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2989, DEPARTMENTS OF TRANSPORTATION AND TREASURY AND INDEPENDENT AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2004

Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida (during the Special Order of Mr. SMITH of Michigan), from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 108–258) on the resolution (H. Res. 351) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2989) making appropriations for the Departments of Transportation and Treasury, and independent agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

SOCIAL SECURITY

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CARTER). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 2003, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. SMITH) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, Social Security. I am disappointed that there are only about 22 people that have ever sponsored legislation to help solve the Social Security problem, probably one of the greater challenges that we have faced in this country as far as financial.

Certainly I yield to the gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. ABERCROMBIE), my friend.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, I just want to say, and I want this on the RECORD, he is the man. He is the man on this. He and I have had these discussions in the past; and if there is anybody who understands the issue, anybody who has been more devoted on this issue, I do not know who it is. I have enormous respect for him not only for the depth of research that he has done on it but the passion he brings to the discussion. And it is something, in the context especially of the tragic circumstances we were just outlining, that definitely needs to be put forward because the financial stability of this country is at stake; and if there is anybody who is a leader in trying to confront that issue in a positive way, it is him.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Hawaii and I discussed, maybe it was 8 years ago, the problems of Social Security and the problems that we were pretending somehow that taking all the Social Security surpluses and spending them for other programs was not being something considered in this body or in the White House. The challenges of Social Security are real, and as short a time ago as 5 years to 6 years, it was considered very unpopular to discuss any changes in the Social Security system.

Certainly the fact that we have an aging population and a slowing down of the birth rate, in fact, many countries of the world, and the United States is approaching that situation, where we are going even below the zero sum growth. If a mother has an average of something like 2.2 children, then on average it is going to replace the mother and the father. But many countries of Europe, most countries of Europe, and now the United States, are approaching a situation where we are not reproducing a workforce that ultimately is going to have to pay Social Security benefits, and that is because we have a Social Security system that is referred to as ''pay as you go.'' That means we tax the existing workers of this country and their taxes immediately are sent out in benefits to recipients.

And to demonstrate how much Social Security has grown as far as a percentage of the total budget, I have drawn this pie chart; and that shows that Social Security is now the largest piece of pie, the largest portion of total Federal spending, representing 22 percent of total Federal spending. And defense, even with the increased challenges that we are now facing in Iraq and Afghanistan, Social Security is still a much higher cost than defense. And of course we see other entitlements. All other entitlement programs only represent 14 percent, but we should not overlook Medicare and Medicaid. Medicare it allows at 11 percent; but if prescription drugs are added to that program, the estimates are that the cost of Social Security and Medicaid will soon even be greater than Social Security.

So the question is what do we do about it? How do we come up with money? What do we do in an aging society? An aging society does not mean that each one of us is growing older, which is true, but rather that the elderly population is increasing more rapidly than the population as a whole. The second is that Social Security systems which provide most of the elderly people's financial support are not sustainable as they are presently structured. All we have seen in some other countries, what we have seen in most States of the United States, is moving from a fixed benefit program to a fixed contribution program.

There are three goals that I think we need to pursue in terms of making any changes in Social Security. Number one, that current retirees do not have a reduced benefit program. Number two, is that future retirees, our young workers today, can expect even a better retirement in terms of guaranteed money coming in during their retirement years than exist today for the current population. The number three requirement is that it should be a program that does not jeopardize our economy but encourages economic growth.

The next chart represents what has been happening in the Social Security. This past Friday the Congressional Budget Office came out with their new estimates of the economy and projections for our deficit spending in this country. Their projection was for this fiscal year, 2003, we would be having deficit spending, spending more than we are taking in, of $562 billion. 562 billion includes all of the surplus money that is coming into the Social Security trust fund. Next year, they are projecting that we are going to have deficits, spending more than we are taking in, of $644 billion. And I just say in relation to Social Security, we cannot continue to expand the spending of the Federal Government and at the same time not deal with the unfunded liability of Social Security, the

unfundability of our other programs, Medicare, Medicaid, the promises that we have made to military retirees, the promises that we have made to civil servants for their retirement.

This chart shows the projections of where we are going in deficits, and deficits are the annual overspending. Debt of this country is the sum or the accumulation of that annual overspending to how much this country has gone in debt. We have a law in this country that says we cannot increase how much the government goes into debt unless we have a law that ups that amount and it is passed by the U.S. House of Representatives, it is passed by the Senate, and it is signed by the President. We have been doing that on a regular basis, and now we sort of hide it into the inner chapters of some budget resolution that automatically increases how much we are allowed to go in debt.

But, Mr. Speaker, nobody should misunderstand what deficit spending and debt does in terms of the obligation to our children and our children's children, and deficit spending and debt are the promises of tax increases in the future. Just let me say, to pretend that our problems today are such that it justifies taxing younger workers and kids that are not even born, pretending that maybe their problems are going to be less than what we have today is not only unfair, it is unconscionable. This simply says that gross Federal debt by 2013 is going to be approaching $10 trillion. Today it is $6.8 trillion, rising very rapidly at the rate of $562 billion this year and another $644 billion next year.

This is sort of a red and blue display of what is happening in Social Security. The short very small bluish-purple area is surpluses that are coming in from Social Security; and we have surpluses coming in from Social Security because in the past history of Social Security, since it started in 1935, has been every time we are shy on money to pay out promised benefits or we increase promised benefits because it is politically popular, we raise taxes; and in 1983, under the Greenspan Commission, we dramatically increased taxes and reduced benefits. And so we have a short-term surplus that is going to be coming in and available. As we see, it is diminishing until about 2017, and then by 2018 we dramatically go into the red, and the red means that there are not enough tax revenues coming in from our payroll taxes, taxing workers in this country to pay promised benefits to retirees.

The coming Social Security crisis. Our pay-as-you-go retirement system will not meet the challenge of demographic change, and this represents workers paying into the system for each one retiree. And of course as we age, as we are living longer, and the wealthier nations do live longer, the more impoverished nations die at an early age, and actually those developing countries actually have a higher birth rate. So there is a greater replacement. But in wealthy nations like the United States, like most of Europe, they are having a birth rate or a replacement that means that there is going to be a decline in the birth rate and an increase in the number of years that people live and therefore it is going to take more workers working, paying into the system to accommodate every one retiree.

So we go from 50 workers in 1940 working, paying in their taxes for every one retiree. By the year 2000, it is three workers. The estimate is by 2025, there are going to be two workers for every individual over 65 years old. So a greater obligation. So what we have done in the past is continue to reduce benefits or increase wages. And as we started out with what I think should be the goals, we should not reduce the benefits to current recipients of Social Security. Insolvency is certain. I mean, we are not guessing. We know how many people there are, and we know when they are going to retire. We know that people will live longer in retirement. We know how much they will pay in and how much they will take out. Payroll taxes will not cover benefits starting in 2017, and the shortfalls will add up to $120 trillion between 2017 and 2075. Between 2017 and 2075, we are going to be short $120 trillion to pay benefits. $120 trillion is going to be needed over and above what comes in in Social Security taxes.

□ 2115

Now, just to put that in comparison, our annual budget is a little over $2.2 trillion, a huge financial challenge for this country and this Congress. Yet I am so disappointed that we have known that this problem existed since 1994, very accurately in our projections from the actuaries at the Social Security Administration, and yet in my count there are less than 22 Members of Congress in both the House and the Senate that have ever signed on to a bill that can keep Social Security solvent. It should disturb us all that we have been unwilling to face up to probably the greatest challenge that we have, and I think all of us agree that Social Security is a program that has served us well and served so many seniors in their retiring years.

In most developed countries they are dealing with similar challenges for an aging population. Take Japan or Germany or France or Italy. In France, the payroll tax is 51 percent. Can you imagine? Out of every dollar you make as a worker, now you are taxed 51 cents on that payroll dollar in France. Germany is approaching that amount. A little over 40 percent tax in Germany to accommodate their aging population.

What this does, of course, it puts businesses at a competitive disadvantage. If businesses have to in effect pay this Social Security tax or in effect pay less wages to the workers because they have got to come up with the Social Security tax or the senior retirement tax that is going to accommodate seniors, then it makes those particular companies in those particular countries less competitive.

So my plea is, let us not allow this to happen in the United States. Let us start moving to a system that is going to protect current retirees, that is going to make existing young workers even better off than their fathers and grandfathers. It is going to make sure that it strengthens our economy in the United States and it does not weaken it.

This is another example of what a bad investment Social Security is, because this chart represents how many years you are going to have to live after retirement, assuming you retire at 65, how many years you have to live after retirement to break even on the money you and your employer have sent in to the Social Security system. It was not bad in the early years, when we were first getting started, but by 1995 you had to live 16 years after retirement. By 2005, it is 23 years. Then by 2015 it is projected you have to live 26 years after retirement is projected. That is just to break even on the investment.

So is there a better way? My suggestion is there is a better way. Some people have suggested that if government would just keep its fingers out of the pot of the Social Security trust fund, everything would be okay.

We should keep our fingers out of the pot of the Social Security trust fund, and that should be invested to make sure Social Security stays solvent instead of Congress and the President spending all of the surpluses. Of course, that is what we have been doing for the last several years, is taking all the Social Security surplus and spending it on other government programs. So when we talk about prescription drugs or some other good sounding programs, what we are doing is borrowing that money from Social Security, or borrowing it from other areas the government can borrow from, like Wall Street, to pay for expanded programs that this Congress comes up with.

Back to my chart. The trust fund is short $1.3 trillion that we owe Social Security. The shortfall after repayment of the trust fund, the shortfall, if we came up with the money right now, is $10 trillion. Remember earlier I mentioned $120 trillion over the next 75 years? What we need in today's dollars to put into an investment account is $10 trillion. In other words, the unfunded liability of Social Security, some estimates are $10 trillion. Some estimates are $9 trillion.

The system is stretched to its limit. Seventy-eight million baby-boomers begin retiring in 2008, Social Security spending exceeds tax revenues in 2017 and the Social Security trust fund goes broke in 2037, although the crisis is going to arrive much sooner. When the crisis arrives is 2017.

Where do you come up with the extra money? Some people suggest, well, if

we can get the economy going, or all government has to do is pay back what it has borrowed from the trust fund. That will keep us going until 2037.

On the economy, the fact is that a stronger economy that results in higher wages has a short-term effect of increasing revenue coming into the Social Security system. But the long-term effect, because of the fact that benefits are directly related, benefits in your retirement years are directly related to the wages and the taxes you pay in on those wages when you are working, means that ultimately it is going to be a bigger problem in terms of the amount of dollars that is paid out. So suggesting that a strong economy will solve Social Security is totally inaccurate.

I like to put in this chart with a picture of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, because he created the Social Security program over six decades ago. He wanted it to feature a private sector component to build retirement income. Social Security was supposed to be one leg of a three-legged stool to support retirees. It was supposed to go hand-in-hand with personal savings and private pension plans.

Let me tell you an interesting research item I found as I went through the archives of that debate back in 1934 and 1935. As it turns out, the Senate had decided on private investments in the name of the worker, so that it was the property of the worker. Even though it was restricted and he could not take out that investment until he retired, the Senate decided that that was the best way to go, to allow private required deductions from payroll to go in a fund that was owned by the worker.

The House, on the other hand, said, well, government should run the system and have that extra money available to government, and then be responsible for paying out the benefits in later years.

When it went to the conference committee between the House and the Senate, the final decision was what we have today, and that is government taking all the money that comes in and then being responsible for paying out the benefits. But, of course, over the years what has happened, as there ended up demographically fewer workers in relation to the number of retirees that were promised benefits, the United States on every occasion when they did not have enough money coming in taxes to accommodate promised benefits, is they increased the tax and/or lowered benefits. Usually it was both.

In most countries, issues of the administration have not been fully explored. Most countries do not have the kind of market-based economy we do in the United States. They are not used to having 401(k)s and other investment plans which individuals own and are a little more responsible for some of those investments. But in the United States, we are pretty used to it. Yet we have put off a market-based system for Social Security that can accomplish the goals of more retirement income for the retirees.

I chaired the House Committee on the Budget Bipartisan Task Force on Social Security. We had experts in from this and other countries testifying to the problems of accommodating senior citizens through a government program. The Democrats and Republicans on that task force agreed that something must be done as quickly as possible to change Social Security to keep it solvent, and that privately-owned investment accounts should be one option.

One of the criticisms of private investment accounts was that it would cost too much. The brokers would be charging the individuals huge amounts to keep track of the investments of those individuals. We had testimony from several individuals that it could be as low as one or two cents.

This is the letter I wrote David Walker, Comptroller General of the United States, in which I stated, ''The House Budget Committee Task Force on Social Security recently heard testimony from William Shipman. His firm completed a study that concluded that the administrative annual costs for establishing broadly diversified Social Security personal retirement accounts would equal between $3.38 and $6.58 per account holder.''

I continued in the letter to the Comptroller General, ''If verified, I believe the conclusion will prove highly significant as Congress evaluates plans to modernize the retirement system. It will demonstrate that it is possible to provide meaningful investment opportunities to all Americans for only one or two cents a day. For that reason, I am requesting that the GAO study the methods and conclusions of this report and determine its accuracy.''

What they determined is this was possible, and very likely, if we had indexed investments, such as we do in our Thrift Savings Account that is available to all Federal employees. So arguing that the brokers are going to get rich off of this program or that ''snake-oil'' salesmen will convince some of the investors to invest in bad investments is safeguarded in the Social Security bills that I have introduced over the last 6 years.

Just as a footnote to introducing a bill, let me mention that next Wednesday at 10:30 a.m. in Room 2200 we are going to have a press conference on the reintroduction of my 2003 Social Security bill that has now been scored by the Social Security Administration to keep Social Security solvent, and it meets the three goals that I expressed earlier.

Again, let me demonstrate how bad a savings retirement investment this is by using the existing Social Security system. The real return of Social Security is less than 2 percent for most workers and shows a negative return for some, compared to over 7 percent market return as far as equities.

If you are poor and if you are hungry and, as it turns out, if you are a young black worker, you die before you reach age 65. That means that you pay in for most of your life, but you do not reach the age that you are going to take out and accrue the benefits that supposedly you paid in for.

If we have a private investment account, what I am suggesting in my legislation that I will be introducing next week is you allow 2.5 percent out of the 12.4 percent FICA tax that goes into Social Security to be privately owned. The investments are restricted. There are safeguards in government, oversight of how the money is handled, similar to our Thrift Savings Account for Federal employees and for Members of Congress. But the safeguards can be there.

What this chart demonstrates is that if you are a young worker that is poor, that means you are probably going to die before age 65, or if you are a black worker, which means you are going to die on average before age 65, that it is your money. It can go into your estate for your heirs.

The average again is 7 percent. But the market return, and this includes the last three downside years of the market, the Wilshire Index from 1993 to 2003 had a 7 percent return, real return on equity, a 7 percent return over and above inflation. There has been no 12 year period in the last 100 years where there has not been a very substantial positive return to equity investments, and, if they are diversified, that assures additional safety.

One of the most often talked about solutions for Social Security in the United States and other countries, I represented the United States in a forum in England several years ago where all countries were coming in talking about their problems and potential solutions for accommodating an aging population, most often the suggestion was either reducing benefits or increasing taxes, if you will, sort of like a band-aid for the problem, for temporarily fixing the problem; instead of making a transition from a fixed benefit program to a fixed contribution program, using the market economy especially available in the United States to accommodate even higher returns in retirement for young workers.

□ 2130

I was disappointed that the U.S. trails many other countries in saving its retirement system. In the 18 years since Chile offered personal retirement accounts, 95 percent of Chilean workers have created accounts. Their average rate of return has been 11.3 percent per year. Now, remember, this compares to the 1.6 percent return we are getting on Social Security in America. Among others, Australia, Britain, Switzerland, offer workers their own personally owned retirement accounts.

Let me emphasize with this chart that there is no Social Security account with your name on it. And I

quote from the Office of Management and Budget, ''These trust fund balances are available to finance future benefit payments, trust fund balances, trust funds. They are there to finance future benefit payments and other trust fund expenditures but only in a bookkeeping sense. There are claims on the Treasury that when redeemed will have to be financed by raising taxes, borrowing from the public or reducing benefits or other expenditures.''

So we have been borrowing from Social Security all of these years. We now owe Social Security a little over $1.3 trillion. The question is where are we going to come up with the money when it comes time to start paying those funds back. What we should be doing now is developing a system where we get real returns from the Social Security taxes coming in, the surplus coming in that is available for real investment with real returns.

Economic growth will not fix Social Security. Social Security benefits are indexed to wage growth. When the economy grows, workers pay more in taxes but also will earn more in benefits when they retire. Growth makes the numbers look better now but leaves a larger hole to fill later. The biggest risk is doing nothing at all. Social Security has a total unfunded liability of over $9 trillion. The estimate when I made this chart is $9 trillion; now it is closer to $10 trillion. The Social Security trust fund contains nothing but IOUs to keep paying promised Social Security benefits. The payroll tax will have to be increased by nearly 50 percent or benefits will have to be cut by 30 percent. Let me say that again. It is part of the desperate situation that we are faced with in solving Social Security if we continue to put off a solution.

This Chamber, the Chamber across the Capitol, the Senate, the administration, the tendency is for politicians to not deal with tough problems like solving Social Security until the disaster is upon us. But the longer we put off a solution, the more drastic that solution has to be. I know that because this is my fifth Social Security bill that I have introduced; and every session, every 2 years, it takes a little more in terms of coming up with money to fund the program than it did the 2 years earlier. That is because the surplus for Social Security is running out, and after 2017 there will no longer be more money coming in from taxes than is required for benefits.

If you remember the red chart, that is where very deeply we go into some other form of financing Social Security.

So some people have said, Should we turn Social Security into a welfare program? Should we just make the rich pay in and more greatly reduce or not pay benefits to rich retirees? Well, even the unions have suggested this is a dangerous direction to go because most of us in America think that we are going to make it and to have the government say, look, we are going to mandate that you save for your retirement but if you are successful and work hard and invest, then we are not going to give it to you after all, would decrease the problem for a Social Security system.

It is not working as a welfare system because we are not giving those people that really need it enough, and it is not working as a system to tax the rich simply because we give higher income earners a greater retirement benefit in the end, even though it is very progressive. That means if you are lower income, you are going to make 95 percent of what you were making on average when you were working. However, if you are a high-income retiree making a very large salary, you can get as little as 15 percent on average of what you were making during your working years back as a Social Security benefit.

Here is what we have done. Here is a chart that does not show earlier years. It does not show what some have suggested for future years. But it shows, it demonstrates not the reduction in benefits, and I should make a chart on that, how we have reduced benefits, and you reduce benefits trickily, because if you are a politician you do not want your voters scolding you, so we simply do things like we are reducing the COLA by a little bit or we are increasing the retirement age. Of course, that is what we did in the 1983 program. We said we are going to start increasing the retirement age. That means reducing benefits. Or we are going to index benefits, instead of wage inflation, we are going to index them to CPI, just plain inflation.

You can reduce benefits, but in the long run we need a transition from a fixed benefit program to a market-oriented program that is also going to help the economy.

In 1940 we had a 2 percent tax on the first $3,000 for a maximum tax for any American worker of $60. By 1960 we saw the working population go down in comparison to the number of retirees, and we upped not only the rate but we upped also the base so the maximum taxes for any one year was $288. By 1980 we increased the rate to 10.16 percent on the first $26,000, $25,900; and by the year 2000, the 1983 changes we had indexed the base up to $76,200. Now that based is 84,000 with a 12.4 percent tax.

The next chart shows the number of American workers that pay more in the Social Security tax than they do in the income tax, and that is a current debate. So right now the percentage of families that pay more in the Social Security tax than they do in the income tax is 78 percent. Seventy-eight percent of American workers pay more in the Social Security tax than they do in the income tax. And so to think that we can accommodate this problem with solutions that simply raise taxes on American workers, I think should be out of the question.

Personal retirement accounts, they do not come out of Social Security. They have become part of your Social Security retirement benefits. A worker will own his or her own retirement account, and it is limited to safe investments that will earn more than the 1.9 percent paid by Social Security.

How do we get Congress interested in dealing with this problem? And the reason politicians are not interested in solving Social Security is because if you are a Republican, the Democrats go back home the next election and they demagog the issue saying that I am trying to ruin Social Security. Vote him out of office, and vote me in and I will save your Social Security.

The only way to save Social Security is two ways: either increase revenues or reduce benefits. Maybe a third way is a combination of the two. It is not complicated. We have got to do one or the other, and what I am suggesting is that we increase revenues by a better return on investments.

Findings of the House Budget Task Force on Social Security that I chaired a couple of years ago are that guaranteed return securities and annuities can be used with personal as part of an investment safety net.

So we can have companies that are now willing to offer a greater return than the 1.6 or 1.7 percent depending on how much you earn that is given by Social Security, companies that will guarantee that they will give you better than what Social Security is offering as far as an investment.

A universal Social Security survivor and disability benefit program needs to be maintained. And let me just stress that point. Some people have said, well, Social Security is sort of an insurance policy against getting injured on the job or if you happen to die, benefits for survivors. No suggestion of any Social Security proposal that I or any other Members have introduced do anything to touch the insurance part of that program. The injury and survivor benefit insurance program should be maintained and is going to be maintained.

Congress should consider paying for a portion of disability benefits for workers who have been in the system a short time using monies from the general fund. And I agree. We need to. In fact, the legislation that I am offering next week will have an additional amount contributed by government to their personal savings investment account for workers that are earning less than $34,000 a year. That is so some of these individuals may very well have more money in retirement than they did in their working years.

The six principles of saving Social Security: protect current and future beneficiaries, allow freedom of choice; and freedom of choice, my bill and most every other bill that has been introduced says it is going to be voluntary. You do not have to have private investments accounts you earn, but you have the option of having those accounts. And what we will be announcing at the press conference

next week is we have a provision where we can guarantee a greater return than Social Security is now paying retirees. Makes Americans better off not worse off, it creates a fully funded system, and no tax increases.

This is a challenge that we need to deal with. Because of past demographic realities and in order to pay promised benefits, government has too often responded by either increasing taxes or slowly but relentlessly decreasing benefits. It is not fair to current retirees, it is not fair to future retirees to start reducing those benefits. And it is not fair to current or future workers to say we are going to continue to tax you more because we have not adequately planned for the kind of demographics that we are challenged with in Social Security.

Again, let me reemphasize that a country like France that now taxes 51 percent of what that individual worker earns is simply money that effectively comes out of that business operation and that they have to pay for by reducing the wages they pay to employees or by increasing the price that they charge customers that might buy their particular product. So for the three goals that I think we all should agree on, let us have changes that do not reduce benefits for current retirees. Let us develop the kind of changes that are going to keep the program solvent, that are going to increase the benefits for current and future workers as far as their potential increase in retirement income; and let us have a program that is going to help the economy of the United States.

□ 2145

That means savings and investments, to allow those savings and investments to expand our research efforts and expand the kind of products that we develop that people want to buy and to increase our productivity in this country.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today and the balance of the week on account of illness in the family.

Ms. WOOLSEY (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today through September 12 on account of medical reasons.

Mr. JANKLOW (at the request of Mr. DELAY) 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 Members (at the request of Mr. PALLONE) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. PALLONE, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. EMANUEL, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. DEFAZIO, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. WYNN, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. DOGGETT, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. STRICKLAND, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, for 5 minutes, today.

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

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. PENCE, for 5 minutes, today.

Mrs. BLACKBURN, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. MORAN of Kansas, for 5 minutes, today and September 4.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana, for 5 minutes, September 4, 5, and 9.

Mr. MCCOTTER, for 5 minutes, September 4 and 5.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED

Bills of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 523. An Act to make technical corrections to laws relating to Native Americans, and for other purposes; to Committee on Resources.

S. 926. An Act to amend section 5379 of title 5, United States Code, to increase the annual and aggregate limits on student loan repayments by Federal agencies to Committee on Government Reform.

S. 1547. An act to amend title XXI of the Social Security Act to make a technical correction with respect to the definition of qualifying State; to Committee on Energy and Commerce.

S. 1571. An act to increase the Federal Housing Administration mortgage commitment level to carry out the purposes of section 203(b) of the National Housing Act; to Committee on Financial Resources.

S. Con. Res. 25. Concurrent resolution recognizing and honoring America's Jewish community on the occasion of its 350th anniversary, supporting the designation of an ''American Jewish History Month'', and for other purposes; to Committee on Government Reform.

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 pro tempore Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia on August 1, 2003:

H.R. 1018. An act to designate the building located at 1 Federal Plaza in New York, New York, as the ''James L. Watson United States Court of International Trade Building''.

H.R. 1761. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 9350 East Corporate Hill Drive in Wichita, Kansas, as the ''Garner E. Shriver Post Office Building''.

H.R. 2465. An act to extend for six months the period for which chapter 12 of title 11 of the United States Code is reenacted.

H.R. 2859. An act making emergency supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2003.

Also, 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 pro tempore Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland on August 5, 2003:

H.R. 1412. An act to provide the Secretary of Education with specific waiver authority to respond to a war or other military operation or national emergency.

H.R. 2195. An act to provide for additional space and resources for national collections held by the Smithsonian Institution, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2738. An act to implement the United States-Chile Free Trade Agreement.

H.R. 2739. An act to implement the United States-Singapore Free Trade Agreement.

H.R. 2854. An act to amend title XXI of the Social Security Act to extend the availability of allotments for fiscal years 1998 through 2001 under the State Children's Health Insurance Program, and for other purposes.

SENATE ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 1015. An act to authorize grants through the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention for mosquito control programs to prevent mosquito-borne diseases, and for other purposes.

S. 1435. An act to provide for the analysis of the incidence and effects of prison rape in Federal, State, and local institutions and to provide information, resources, recommendations, and funding to protect individuals from prison rape.

BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Jeff Trandahl, Clerk of the House reports that on August 7, 2003, he presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following bills.

H.R. 1018. To designate the building located at 1 Federal Plaza in New York, New York, as the ''James L. Watson United States Court of International Trade Building''.

H.R. 1412. To provide the Secretary of Education with specific waiver authority to respond to a war on other military operation or national emergency.

H.R. 1761. To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 9350 East Corporate Hill Drive in Wichita, Kansas, as the ''Garner E. Shriver Post Office Building''.

H.R. 2195. To provide for additional space and resources for national collections held by the Smithsonian Institution, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2465. To extend for six months the period for which chapter 12 of title 11 of the United States Code is reenacted.

H.R. 2854. To amend title XXI of the Social Security Act to extend the availability of allotments for fiscal years 1998 through 2001 under the State Children's Health Insurance Program, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2859. Making emergency supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2003.

Also, Jeff Trandahl, Clerk of the House reports that on August 22, 2003, he presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following bills.

H.R. 2738. To implement the United States-Chile Free Trade Agreement.

H.R. 2739. To implement the United States-Singapore Free Trade Agreement.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 9 o'clock and 45 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, September 4, 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:

3639. A letter from the Administrator, FSIS, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Changes in Fees for Meat, Poultry, and Egg Products Inspection Services—Calendar Year (CY) 2003 [Docket No. 02-034F] (RIN: 0583-AC94) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

3640. A letter from the Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Raisins Produced From Grapes Grown in California; Revision of Varietal Types [Docket No. FV03-989-6 IFR] received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

3641. A letter from the Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Dried Prunes Produced in California; Temporary Suspension of the Mandatory Outgoing Prune Inspection and Quality Requirements, and Modification of the Undersized Prune Disposition Requirements Under the Marketing Order; and Suspension of the Prune Import Regulation [Docket No. FV03-993-3 IFR] received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

3642. A letter from the Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Kiwifruit Grown in California; Relaxation of Pack Requirements [Docket No. FV03-920-1 FR] received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

3643. A letter from the Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Raisins Produced From Grapes Grown in California; Reduction in Additional Storage Payments Regarding Reserve Raisins Intended for Use as Cattle Feed [Docket No. FV03-989-7 IFR] received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

3644. A letter from the Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Dried Prunes Produced in California; Decreased Assessment Rate [Docket No. FV03-993-4 IFR] received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

3645. A letter from the Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Grapefruit and Oranges (Texas and States Other than Florida, California, and Arizona); Grade Standards [Docket Number FV-00-304] received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

3646. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Agriculture, transmitting a copy of the Department's draft bill entitled, ''Packers and Stockyards Licensing Fee Act of 2003''; to the Committee on Agriculture.

3647. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — 2,6-Diisopropylnaphthalene; Temporary Tolerances [OPP-2003-0127; FRL-7321-6] received August 6, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

3648. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Hydramethylnon; Pesticide Tolerance [OPP-2003-0251; FRL-7319-5] received August 6, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

3649. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Tralkoxydim; Time-Limited Pesticide Tolerance [OPP-2003-0180; FRL-7315-9] received August 6, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

3650. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Department's final rule — Diallyl Sulfides; Exemption from the Requirement of a Tolerance Correction [OPP-2003-0134; FRL-7320-5] received August 13, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

3651. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Envrionmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Spinosad; Pesticide Tolerances for Emergency Exemptions [OPP-2003-0207; FRL-7317-3] received August 6, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

3652. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting notification of the intention to reallocate funds previously transferred from the Emergency Response Fund; (H. Doc. No. 108—116); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

3653. A letter from the Under Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter on the approved retirement Vice Admiral John J. Grossenbacher, United States Navy, and his advancement to the grade of vice admiral on the retired list; to the Committee on Armed Services.

3654. A letter from the Director, Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement; Multiyear Procurement Authority for Environmental Services for Military Installations [DFARS Case 2003-D004] received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Armed Services.

3655. A letter from the Director, Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement; Buy-to-Budget Acquisition of End Items [DFARS Case 2002-D036] received August 4, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Armed Services.

3656. A letter from the Under Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter on the approved retirement of Lieutenant General Charles S. Mahan, Jr., United States Army, and his advancement to the grade of lieutenant general on the retired list; to the Committee on Armed Services.

3657. A letter from the Legislative and Regulatory Activities Division, Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule — Community and Economic Devleopment Entities, Community Development Projects, and Other Public Welfare Investments [Docket No. 03-20] (RIN: 1557-AC09) received August 13, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

3658. A letter from the Legislative and Regulatory Activities Division, Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule — Removal, Suspension, and Debarment of Accountants From Performing Audit Services: Department of the Treasury, Office of the Comptroller of the Currency [Docket No. 03-XX] (RIN: 1557-AC01); Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System [Docket No. R-1139]; Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (RIN: 3064-AC57); Department of the Treasury, Office of Thrift Supervision (RIN: 1550-AB53) received August 13, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

3659. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel (Banking & Finance), Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule — Terrorism Risk Insurance Program (RIN: 1505-AA96) received August 8, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

3660. A letter from the Counsel for Legislation and Regulations, Department of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting the Department's final rule — Public Housing Capital Fund Program Obligation and Expenditure of Funds [Docket No. FR-4507-F-02] (RIN: 2577-AC16) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

3661. A letter from the President and Chairman, Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting a report on transactions involving U.S. exports to Republic of Panama pursuant to Section 2(b)(3) of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as amended, pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 635(b)(3)(i); to the Committee on Financial Services.

3662. A letter from the President and Chairman, Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting a report on transactions involving U.S. exports to Bahrain pursuant to Section 2(b)(3) of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as amended, pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 635(b)(3)(i); to the Committee on Financial Services.

3663. A letter from the Deputy Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Broker-Dealer Exemption from Sending Certain Financial Information to Customers [Release No. 34-48272; File No. S7-48-02] (RIN: 3235-AI68) received August 4, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

3664. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulations, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's final rule — National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research (NIDRR) (RIN: 1820-ZA17) received August 4, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

3665. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulations, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's final rule — National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research (NIDRR) (RIN: 1820-ZA18) received August 4, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

3666. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulations, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's final

rule — National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research (NIDRR) (RIN: 1820-ZA24) received August 4, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

3667. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's final rule — National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research (NIDRR) (RIN: 1820-ZA17) received August 5, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

3668. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's final rule — National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research (NIDRR) (RIN: 1820-ZA18) received August 5, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

3669. A letter from the Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice, transmitting a report entitled ''Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) Annual Report 2001,'' pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 5617 and 42 U.S.C. 5601; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

3670. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Labor for Mine Safety and Health, Department of Labor, transmitting the Department's final rule — Alternate Locking Devices for Plug and Receptacle-Type Connectors on Mobile Battery-Powered Machines (RIN: 1219-AA98 (Phase 10)) Recived August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

3671. A letter from the Acting Director of Communications and Legislative Affairs, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, transmitting the Commission's Annual Report for Fiscal Year 2002; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

3672. A letter from the Chairperson, National Council on Disability, transmitting the Council's report entitled ''National Disability Policy: A Progress Report'' December 2001 thru December 2002, pursuant to 29 U.S.C. 781(a)(8); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

3673. A letter from the Director, Corporate Policy and Research Department, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, transmitting the Corporation's final rule — Benefits Payable in Terminated Single-Employer Plans; Allocation of Assets in Single-Employer Plans; Interest Assumptions for Valuing and Paying Benefits — received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

3674. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting a report entitled ''Mild Traumatic Brain Injury (MTBI) in the United States: Steps to Prevent a Serious Public Health Problem'' dated July 2003; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3675. A letter from the Trial Attorney, NHTSA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Confidential Business Information [Docket No. NHTSA-02-12150; Notice 2] (RIN: 2127-AI13) received August 1, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3676. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; West Virginia; Regulation to Prevent and Control Particulate Air Pollution from Combustion of Fuel in Indirect Heat Exchanges [WV041/046-6015a; FRL-7525-2] received August 6, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3677. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agnecy's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Revisions to Florida State Implementation Plan: Transportation Conformity Rule [FL-078-200335(a); FRL-7541-9] received August 6, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3678. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; State of Missouri [MO 188-1188a; FRL-7542-3] received August 6, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3679. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of State Plan for Designated Facilities and Pollutants; Commonwealth of Kentucky and Jefferson County, Kentucky [KY-200334(a); FRL-7542-6] received August 6, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3680. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting fhe Agency's final rule — Hazardous Waste Management System; Exclusion for Indentifying and Listing Hazardous Waste and A Determination of Equivalent Treatment; Final Exclusion [SW-FRL-7541-7] received August 6, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3681. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan; National Priorities List [FRL-7542-7] received August 6, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3682. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Revisions to the California State Implementation Plan, Great Basin Unified Air Pollution Control District [CA 172-0276a; FRL-7524-7] received August 6, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3683. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans Georgia: Approval of Revisions to State Implementation Plan [GA-60, GA-61-200332(a); FRL-7543-9] received August 13, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3684. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Pennsylvania; Motor Vehicle Inspection and Maintenance Program — Revised Final Standards for the Acceleration Simulation Mode Exhaust Emissions Test [PA 207-4213; FRL-7544-7] received August 13, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3685. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of State Air Quality Plans for Designated Facilities and Pollutants; Control of Emissions From Existing Commercial/Industrial Solid Waste Incinerator Units; Arizona; Nevada [AZ NV-095-NEGDECa; FRL-7534-8] received August 13, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3686. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — New Mexico: Incorporation by Reference of Approved State Hazardous Waste Management Program [FRL-7479-5] received August 13, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3687. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Forsyth County, North Carolina Update to Materials Incorporated by Reference [NC-200317; FRL-7524-4] received August 1, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3688. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Maryland; Revisions to Visible Emissions and Sulfur Dioxide Testing Regulations [MD140-3094a; FRL-7523-7] received August 1, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3689. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Ohio; Oxides of Nitrogen Regulations [OH155-3; FRL-7539-4] received August 1, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3690. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Pennsylvania; Revision to Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley Area Ozone Maintenance Plan [PA206-4212a; FRL-7524-9] received August 1, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3691. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Operating Permits Program; State of Kansas [KS 189-1189a; FRL-7540-7] received August 1, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3692. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Part 71 Federal Operating Permits Program for California Agricultural Sources, Announcement of a New Deadline For Application Submittal [CA 098-NOA; FRL-7537-1] received August 1, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3693. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) and Non-attainment New Source Review (NSR): Reconsideration [Docket No. A-90-37; FRL-7538-1; E-Docket ID No. A-2001-0004 (Legacy Docket ID No. A-90-37)] received August 1, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3694. A letter from the Acting General Counsel, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Standardization of Generator Interconnection Agreements and Procedures [Docket No. RM02-1-000] received August 11, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3695. A letter from the General Counsel, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Hydroelectric Licensing under the Federal Power Act [Docket No. RM02-16-000; Order No. 2002] received August 1, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3696. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Adjustment of the Maximum Retrospective Deferred Premium (RIN: 3150-AH23) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3697. A letter from the Director, International Cooperation, Department of Defense, transmitting a copy of Transmittal No. 14-03 which informs of intent to sign Amendments Number three and four to the Arrow System Improvement Program (ASIP) Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the United States and Israel, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2767(f); to the Committee on International Relations.

3698. A letter from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a report prepared by the Department of State concerning international agreements other than treaties entered into by the United States be transmitted to the Congress within a sixty day period specified in the Case-Zablocki Act, pursuant to 1 U.S.C. 112b(b); to the Committee on International Relations.

3699. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a notice of continuation of national emergency beyond August 17, 2003 declared by Executive Order 13222 of August 17, 2001, to deal with the threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States caused by the lapse of the Export Administration Act of 1979, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1622(d); (H. Doc. No. 108—110); to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed.

3700. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a final report concerning the national emergency with respect to the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) that was declared in Executive Order No. 12865 of September 26, 1993, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1641(c); to the Committee on International Relations.

3701. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a report on the national emergency with respect to Sierra Leone and Liberia that was declared in Executive Order 13194, of January 18, 2001 and expanded in scope in Executive Order 13213, of May 22, 2001 also to implement the ''Clean Diamond Trade Act,'' Public Law 108-19, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1703(b) and 50 U.S.C. 1631; (H. Doc. No. 108—114); to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed.

3702. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting six month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to Sierra Leone and Liberia that was declared in Executive Order 13194, of January 18, 2001 and expanded in scope in Executive Order 13213, of May 22, 2001, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1641(c) and 50 U.S.C. 1703(c); (H. Doc. No. 108—115); to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed.

3703. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a six month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to Iraq that was declared in Executive Order 12722 of August 2, 1990, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1641(c) and 50 U.S.C. 1703(c); (H. Doc. No. 108—117); to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed.

3704. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting notification that the national emergency declared with respect to Iraq is to continue in effect beyond August 2, 2003, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1622(d); (H. Doc. No. 108—118); to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed.

3705. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting the text of a proposed Agreement for Cooperation within the context of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) between the United States and the Czech Republic, the Republic of Hungary, the Republic of Poland and Spain, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 2153(b); (H. Doc. No. 108—119); to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed.

3706. A letter from the Under Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a copy of Transmittal No. 16-03 which informs of an intent to sign a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the United States and the United Kingdom for the Development, Documentation, Production and Initial Fielding of Advanced Extremely High Frequency (AEHF) Military Satellite Communications (MILSATCOM), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2767(f); to the Committee on International Relations.

3707. A letter from the Director, International Cooperation, Department of Defense, transmitting a copy of Transmittal No. 15-03 which informs you of our intent to sign Amendment Number One to the Swedish Technology Research Development Projects (TRDP) Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the United States and Sweden, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2767(f); to the Committee on International Relations.

3708. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting certification of a proposed manufacturing license agreement for the manufacture of significant military equipment abroad with Japan (Transmittal No. DDTC 066-03), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(d); to the Committee on International Relations.

3709. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting certification of a proposed license for the export of defense articles that are firearms controlled under category I of the United States Munitions List sold commercially under a contract with Canada (Transmittal No. DDTC 082-03), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(c); to the Committee on International Relations.

3710. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting certification of a proposed license for the export of major defense equipment and defense articles to Russia (Transmittal No. DDTC 076-03), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(c); to the Committee on International Relations.

3711. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting certification of a proposed license for the export of defense articles or defense services sold commercially under a contract to the United Arab Emirates (Transmittal No. DDTC 048-03), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(c); to the Committee on International Relations.

3712. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a copy of Presidential Determination No. 2003-28 entitled, ''Waiver Prohibition on United States Military Assistance to Parties to the Rome Statute Establishing the International Criminal court; to the Committee on International Relations.

3713. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting an additional report, consistent with the War Powers Resolution to keep the Congress informed on clashes between Liberian government and rebel forces in the vicinity of the United States Embassy in Monrovia, Liberia, to augment the United states Embassy security forces and to aid in the evacuation of United states citizens from Liberia if required; (H. Doc. No. 108—112); to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed.

3714. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a report including matters relating to post-liberation Iraq as consistent with the Authorization for Use of Military Force Against Iraq Resolution of 2002 (Public Law 107-243); (H. Doc. No. 108–120); to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed.

3715. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting notification to expand the scope of the national emergency declared in Executive Order No. 13303 of May 22, 2003 with respect to the blocking of property of the former Iraqi Regime, it's Senior Officials and their family members, and taking certain other actions, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1703(b) and 50 U.S.C. 1631; (H. Doc. No. 108–122); to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed.

3716. A letter from the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, transmitting Annual report, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2590; to the Committee on International Relations.

3717. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, transmitting the quarterly reports in accordance with Sections 36(a) and 26(b) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on International Relations.

3718. A letter from the Deputy Chief Counsel (Foreign Assets Control), Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule — Rough Diamonds (Sierra Leone & Liberia) Sanctions Regulations; Rough Diamonds Control Regulations — received July 31, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on International Relations.

3719. A letter from the Director, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule — Automated Export System Mandatory Filing for Items on the Commerce Control List (CCL) and the United States Munitions List (USML) that Currently Require a Shipper's Export Declaration (SED) [Docket Number 010622161-3092-03] (RIN: 0607-AA34) received August 14, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on International Relations.

3720. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the Department's annual report entitled ''Report to Congress on Arms Control, Nonproliferation and Disarmament Studies Completed in 2002'' pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2579; to the Committee on International Relations.

3721. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Inspector General's semiannual report to Congress for the reporting period October 1, 2002 through March 31, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Reform.

3722. A letter from the Comptroller General, General Accounting Office, transmitting a report on the Month in Review: June 2003 Reports, Testimony, Correspondence, and Other Publications, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 719(h); to the Committee on Government Reform.

3723. A letter from the Human Resource Specialist, Department of Labor, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Government Reform.

3724. A letter from the General Counsel, Executive Office of the President, transmitting report on federal vacancy confirmed in Senate, position of Deputy Director, Office of Management and Budget; to the Committee on Government Reform.

3725. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting an alternative plan for across-the-board and locality

pay increases payable to civilian Federal employees covered by the General Schedule (GS) and certain other pay systems in January 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 5305(a)(3); (H. Doc. No. 108—121); to the Committee on Government Reform and ordered to be printed.

3726. A letter from the Director of Compensation and Benefits, AgFirst Farm Credit Bank, transmitting the annual reports of Federal Pension Plans Required by Public Law 95-595 for the plan year January 1, 2002, through December 31, 2002, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 9503(a)(1)(B); to the Committee on Government Reform.

3727. A letter from the Director, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendments to Age Search Procedures [Docket Number 010828220-3161-02] (RIN: 0607-AA24) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform.

3728. A letter from the White House Liaison, Department of Education, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Government Reform.

3729. A letter from the White House Liaison, Department of Education, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Government Reform.

3730. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Government Reform.

3731. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Secretary's Management Report on Management Decisions and Final Actions on Office of Inspector General Audit Recommendations for the period ending March 31, 2003, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 9106; to the Committee on Government Reform.

3732. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Transportation, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Government Reform.

3733. A letter from the General Counsel, Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting report on vacancy in Senate confirmed position; to the Committee on Government Reform.

3734. A letter from the General Counsel, Executive Office of the President, transmitting report on federal vacancy confirmed in Senate, position of Director, Office of Management and Budget; to the Committee on Government Reform.

3735. A letter from the General Counsel, Federal Housing Finance Board, transmitting the Board's final rule — Amendments to the Description of Organization and Functions Regulation [No. 2003-09] (RIN: 3069-AB25) received August 5, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform.

3736. A letter from the General Counsel, Federal Housing Finance Board, transmitting the Board's final rule — Privacy Act and Freedom of Information Act; Implementation [No. 2003-08] (RIN: 3069-AB07) received August 5, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform.

3737. A letter from the Director, Office of Government Ethics, transmitting the Office's inventories of Commercial and Inherently Governmental Activities for Year 2003 as pursuant to the Federal Activities Inventory Reform Act, pursuant to Public Law 105—270; to the Committee on Government Reform.

3738. A letter from the Architect of the Capitol, transmitting a report entitled ''Architect of the Capitol Injury and Illness Analysis Report Quarterly Update FY03 Quarter 2''; to the Committee on House Administration.

3739. A letter from the Chair, Office of the General Counsel, Federal Election Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Public Financing of Presidential Candidates and Nominating Conventions [Notice 2003-12] received July 31, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on House Administration.

3740. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Land and Minerals Management, Departent of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Oil and Gas and Sulphur Operations in the Outer Continental Shelf-Documents Incorporated by Reference--API RP 14F and API RP 14FZ (RIN: 1010-AC89) received July 31, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

3741. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Establishment of Three Additional Manatee Protection Areas in Florida (RIN: 1018-AJ06) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

3742. A letter from the Director, Office of Surface Mining, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Montana Regulatory Program [MT-023-FOR] received August 1, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

3743. A letter from the Director, Office of Surface Mining, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Pennsylvania Regulatory Program [PA-137-FOR] received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

3744. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Sablefish by Vessels Using Trawl Gear in the Central Regulatory Area of the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No. 021122286-3036-02; I.D. 072303B] received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

3745. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Northern Rockfish in the Central Regulatory Area of the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No. 021122286-3036-02; I.D. 072803B] received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

3746. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone off Alaska; Species in the Rock Sole/Flathead Sole/''Other Flatfish'' Fishery Category by Vessels Using Trawl Gear in Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area [Docket No. 021212307-3037-02; I.D. 072903A] received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

3747. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Greenland Turbot in the Bering Sea subarea of the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands management area [Docket No. 021212307-3037-02; I.D. 073003B] received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

3748. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pacific Ocean Perch in the Western Aleutian District of the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands [Docket No. 021212307-3037-02; I.D. 071503C] received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

3749. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries Off West Coast States and in the Western Pacific; West Coast Salmon Fisheries; Inseason Action #1 — Adjustment of the Commercial Fishery from the U.S.-Canada Border to Cape Falcon, Oregon [Docket No. 020430101-2101-01; I.D. 062503A] received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

3750. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Operations, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Recreational Measures for the Summer Floudner, Scup, and Black Sea Bass Fisheries; Fishing Year 2003 [Docket No. 030509120-3171-02; I.D. 033103D] (RIN: 0648-AQ32) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

3751. A letter from the Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone off Alaska; Pelagic Shelf Rockfish in the West Yakutat District of the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No. 021122286-3036-02; I.D. 071803A] received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

3752. A letter from the Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Northern Rockfish in the Western Regulatory Area of the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No. 021122286-3036-02; I.D. 071803C] received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

3753. A letter from the Director, Regulations and Forms Services, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Extension of Validity Period of Approved Form I-600A, Application for Advance Processing of Orphan Petition [CIS No. 2288-03] (RIN: 1615-AB07) received August 7, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

3754. A letter from the Attorney, Office of the General Counsel, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Suspension of Immediate and Continuous Transit Programs [CBP DEC. 03-14] (RIN: 1515-AD36) received August 4, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

3755. A letter from the Rules Administrator, Federal Bureau of Prisons, Department of Justice, transmitting the Department's final rule — Clarifying of Release Gratuities—Release Transportation Regulations to More Closely Conform to Statutory Provisions [BOP-1108-I] (RIN: 1120-AB21) received June 26, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

3756. A letter from the Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice, transmitting the Department's report regarding certain settlements and injunctive relief as required by Section 202(a)(1)(c) of Public Law 107-273, the ''21st Century Department of Justice Appropriations Authorization Act,'' pursuant to Public Law107—273; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

3757. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the Department's final rule — VISAS: Documentation of Nonimmigrants Under the Immigration and Nationality Act-Suspension of Transit Without Visa Program — received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

3758. A letter from the Under Secretary, Emergency Preparedness and Response, Federal Emergency Management Agency, transmitting notification that funding under title V of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended, will exceed $5 million for the response to the emergency declared on March 27, 2003, for the State of New York as a result of the record/near record snow on February 17-18, 2003, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 5193; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3759. A letter from the Director, Federal Emergency Management Agency, transmitting notification that funding under title V of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended, will exceed $5 million forthe response to the emergency declared on April 9, 2003, for the State of New York as a result of the record/near record snow on March 17-20, 2003, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 5193; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3760. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zone Regulations, Motor Vessel VOC FRONTIER, Blair Waterway, Commencement Bay, Puget Sound, Washington [CGD13-03-006] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received July 25, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3761. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zone; Chesapeake Bay, Hampton Roads, Elizabeth River, VA [CGD05-03-033] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received July 25, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3762. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zone; Chicago, IL [CGD09-03-200] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received July 25, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3763. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zone: Chesapeake Bay, Elizabeth River, Port of Hampton Roads, Virginia [CGD-05-03-028] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received July 25, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3764. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zone; Chesapeake Bay, Hampton Roads, James River, VA [CGD05-03-026] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received July 25, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3765. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zone; Chesapeake Bay, Hampton Roads, Elizabeth River, VA [CGD05-03-027] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received July 25, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3766. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zone: Chesapeake Bay, Elizabeth River, Port of Hampton Roads, Virginia [CGD-05-03-025] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received July 25, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3767. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zone; Chesapeake Bay, Hampton Roads, Elizabeth River, VA [CGD05-03-024] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received July 25, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3768. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zone: Chesapeake Bay, Elizabeth River, Port of Hampton Roads, Virginia [CGD-05-03-021] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received July 25, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3769. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone: Ice Conditions, Elk River and Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, Maryland [CGD05-03-020] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received July 25, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3770. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone: Ice Conditions, Elk River and Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, Maryland [CGD05-03-015] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received July 25, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3771. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zone; Chesapeake Bay, Hampton Roads, Elizabeth River, VA [CGD05-03-011] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received July 25, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3772. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Chesapeake Bay, Hampton Roads, James River, VA [CGD05-03-014] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received July 25, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3773. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zone; Chesapeake Bay, Hampton Roads, Elizabeth River, VA [CGD05-03-009] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received July 25, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3774. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zone; Military Ocean Terminal Sunny Point, Cape Fear River, Brunswick County, NC [CGD05-03-006] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received July 25, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3775. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zone; Cape Fear River, Eagle Island, North Carolina State Port Authority Terminal, Wilmington, NC [CGD05-03-005] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received July 25, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3776. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zone; Bogue Sound, Morehead City, NC [CGD05-03-004] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received July 25, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3777. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zone: Chesapeake Bay, Elizabeth River, Port of Hampton Roads, Virginia [CGD-05-03-002] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received July 25, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3778. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Drawbridge Operation Regulations; Bayou LaLoutre, Ycloskey, LA [CGD08-03-013] received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3779. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Drawbridge Operation Regulations; Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway, mile 1060.5 at Fort Lauderdale, Broward County, Florida [CGD07-03-129] (RIN: 1625-AA09) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3780. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Special Local Regulations for Marine Events; Atlantic Ocean, Point Pleasant Beach to Bay Head, New Jersey [CGD05-03-101] (RIN: 1625-AA08) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3781. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Special Local Regulations; Race Week Miami Super Boat Race, Miami Beach, Florida [CGD07-03-098] (RIN: 1625-AA08) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3782. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zones; Captain of the Port Detroit zone [CGD09-03-399] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3783. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Offshore Gran Prix, Huntington Beach, CA [COTP Los Angeles-Long Beach 03-005] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3784. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Colorado River, Laughlin, Nevada [COTP San Diego 03-025] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C.

801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3785. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Upper Mississippi River, Mile Marker 51.5 to 52.5, Cape Girardeau, MO [COTP Paducah-03-014] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3786. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Captain of the Port Milwaukee Zone [CGD09-02-501] received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3787. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone Regulations, Seafair Blue Angels Performance, Lake Washington, WA [CGD13-03-023] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3788. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Fireworks display in the Captain of the Port Portland Zone, Colombia River, Astoria, Oregon [CGD13-03-013] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3789. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zone; Savannah River, Savannah, GA [COTP Savannah-03-050] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3790. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Harley Davidson Motor Company 100th Anniversary Fireworks, Milwaukee, Wisconsin [CGD09-03-224] (RIN: 1625-AA97) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3791. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zone; Port Hueneme Harbor, Ventura County, CA [COTP Los Angeles-Long Beach 01-013] (RIN: 1625-AA00 (Formerly RIN: 2115-AA97)) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3792. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety and Security Zones; Chesapeake Bay, Maryland and Tributaries [CGD05-03-102] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3793. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety and Security Zone; Cove Point Liquefied Natural Gas Terminal, Chesapeake Bay, Maryland [CGD05-03-103] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3794. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Basic rates and charges on Lake Erie and the navigable waters from Southwest Shoal to Port Huron, MI [USCG-2002-12840] (RIN: 1625-AA74 (Formerly 2115-AG46)) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3795. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Navigation and Navigable Waters —— Technical, Organizational, and Conforming Amendments [USCG-2003-15404] (RIN: 1625-ZA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3796. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Anchorage Regulations: Rockland, Maine [CGD01-02-129] (RIN: 1625-AA01) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3797. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Tall Ships 2003, Navy Pier, Chicago, IL, July 30-August 4, 2003 [CGD09-03-207] (RIN: 1625-AA01) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3798. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Special Local Regulations for Marine Events; Atlantic Ocean, Point Pleasant Beach to Seaside Park, New Jersey [CGD05-03-052] (RIN: 1625-AA08) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3799. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zone; Presidential Visit, New London, CT [CGD01-03-048] (RIN: 1625-AA11) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3800. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zones, Security Zones, and Special Local Regulations [USCG-2003-15813] received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3801. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety and Security Zones; Former President Clinton's Visit, JFK Library, Boston, MA [CGD01-03-052] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3802. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety; Vietnam Veterans Fireworks 2003, East Haven, CT [CGD01-03-055] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3803. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Summer Music at Harkness Fireworks Display 2003, Waterford, CT [CGD01-03-056] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3804. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Godfrey Wedding Fireworks Display, Westport, CT [CGD01-03-058] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3805. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety and Security Zones; Ammunition Load, U.S. Coast Guard Integrated Support Center Boston, MA [CGD01-03-077] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3806. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone: Chesapeake Bay, James River, Williamsburg, Virginia [CGD05-03-041] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3807. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zone; Chesapeake Bay, Hampton Roads, Elizabeth River, VA [CGD05-03-045] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3808. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone: Atlantic Ocean, Isle of Wight Bay, Ocean City, Maryland [CGD05-03-053] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3809. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone: Chesapeake Bay, Rappahannock River, Tappahannock, Virginia [CGD05-03-054] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3810. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zone; Hampton Roads, Elizabeth River, VA [CGD05-03-067] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3811. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zone; Chesapeake Bay, Hampton Roads, Elizabeth River, VA [CGD05-03-069] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3812. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zone; Chesapeake Bay, Hampton Roads, Elizabeth River, VA [CGD05-03-070] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3813. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department

of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety zone; Patapsco River, Baltimore, Maryland [CGD05-03-071] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3814. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Muskego Lake, Muskegon, MI [CGD09-03-220] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3815. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Charleston, SC [COTP Charleston 03-093] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3816. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; St. John's River, Jacksonville, Florida [COTP Jacksonville 03-055] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3817. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Atlantic Ocean, Cocoa Beach, FL [COTP Jacksonville 03-059] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3818. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Banana River, Cocoa Beach, FL [COTP Jacksonville 03-061] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3819. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway, Fernandina Beach, FL [COTP Jacksonville 03-074] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3820. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Indian River, New Smyrna Beach, FL [COTP Jacksonville 03-096] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3821. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; ''Cincinnati Offshore Grand Prix,'' Ohio River Miles 448.5 to 452.0, New Richmond, OH [COTP Louisville-03-002] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3822. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; McCellan-Kerr Arkansas River Mile 335.3 to 336.3, Sallisaw, OK [COTP Memphis-03-001] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3823. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule -Safety Zone: WCI Communities, Inc. Fireworks, West Palm Beach, FL [COTP Miami 03-065] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3824. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone: Fort Lauderdale Air & Sea Show, Fort Lauderdale, FL [COTP Miami 03-067] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3825. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone: Sun Fest West Palm Beach, FL [COTP Miami 03-068] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3826. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Lower Mississippi River, Mile Marker 94.0 to 96.0, Above Head of Passes, New Orleans, LA [COTP New Orleans-03-008] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3827. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone: Lower Mississippi River, Mile Marker 19.0 to 21.0, Above Head of Passes, Port Sulphur, LA [COTP New Orleans-03-009] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3828. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Lower Mississippi River, Mile Marker 430.0 to the Gulf of Mexico, Above Head of Passes, LA [COTP New Orleans-03-010] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3829. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zones; Lower Mississippi River, Above Head of Passes, LA [COTP New Orleans-03-011] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3830. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Inner Harbor Navigational Canal, New Orleans, LA [COTP New Orleans-03-012] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3831. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zone; Clearwater Harbor, Florida [COTP Tampa 03-058] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3832. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Upper Mississippi River Mile 403.5 to 404.5, Burlington, IA [COTP St. Louis-03-003] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3833. 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, San Francisco, California [COTP San Francisco Bay 03-015] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3834. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Half Moon Bay and vicinity of Pillar Point, California [COTP San Francisco Bay 03-016] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3835. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Half Moon Bay and vicinity of Pillar Point, California [COTP San Francisco Bay 03-018] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3836. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zone; San Juan, Puerto Rico [COTP San Juan 03-063] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3837. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zone; San Juan, Puerto Rico [COTP San Juan 03-084] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3838. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security zone; Savannah River, Savannah, GA [COTP Savannah-03-056] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3839. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zone; Savannah River, Savannah, GA [COTP Savannah-03-064] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3840. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Brunswick River, Brunswick, GA [COTP Savannah-03-070] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3841. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zone; Savannah River, Savannah, GA [COTP Savannah-03-077] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to

the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3842. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zone; Savannah River, Savannah, GA [COTP Savannah-03-085] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3843. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Savannah River, Savannah, GA [COTP Savannah-03-086] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3844. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Hudson River, Middle Ground Flats, Hudson, NY [CG01-03-015] (RIN: 1625-AA97) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3845. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Town of Branford Annual Fireworks Display, Branford, CT [CGD01-03-032] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3846. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone: Boston Harbor Fireworks- Armed Forces Network, Boston, Massachusetts [CGD1-03-049] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3847. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Upper Mississippi River, Mile Marker 51.5 to 52.5, Cape Girardeau, Missouri [COTP Paducah, KY-03-007] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3848. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Upper Mississippi River, Mile Marker 51.5 to 52.5, Cape Girardeau, Missouri [COTP Paducah, KY-03-008] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3849. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Ohio River, Mile Marker 962 to 963, Grand Chain, IL [COTP Paducah, KY-03-011] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3850. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Upper Mississippi River, Mile Marker 51.5 to 52.5, Cape Girardeau, Missouri [COTP Paducah, KY-03-012] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3851. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Tennessee River, Mile Marker 446.0 to 475, Chattanooga, TN [COTP Paducah-03-013] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3852. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zone; Delaware Bay and River [COTP PHILADELPHIA 03-018] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3853. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Allegheny River Mile Marker 0.3 to Mile Marker 0.7, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania [COTP Pittsburgh-03-003] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3854. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Allegheny River Mile Marker 0.3 to Mile Marker 0.7, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania [COTP Pittsburgh-03-004] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3855. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Monongahela River Mile Marker 97.5 to Mile Marker 98.5, Star City, West Virginia [COTP Pittsburgh-03-005] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3856. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Gulf Intracoastal Waterway (GICWW) Mile Marker 319.0 [COTP Port Arthur 03-003] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3857. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Port Arthur Ship Canal, Port Arthur, TX [COTP Port Arthur-03-004] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3858. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Port Arthur Ship Canal, Port Arthur, TX [COTP Port Arthur-03-005] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3859. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Neches River, Port Neches, TX [COTP Port Arthur-03-006] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3860. 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 National City Marine Terminal, San Diego, CA [COTP San Diego 03-016] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3861. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zone; Waters Surrounding Naval Base Coronado, San Diego, California [COTP San Diego 03-020] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3862. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Colorado River, Between Laughlin Bridge and Davis Dam (This section of the Colorado River divides Arizona and Nevada.) [COTP San Diego 03-021] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3863. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Laughlin, Nevada [COTP San Diego 03-024] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3864. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zone; Suisun Bay, Concord, California [COTP San Francisco Bay 03-006] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3865. 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 03-007] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3866. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; San Francisco Bay, Oakland Inner Harbor, Oakland, California [COTP San Francisco Bay 03-011] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3867. 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, Oakland Estuary, Alameda, California [COTP San Francisco Bay 03-012] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3868. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Half Moon Bay and vicinity of Pillar Point, California [COTP San Francisco Bay 03-013] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3869. A letter from the Assistant Chief Counsel for Regulations, TSA, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Transportation Security Administration Transition to Department of Homeland Security; Technical

Amendments Reflecting Organizational Changes [Docket No. TSA-2003-14702; Amendment Nos. 1500-1, 1502-1, 1503-1, 1510-3, 1511-2, 1540-5, 1542-1, 1544-4, 1546-1, 1548-1, 1550-1] (RIN: 1652-AA20) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3870. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Modification of Class E Airspace; Sibley, IA [Docket No. FAA-2003-15080; Airspace Docket No. 03-ACE-48] received July 25, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3871. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Modification of Class E Airspace; Kaiser, MO [Docket No. FAA-2003-15076; Airspace Docket No. 03-ACE-44] received July 25, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3872. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Modification of Class E Airspace; Pocahontas, IA [Docket No. FAA-2003-15077; Airspace Docket No. 03-ACE-45] received July 25, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3873. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Modification of Class E Airspace; Window Rock, AZ [Docket No. FAA-2003-15299; Airspace Docket No. 03-AWP-9] received July 25, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3874. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Rolls-Royce RB211 Series Turbofan Engines [Docket No. 2000-NE-13-AD; Amendment 39-13200; AD 2003-12-15] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 25, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3875. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Pilatus Aircraft Ltd. Model PC-6 Airplanes [Docket No. 2003-CE-12-AD; Amendment 39-13204; AD 2003-13-04] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 25, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3876. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Iniziative Industriali Italiane S.p.A. Models Sky Arrow 650 TC and 650 TCN Airplanes [Docket No. 2003-CE-11-AD; Amendment 39-13206; AD 2003-13-06] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 25, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3877. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Iniziative Industriali Italiane S.p.A. Models Sky Arrow 650 TC and 650 TCN Airplanes [Docket No. 2003-CE-10-AD; Amendment 39-13205; AD 2003-13-05] (RIN: 2120 AA64) received July 25, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3878. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 767-200 and 767-300 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2002-NM-187-AD; Amendment 39-13203; AD 2003-13-03] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 25, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3879. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 767 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2002-NM-143-AD; Amendment 39-13201; AD 2003-13-01] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 25, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3880. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A321-131 Series Airplanes; Equipped with International Aero Engines (IAE) V25()()-A5 Series Engines [Docket No. 2003-NM-134-AD; Amendment 39-13202; AD 2003-13-02] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 25, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3881. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Empresa Brasileira de Aeronautica S.A. (EMBRAER) Model EMB-120 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2003-NM-02-AD; Amendment 39-13197; AD 2003-12-12] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 25, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3882. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; BAE Systems (Operations) Limited Model BAe 146 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2001-NM-271-AD; Amendment 39-13194; AD 2003-12-09] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 25, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3883. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Aeropatiale Model ATR42-200, -300, -320, and -500 Series Airplanes; and Model ATR72-102, -202, -212, and -212A Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2002-NM-331-AD; Amendment 39-13195; AD 2003-12-10] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 25, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3884. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; General Electric Company CF6-80A1/A3 and CF6-80C2A PMC Series Turbofan Engines [Docket No. 2002-NE-09-AD; Amendment 39-13193; AD 2003-12-08] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 25, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3885. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Pratt & Whitney JT8D Series Turbofan Engines [Docket No. 97-ANE-05-AD; Amendment 39-13192; AD 2003-12-07] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 25, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3886. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Empresa Brasileira de Aeronautica S.A. (EMBRAER) Model EMB-145 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 99-NM-98-AD; Amendment 39-13196; AD 2003-12-11] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 25, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3887. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Hartzell Propeller Inc. ()HC-()(2,3)(X,V)()—() Series and HA-A2V20-1B Series Propellers with Aluminum Blades [Docket No. 96-ANE-40-AD; Amendment 39-13212; AD 97-18-02R1] (RIN: 2021-AA64) received July 25, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3888. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No. 30369; Amdt. No. 3059] received July 25, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3889. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No. 30372; Amdt. No. 3061] received July 25, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3890. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No. 30373; Amdt. No. 3062] received July 25, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3891. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Revision of VOR Federal Airways and Jet Routes in the Vicinity of Savannah, GA [Docket No. FAA 2002-13362; Airspace Docket No. 02-ASO-7] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received July 25, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3892. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Modification of Class E Airspace; Falls City, NE [Docket No. FAA-2003-15256; Airspace Docket No. 03-ACE-49] received July 25, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3893. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Modification of Class E Airspace; Muscatine, IA [Docket No. FAA-2003-14936; Airspace Docket No. 03-ACE-39] received July 25, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3894. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Modification of Class E Airspace; Rock Rapids, IA [Docket No. FAA-2003-14843; Airspace Docket No. 03-ACE-28] received July 25, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3895. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class D, E4, E5 Airspace; Elizabeth City, NC [Docket No. FAA-15311; Airspace Docket No. 03-ASO-6] received July 25, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3896. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation,

transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class E5 Airspace; Tuscaloosa, AL [Docket No. FAA-2003-15360; Airspace Docket No. 03-ASO-7] received July 25, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3897. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Modification of Class E Airspce; Cambridge, NE [Docket No. FAA-2003-15257; Airspace Docket No. 03-ACE-50] received July 25, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3898. A letter from the Attorney, Research and Special Programs Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Hazardous Materials; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No. RSPA-02-13773 (HM-218B)] (RIN: 2137-AD73) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3899. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No. 30377; Amdt. No. 3066] received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3900. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting Standard Instrument Approach Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No. 30376; Amdt. No. 3065] received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3901. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; McDonnell Douglas Model 717-200 Airplanes [Docket No. 2003-NM-156-AD; Amendment 39-13224; AD 2003-14-05] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3902. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A330 and A340 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2002-NM-02-AD; Amendment 39-13230; AD 2003-14-11] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3903. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 737-600, 737-700, 737-700C, 737-800, 737-900, 757, and 767 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2002-NM-282-AD; Amendment 39-13227; AD 2003-14-08] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3904. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 737-200, 737-300, 737-400, 737-500, 737-600, 737-700, 737-800, 737-900, 757-200, and 757-300 Series Airplanes; and McDonnell Douglas Model DC-10-10F, DC-10-30, DC-10-30F, DC-10-40, MD-10-30F, MD-11, and MD-11F Airplanes [Docket No. 2003-NM-152-AD; Amendment 39-13223; AD 2003-14-04] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3905. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Schweizer Aircraft Corporation Model 269A, 269A-1, 269B, 269C, and TH-55A Helicopters [Docket No. 2002-SW-25-AD; Amendment 39-13217; AD 2003-13-15] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3906. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 737-200, -200C, -300, -400, and -500 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2003-NM-165-AD; Amendment 39-13225; AD 2003-14-06] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3907. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Bell Helicopter Textron Canada Model 222, 222B, and 222U Helicopters [Docket No. 2002-SW-27-AD; Amendment 39-13214; AD 2003-13-13] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3908. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Bell Helicopter Textron Canada Model 206A, 206A-1, 206B, 206B-1, 206L, 206L-1, 206L-3, and 206L-4 Helicopters [Docket No. 2002-SW-01-AD; Amendment 39-13216; AD 2003-13-14] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3909. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Modification of Class E Airspace; Window Rock, AZ; Correction [Docket No. FAA-2003-15299; Airspace Docket No. 03-AWP-9] received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3910. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Modification of Class E Airspace; Falls City, NE [Docket No. FAA-2003-15256; Airspace Docket No. 03-ACE-49] received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3911. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of Class E Airspace; Susanville, CA [Docket No. FAA-2003-14848; Airspace Docket No. 03-AWP-5] received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3912. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Modification of Class E Airspace; Wichita Mid-Continent Airport, KS [Docket No. FAA-2003-15454; Airspace Docket No. 03-ACE-52] received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3913. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Modification of Class E Airspace; Sioux Center, IA [Docket No. FAA-2003-15455; Airspace Docket No. 03-ACE-53] received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3914. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Modification of Class E Airspace; Pocahontas, IA [Docket No. FAA-2003-15077; Airspace Docket No. 03-ACE-45] received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3915. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Modification of Class E Airspace; Vinton, IA [Docket No. FAA-2003-15456; Airspace Docket No. 03-ACE-54] received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3916. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Modification of Class E Airspace; Red Oak, IA [Docket No. FAA-2003-15078; Airspace Docket No. 03-ACE-46] received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3917. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Modification of Class E Airspace; Sibley, IA [Docket No. FAA-2003-15080; Airspace Docket No. 03-ACE-48] received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3918. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Modification of Class E Airspace; Sac City, IA [Docket No. FAA-2003-15079; Airspace Docket No. 03-ACE-47] received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3919. A letter from the Attorney, Research and Special Program Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Pipeline Safety: Producer-operated Outer Continental Shelf Natural Gas and Hazardous Liquid Pipelines that Cross Directly into State Waters [Docket Number RSPA-99-6132; Amdt. Nos. 191-15, 192-92, 195-72] (RIN: 2137-AD42) received August 1, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3920. A letter from the Attorney, Research and Special Program Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Harmonization with the United Nations Recommendations, International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code, and International Civil Aviation Organization's Technical Instructions [Docket No. RSPA-2002-13658 (HM-215E)] (RIN: 2137-AD41) received August 1, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3921. A letter from the Chief Scientist, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Investigation of Research Misconduct [Notice 03-083] (RIN: 2700-AC50) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Science.

3922. A letter from the Acting Assistant Administrator for Procurement, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Conformance with Federal Acquisition Circular (FAC) 2001-14 and Miscellaneous Administrative and Editorial Changes (RIN: 2700-AC72) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Science.

3923. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting an updated report concerning the emigration laws and policies of Armenia, Azerbaijan,

Kazakhstan, Moldova, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan, pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 2432(b); (H. Doc. No. 108—111); to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

3924. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting notification of his determination that a waiver of the application of subsections (a) and (b) of section 402 of the Trade Act of 1974 with respect to Turkmenistan will substantially promote the objectives of section 402, pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 2432(c) and (d); (H. Doc. No. 108—113); to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

3925. A letter from the United States Trade Representative, Executive Office of the President, transmitting a report on the intent to initiate negotiations for a free trade agreement between the United States and the Kingdom of Bahrain, pursuant to Section 2104 (a)1 of the Trade Act of 2002; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

3926. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's ''Major'' rule — Medicare Program;Changes to the Inpatient Rehabilitation Facility Prospective Payment System and Fiscal Year 2004 Rates, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

3927. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's ''Major'' rule — Medicare Program;Changes to the Hospital Inpatient Prospective Payment Systems and Fiscal Year 2004 Rates [CMS-1470-F] (RIN: 0938-AL89) received July 31, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

3928. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Branch, Bureau of Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Performance of Customs Business by Parent and Subsidiary Corporations [CBP Dec. 03-15] (RIN: 1515-AD14) received August 5, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

3929. A letter from the United States Trade Representative, Executive Office of the President, transmitting a report on the intent to initiate negotiations for a free trade agreement between the United States and the Dominican Republic, pursuant to Section 2104 (a)1 of the Trade Act of 2002; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

3930. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Dual Consolidated Loss Recapture Events [TD 9084] (RIN: 1545-AY27) received August 1, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

3931. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Life Insurance Contract Defined (Rev. Rul. 2003-95) received August 1, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

3932. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Arbitrage and Private Activity Restrictions Applicable to Tax-exempt Bonds Issued by State and Local Governments; Investment-type Property (prepayment); Private Loan (prepayment) [TD 9085] (RIN: 1545-AY12) received August 1, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

3933. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Coverdell Education Savings Accounts [Notice 2003-53] received August 1, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

3934. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Weighted Average Interest Rate Update [Notice 2003-58] received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

3935. 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. 2003-70) received August 5, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

3936. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Canadian Retirement Plan Trust Reporting [Notice 2003-57] received August 5, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

3937. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Revision of Income Tax Regulations under Sections 897, 1445, and 6109 to require use of Taxpayer Identifying Numbers on Submissions under the Section 897 and 1445 Regulations [TD 9082] (RIN: 1545-AY24) received August 5, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

3938. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Golden Parachute Payments [TD 9083] (RIN: 1545-AH49) received August 5, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

3939. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Administrative, Procedural, and Miscellaneous (Rev. Proc. 2003-69) received July 31, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

3940. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Definition of Regulated Investment Company (Rev. Rul. 2003-84) received July 31, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

3941. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Property Transferred in Connection with the Performance of Services (Rev. Rul. 2003-98) received July 31, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

3942. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Rules and Regulations (Rev. Rul. 2003-99) received July 31, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

3943. 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. 2003-61) received July 31, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

3944. 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. 2003-68) received August 5, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

3945. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Last-in, First-out Inventories (Rev. Rul. 2003-100) received August 14, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

3946. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Simplified Service Cost Method; Simplified Producation Method [Notice 2003-59] received August 14, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

3947. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's report entitled ''Annual Report to Congress'' for fiscal years 2001 and 2002; jointly to the Committees on Education and the Workforce and the Judiciary.

3948. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Award of Grants and Cooperative Agreements for the Special Projects and Programs Authorized by the Agency's FY 2003 Appropriations Act — received August 1, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); jointly to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure and Energy and Commerce.

3949. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting notification of his determination that an applicable waiver has retroactive effect to January 1, 2003 and will remain in effect until December 31, 2006 as consistant with ''The Clean Diamond Trade Act,'' pursuant to Public Law 108—19; (H. Doc. No. 108—123); jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means and International Relations, and ordered to be printed.

3950. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's ''Major'' rule — Medicare Program;Prospective Payment System and Consolidated Billing for Skilled Nursing Facilities--Update [CMS-1469-F] (RIN: 0938-AL90) received July 31, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

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:

[Pursuant to the order of the House on July 25, 2003, the following report was filed on July 30, 2003]

Mr. ISTOOK: Committee on Appropriations. H.R. 2989. A bill making appropriations for the Departments of Transportation and Treasury, and independent agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004, and for other purposes (Rept. 108–243). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

[Pursuant to the order of the House on July 25, 2003, the following reports were filed on August 4, 2003]

Mr. BOEHLERT: Committee on Science. H.R. 1085. A bill to make certain workforce authorities available to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 108–244, Pt. 1). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. BOEHLERT: Committee on Science. H.R. 2692. A bill to authorize appropriations for activities under the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 for fiscal years 2004 through 2006, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 108–245). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

[Pursuant to the order of the House on July 25, 2003, the following report was filed on August 14, 2003]

Mr. BOEHLERT: Committee on Science. H.R. 2608. A bill to reauthorize the National

Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 108–246, Pt. 1). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

[Filed on September 3, 2003]

Mr. SENSENBRENNER: Committee on the Judiciary. 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; with an amendment (Rept. 108–117, Pt. 2). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. OXLEY: Committee on Financial Services. H.R. 1985. A bill to amend the National Housing Act to increase the maximum mortgage amount limit for FHA-insured mortgages for multifamily housing located in high-cost areas; with an amendment (Rept. 108–247). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. OXLEY: Committee on Financial Services. H.R. 1533. A bill to amend the securities laws to permit church pension plans to be invested in collective trusts (Rept. 108–248). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER: Committee on the Judiciary. House Resolution 234. Resolution condemning bigotry and violence against Arab-Americans, Muslim-Americans, South Asian-Americans, and Sikh-Americans (Rept. 108–249). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 292. A bill to amend title 4, United States Code, to add National Korean War Veterans Armistice Day to the list of days on which the flag should especially be displayed (Rept. 108–250). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. POMBO: Committee on Resources. S. 233. An act to direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study of Coltsville in the State of Connecticut for potential inclusion in the National Park System (Rept. 108–252). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. POMBO: Committee on Resources. S. 278. An act to make certain adjustments to the boundaries of the Mount Naomi Wilderness Area, and for other purposes (Rept. 108–253). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. POMBO: Committee on Resources. H.R. 1409. A bill to provide for a Federal land exchange for the environmental, educational, and cultural benefit of the American public and the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, and for other purposes (Rept. 108–254). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. POMBO: Committee on Resources. H.R. 1616. A bill to authorize the exchange of certain lands within the Martin Luther King, Junior, National Historic Site for lands owned by the City of Atlanta, Georgia, and for other purposes (Rept. 108–255). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. POMBO: Committee on Resources. H.R. 1651. A bill to provide for the exchange of land within the Sierra National Forest, California, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 108–256). Referred to the Committee on the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. POMBO: Committee on Resources. H.R. 2059. A bill to designate Fort Bayard Historic District in the State of New Mexico as a National Historic Landmark, and for other purposes (Rept. 108–257). Referred to the Committee on the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. REYNOLDS: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 351. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2989) making appropriations for the Departments of Transportation and Treasury, and independent agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004, and for other purposes (Rept. 108–258). Referred to the House Calendar.

DISCHARGE OF COMMITTEE

[The following action occurred on August 4, 2003]

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XII the Committee on Government Reform discharged from further consideration. H.R. 1085 referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

[The following action occurred on August 14, 2003]

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XII the Committee on Resources discharged from further consideration. H.R. 2608 referred to the Committee on the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed.

[The following action occurred on September 2, 2003]

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XII the Committee on Financial Services discharged from further consideration. H.R. 2535 referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE 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. POMBO: Committee on Resources. H.R. 1658. A bill to amend the Railroad Right-of-Way Conveyance Validation Act to validate additional conveyances of certain lands in the State of California that form part of the right-of-way granted by the United States to facilitate the construction of the transcontinental railway, and for other purposes (Rept. 108–251). Referred to the Private Calendar.

TIME LIMITATION OF REFERRED BILL

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XII the following action was taken by the Speaker:

[Omitted from the Record of July 25, 2003]

H.R. 2535. Referral to the Committee on Financial Services extended for a period ending not later than September 2, 2003.

[The following action occurred on August 4, 2003]

H.R. 1085. Referral to the Committee on Government Reform extended for a period ending not later than August 4, 2003.

[The following action occurred on August 14, 2003]

H.R. 2608. Referral to the Committee on Resources extended for a period ending not later than August 14, 2003.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mrs. BIGGERT (for herself, Mr. SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. ROSS, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. LUCAS of Kentucky, Mrs. MALONEY, Ms. LEE, Mr. BAKER, Ms. HART, Mr. OSE, Mr. KANJORSKI, Mr. GONZALEZ, Ms. HARRIS, and Mr. EMANUEL):

H.R. 2990. A bill to establish a Commission to Educate our Nation's Teachers and Students on Financial Literacy Skills; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. DREIER:

H.R. 2991. A bill to amend the Reclamation Wastewater and Groundwater Study and Facilities Act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to participate in the Inland Empire regional recycling project and in the Cucamonga County Water District recycling project; to the Committee on Resources.

By Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon:

H.R. 2992. A bill to modify the calculation of back pay for persons who were approved for promotion as members of the Navy and Marine Corps while interned as prisoners of war during World War II to take into account changes in the Consumer Price Index; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. KING of New York (for himself, Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. ACEVEDO-VILA, Ms. BORDALLO, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, and Ms. NORTON):

H.R. 2993. A bill to provide for a circulating quarter dollar coin program to honor the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the United States Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota:

H.R. 2994. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to prohibit the Administrator of the Small Business Administration from selling loans made by the Administrator under the disaster loan program; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota:

H.R. 2995. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that an individual's entitlement to any benefit thereunder shall continue through the month of his or her death (without affecting any other person's entitlement to benefits for that month); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota:

H.R. 2996. A bill to amend the Indian Health Care Improvement Act to require that certain technical medical employees of the Indian Health Service be compensated for time during which they are required to be on-call; to the Committee on Resources, 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. WOLF:

H.R. 2997. A bill to amend subchapter III of chapter 83 of title 5, United States Code, to make service performed as an employee of a nonappropriated fund instrumentality after 1965 and before 1987 creditable for retirement purposes; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. YOUNG of Florida:

H.R. 2998. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to exempt certain members of the Armed Forces from the requirement to pay subsistence charges while hospitalized; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. CONYERS:

H.J. Res. 67. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to permit persons who are not natural-born citizens of the United States, but who have been citizens of the United States for at least 20 years, to be eligible to

hold the Office of President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROGERS of Michigan (for himself and Mr. TIERNEY):

H. Con. Res. 270. Concurrent resolution supporting the goals and ideals of College Savings Month; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia (for himself, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. CARTER, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. PAUL, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. HALL, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. BURGESS, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. WYNN, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. WICKER, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. SWEENEY, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. FROST, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. SNYDER, Mr. EMANUEL, Mr. BLUNT, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. SKELTON, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. HENSARLING, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. PLATTS, and Mr. BARTON of Texas):

H. Res. 350. A resolution congratulating Lance Armstrong for winning the 2003 Tour de France; to the Committee on Government Reform. considered and agreed to.

By Mr. BISHOP of Georgia (for himself, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. WYNN, Mr. WATT, Mr. SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. CLYBURN, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Mr. BALLANCE, Mr. DAVIS of Alabama, Ms. MAJETTE, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. JEFFERSON, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. RUSH, Ms. KILPATRICK, Ms. WATSON, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. DEUTSCH, Ms. WATERS, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Ms. LEE, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. FORD, Mr. MEEK of Florida, Mr. OWENS, and Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas):

H. Res. 352. A resolution remembering and honoring the March on Washington of August 28, 1963; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. BURR (for himself, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. COBLE, Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. HOUGHTON, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. SIMMONS, Mr. MILLER of North Carolina, Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, Mr. GOODE, Mr. FROST, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. HAYES, and Mr. JONES of North Carolina):

H. Res. 353. A resolution commending R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company and its employees for their 33-year relationship with motorsports and their contributions to the sport of stock-car racing; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas:

H. Res. 354. A resolution encouraging nonprofit organizations to increase the number of women and minorities on their governing boards and encouraging Americans to enrich their lives and serve their communities by volunteering to serve on the governing boards of nonprofit organizations; to the Committee on Government Reform.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

190. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the General Assembly of the State of New York, relative to A legislative resolution memorializing the President of the United States and the United States Congress to compel the federal govenment to federalize security at New York's Indian Point 1, 2 and 3, for the safety of our generation and future generations; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

191. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Nevada, relative to Assembly Joint Resolution No. 5, memorializing that the Nevada Legislature urge Congress to appropriate just compensation to the State of Nevada for losses of revenue for public education from the impact of land in Nevada held by the Federal Government; to the Committee on Resources.

192. Also, a memorial of the General Assembly of the State of Nebraska, relative to Assembly Joint Resolution No. 6, memorializing that the Nevada General Assembly urge Congress to increase payments in lieu of taxes and make certain other reparations for the detrimental effects of federally held lands in Nevada; to the Committee on Resources.

193. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Michigan, relative to Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 26 memorializing the United States Congress to work with the appropriate federal agencies in adopting guidelines on beach maintenance activities as defined in 2003 PA 14 and to encourage the United States Army Corps of Engineers to work cooperatively with property owners on the stewardship of beaches; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

194. Also, a memorial of the General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, relative to Assembly Resolution No. 35 memorializing the Congress of the United States to enact legislation giving federal income taxpayers who forego compensated employment in order to remain at home and personally provide care to their children and other dependents a tax benefit comparable to that currently given to wage earners who pay others to provide such care; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

195. Also, a memorial of the General Assembly of the State of Nebraska, relative to Assembly Joint Resolution No. 4, memorializing that the Nevada General Assembly urge President Geoge W. Bush and Congress to support a free trade agreement between the United States and Taiwain; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

196. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of Michigan, relative to Senate Resolution No. 131 memorializing the United States Congress to adopt House Resolution 121 to endorse stronger protections for Lake St. Clair, the Heart of the Great Lakes; jointly to the Committees on Resources and Transportation and Infrastructure.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under Clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 25: Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. DEMINT, and Mr. JONES of North Carolina.

H.R. 36: Mr. YOUNG of Florida, and Mr. LATOURETTE.

H.R. 58: Mrs. BIGGERT, Mr. MILLER of North Carolina, and Mr. TIERNEY.

H.R. 106: Mr. COX and Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.

H.R. 121: Mr. SANDERS.

H.R. 127: Mr. BOSWELL.

H.R. 141: Mr. MARSHALL.

H.R. 284: Mr. MARKEY, Mrs. HOOLEY of Oregon, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. OSE, and Mr. LUCAS of Kentucky.

H.R. 286: Mr. KIND.

H.R. 299: Mr. ENGEL.

H.R. 303: Mrs. BIGGERT, Mr. ISSA, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Ms. DUNN, Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri, and Mr. MCCOTTER.

H.R. 318: Mr. RUSH, Mr. MOORE, and Mr. BOSWELL.

H.R. 338: Mr. PAUL and Mr. FILNER.

H.R. 375: Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin and Mr. WAMP.

H.R. 466: Mr. BACA.

H.R. 476: Mr. THOMPSON of California.

H.R. 569: Mr. INSLEE.

H.R. 571: Ms. PRYCE of Ohio and Mr. DEMINT.

H.R. 580: Mrs. LOWEY and Mr. KING of New York.

H.R. 583: Mr. KING of New York.

H.R. 664: Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California.

H.R. 687: Mrs. BONO.

H.R. 713: Mr. BONNER, Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. WYNN, and Mr. NETHERCUTT.

H.R. 728: Mr. NEUGEBAUER.

H.R. 792: Mr. VAN HOLLEN.

H.R. 806: Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. DELAHUNT, Mr. FORD, and Mr. CUNNINGHAM.

H.R. 852: Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon and Mr. MORAN of Virginia.

H.R. 876: Mr. RENZI, MS. GRANGER, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, and Mr. SWEENEY.

H.R. 886: Mr. FILNER.

H.R. 898: Mr. BURR.

H.R. 931: Mr. RAMSTAD.

H.R. 935: Mr. ANDREWS and Ms. BERKLEY.

H.R. 942: Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky, Mr. BARRETT of South Carolina, and Mr. BOEHLERT.

H.R. 979: Mr. WU.

H.R. 980: Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. CALVERT, Mrs. KELLY, Mr. WOLF, and Mr. ALLEN.

H.R. 983: Mrs. MALONEY.

H.R. 997: Mr. LUCAS of Oklahoma and Mrs. MUSGRAVE.

H.R. 1002: Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida.

H.R. 1004: Mr. GRIJALVA.

H.R. 1083: Mr. DEAL of Georgia and Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.

H.R. 1087: Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA.

H.R. 1097: Mr. CASE.

H.R. 1105: Mr. BACA and Ms. VELAZQUEZ.

H.R. 1109: Mr. LIPINSKI.

H.R. 1125: Mr. KENNEDY of Minnesota, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, Mr. WOLF, Ms. MAJETTE, and Mr. MCINNIS.

H.R. 1131: Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. FROST, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. OWENS, and Ms. WATSON.

H.R. 1157: Mr. WEXLER, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. MEEHAN, and Mr. LARSON of Connecticut.

H.R. 1168: Mr. UDALL of New Mexico.

H.R. 1191: Mr. HYDE.

H.R. 1225: Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. SHAYS, and Ms. SOLIS.

H.R. 1229: Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. DELAY, and Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina.

H.R. 1231: Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. YOUNG of Florida, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. NUNES, Mr. SWEENEY, Mr. BERRY, Mr. REYES, Ms. SOLIS and Mr. LANGEVIN.

H.R. 1245: Mr. TIERNEY.

H.R. 1258: Mr. LARSON of Connecticut.

H.R. 1321: Mr. ROSS.

H.R. 1359: Ms. ESHOO.

H.R. 1372: Mr. HALL, Mr. MCCRERY, and Ms. HARRIS.

H.R. 1374: Mr. UDALL of New Mexico.

H.R. 1414: Mr. FILNER and Mr. CUMMINGS.

H.R. 1376: Mr. EHLERS and Mr. ANDREWS.

H.R. 1425: Mr. DELAHUNT.

H.R. 1472: Ms. HARMAN and Mr. NADLER.

H.R. 1483: Mr. STUPAK and Mr. HONDA.

H.R. 1532: Mr. SHAW, Mr. GRIJALVA, and Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi.

H.R. 1543: Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland and Mr. BEAUPREZ.
H.R. 1608: Mr. WOLF.
H.R. 1626: Mr. WOLF.
H.R. 1633: Ms. KILPATRICK.
H.R. 1689: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina and Mr. ETHERIDGE.
H.R. 1710: Mr. MCINTYRE.
H.R. 1713: Mr. TIERNEY.
H.R. 1735: Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. DEUTSCH, and Mr. NEY.
H.R. 1746: Mr. MURTHA, Mrs. BIGGERT, Mr. SHAW, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. INSLEE, Mr. WICKER, Mr. KING of New York, and Mr. CROWLEY.
H.R. 1778: Mr. EHLERS, Mrs. MUSGRAVE, and Mr. CASE.
H.R. 1812: Mr. MILLER of North Carolina, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. DOGGETT, and Mr. TIERNEY.
H.R. 1813: Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. SNYDER, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. KILDEE, and Ms. KILPATRICK.
H.R. 1819: Mr. GORDON, Mr. MOORE, Mr. EHLERS, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. PICKERING, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. PALLONE, and Mr. DELAHUNT.
H.R. 1824: Mr. SAXTON, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, and Mr. GREENWOOD.
H.R. 1865: Mr. BAKER and Mr. CUMMINGS.
H.R. 1873: Mr. WAMP.
H.R. 1895: Mr. STARK.
H.R. 1905: Mr. GALLEGLY.
H.R. 1910: Mr. MILLER of North Carolina.
H.R. 1914: Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. MILLER of North Carolina, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. KINGSTON, MR. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. FEENEY, Ms. HARRIS, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. GILCHREST, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. MOLLOHAN, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. SPRATT, Mr. WAXMAN, and Mr. UPTON.
H.R. 1918: Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon.
H.R. 1919: Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts.
H.R. 1929: Mr. PAYNE and Mr. HINOJOSA.
H.R. 1943: Mr. KINGSTON and Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky.
H.R. 1991: Mr. WEXLER.
H.R. 2032: Mr. BELL, Mr. WALSH, and Mr. LEACH.
H.R. 2038: Mr. KIND, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, and Mr. PASTOR.
H.R. 2045: Mr. HALL, Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin, Mr. CRAMER, and Mr. SULLIVAN.
H.R. 2047: Mr. GERLACH.
H.R. 2060: Mr. WOLF, Ms. KILPATRICK, Mr. HOYER, Mr. GOODE, and Mr. BAKER.
H.R. 2096: Mr. SNYDER, Mr. DEAL of Georgia, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky, Ms. DUNN, Mr. PUTNAM, Mr. HALL, Mr. BRADLEY of New Hampshire, Mr. GORDON, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. DICKS, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, Mr. SHUSTER, Mr. ROSS, Mrs. KELLY, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. LUCAS of Kentucky, Mr. QUINN, Mr. COSTELLO, and Mr. DEFAZIO.
H.R. 2103: Mr. TIERNEY.
H.R. 2118: Ms. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. CARSON of Oklahoma, Mr. DAVIS of Alabama, Mr. KNOLLENBERG, Mr. GREENWOOD, and Mr. HALL.
H.R. 2157: Mr. GRIJALVA.
H.R. 2181: Ms. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. WALSH, AND Mr. BURTON of Indiana.
H.R. 2198: Mr. GRIJALVA.
H.R. 2208: Mr. VITTER.
H.R. 2214: Mr. GIBBONS.
H.R. 2256: Ms. ESHOO.
H.R. 2269: Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland.
H.R. 2295: Mr. RYAN of Ohio and Mr. ABERCROMBIE.
H.R. 2298: Mr. RANGEL.
H.R. 2318: Mr. CONYERS and Mr. SHERMAN.
H.R. 2327: Mr. BAIRD and Mr. WHITFIELD.
H.R. 2333: Mr. DEAL of Georgia.
H.R. 2340: Mr. SHAYS.
H.R. 2360. Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon.
H.R. 2365. Ms. HART and Mr. FROST.
H.R. 2366: Mr. MATHESON.
H.R. 2370: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.
H.R. 2379: Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, and Mr. STUPAK.
H.R. 2393: Mr. STRICKLAND.
H.R. 2402: Mr. RYAN of Ohio.
H.R. 2404: Mr. UPTON.
H.R. 2426: Ms. ESHOO.
H.R. 2444: Mr. GOODLATTE and Mr. FOLEY.
H.R. 2452: Mr. ACKERMAN, Mrs. KELLY, Mr. WEINER, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. FOSSELLA, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. MCNULTY, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. HOUGHTON, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. HINCHEY, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. NADLER, Mr. QUINN, Mr. OWENS, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. SWEENEY, and Mr. WALSH.
H.R. 2456: Mr. FORD, Mr. FROST, and Mr. INSLEE.
H.R. 2464: Mr. DEUTSCH.
H.R. 2482: Mr. SHAYS.
H.R. 2504: Mr. RANGEL.
H.R. 2505: Ms. KAPTUR and Ms. ESHOO.
H.R. 2517: Mr. COOPER.
H.R. 2524: Ms. ESHOO and Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN.
H.R. 2527: Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. WEXLER, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. SHAYS, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, and Mr. ALLEN.
H.R. 2536: Mr. WAXMAN.
H.R. 2537: Ms. LEE.
H.R. 2538: Mr. FOLEY, Mr. CRENSHAW, and Mr. BOYD.
H.R. 2545: Mr. MANZULLO.
H.R. 2569: Mr. MILLER of North Carolina, Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee, Mr. MATHESON, and Ms. LEE.
H.R. 2587: Mr. WAMP.
H.R. 2602: Mr. BURTON of Indiana.
H.R. 2620: Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia.
H.R. 2622: Mr. SCHROCK, Mr. REYNOLDS, Ms. PRYCE of Ohio, Mr. EMANUEL, and Mr. BEAUPREZ.
H.R. 2625: Mr. MCNULTY, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. LEVIN, Ms. VELAZQUEZ, Mr. VISCLOSKY, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Ms. ESHOO, and Mr. LARSEN of Washington.
H.R. 2626: Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas and Mr. SANDERS.
H.R. 2646: Mr. SMITH of Washington.
H.R. 2655: Mr. MURPHY and Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts.
H.R. 2665: Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, and Mr. BOEHLERT.
H.R. 2668: Mr. MCHUGH and Mr. RYAN of Ohio.
H.R. 2671: Mr. HUNTER, Mr. EVERETT, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. GRAVES, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. TANCREDO, Mr. SHAW, Mr. FEENEY, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. TURNER of Ohio, and Mr. CARTER.
H.R. 2700: Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, Mr. BARTON of Texas, and Mr. ROHRABACHER.
H.R. 2705: Mr. SANDLIN, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. WEXLER, Mr. PASTOR, Mr. GOODE, Mr. SIMPSON, Ms. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. BONILLA, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. WAMP, and Mr. GORDON.
H.R. 2711: Mr. GONZELEZ, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. STRICKLAND, and Mr. NADLER.
H.R. 2722: Mr. DELAHUNT and Mrs. TAUSCHER.
H.R. 2727: Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. LEACH, and Mr. TIERNEY.
H.R. 2732: Mr. BAKER, Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia, Mr. WAMP, Mr. HAYES, Mr. WOLF, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. NUNES, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. FEENEY, Mr. HYDE, Mrs. CUBIN, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. RENZI, and Mr. FLAKE.
H.R. 2733: Mr. WAMP, Mr. DUNCAN, and Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois.
H.R. 2743: Mr. KINGSTON, Mr. BARRETT of South Carolina, Mr. PAUL, and Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland.
H.R. 2762: Mr. SHIMKUS and Mr. HAYWORTH.
H.R. 2763: Mr. SHIMKUS.
H.R. 2768: Mr. HOEFFEL, Mr. SCHROCK, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. KINGSTON, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. DEMINT, Mr. WOLF, Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, Mr. NORWOOD, Mr. MCCOTTER, Mr. TURNER of Texas, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. CARTER, Mr. EMANUEL, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. DELAHUNT and Mrs. MALONEY.
H.R. 2784: Ms. ESHOO.
H.R. 2792: Ms. LOFGREN.
H.R. 2806: Mr. ROGERS of Alabama.
H.R. 2809: Mr. SNYDER and Mr. NEY.
H.R. 2810: Mr. SNYDER and Mr. NEY.
H.R. 2853: Mr. DELAHUNT, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. HONDA, Mr. TIERNEY, and Mr. GRIJALVA.
H.R. 2871: Mr. MATHESON.
H.R. 2883: Mr. FROST.
H.R. 2885: Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN.
H.R. 2891: Mr. CONYERS, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, and Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York.
H.R. 2899: Mr. CROWLEY.
H.R. 2904: Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. INSLEE, and Mr. DICKS.
H.R. 2929: Mr. SHIMKUS.
H.R. 2945: Mr. NADLER, Mr. HONDA, Mr. LANTOS, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. RODRIQUEZ.
H.R. 2969: Mr. CASE.
H.J. Res. 56: Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. OSBORNE, Mr. FEENEY, Mr. LUCAS of Kentucky, and Ms. HART.
H. Con. Res. 56: Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon and Ms. CARSON of Indiana.
H. Con. Res. 111: Mr. HOLT and Mr. CONYERS.
H. Con. Res. 114: Mr. WYNN and Ms. DELAURO.
H. Con. Res. 116: Mrs. MUSGRAVE.
H. Con. Res. 176: Mr. TERRY.
H. Con. Res. 196: Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. FROST, Mr. ACEVEDO-VILA, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. WEXLER, Mr. BELL, Mr. GONZALEZ, Ms. NORTON, Mr. HOEFFEL, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mr. AKIN, Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. GRIJALVA, and Mr. MCNULTY.
H. Con. Res. 213: Mr. BLUMENAUER and Mr. UDALL of New Mexico.
H. Con. Res. 242: Mr. WEINER.
H. Con. Res. 247: Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts.
H. Res. 141: Mr. LEWIS of Georgia.
H. Res. 144: Mr. DOYLE.
H. Res. 234: Mr. WAXMAN and Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California.
H. Res. 259: Mr. EVANS.
H. Res. 273: Mr. KING of New York.
H. Res. 313: Mr. ROTHMAN.
H. Res. 325: Ms. WATSON, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. DEUTSCH, and Mr. BELL.
H. Res. 337: Mr. FROST, Mr. GILLMOR, and Mr. WALSH.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 3 of rule XII,

38. The SPEAKER presented a petition of Village of Hoffman Estates, Cook and Kane Counties, Illinois, relative to Resolution No. 1201-2003 petitioning the United States Congress that the Village Board endorses support for the Metra Star Line as the locally preferred alternative for providing New transit service within the northwest corridor; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

AMENDMENTS

Under clause 8 of rule XVIII, proposed amendments were submitted as follows:

H.R. 2989

OFFERED BY: MR. DELAHUNT

AMENDMENT NO. 2: Page 157, insert the following after line 2:

SEC. 742. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to enforce any restriction on remittances to nationals of Cuba or Cuban households, including remittances for emigration expenses, covered by section 515.570 or 515.560(c) of title 31, Code of Federal Regulations, other than the restriction that remittances not be made from a blocked source and the restriction that no member of the payee's household be a senior-level government official or senior-level communist party official.

H.R. 2989

OFFERED BY: MR. FARR

AMENDMENT NO. 3: Page 157, after line 2, insert the following:

SEC. 742. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to disestablish any pay locality (as defined by section 5302 of title 5, United States Code).

H.R. 2989

OFFERED BY: MR. HASTINGS OF FLORIDA

AMENDMENT NO. 4: Page 5, line 21, after ''$45,000,000'' insert ''(decreased by $45,000,000)''.

Page 68, line 11, after ''$1,628,739,000'' insert ''(decreased by $165,000,000)''.

Page 91, line 1, after ''$495,000,000'' insert ''(increased by $232,000,000)''.

Page 108, line 23, after ''$35,914,000'' insert ''(decreased by $22,000,000)''.

H.R. 2989

OFFERED BY: MR. HASTINGS OF FLORIDA

AMENDMENT NO. 5: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC.____. (a) None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used by the Office of Management and Budget, under OMB Circular A–76 or any other administrative regulation, directive, or policy, to require agencies—

(1) to establish an inventory of inherently governmental activities performed by Federal employees;

(2) to establish or implement any streamlined competition procedures;

(3) to require any follow-on competition; or

(4) to implement the tradeoff source selection process for any activities other than information technology activities.

H.R. 2989

OFFERED BY: MR. HEFLEY

AMENDMENT NO. 6: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. Total appropriations made in this Act (other than appropriations required to be made by a provision of law) are hereby reduced by $893,000,000.

H.R. 2989

OFFERED BY: MR. HOLT

AMENDMENT NO. 7: Page 2, line 8, after the first dollar amount, insert the following: ''(reduced by $2,000,000)''.

Page 43, line 22, after the dollar amount, insert the following: ''(increased by $2,000,000)''.

H.R. 2989

OFFERED BY: MR. HOLT

AMENDMENT NO. 8: Page 2, line 8, after the first dollar amount, insert the following: ''(reduced by $2,000,000)''.

Page 43, line 22, after the dollar amount, insert the following: ''(increased by $2,000,000)''.

Page 43, line 23, after the dollar amount, insert the following: ''(increased by $2,000,000)''.

H.R. 2989

OFFERED BY: MS. HOOLEY

AMENDMENT NO. 9: Page 2, line 8, after the first dollar amount insert the following: ''(increased by $500,000)''.

Page 83, line 7, after the first dollar amount insert the following: ''(reduced by $500,000)''.

H.R. 2989

OFFERED BY: MR. HOYER OF MARYLAND

AMENDMENT NO. 10: Page 2, line 8, after the first dollar amount insert the following: ''(increased by $8,268,000)''.

Page 5, line 21, after the dollar amount insert the following: ''(reduced by $8,268,000)''.

H.R. 2989

OFFERED BY: MR. KING OF IOWA

AMENDMENT NO. 11: Page 106, insert after line 4 the following:

SEC. 511. (a) Section 301(d) of the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (42 U.S.C. 15481(d)) is amended by striking the period at the end and inserting the following: '', or January 1 of the first calendar year which begins after the fiscal year during which the aggregate amount appropriated for all fiscal years for requirements payments under subtitle D of title II is equal to or greater than $3,000,000,000, whichever is later.''.

(b) None of the funds appropriated in this Act for requirements payments under subtitle D of title II of the Help America Vote Act of 2002 may be used to obtain any voting system which is not capable of providing a permanent, auditable, and individually verifiable paper record of each vote cast on the system.

H.R. 2989

OFFERED BY: MR. LOBIONDO

AMENDMENT NO. 12: Page 10, line 8, after the first dollar amount, insert the following: ''(reduced by $2,000,000)(increased by $2,000,000)''.

H.R. 2989

OFFERED BY: MR. LOBIONDO

AMENDMENT NO. 13: Page 11, line 16, after the first dollar amount, insert the following: ''(increased by $39,485,000)''.

H.R. 2989

OFFERED BY: MRS. MALONEY

AMENDMENT NO. 14: At the end of title II insert the following new section:

SEC. 213.(a) IN GENERAL.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used to assess or collect any tax liability attributable to the inclusion in gross income of amounts paid (from funds referred to in subsection (b)) to any person as assistance on account of any property or business damaged by, and for economic revitalization directly related to, the terrorist attacks on the United States that occurred on September 11, 2001.

(b) FUNDS.—The funds referred to in this subsection are amounts appropriated by—

(1) Public Law 107–206 under the heading ''DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, Community Planning and Development'',

(2) section 434 of the Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, 2002 (Public Law 107–73),

(3) amounts appropriated by Public Law 107-38 and designated by the President for community development block grant purposes, and

(4) amounts appropriated by Public Law 107-117 for the Community Development Fund under the heading ''DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FUND''.

(c) COORDINATION WITH CERTAIN MEANS-TESTED PROGRAMS.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used to treat amounts to which subsection (a) applies as income or resources for purposes of—

(1) the United States Housing Act of 1937,

(2) title V of the Housing Act of 1949,

(3) section 101 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965,

(4) sections 221(d)(3), 235, and 236 of the National Housing Act,

(5) the Food Stamp Act of 1977, and

(6) the Social Security Act.

H.R. 2989

OFFERED BY: MR. MCHUGH

AMENDMENT NO. 15: At the end of the bill before the short title, insert the following:

SEC. ____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be obligated or expended to establish or implement any essential air service program that requires communities to provide matching funds to be eligible to participate in that program.

H.R. 2989

OFFERED BY: MR. QUINN

AMENDMENT NO. 16:

Page 39, line 1, strike ''$900,000,000'' and insert ''$1,712,000,000''.

Page 39, line 2, strike ''$400,000,000'' and insert ''$668,000,000''.

Page 39, lines 3 through 6, strike ''$373,000,000 for quarterly grants for capital expenses along the Northeast Corridor Mainline, and $127,000,000 for quarterly grants for general capital improvements: *Provided*'' and insert ''$1,044,000,000 for quarterly grants for capital improvements: *Provided*, That the Secretary shall not obligate more than $544,000,000 for quarterly grants for general capital improvements before October 1, 2004: *Provided further*, That no payments of principal or interest shall be collected during fiscal year 2004 for the direct loan made to the National Railroad Passenger Corporation under section 502 of the Railroad Revitalization and Regulatory Reform Act of 1976 (45 U.S.C. 822): *Provided further*''.

Page 157, after line 2, insert the following new section:

SEC. 742. Each amount appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act for the Department of the Treasury that is not required to be appropriated or otherwise made available by a provision of law is hereby reduced by 4 percent.

H.R. 2989

OFFERED BY: MR. SANDERS

AMENDMENT NO. 17: At the end of the bill, insert after the last section (preceding the short title) the following new section:

SEC. 742. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used during the appellate process to assist in overturning the judicial ruling contained in the Memorandum and Order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Illinois entered on July 31, 2003, in the action entitled Kathi Cooper, Beth Harrington, and Matthew Hillesheim, Individually and on Behalf of All Those Similarly Situated vs. IBM Personal Pension Plan and IBM Corporation (Civil No. 99–829–GPM).

H.R. 2989

OFFERED BY: MR. SANDERS

AMENDMENT NO. 18: At the end of the bill, insert after the last section (preceding the short title) the following new section:

SEC. 742. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used during the appellate process to participate in judicial proceedings relating to the Memorandum and Order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Illinois entered on July 31, 2003, in the action entitled Kathi Cooper, Beth Harrington, and Matthew Hillesheim, Individually and on Behalf of All Those Similarly Situated vs. IBM Personal Pension Plan and IBM Corporation (Civil No. 99–829–GPM.).

H.R. 2989

OFFERED BY: MR. SANDERS

AMENDMENT NO. 19: At the end of the bill, insert after the last section (preceding the short title) the following new section:

SEC. 742. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used for any activity that is in contravention of the judicial ruling on section 204(b) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, contained in the Memorandum and Order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Illinois entered on July 31, 2003, in the action entitled Kathi Cooper, Beth Harrington, and Matthew Hillesheim, Individually and on Behalf of All Those Similarly Situated vs. IBM Personal Pension Plan and IBM Corporation (Civil No. 99–829–GPM) except with respect to the administration of the Internal Revenue Code.

H.R. 2989

OFFERED BY: MR. SANDERS

AMENDMENT NO. 20: At the end of the bill, insert after the last section (preceding the short title) the following new section:

SEC. 742. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used for any activity that is in contravention of the judicial ruling on section 204(b) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, contained in the Memorandum and Order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Illinois entered on July 31, 2003, in the action entitled Kathi Cooper, Beth Harrington, and Matthew Hillesheim, Individually and on Behalf of All Those Similarly Situated vs. IBM Personal Pension Plan and IBM Corporation (Civil No. 99–829–GPM) except with respect to the administration of section 411(b)(1)(h) of the Internal Revenue Code.

H.R. 2989

OFFERED BY: MR. SANDERS

AMENDMENT NO. 21: At the end of the bill, insert after the last section (preceding the short title) the following new section:

SEC. ____. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used by the Secretary of the Treasury for any activity to finalize proposed regulations of the Secretary published in the Federal Register on December 11, 2002 (relating to reductions of accruals and allocations because of the attainment of any age; application of nondiscrimination cross-testing rules to cash balance plans) (67 FR 76123), which pertain to plan amendments adopting a cash balance formula.

H.R. 2989

OFFERED BY: MR. SANDERS

AMENDMENT NO. 22: At the end of the bill, insert after the last section (preceding the short title) the following new section:

SEC. ____. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used by the Secretary of the Treasury for any activity to carry out section 9204(e) of Public Law 99-509.

H.R. 2989

OFFERED BY: MR. SANDERS

AMENDMENT NO. 23: At the end of the bill, insert after the last section (preceding the short title) the following new section:

SEC. 742. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used for any activity that is in contravention of the judicial ruling on section 204(b) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, contained in the Memorandum and Order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Illinois entered on July 31, 2003, in the action entitled Kathi Cooper, Beth Harrington, and Matthew Hillesheim, Individually and on Behalf of All Those Similarly Situated vs. IBM Personal Pension Plan and IBM Corporation (Civil No. 99-829-GPM).

H.R. 2989

OFFERED BY: MR. SESSIONS

AMENDMENT NO. 24: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. 742. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to operate individual Amtrak routes whose Operating Ratio (defined as expenses divided by revenues, where revenues include State subsidies) is identified as greater than 2.0 in the February 7, 2002, report by the Amtrak Reform Council entitled ''An Action Plan For the Restructuring and Rationalization of the National Intercity Rail Passenger System''.

H.R. 2989

OFFERED BY: MR. TANCREDO

AMENDMENT NO. 25: Page 17, line 16, after the dollar amount, insert the following: ''(increased by $320,000,000)''.

Page 39, line 1, after the dollar amount, insert the following: ''(reduced by $320,000,000)''.

Page 39, line 2, after the dollar amount, insert the following: ''(reduced by $120,000,000)''.

Page 39, line 3, after the dollar amount, insert the following: ''(reduced by $100,000,000)''.

Page 39, line 5, after the dollar amount, insert the following: ''(reduced by $100,000,000)''.

H.R. 2989

OFFERED BY: MS. WATERS

AMENDMENT NO. 26: Page 15, after line 13, insert the following:

SEC. 108. (a) REVIEW.—The Secretary of Homeland Security shall conduct a review of the proposed project for construction of a remote passenger check-in facility at Los Angeles International Airport to determine whether the project as designed will protect the safety and security of air passengers and the general public.

(b) REPORT.—Upon completion of the review, the Secretary shall transmit to Congress and the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration a report containing the results of the review.

(c) PROHIBITION.—The Administrator shall not allow construction of the proposed project until such time, if any, as the Secretary has completed the review and determined that the proposed project as designed will protect the safety and security of air passengers and the general public and will offer greater protection than is currently available at the exiting facilities of Los Angeles International Airport.

United States of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 108th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 149 WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 2003 No. 119

Senate

The Senate met at 9:30 a.m. and was called to order by the President pro tempore [Mr. STEVENS].

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. We are honored today to be led in prayer by Bishop Sumoward E. Harris, Bishop of the Lutheran Church in Liberia.

PRAYER

The guest Chaplain offered the following prayer:

Lord be with us. Let us pray.

O Lord our governor, gracious Father, Your glory shines throughout the world. We give You thanks today for this Nation, which You have bountifully blessed in order to be a demonstration of freedom, opportunity, righteousness, truth, and justice for Liberia and the nations of the world.

We commend this Nation to Your merciful care, the lives of citizens and aliens, so that they may be guided by Your providence.

Give the men and women of this honorable Senate the wisdom, the courage, and strength to know Your will and to do it. Help them always to remember that they are called to serve their people through laws they make during this legislative session. Make them to be pure lovers of truth, freedom, justice, and righteousness.

Gracious God, in a time of competing global challenges when faith in You is questioned and threatened, empower the Senators as they seek Your wisdom, vision, and direction so that in all their works begun they will always know that *Righteousness exalts a Nation*.—Proverbs 29:2. Bless the Senators of this great Chamber. Grant them dynamic vision for leadership in this Nation and the world. In Your great mercy sustain them with Your grace for their daily deliberations.

O Lord, I offer this prayer on behalf of the Senators through Jesus Christ. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The PRESIDENT pro tempore 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.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader is recognized.

SCHEDULE

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, this morning the Senate will resume consideration of the Labor, HHS, and Education appropriations bill. Yesterday, two amendments were offered and debated during the pendency of the bill. The chairman and ranking member are here this morning and are prepared to work through these amendments as well as additional amendments that will be offered.

I expect a rollcall vote to occur on at least one of those amendments prior to the policy luncheons today. Therefore, Members should anticipate a vote around noon. We will alert all Senators when that vote is scheduled.

As I mentioned, the Senate will recess from 12:30 until 2:15 for the policy luncheons. I encourage Members who have amendments to the Labor-HHS bill to contact the managers of that legislation as soon as possible. It would be very helpful to have a list of amendments so that the chairman and ranking member will be able to work through those amendments in an orderly fashion.

I thank all Members as we go forward during the appropriations process. Most Members came back yesterday. We had a very good day and a very productive day with the introduction of those amendments. We are making progress on this very important bill, and I look forward to the participation of all Members.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, leadership time is reserved.

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, AND EDUCATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2004—Resumed

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate will proceed to the consideration of H.R. 2660, which the clerk will report by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 2660) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004, and for other purposes.

Pending:

Specter amendment No. 1542, in the nature of a substitute.

Byrd amendment No. 1543 (to amendment No. 1542) to provide additional funding for education for the disadvantaged.

Akaka amendment No. 1544 (to amendment No. 1542) to provide additional funding for the Excellence in Economic Education Act of 2001.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, while the majority leader is in the Chamber, it would be appropriate to comment about the colloquy which the majority leader and I had on August 1, the last day of session before the August recess. As the majority leader stated, this bill would be the first matter taken up on September 2, which we did take up, and gave everyone notice.

I made the comment at that time about the problems I have observed with quorum calls taking up so much time, and I stated that it was my hope as manager—and which was concurred in by my distinguished ranking member, Senator HARKIN—that we would have amendments prepared to go. We got off to a start yesterday with two

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amendments. We were unable to find any more amendments. We have a couple lined up this morning.

It is my hope that Members will come to the floor with their amendments and be prepared to go and that we can work through orderly time agreements and proceed, with the hope of finishing up this bill—at least a major part of it—by the end of the week.

As I said on August 1, I would like to see the Senate proceed to a third reading when there are a lot of quorum calls and amendments which are not prepared to be offered, especially where there is adequate notice, as there has been for more than a month on this bill, and as matter of general Senate business of what I hope would be accomplished here.

I understand, after discussing the matter with the assistant leader for the Democrats, that there is one amendment where the Democrats may need to bring all of their people in who might otherwise be absent. That single amendment might have to go over to next week. If that is so, at least we should complete the bill with the exception of that amendment, or as much of it as we can.

Let me urge my colleagues to come to the floor with their amendments and notify the managers of the bill about amendments they have so we can proceed in an orderly way. It is my hope that we can work into the evening to debate amendments, subject to the decision of the majority leader, and stacking votes perhaps in the morning, if we are not to vote in the evening, with the same procedure available tomorrow night because there are some 40 amendments pending. It is obvious we are going to have considerable work to do and considerable debate to address these amendments.

In advance of the August recess, I conferred with the distinguished chairman of the full committee, the President pro tempore, the ranking member of the full committee, and many of the members of the Democratic caucus who I knew would have amendments to offer so that we ought to be in a position to move forward.

Again, I urge colleagues to come to the floor with their amendments.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Nevada.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, while the majority leader is in the Chamber, having heard the distinguished manager of the bill on two separate occasions—yesterday and today—talking about his desire to complete the bill, all members of the Appropriations Committee want to complete this bill and I would like to finish this bill. The Democratic leader has indicated that he wants to cooperate in any way we can to move these bills along.

Having said that, we have some real problems. Today is Wednesday. Tomorrow is Thursday. That is my reason for asking the distinguished majority leader if he would respond. Does the leader have an idea about what we are going to do on Friday? One of the problems we have, of course, is even when we have votes on Friday, it is on a relatively unimportant matter most of the time. If we are going to work tomorrow, there is not a chance we can complete this bill, no matter how late we work tonight and Thursday.

We have 40 amendments we have already identified. I said to the manager of the bill, the distinguished Senator from Pennsylvania, that probably 25 percent of those the managers could agree on. That still leaves 30 amendments. There are a number of them that are quite controversial. If we are going to leave here Thursday night, I just do not think we can do it. Miracles happen.

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, through the Chair, in response, I wish to restate what our distinguished manager just said; and that is that 5 weeks ago, at the end of our session just prior to the recess, we did have a colloquy on the floor to state the importance but also the absolute necessity of having the time managed on the floor be disciplined and orderly to get the amendments and, as my request I made just a few minutes ago, to have our colleagues come forward.

So far that is progressing well. And we are going to stay here and stay on the bill to finish it, which means—and we will have more to say on that, and I talked to the Democratic leader last night—I expect we will be voting on Mondays and Fridays.

I think the votes we have this Friday will be important votes. We have a lot of people traveling, on both sides of the aisle, maybe more on your side of the aisle than ours. But for many different reasons it is absolutely critical that we recognize, as a body, that our responsibility is to complete this important piece of legislation, which means being here, and we will be here Friday. Later, as we talk, and people are back—I don't know how late we will be here Friday, but we will be voting on substantive amendments on Friday.

It is critical we move ahead. I know the same discussion went on a little bit yesterday, and it went on for the week or 2 weeks on the Energy bill, that we have so much to do there is no way we are going to be able to finish it. So now I am getting used to it. It is true, we have to debate these amendments. Whether there are 40 or 50—and I know there are some very important ones—I want to share with my colleagues that we do need to stay here, although hopefully we will not have to vote at night too much because I know people have plans. We need to stay here, and the managers have expressed a willingness to stay here at night in order to continue that business as we go forward.

As I told the Democratic leader yesterday, we will probably be voting on Mondays and Fridays not just this week but over the next several weeks. Then if there are certain days we come to an agreement that we don't need to vote, we can continue the business. And we will share that with both sides of the aisle. Just one final matter: the energy conferees. I will hopefully have more to say about that later. But we were prepared to appoint energy conferees before we left. On the Democratic side of the aisle the request was made not to quite yet appoint those. I did mention to the Democratic leader yesterday that we are ready to go and do those appointments as soon as possible. I am very hopeful that the leadership on your side of the aisle and our side of the aisle can announce that today.

We are ready to go. We have our conferees in line, so I would like to do that. I would like to make clear that we have been ready to go for the last 5 and a half weeks with our conferees. People come forward and say this is a hugely important issue, so I hope we can address that.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Nevada.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, through you to the distinguished majority leader, I was in a meeting yesterday with the Democratic leader, and I think we are at a point where those conferees can be appointed. I am very confident it can be done today.

Mr. President, has the bill been reported this morning?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Yes, it has.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the pending amendment be set aside.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 1547 TO AMENDMENT NO. 1542

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I send an amendment to the desk.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. REID] proposes an amendment numbered 1547.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To increase funding for certain education and related programs)

At the end of title III, insert the following:

SEC. 306. (a) In addition to any amounts otherwise appropriated under this Act, there are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated—

(1) an additional $20,000,000 to carry out part H of title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (dropout prevention);

(2) an additional $85,000,000 to carry out title III of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (language instruction);

(3) an additional $6,449,000 to carry out part A of title V of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (Hispanic-serving institutions);

(4) an additional $4,587,000 to carry out part C of title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (migrant education);

(5) an additional $11,000,000 to carry out high school equivalency program activities under section 418A of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (HEP);

(6) an additional $1,000,000 to carry out college assistance migrant program activities under section 418A of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (CAMP);

(7) an additional $12,776,000 to carry out subpart 16 of part D of title V of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (parental assistance and local family information centers); and

(8) an additional $69,000,000 to carry out migrant and seasonal Head Start programs: *Provided*, That such sum shall be in addition to funds reserved for migrant, seasonal, and other Head Start programs under section 640(a)(2) of the Head Start Act.

(b) Of the funds appropriated in this Act for the National Institutes of Health, $150,000,000 shall not be available for obligation until September 30, 2004.

(c) The amount $6,895,199,000 in section 305(a)(1) of this Act shall be deemed to be $7,105,011,000 and the amount $6,783,301,000 in section 305(a)(2) of this Act shall be deemed to be $6,573,489,000.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, this amendment relates to programs that help Hispanic children. This is more than just numbers, statistics; it deals with real people, kids who can be helped by special programs.

What does this mean? Does it mean we are spending more money to be spending more money? What it means is we will be spending more money to save money. For every $1 we spend in our country for these programs, we save $10 in welfare costs, educational costs, costs to the criminal justice system. These programs deal with children, I repeat.

One of the programs is a program called the High School Equivalency Program which assists students of migrant parents who have dropped out of high school to earn their GED.

Here is what Tedrel Eubanks said:

[The high school equivalency program] exposed me to college life. This was something beyond my wildest dreams. I had never given any real thought to finishing high school, not to mention going to college. The more I attended GED classes, the more excited I became. The more time I spent on the University campus taking part in various activities, the more determined I became about getting my GED certificate and graduating and enrolling at [Mississippi Valley State University].

And that is what he did.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment I just offered be on my behalf and on behalf of the Senator from New Mexico, Mr. BINGAMAN.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. REID. Another program that is a tremendously important program that is greatly affected in an adverse way by this bill we have before us is a program called the College Assistance Migrant Program, referred to as CAMP, which assists migrant students in their first year of college with personal academic counseling and stipends. These programs have been enormously successful. But rather than talk about, again, statistics, let me talk about a person by the name of Maria de Lurdes Reynoso.

Maria said she went to the Boise State University CAMP. She said:

[The] Boise State University's CAMP scholarship has been a stepping-stone in my college career. CAMP is much more than a scholarship. From academic support to career opportunities, CAMP helps its students become successful individuals. One of the most important goals of my life was to receive a college education. But more than anything, I have always wanted to travel and see new places. CAMP placed me on the right track and assisted me with a career and extracurricular opportunities. This summer I will be traveling out of the country to do an internship in Guadalajara, Mexico with the Department of Commerce and the Department of Agriculture. This Spring I will be graduating with a degree in International Business and minors in Finance and Spanish, thanks to the guidance and support of the people who make up the . . . CAMP program [at Boise State University].

Mr. President, this isn't a statistic that is a throwaway. This is a statistic that deals with a young lady who would have never, ever been able to go to college and then complete college.

We have another program called the Migrant Education Program. These funds are used to identify and recruit migrant students, to provide screening for health problems, and to provide resources to enable the children to receive appropriate medical care.

As to this program, I would like to take just one case history of a young person who said:

At my new school, I was identified for the Migrant Education Program.

Oscar Guzman said:

The teacher who was in charge of my class helped my mother with all of the paperwork and records transfer. He also arranged for a health check up for me, which I continued to get every year through the eighth grade. The Migrant Education Program had a special reading group for migrant students, which helped me with my English.

I am the first person in my family to go to college. My parents are very proud of my decision to go to college and expect me to go far. My dad always tells me that I am going to [be able to] work in an air-conditioned office with a secretary. My aunts and uncles are also very proud of me and use me as an example for my cousins. I hope to be in a position where I can make a difference in education and agriculture in order to improve the lives of families like my own.

I would not be here today if it were not for the Migrant Education Program in fifth grade that put me on a path of academic achievement and the other migrant programs that helped me succeed.

''Because of these programs,'' Oscar said, ''my life was made easier and my parents' dream of a better life for me and my brother will come true.''

That is what these amendments are about. These amendments are about improving the lives of young people. I think we all learn a culture by listening to its native language, its native tongue. Every time I hear someone speak Russian, I think of my deceased father-in-law who was born in Russia. He came as a little boy. I am confident that he didn't speak a word of Russian but I do know that his parents spoke extremely broken English. I didn't know his parents, my wife's grandparents. I think of a series in public radio recently about trying to bring back people who have written books in Yiddish. Of course, both of my in-laws used to speak Yiddish when they didn't want me to know what was going on. I think we learn a lot about a culture by listening to people's languages.

Among Latino Americans, ''aspirar'' has special meaning. It is similar to our verb ''aspire'' but it carries a greater sense of urgency. It invokes dreams of a better life, striving for a better future, among people who work hard just to make ends meet.

Children are the hope of every culture, and it is no different for Latino Americans. They are the youngest demographic group in our country and the fastest growing. More than one-third of Latino Americans are under 18 years of age.

So the great aspiration of Latino Americans, as all immigrants who have come to our country, is a good education for their children. We recognize that with this wave of immigrants, as with previous waves of immigrants, the parents are the ones who are uneducated and doing the menial work. They have aspirations, desires, wishes, and prayers for their children to be able to become educated so they don't have to do the menial work that they are doing.

We recognize that there is an unacceptable gap in academic achievement between Latino students and the overall student population. We have agreed that it should be this Nation's policy to leave no child behind. Now it is time to live up to those words.

That is why this amendment I have offered with Senator BINGAMAN—the Hispanic education opportunity amendment—to help Latino students achieve dreams is important.

This amendment would invest an additional $210 million in our Nation's future by strengthening these programs. I have talked about the programs—not all of them—such as the Hispanic-serving institutions, the high school equivalency program, the College Assistance Migrant Program, the local family information centers, dropout prevention, bilingual education, and Head Start for children of migrant workers.

These programs give Latino students a step up the ladder of education so they can realize their aspirations. The 252 Hispanic-serving institutions which have at least 25 percent Latino enrollment are the main bridge between Hispanic communities and higher education. Despite appropriations under title V, these institutions still haven't reached Federal funding parity with other degree-granting institutions. This amendment adds $6.4 million to help address this inequity.

The high school equivalency programs provide academic instruction, counseling, computer-assisted teaching, and career awareness to migrant students studying for the GED. The Senate's bill—the one before us—slashes funding for these programs by

43 percent and would eliminate 23 programs to achieve a combined GED completion rate of almost 73 percent.

The proposed budget also cuts the College Assistance Migrant Program by $400,000. As I indicated with the example I gave earlier, these recruits are important. They are talented migrant high school graduates and GED recipients, and this mentors them through their first year of college. Before CAMP was created, there was no record of a migrant child having completed college. Since its inception, almost three-quarters of all CAMP students received baccalaureate degrees.

The existing HEP and CAMP programs serve approximately 15,000 students. Of these 15,000 students, the vast majority—about 75 percent—will graduate from college. They will not be welfare dependent and will not have problems with the criminal justice system. And, of course, they won't be creating problems in the educational system. Over the next years, about 170,000 migrant children will become eligible for HEP, while 140,000 will qualify for CAMP. Funding for these programs should be increased, not cut. That is why this amendment adds $11 million for HEP programs and $1 million for CAMP.

We also need to make the Head Start Program available to more children of migrant workers so they have a fighting chance to do well in school.

In Nevada, we have probably a thousand migrant students, and they make up more than half the students in Amargossa in Nye County, where my brother lives. These children have hard lives, and if any child ever deserved a head start in school, they do. Yet we have not had a single migrant Head Start Program in all of Nevada. People think of Nevada only as a place where you have the bright lights of Las Vegas and Reno but we have farming communities.

In the Amargossa Valley, there are very large dairy farms. In Lyon County, we have the largest producer of white onions in America. Migrant farm workers come there in waves. Yet we don't have a single program in Head Start for these children. They are left behind even before they begin school. We need to offer Head Start to 10,000 new migrant children. My amendment would move us toward that goal.

We know parental involvement is a crucial factor in a child's school success. That is why the local family information centers were created by the No Child Left Behind Act. These are community-based centers that provide parents of title I students with information about their children's schools so they can get involved in their education. An additional investment will strengthen the ties between Latino families and their children's schools. This is good for the whole community.

This amendment also addresses the programs for dropout prevention and bilingual education. Senator BINGAMAN and I have worked for years together on the dropout programs. We believe there should be a dropout czar in the Department of Education that works on nothing but doing something to prevent dropouts in our country.

In Nevada, we have 50,000 students with limited proficiency in English. And Latinos have the highest dropout rate of any demographic group in our State. These programs will help Nevada, and many other States, too, with growing Hispanic populations.

In the past, we have received Federal grants for two dropout programs, at Pyramid Lake High School, a Paiute Indian school, and the Washoe County School District. But now the Senate HHS budget would eliminate all funding for these programs. The amendment I have offered would restore $20 million for dropout prevention.

None of these programs by themselves might seem that important, but taken together they give Latino Americans a better chance of realizing their hopes and dreams. Just as important, these measures will strengthen the American economy by building a more productive workforce.

Already, one-third of the new workers who join our labor force are Latino. In 20 years, it will be half. These are the workers who will pay taxes to keep our military strong, to educate our children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren, and provide our Social Security in the future. So, you see, our future depends on the hopes and dreams of our Latino neighbors.

Aspirar—to hope. No matter what language we speak, we all understand what that means. We all have a stake in making it possible.

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. GRAHAM of South Carolina). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, after conferring with the distinguished assistant Democratic leader, we have agreed upon a time for the vote.

I ask unanimous consent that at noon today, the Senate proceed to a vote in relation to the Reid amendment No. 1547 with no amendments to the amendment in order prior to the vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nevada.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask my friend to modify that request following the word ''vote,'' that at 11:45 a.m., the amendment recur and that the time until 12 o'clock be equally divided and controlled between Senators REID and BINGAMAN and Senator SPECTER. In effect, we will debate the matter from 11:45 a.m. until 12 o'clock and vote at 12 o'clock.

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I agree.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, before the distinguished Senator from Nevada leaves the floor, and I know he has other commitments and will not hear my reply to his presentation, the question that I would address to the Senator from Nevada is how he picks a figure of $210 million? As I will outline in the course of my presentation, there are quite a number of programs which are directed to this issue.

The appropriations subcommittee has considered many programs. We have increased some 26 programs and decreased some 6 programs, what we consider to be a balance. I ask my colleague from Nevada how he comes to a figure of $210 million when comparing it to all the other programs in this bill which are directed to this generalized effort?

Mr. REID. Mr. President, what we have done is meet with educators, we have met with members of the Hispanic community, and we have come to the conclusion that the programs that are included in this amendment are vital and should be increased and not decreased, and that these programs are, we think, programs that, as I indicated briefly in my statement, will not cost this country money but will save the country money in the long term.

While the figure we have come up with may not be magically correct—I would like to have had more, but in working with the minority staff, we recognize there is a limit to what we can do, but we believe this is a small enough number that people should simply vote to waive the Budget Act. And I am confident there will be a budget point of order raised against this amendment on a bill such as this bill.

I say to my friend that a few months ago we were going to give Turkey $6 billion to help us in Iraq. Maybe we should say that $200 million to help people here who are going to help our country is just as important as that gift we were going to make to the people of Turkey.

I do apologize for being rude to my friend because I always appreciate his efficacy. I am sure not everyone in the Senate has read his book. I have. I know what a fine lawyer he is and the work he has done. But probably not listening to his response will make my day easier because I will then not realize all the inadequacies in my amendment and I would have to come back and respond to that argument. This way I can just speak from the high level and not have to worry about his—I will not say nitpicking but his really good debate. In this way, I will have one of my staff tell me some of the high points of his debate, and I will just hit the high points when I return.

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I thank my colleague from Nevada for those charming, complimentary remarks. He exits the Chamber with grace. He has to present a judge from his State. We will miss him. I would

prefer his being here so all of the contentions I will make will be presented directly to him. There are many demands on every Senator. I understand why Senator REID cannot be present.

When the Senator from Nevada advanced this amendment for $210 million additionally for education programs for Hispanic students, I asked him how they came up with this figure. I do so in the context of chairing this subcommittee which has had many hearings and has analyzed the needs of Hispanic students in the context of many other needs this subcommittee has to fund.

Without going through the entire list, I had referenced the fact that the bill contains increases for some 26 programs and decreases for some 6 programs. In making an evaluation as to what are the needs of the Hispanic community, we have taken into account that there are many other programs which have been funded which are directed to the Hispanic community or programs where the local education agency has funding which can be directed to the Hispanic community, depending upon the needs for that community in a given area. The needs for the Hispanic community may vary materially in San Antonio, TX, which is more heavily populated with Hispanics than, say, my hometown of Russell, KS, a small community on the plains of Kansas with 5,000 people where the need is different.

One of the major education allocations of this bill is $12,350,000,000 on Title I grants to local education agencies. This is directed to take care of the achievement gap between students in low- and high-poverty schools. This covers to a very material extent communities where these funds can be allocated for Hispanics.

Our bill also includes some $300 million for the Gear Up program originated by a distinguished Member of the House of Representatives from Philadelphia, Congressman Chaka Fattah, who coordinated the program with me, with the thrust coming from the House but most of the funding thrust coming from this subcommittee, where we now have some $300 million in this GEAR UP Program, and 70 percent of the 1.3 million students served by this program are minorities, including almost 30 percent who are Hispanics. I point to this GEAR UP Program as illustrative of a program which can accommodate the kinds of concerns which the Senator from Nevada is talking about.

Our bill also has some $665 million for the English Language Acquisition State Grant Program, which is designed to help students who have limited English proficiency. Here again, this funding is already available for Hispanics on the line where the Senator from Nevada seeks to add additional funding.

There are many other programs in this bill. For example, $13 million in this bill is being directed to the high school equivalency program which can be used for Hispanic students; some $15 million directed to college assistance migrant programs, which again can be used for Hispanic students.

On the English Language Acquisition Grant State, which was already identified, there is some $665 million, and with respect to Hispanic-serving institutions, more than $93 million is being directed to colleges and universities which have 25 percent or more Hispanics.

In the context of these appropriations, it was the conclusion of the subcommittee, and then the conclusion of the full committee, that the interests of Hispanic students were adequately taken care of.

When I asked the Senator from Nevada how he picked a figure of $210 million, his response was, it is not excessive but it would be helpful; that it might be good to have even more money.

That might be said about any program which is on the agenda, to add more money.

The Senator from Nevada said we were considering giving substantial money to Turkey. Well, why not give a portion of that money to Hispanic students? That is a very frequently advanced argument. If we took the cost of the B–2 bomber, how many items in some other line could that accommodate?

The reality is that the Federal budget is gigantic. It is $2.2 trillion. Does anybody know how much money that is? Not really. It is a staggering amount of money. It is said that if one took a large hall like the Senate Chamber there would be insufficient space to stuff $10,000 bills for that sum of money.

The Congress of the United States has, as a principal function, the job of appropriating, figuring out where the money goes. There may be some disagreement about how much money should have been offered to Turkey to aid in the Iraq war, and we will hear a great deal of talk in this Chamber about Iraq, not Iraq's educational program but how much money is being allocated to Iraq. I submit that the long-range interests of the United States are very well served, and when we are successful—and we will be successful—in establishing order in Iraq and establishing, I think, a democracy in Iraq. Democracies are contagious.

The only democracy in the Mideast today is Israel. The Saudis' leadership are in fear of democracies becoming popular, as are the ruling elites in all of the other Mideast countries.

I do not intend to prolong a debate about Iraq. It is my hope that the President's efforts to bring in other nations, which is the banner headline in this morning's press, will reach fruition. I hope there will be people from other countries, especially Muslim countries, Pakistan and Turkey, to share in the responsibility and to give the Arab world confidence so that the United States will not carry that burden and our own personnel will not be subjected to the casualties which are currently present.

I mention Iraq in response to what the Senator from Nevada says about the money which we have proposed to give to Turkey. So we are trying to make an allocation of a gigantic sum of money, $2.2 trillion. It comes to this subcommittee to make an allocation on discretionary funding of $137.6 billion. I think we have exercised real care and thoughtfulness in making these allocations.

I would like to see additional money for many items in the line, but there has to be an evaluation and an assessment of priorities. I am aware of the political impact on having my vote, and the votes of other individual Senators, be against expanding this Hispanic education program. It is worth a brief comment on the so-called 30-second commercial, where individual votes are picked out and are featured at election time to say to one group or another, and in this case Hispanics, why Senator X or Senator Y ought to be defeated because there was a vote against a specific matter. That does not tell even a part of the story as to how that vote is cast in the context of other programs which are devoted to this very important issue, as I think this record shows, which I have explained, and why it is with reluctance that I oppose the amendment offered by the distinguished Senator from Nevada.

Yes, it would be good to have more funds here and more funds in many other places, but it is an overall evaluation which we have to take into account. I believe a fair analysis of this program overall shows that there are adequate funds being directed for this important purpose. How you pick $210 million in this amendment as opposed to $310 million or $410 million or $10 million remains an open question, when we add up the millions of dollars which are devoted to programs and items in this appropriation bill which are directable to this important objective.

I am advised other Senators will be coming to speak on this amendment. The chairman of the Appropriations Committee has asked that all Republican members of the committee be available for a meeting at this time. So in the absence of any other Senator wishing to speak and in the instance of my own presence being required at another meeting, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, we are awaiting other Senators to speak on the pending amendment of the Senator

from Nevada, Mr. REID. In the interim I ask other Senators to come to the floor to offer amendments. Procedurally, as is well known, we can set aside the Reid amendment and proceed to debate other amendments.

The majority leader has already expressed his intention to vote through Friday, so the sooner we address these issues the sooner the Senate will conclude its business. I urge my colleagues to come to the Senate floor to offer amendments.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, I want to take a few minutes to speak in favor of the amendment that Senator REID of Nevada has offered relating to funding for various programs in this appropriations bill that are of particular importance to the Hispanic community. I strongly support Senator REID's amendment and believe that it would be a very important step for us to take in keeping the commitment that we have made to the people of this country when we passed the No Child Left Behind Act.

I have just completed spending 4 weeks in my State, most of the time in my State, and much of that time I was talking to people who were involved in education and were preparing for the new school year. It is clear that one message comes through in those discussions. That message is, What is the Federal Government going to do to keep its share of the bargain?

The Federal Government has imposed all sorts of new requirements on States and school districts about how they are to reform education, how they are to improve instruction in the schools, how they are to improve student performance in the schools. Unfortunately, when those educators see that the administration, first, in its request to Congress, and then the Congress itself, does not put forward the money which was committed in the No Child Left Behind Act, the cynicism on the part of many people working in education is understandable.

The amendment the Senator from Nevada has offered is an effort to correct some of that. I strongly support it. Let me talk about one particular aspect of it that I know better, perhaps, than I know some other parts. That relates to the dropout prevention program. This is a subject that has been debated and discussed and talked about in Washington and at the national level for a great many years. I remember when President Bush senior, the former President Bush—not this President Bush but this President Bush's father—convened all the Governors of the country to have a first and only, as far as I know to this day—first and only national summit on education. That was in Charlottesville, VA. It was in 1989, I believe. At that time the Governors and the President committed the country to a series of goals in education, things that we would all agree, jointly, to work on and accomplish over the coming 10 years. That was in 1989. That 10 years has come and gone. But one of those goals was that we would ensure that at least 90 percent of the students who started high school actually completed high school; that we would reduce the dropout rate very substantially in this country. That was one of the goals the President and the Governors signed onto.

I should say one of those Governors was former President Bill Clinton. Of course, there were many others who are still in key positions in our Government who were part of that group. The unfortunate reality is that after we adopted that set of goals, national education goals, there was no strategy to achieve them.

There was absolutely nothing done here in Washington and in many States, I fear, to actually get us to where we had committed to travel. Particularly in this area of dropout prevention, there was no Federal money committed. The first Federal money that was committed was a demonstration program in fiscal year 2001. I believe we committed $10 million to a demonstration program so that for the first time the Department of Education at the national level would have some funds available to help local school districts reduce the number of students who were leaving school without graduating, and to reduce the number of students who were dropping out.

This is of particular importance in my State because in my State we have a very high dropout rate. Unfortunately for everyone involved, that dropout rate is concentrated in the Hispanic community. Over 40 percent of the students in my State are of Hispanic background, and a great many of those students—particularly young Hispanic males—leave school without graduating from high school. That is not only unfortunate for them, but it substantially reduces their ability to be productive citizens, to earn a good income, to raise a family, and to do the things we all aspire to do. But it also is an unfortunate reality for our State's economy.

We do not have the ability to generate the wealth because we lack some of the skilled workforce we need, and that we could have if we keep those people in school longer.

In fiscal year 2001, the Congress stepped forward. This was before the No Child Left Behind Act was enacted. We stepped forward and said, OK, we will commit $10 million nationally to try to deal with this problem. That funding can be used to help school districts that have strategies which they want to pursue to reduce the dropout rate. That was an appropriate thing to do. When we had the debate and the hearings and the markup on the No Child Left Behind Act, we talked long and hard about this problem of the dropout rate and how to come to grips with it. In the final bill, I was very pleased to see the administration agreed with the Congress, and that we authorized $125 million a year to be spent to reduce the dropout rate. That bill was signed in January of 2001. Since then, we have had two budget requests from this President. In both of those budget requests—in 2001, and again this year—in each of the budget requests we have received, there has been zero funding proposed for dropout prevention. Absolutely nothing was requested for dropout prevention at the Federal level. The Congress stepped in last year and corrected some of that. Instead of putting in $10 million, the Congress put in $10.9 million. I appreciate that. That was a step the Congress took in spite of the fact there was zero funding requested by the administration.

This year, there are zero funds requested by the administration for dropout prevention. Unfortunately, this year, the bill we are considering on the Senate floor today follows the administration's recommendation and contains zero funds. The House bill follows the administration's recommendation and contains zero funds.

We are going from a situation where we committed $10 million to this program before we passed the No Child Left Behind Act to a situation where we are committing zero funds now that we have passed the No Child Left Behind Act. Understandably, people in the education community doubt the sincerity of those of us in Washington who keep talking about how important it is to reduce the dropout rate.

Why is this dropout rate issue relevant to a discussion, or particularly relevant to a discussion of No Child Left Behind? The main thrust of the No Child Left Behind Act was to increase accountability, raise standards, require more of teachers, and require more of students. The great concern which I heard in my State, and which I think lots of us heard, was if we are going to do that—which is a good thing because we all favor higher standards, we all favor better performance, we all favor better trained teachers and better performing students—but if we are going to do that, let us not kid ourselves and allow the students who are not keeping up to just go away and forget about it. That is the concern. That is why we also put a provision in the No Child Left Behind Act for some funding for dropout prevention. It is not a major amount. It is $125 million a year. But it was at least a commitment at the Federal level to help deal with the problem. It was a commitment that the Hispanic community—at least leaders of the Hispanic community who focus on education issues in my State, and virtually all the leaders of the Hispanic community in my State who focus on

education issues because they understand the importance that education holds for their community—all of those leaders would know this was a priority and that we would be able to move ahead and begin to deal with it systematically.

I hope very much we can adopt Senator REID's amendment so we can add some funding and do something. I am not of the view that we are going to add $125 million. Senator REID's amendment proposes to add $20 million. That is inadequate, but it certainly is much better than nothing, which is what we are now proposing.

There are other provisions in Senator REID's amendment which I think are also very meritorious. He indicated in his description of the amendment funding for the Hispanic-serving institutions. That is important funding as well. Clearly, I support the effort to add some reasonable increase to that. There are 157 Hispanic-serving institutions which have received money from title V. A third of those institutions that are eligible have received no assistance. These grants are made on a competitive basis, and there are not enough funds to award grants to each of the institutions that meet the criteria.

The migrant program: Again, this is an area in which I think the Federal Government has a peculiarly important responsibility. You cannot expect each local State to have in place the kind of support system for migrant children of migrant families which is needed.

We are requiring in the No Child Left Behind Act that school districts raise the performance and the achievement level of all students. That includes those students who are students of migrant families who come into that school district for a few months, perhaps, and then leave. But the school district is held accountable for the performance of those students, as it should be held accountable for the performance of those students.

The number of those students is increasing. It has grown from 624,000 in fiscal year 1999 to over 800,000 this year. That growth, combined with the new mandates from this No Child Left Behind Act, will require that additional funding be made available. So I urge all Senators to support the amendment by my colleague from Nevada.

These are important programs. They need to be adequately funded. We have committed to fund these programs at an adequate level and, unfortunately, the bill before us does not do that. I hope very much this amendment will be adopted. It is a very modest amendment, frankly, compared to the size of the budget we are dealing with, compared to the size of the appropriations in this bill itself. So I hope this modest amendment to assist those most in need of educational services in our country can be supported.

Mr. REID. Will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. BINGAMAN. I am very pleased to yield for a question.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, through you to the distinguished Senator from New Mexico, the Senator from New Mexico has worked on these issues for many years, and he keeps referring to this as the Reid amendment. This is the Reid-Bingaman amendment. It is offered in that way, and it was meant to be offered in that way because of the work he has done for the many years prior to this.

The question I would like to ask the Senator: One of the provisions in this amendment calls for more money for afterschool programs for Hispanic children. Does the Senator from New Mexico have the same problems in New Mexico that we have in Nevada with respect to Hispanic children dropping out at larger numbers than non-Hispanic children?

And would the Senator also agree, for every child we are able to keep in school, we save the Government—State, local, and the Federal Government—money as a result of these children being able to be educated rather than being out on the streets, so to speak?

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, in response to the question, let me say, I do very much agree we have the problem in New Mexico of way too many of our students leaving school before they graduate. Unfortunately, a disproportionately large portion of those students who leave school are Hispanic students.

Now, on the second point the Senator raised, that every time one of those students leaves school before he or she graduates, it may, in fact—and probably does—cost the Government something in various ways, the main thing that I see it does is it robs the society of the benefit of having a better educated citizen and a more productive citizen for the rest of that person's life because each of those people, if they will stay in school and complete high school, has a much greater ability to earn, a much greater ability to provide for their families. And all of that, of course, inures to the benefit of the entire society. They pay more taxes. They are able to contribute more to their community.

It is a very well-chosen investment of public funds to keep these students in school. That is all we are trying to do, to say that the Federal Government should do something to assist school districts which want to work on that problem. That is all we are saying.

The Federal Government cannot take the place of the school district, and should not be trying to, but it can, in some small way, assist local school districts which want to deal with the problem.

This last year, with the $10.9 million which was appropriated—this is in the current year, I should say—with the $10.9 million that was appropriated, my understanding is the Department of Education was able to make 24 grants to individual school districts in 19 different States to try to help them reduce the dropout rate. Two of those grants went to school districts in my home State of New Mexico. These are grants to assist those districts which have come up with a plan, a way to reduce the dropout rate, that they want to try to implement in their own district.

There are some proven strategies that have been shown to work. We need to give school districts more opportunities to implement those strategies. And that would be a major thrust of the amendment the Senator from Nevada has proposed. So I again urge my colleagues to support it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, at the outset, I agree with the argument made by the distinguished Senator from New Mexico about the importance of school dropout and combating that problem. This is an issue which has concerned me for many years. When I was district attorney of Philadelphia, the dropout problem was a major factor and a major cause of juvenile delinquency. When a child is not in school, not only is the child not getting the education, but the child is likely to be engaged in not only no productive activity but in counterproductive activity, frequently crime.

So this is an issue that I think has to be addressed. I think the committee has addressed it through the funding which we have made available in this bill, although not on a categorical grant. The categorical grants are where the Government makes a specification as to saying a given amount of money is to be used for a specific purpose.

It is true we had a program called the Dropout Prevention Program for slightly under $11 million in the current fiscal year. But we have in Title I a requirement that 1 percent of the total funding be allocated for dropout or related activities, and that 1 percent amounts to some $80 million. So there is a very considerable sum of money which is available under Title I.

There is also a considerable sum of money which can be used for dropouts under the $345 million for innovative educational programs. What we are trying to do is put funding at the local education agency. So in Title I they have a very substantial sum of money—$12.3-plus billion—but not to tell them exactly what to use for each specific item but to leave it to the local school district.

When I addressed the amendment of Senator REID earlier today, I made a comment about the needs in San Antonio of Hispanics would be considerably different than the needs of say Russell, KS, my hometown, a small town of 5,000 on the plains of Kansas, where it is a very different issue. And where the Senator has Albuquerque, which has a much higher Hispanic proportion of population, it would be very different.

So the thrust of what the subcommittee has done in this bill is to try to provide funding which leaves discretion in the local districts to use money for dropouts. When the Senator from New Mexico says that $20 million is a start, but inadequate—if I can get his exact language—that really is a characterization which might apply to so much of the funding anywhere in this Education bill. There is always more that can be added. It is hard to find a figure which is generally regarded as adequate, education being such a high priority.

But in structuring this bill, the Senator from Iowa and I, as managers, have tried to make the allocations within a budget and within our 302(b) allocations. I think we have made an allocation which addresses the needs which the Senator from New Mexico expresses. The Senator from New Mexico said $20 million was inadequate but better than nothing. Well, that characterization, I think, might be applied just about anywhere in this bill or in so many other bills.

When the Senator from New Mexico talks about the afterschool programs, that is an item of special concern to this Senator as well. Again, during that lull between 3 o'clock and 7 o'clock, we find so much delinquency occurring. The subcommittee increased the allocation on afterschool programs to $1 billion. The figure that had been in the President's budget was $600 million. We had extensive hearings.

It might be of some interest that Arnold Schwarzenegger had a longstanding interest in this and he made a very compelling argument. I don't want to get involved in the California primary, but there was a very protracted hearing devoted to this subject.

We took the figure of $600 million, which was in the President's budget, and I don't have to tell the Senator from New Mexico that finding $400 million over and above what the President asked for was very difficult. We recognize the things we agree on—afterschool programs and dropout. I believe we have made an appropriate allocation of funds. It is true that $210 million is modest when you are looking at a $53 billion education budget. But we have tried to make allocations on many, many lines—for student loans, Pell grants, and many other items. I think we have taken into account the concerns the Senator from New Mexico has articulated.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. BINGAMAN. I thank my colleague from Pennsylvania and assure him that I appreciate his commitment to trying to do what is right in this area. I know he has been substantially supportive on a lot of these efforts over many years. I very much appreciate that.

Let me try to be clear as to my understanding, and he can correct me if I am wrong. He has indicated that, yes, there is no money for the program that we authorized for dropout prevention—the $125 million per year authorization; there are zero funds in there for that. Although there was nearly $11 million in the current year funding, there is nothing in this upcoming year.

He has indicated that there are a couple of other places where school districts can use funds for this purpose if they choose to. One is that they can spend up to 1 percent—or they are required to spend 1 percent on either failing schools or dropout prevention, as I understand it.

Mr. SPECTER. The 1 percent is for dropout, and the term used is related activities. So it is focused on dropouts. Some $80 million is available for dropouts.

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, I do not doubt that there is funding available for this if a school district can find it within its budget to use it for that purpose. The problem we have in my State—and I think all over the country—is that these school districts are under greater and greater pressure to increase their test scores, to demonstrate improved student performance. That is where the pressure is. That is where the money is going to be spent, unless we have some funds cordoned off that are available only for this kind of purpose—this dropout prevention.

Clearly, everyone is well-intentioned here. A school superintendent or a school board will decide, OK, we have a lot of needs but the pressure we are feeling is to get these test scores up; we have to concentrate on getting these test scores up. Once that is done, a few years down the road we will be able to give more attention to the kids who are dropping out.

In the No Child Left Behind Act, we tried to say, no, we are going to cordon off some portion of the Federal funding that can only be used for this purpose. That doesn't mean every school district has to take that money or even has that need. If Russell, KS, doesn't have a dropout problem, they don't need to apply for one of these grants. A lot of communities in New Mexico have that problem and would love to be able to get one of these grants so they can deal with that problem. If it is left to them to take some of the funds they get under title I, or some other basket of funding, and devote it to that purpose alone, it is much less likely to happen.

So that is why we made provisions for dropout prevention as a part of the No Child Left Behind Act. That is why this Senate and this Congress were persuaded to add nearly $11 million to that line item last year and in the current year, even though the President requested nothing. I think the least we can do is do something similar in this Congress—perhaps $20 million is the right figure—to ensure that this program at the Department of Education level, the Federal level, does not just die at the very time we are going around giving speeches about what a great thing No Child Left Behind was. That seems to me contrary to logic, and it is also contrary to what we told the American people we were about.

I see the manager wishes to speak again. I yield the floor.

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, as I understood the comment of the Senator from New Mexico, it was that the money would be available in title I if the local school board wanted to use it for dropout. That isn't precisely the statutory construction. The Department of Education, in delineating its 2004 budget request, specifies that States would reserve approximately $88 million from their allocations that are title I, part A, to support dropout prevention programs in local education agencies. So the figure, more precisely, according to their budget request, is $88 million. It is to be directed to the dropout program.

So that is money for this specific program. That is why the administration, in submitting the budget request, did not include the slightly under $11 million for a categorical grant because it is taken care of in other places. The Department of Education budget request also specifies the dropout funding availability innovative programs, which I mentioned earlier, of some $345 million. In the innovative programs for $345 million, there is not a direction for dropouts, as there is a direction for dropouts for $88 million under title I.

Mr. BINGAMAN. Will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. SPECTER. I will.

Mr. BINGAMAN. My understanding is that this funding—in reference to students who have dropped out—contemplates what many States are doing, which is to use some of their title I funds for students who are in the criminal justice system. This is not dropout prevention; this is taking students who have dropped out. Maybe they have dropped out because they have been thrown in jail, but whatever the reason, they are no longer in the school system.

My understanding was that essentially the administration was saying you are required to use at least 1 percent of the title I funds that we provide to you to deal with these students who have left the system and are in the criminal justice system primarily. That is what States are doing.

What we were trying to do in the provision I am arguing for and Senator REID is arguing for here in the No Child Left Behind Act is to get ahead of the problem and say we don't want these students leaving the school system. We want to help the school district to keep those students in school.

That is what we wanted to see funds devoted to, dropout prevention rather than assisting students who had already left the school system. Am I confused about that? Let me ask that question.

Mr. SPECTER. I will be glad to respond to the question, which was in the

nature of a debate, but I understand our processes here. I say to the distinguished Senator from New Mexico, these funds are not for students who have left the education program and entered the criminal justice system. There are other funds for people who are out of the education system and in the criminal justice system.

These funds specifically are directed to dropout prevention programs. That is the language which is included in the budget request for the Department of Education which supports their request for $13 billion plus for title I and has the requirement for 1 percent, and the language prevention programs is specifically here. They are using these funds, as the Senator from New Mexico appropriately says, to get ahead of the program.

The long and short of it is that these are funds to prevent dropouts.

Mr. BINGAMAN. May I ask one additional question, Mr. President?

Mr. SPECTER. Sure.

Mr. BINGAMAN. The chairman of the subcommittee has indicated that these are funds which, in the request from the Department of Education, are to be allocated for this purpose. Is there language in the bill before us which specifies that a portion, some percent, is to be used for dropout prevention? I am just not aware of that. If there is language to that effect, I have not seen it.

Mr. SPECTER. The bill does not duplicate the requirements which have been set forward in the budget request. We could put in additional language. If the Senator would like to have that language, I would certainly consider that, but I think it would be duplicative and unnecessary. Under existing law, under title I, the 1-percent requirement is present for dropout prevention. That is the law.

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, I will review this language and then perhaps be in a position to discuss further with the chairman what the language of the bill ought to provide to ensure that funds can be made available in grants to school districts in a way that they would actually use them for this purpose.

My concern is, the way the bill now stands, I do not see the opportunity being there for school districts to pursue these strategies. For that reason, I would like to review it a little further and then get back in touch with the Senator.

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I will be delighted to work with the Senator from New Mexico to provide whatever assurances he would like, additional assurances, that the $88 million will be for dropout prevention. That is the law, but, again, I will be glad to work with my distinguished colleague to satisfy the concerns he has raised.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nevada.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, while the two Senators have been discussing this amendment, we should not be diverted from the fact that this amendment is related to specific programs that help Hispanic children in America today. Dropout prevention, of course, is one of those programs. We cannot lose the goal we are attempting to accomplish in this amendment, and that is that we help people, and there are various programs I discussed earlier today that are set forth in detail in the amendment before the Senate. There is nothing more important than the dropout prevention program, but there are programs that are just as important to which this amendment is directed.

We are talking about, of the tens of billions of dollars in Federal programs that go to education, $200 million that will be directed to specific programs that will save our country huge amounts of money. It is estimated by some groups that for every dollar we spend in these programs which are the subject matter of this amendment, the Government will save up to $10.

I appreciate the discussion that has been held this morning between the Senator from Pennsylvania and the Senator from New Mexico dealing with dropouts, but this amendment deals with far more than just that program.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, by way of brief recapitulation, the thrust of the amendment by the Senator from Nevada on Hispanics I think has been covered by the enumeration of programs I outlined earlier during the course of this debate. There are very substantial funds available in the bill, as it stands now, which can provide assistance for Hispanics.

I concur with the Senator from Nevada that this is an important item, but I do believe the Education appropriations accommodate this very key interest for the specified reasons given earlier in the course of this debate.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Democratic leader.

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I come to the floor to commend the distinguished Senator from Nevada for his sponsorship of this amendment. There has been some discussion already about the importance that we as a country need to put on the extraordinary challenges we face with regard to the education of Hispanic children.

The number of school-age Hispanic children has actually grown by 61 percent in the last 2 years, a rate faster than any other American community. One out of every 6 children who attends public school today is Hispanic.

Hispanic children continue to perform below their non-Hispanic peers in reading, math, and science. By age 9, more than one-third of Latino students in high school are enrolled at below grade level today. Hispanic youths suffer from the highest dropout rate of any group. Hispanics over the age of 16 are more than twice as likely to drop out of school as African American students and four times as likely to drop out today as white students.

In the Nation's 17 largest Hispanic-serving school districts, Hispanics lag behind white students in reading achievement by an average of 30 points and in math achievement by an average of 27 points. Yet the bill before us cuts $21 million in bilingual education, $11 million in dropout prevention programs, $10 million in high school migrant education, and $15 million in college migrant education.

What Senator REID has done is simply propose to reverse these proposed cuts and enhance English instruction for non-native speakers, dropout prevention, and migrant education funding.

This really sets the tone for a series of amendments that I know my colleagues will be offering over the course of the next several days. It is important for us as a country to make the investment in education perhaps more than in any other endeavor in Government. If we empower our youth—Hispanic, African American, Asian American, Native American, in addition to European American—we give them the opportunity to be the productive, capable, and contributing citizens we know they can be.

It is so much easier to build a child than to repair an adult. We are talking about building children. The only way we are going to build those children is to give them opportunities in education by funding these programs at a level that will allow us to meet the expectations and, I would say, the obligations our country holds today.

This is a very good amendment, and I hope the Senate will support it on a bipartisan basis.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I agree with much of what the Democratic leader has said about the importance of education. In fact, I agree with all of what he has said about the importance of education. But again, for the reasons which have been advanced during the course of this debate yesterday and today and on this amendment specifically, I believe we have accommodated a good balance.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I am proud to be a cosponsor of the Reid-Bingaman amendment which addresses Hispanic educational opportunities. This is an extremely important measure.

Over the August recess, I had the opportunity to put together a summit of Hispanic elected officials, families, interested people, in my home State. There was an overwhelming turnout that day. We had everyone from elected officials to people who are active in the community or members of the Hispanic community who just wanted to come and find out what we were doing at the Federal level on issues that affected them. The No. 1 issue people talked

about that day was education and opportunity for the young Hispanic students in our schools, in their communities, and across the country.

I was astounded to listen to leaders in the community, elected school board members, city council members, who told me that when they were growing up, very few people, if any people, looked at them and said: You can be a success. You can pass first grade—many of them had flunked first grade. You can go on to college. You can become something in this country.

I think it is so important that this amendment pass so we can put the education in place that says to these young students in our country today that we need them, we need them to be the next generation of engineers; we need them to be the next generation of teachers; we need them to be the next generation of CEOs. We are missing out on an entire young population and what they can give back to this country someday in leadership, in economics, in paying taxes, in being viable members of this community, if we do not fund opportunities for them today.

So I am very proud to be a sponsor of the Reid-Bingaman amendment and I encourage my colleagues to support it. It is really critical.

AMENDMENT NO. 1543

Mr. President, I also want to talk about the Byrd amendment that was offered yesterday. As we all know, children across the country this week are returning to school. We in the Senate now have a choice to make that will determine whether they are successful in school and, ultimately, in life. The choice is, really, will our country's most vulnerable children get the education they need? When we vote on the Byrd amendment, that is really what we are going to be voting on: Are we going to help low-income children succeed in school or are we going to leave them behind?

I thank Senator BYRD for his leadership on this amendment and on so many other important debates. This particular fight is one that will impact many children across the country. I am not talking about a few kids in a few classrooms. I am not talking about kids who are well off. I am talking about millions of children who are growing up in poverty today. These are kids who are in the most danger of falling behind right now, and they are the kids who most need our help.

Today, it is estimated that there are 9 million needy children in America. For many of them—in fact, for all of them—education is the only way out of the poverty they see before them. Often these children need extra help before and after school. They might need tutoring or mentoring or one-on-one attention from somebody who cares, from somebody who looks at them and says: You can be somebody; you can succeed in school; you can go on and be a success in this country. That kind of tutoring and mentoring and one-on-one attention needs to come from somebody they see in their everyday lives, and that is why this amendment is so important.

Fortunately, in this country today we try to provide that one-on-one help with a program called title I. That is a program that targets funding directly to disadvantaged children and to low-income schools, and it makes such a critical difference for so many of our vulnerable children today.

Unfortunately, this year, once again, the President has offered a budget that falls exceedingly short of what these kids need. The budget that has been proposed by the President and is now before the Senate would serve only 4.1 of those 9 million needy students in our country. That means we are helping fewer than half of those kids who need help in this country today. I think we can do better. I think we must do better, and the Byrd amendment provides $6.15 billion in additional funding for title I.

Let me help put that number into context for everyone. The Byrd amendment is going to help 6.2 million children. That is a huge improvement over the President's plan. If we just go with the President's budget, 2.1 million disadvantaged kids are going to be left behind. So I ask all of my colleagues, how do we leave behind 2 million children in this country? Do they not deserve a road out of poverty? Do they not deserve an education that will help them rise above tough circumstances? Of course they do. These kids will get the support they need if we pass the Byrd amendment.

The Byrd amendment is not asking us to do something new or extraordinary. It is asking us to do what Congress and this President said they would do nearly 2 years ago when we passed the No Child Left Behind Act.

That education act was passed on two related ideas, two promises: First, that we would hold schools accountable for their progress; secondly, we promised we would provide schools with the resources to meet those new requirements we were putting in place.

Both accountability and funding are needed to make progress. Since that act was passed 2 years ago, the second part of that promise has simply been abandoned.

I have been across my State, as I know all Senators have over the August recess, and I have talked with educators and visited classrooms. It is really clear that schools need help meeting these requirements. I think it is important to not forget that our States today, in this economy, are in no position to provide the extra funding that Congress promised but has not delivered. Most of our States, including mine, are facing huge deficits and are cutting back on education and other priorities. So it is clear that the Federal Government needs to step in and provide this funding for our most vulnerable kids.It is not something new. It is something we said 2 years ago we would do.

I should also point out that this debate in the Senate is taking place as many schools are now getting the results of their State tests. In Washington State, a number of schools have been labeled as failing because of these test results. These schools need the resources now to improve. They want to improve. They want to be held to high standards. They want to meet the accountability standards we have put in place, but they cannot do it with the resources that have been provided.

Before I conclude, I commend Senator BYRD for the way he has chosen to fund this amendment. The Byrd amendment uses the exact same funding method that our Republican colleagues have used to fund their priorities. So if anyone criticizes the Byrd amendment, I do not see how they could argue against the funding source because it is exactly what has been done already.

With no real challenge on the funding size, that leaves us to debate the substance of this amendment. I do not see how anyone could vote to prevent millions of low-income children from getting the help they need in school.

So let me make the choice before us as simple as possible. A vote against the Byrd amendment is a vote to leave 2 million poor kids behind. A vote for the Byrd amendment will help those 2 million poor kids get a great education and lift them out of poverty. So I urge my colleagues to hear the voices of more than 2 million children who are depending on us as their lives hang in the balance.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, by way of reply, the amendment offered by the Senator from Nevada as to Hispanic students is adequately covered in other specific programs.

For the reasons which I have specified earlier in the course of this debate, and the issue raised by Senator BYRD, seeking to move the funding for title I to the fully authorized amount, is characteristically not a matter of the appropriations process to meet the full authorization.

Yesterday, in response to the Senator from West Virginia, I had referenced the appropriations bill for the year 2002 when Senator BYRD chaired the Appropriations Committee and the appropriated amounts were less than the authorized amount. In title I, the authorization was $13.5 billion. The appropriation was $10.35 billion, $2.850 billion under. Similarly, the appropriation for improving teacher quality education was $325 million under the authorized amount and the century community learning centers was $250 million under the authorized amount.

In the analysis as to the increases requested by President Bush, on the 3 years of his budget request, increases have been made from $40 billion to some $53 billion for a 33-percent increase. That contrasts very fairly with the 3 years of President Clinton's budget increases for fiscal years 1996, 1997,

and 1998 which went up from $26 billion to $32.5 billion or 23 percent. Picking a higher sequence, the budget requests for 1999, 2000, and 2001 went from slightly under $30 billion to slightly over $40 billion, here 33 percent.

I believe on the record it is demonstrable that the support in the budget increases requested by President Bush have been at least as good as or better than the years of President Clinton and no one ever said that President Clinton had shortchanged the education budget. Similar credit is due to President Bush that his budget requests have not shortchanged the education budget.

To repeat what I said yesterday, my preference would have been to have had a larger allocation for this subcommittee. I would like to have had more money. I would like to have seen more funds in title I, but on the allocation which this body passed, the Congress passed on the budget resolution, the allocations which we have received on the so-called 302(b) allocations, an appropriate appropriation has been made in these accounts.

Again, I urge my colleagues to come to the floor. We will be voting on the Reid amendment at noon. The plan is to vote on the Byrd amendment shortly after we reconvene from the policy luncheons. It is our hope Senators will come to offer amendments and advise us where they stand on the amendments. More than 40 amendments have been listed for possible argument. If we are to complete this bill in a timely manner, again, it is necessary for Senators to come to the floor to offer their amendments with the intent, at least of the managers, this manager, to proceed to third reading and not to sustain long-term, long-range time-consuming unproductive quorum calls.

In the absence of any Senator on the floor seeking recognition, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, the amendment we will vote on at 12 noon that has been offered by the Senator from Nevada and the Senator from New Mexico has the support of many groups around America. I will mention just a few: National Hispanic Leadership Agenda, National Council of La Raza, Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities, League of United Latin American Citizens, LULAC, Migrant Legal Action Program, National Association for Bilingual Education, National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials, National Association of State Directors of Migrant Education, National Migrant and Seasonal Head Start Association, National Puerto Rican Coalition, Inc., National HEP-CAMP Association, ASPIRA Association, Inc.

These are just a few of the groups. I would say when this matter is voted on at 12 noon today, there are no excuses. In effect, what has happened is the President has recommended these programs to be eliminated in general, dropout programs specifically. This is the opportunity for the Senate to speak that this is wrong. This is the opportunity for the Senate to recognize that there are programs that are important to the safety and salvation and security of this country other than those addressing things that explode.

One of the things that is important to protect the security of this Nation is an educated population. That means educating all young people, no matter their background, their ethnicity, their religion, where they come from, because it is better for us all when that occurs.

We will shortly begin the final 15 minutes of debate on this matter, and I ask that everyone realize that there are groups who believe this amendment is important. They believe it is important because their sole function is to protect children. This amendment will help children.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, it is my understanding we are now in the time where there will be 15 minutes equally divided for the proponents and opponents of this amendment; is that true?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is correct.

Mr. REID. I would reserve the final 3 minutes, in that we are the movers of this amendment, for Senator BINGAMAN. That would be 3 minutes before the hour that Senator BINGAMAN have the final 3 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. REID. When my time is up, which would be in 4½ minutes, would the Chair so advise me?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes, I will.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, some of my distinguished colleagues have asked whether we can afford to give this helping hand to a select group of students, namely Hispanic students. I say we cannot afford to ignore them. Take, for example, Clark County, which is in Las Vegas, in Nevada. In the Clark County School District, which is the fifth or sixth largest school district in America with more than a quarter of a million students, about 30 percent of the students are Latinos. This amendment would apply to those students. We need to give a helping hand to the Clark County School District through additional moneys.

It is unfair that the President of the United States has recommended eliminating the dropout prevention program for Hispanic students—eliminated it. He has cut other programs to which this amendment applies. It is simply not right. People in Nevada will suffer as a result of that.

Latino children have the highest dropout rate of any ethnic group in America. It is nothing they are proud of; it is something they are trying to work on. Hispanic leaders talk about education. For the Latin Chamber of Commerce in Las Vegas, and it is a huge organization, that is their No. 1 priority: What are we going to do to keep our children in school? They have a scholarship program to send kids to a community college, to our colleges in Nevada. It is working well. But we need to do something to help the public school system keep these children in school.

We know for every dollar spent on preventing dropouts, we save more than $9 in the future. Today, one in every three new workers in our labor force is Hispanic. In 20 years, half of our new workers will be Hispanic. That means the money to pay for Social Security in the future, and our national security in the future, will come from Hispanic workers who are starting in school today. If we shortchange these children, we shortchange ourselves and our children in the future. But if we invest in these children, we invest in our future.

This amendment, offered by Senator BINGAMAN and this Senator, would provide a helping hand to Hispanic children by investing an additional $210 million in Head Start, dropout prevention, bilingual education, college assistance for children, and other programs. The fact is, there is an unacceptable gap in academic achievement between Latino students and the overall student population. We have made a promise to all children in America that we will leave no child behind. It is time to live up to those words.

I spoke today about this being more than statistics and numbers, more than cuts and percentages of cuts, but of programs that actually help children. I, today, spoke about Maria de Lurdes Reynoso, who is a better person today as a result of these programs. I spoke about another young person by the name of Oscar Guzman, who is now in a program so that he is going to graduate from college. That is what this is all about—helping children.

Tedrel Eubanks of Mississippi Valley State University—one of these programs allowed her to get a high school diploma and then go to college, something her family never dreamed that any one of them could do.

We have learned this morning from actual cases about one child in the family is not only making a tremendous impression on his siblings but on all of his cousins.

For every dollar spent here, we save our country $10. We are talking about spending $200 million and saving the country $2 billion. My math may be a

little bit wrong there, but you get the point.

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, the Reid-Bingaman amendment would provide an additional $210 million for Hispanic education. I am pleased to support it.

Since 1990, the number of school age Hispanic children has grown by 61 percent. This means that one out of every six children who attends public school is Hispanic. Yet, only about 60 percent of them graduate from high school. Hispanics over the age of 16 are more than twice as likely to drop out of school than African-American students and four times more likely to drop out of school than white students. In the Nation's 117 largest Hispanic-serving school districts, Hispanics lag behind white students in reading achievement by an average of 30 points and math achievement by an average of 27 points. And according to the 2000 census, only 8.5 percent of Hispanics between the ages of 25 and 34 had earned a bachelor's degree.

These statistics are troubling, and we need to address them. After all, education gives individuals the tools that they need to succeed. But education programs are underfunded, and the bill before us cuts $21 million from bilingual education, $11 million from dropout prevention programs, $10 million from high school migrant education, and $15 million from college migrant education.

The Reid-Bingaman amendment would reverse these proposed cuts and would increase funding for English instruction for non-native speakers, dropout prevention, and migrant education.

I urge my colleagues to vote for this very essential and worthwhile amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Who yields time?

If no one yields time, the time will be charged equally.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, the manager of the bill isn't here. I have asked unanimous consent that Senator BINGAMAN be recognized for the last 3 minutes. No one is here for the majority to respond, and I ask unanimous consent that the time run against the majority.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, are we in a quorum call?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. No.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, if the distinguished manager of the bill and others need additional time, I will be happy to agree to that. I just want to make sure there is no time wasted.

I suggest the absence of a quorum under the previous condition.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, how much time is reserved for me?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Three minutes.

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, let me use my 3 minutes to make the point that this is a very important amendment which the Senator from Nevada put forward to provide some additional funding for the programs that are most important in assisting Hispanic students and school districts that are serving Hispanic students around our country.

I believe very strongly that we need to adopt this amendment. One of the key provisions in it, which I spoke about earlier this morning, would add $20 million for dropout prevention. That is $20 million out of the $125 million that is authorized in the No Child Left Behind Act. The President asked for zero funds for that dropout prevention initiative.

I believe we in Congress should add something in the current year. We are providing nearly $11 million. I believe this amendment would allow us to provide at least $20 million, which is a start and which is a help. I hope very much it will be adopted.

In my home State, the Farmington public schools received a grant under the funding this last year for dropout prevention. It is funding they are using to assist students through individualized school reentry support activities, an alternative for remediation, transition-based life skills and career awareness, adult advisory and intensive mentoring services. They are working with these individual students who are at risk of dropping out.

My colleague from Pennsylvania, the chairman of the subcommittee, said, Well, there are already funds in the bill that can be used for these purposes. The funds he is referring to are funds which are allocated on the basis of the percentage of children and youth residing in locally operated correctional facilities. This is funding which is used by school districts to deal with this element that winds up in correctional facilities or are at risk of winding up in correctional facilities.

What I am advocating, and what I think the Senator from Nevada is advocating, is that we get out ahead of the problem and assist students who are at risk of leaving school. We try to help school districts keep those students in school and not wait until they get involved with the correctional system. We do not think it should be simply said, OK, if a kid gets thrown in jail or gets in trouble with the Department of Justice or the judicial system, then we will come to assist in some respects.

This is a very meritorious amendment. I hope my colleagues will support the Reid amendment.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's time has expired.

Who yields time?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. MURKOWSKI). The Senator from Missouri.

Mr. BOND. Madam President, I raise a point of order under section 504 of the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2004 that the amendment exceeds discretionary spending limits specified in this section and is not in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nevada.

Mr. REID. Madam President, pursuant to the Budget Act, I move to waive the applicable sections of that act for purposes of the pending amendment, and I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. MCCONNELL. I announce that the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE) is necessarily absent.

Mr. REID. I announce that the Senator from Florida (Mr. GRAHAM), the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KENNEDY), the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KERRY), the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. LIEBERMAN), and the Senator from Georgia (Mr. MILLER) are necessarily absent.

I further announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KERRY) would vote ''yea.''

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 46, nays 48, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 322 Leg.]

YEAS—46

Akaka	Dorgan	Lincoln
Baucus	Durbin	Mikulski
Bayh	Edwards	Murray
Biden	Feingold	Nelson (FL)
Bingaman	Feinstein	Nelson (NE)
Boxer	Harkin	Pryor
Breaux	Hollings	Reed
Byrd	Hutchison	Reid
Cantwell	Inouye	Rockefeller
Carper	Jeffords	Sarbanes
Clinton	Johnson	Schumer
Corzine	Kohl	Smith
Daschle	Landrieu	Stabenow
Dayton	Lautenberg	Wyden
Dodd	Leahy	
Domenici	Levin	

NAYS—48

Alexander	Craig	McCain
Allard	Crapo	McConnell
Allen	DeWine	Murkowski
Bennett	Dole	Nickles
Bond	Ensign	Roberts
Brownback	Enzi	Santorum
Bunning	Fitzgerald	Sessions
Burns	Frist	Shelby
Campbell	Graham (SC)	Snowe
Chafee	Grassley	Specter
Chambliss	Gregg	Stevens
Cochran	Hagel	Sununu
Coleman	Hatch	Talent
Collins	Kyl	Thomas
Conrad	Lott	Voinovich
Cornyn	Lugar	Warner

NOT VOTING—6

Graham (FL)	Kennedy	Lieberman
Inhofe	Kerry	Miller

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 46, the nays are 48.

Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn not having voted in the affirmative, the motion is rejected. The point of order is sustained and the amendment falls.

Mr. SPECTER. Madam President, I move to reconsider the vote.

Mr. REID. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nevada.

Mr. REID. I know the hour is 12:30 and we will recess for the weekly caucuses. I ask unanimous consent that the Senator from Michigan, Mr. LEVIN, be recognized to speak for up to 5 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from Michigan.

UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION

Mr. LEVIN. Madam President, this morning's newspapers brought the welcome news that the administration is finally waking up to the need to seek greater international support for and participation in our stabilization and reconstruction efforts in Iraq by seeking a new U.N. Security Council resolution. There has been a tragically long overdue recognition of the importance of doing so.

While this welcome news was attributed to an unnamed administration spokesman, hopefully some named spokesman will soon confirm it. The delay in arriving at this new approach, along with too much lone-ranger, bring-them-on rhetoric, will make the effort to internationalize the situation in Iraq more difficult and perhaps more costly in terms of the conditions exacted by the international community for its participation.

The word games that have been played by administration officials who have stated that they would ''welcome'' the participation of troops of other nations but refused to request that participation have also not been helpful.

While the need to internationalize this effort and obtain a U.N. mandate has been apparent to many of us from the beginning, the recent report of the Congressional Budget Office, requested by Senator BYRD, concerning the difficulty of sustaining a large U.S. military force in Iraq reinforces the need to reach out to the U.N. for support in this effort. There will not and should not be any need to compromise with respect to command and control of U.S. troops. There is ample precedent for the nation that provides the bulk of military forces to provide the senior military commander and for the senior military commander to exercise overall command of all the troops participating in a U.N.-mandated mission.

A recent example of that approach was the case of East Timor, where Australia led a coalition of the willing pursuant to a U.N. resolution and provided the senior military commander for the operation. Once circumstances permitted it, the Australians turned over control to a U.N. blue helmeted peacekeeping force. The first gulf war was an earlier example where one nation, the United States, led a coalition of the willing with U.N. sanction. There will, however, be a need for compromise with respect to the control of civilian reconstruction and political development of Iraq. We should be willing to agree to a reasonable sharing of decisionmaking with respect to the physical and political reconstruction of Iraq. If we are willing to do so, Germany and Russia will proudly go along and France would then have little choice, I believe, but to go along as well.

Statements by administration officials, when we went to the U.N. before the war, which denigrated the importance of U.N. support and the work of U.N. inspectors, were counterproductive to acquiring U.N. backing at that time. We must avoid a repetition of that attitude. Given the pressures that have been brought to bear that were necessary to get the administration to seek support from the international community, I am afraid it will be necessary to keep the pressure on the administration to make the appropriate compromises to work out a new U.N. resolution.

Yesterday, three more U.S. soldiers lost their lives in Iraq, two due to hostile action and one in an accident. While internationalizing the effort in Iraq will not prevent all loss of life in the future, it should help to reduce the risks and ease the burdens on U.S. forces and will help convince Iraqis of international backing and support for our military presence there, and hopefully will increase the sharing of intelligence that is so critical to stopping terrorists in other attacks.

I yield the floor.

RECESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate stands in recess until 2:15 p.m. today.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 12:36 p.m., recessed until 2:15 p.m. and reassembled when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mrs. DOLE).

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, AND EDUCATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2004—Continued

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The assistant Democratic leader.

Mr. REID. Madam President, we just completed a very important vote prior to the break. Senator BINGAMAN and I offered an amendment to increase funding for programs relating to Hispanic children. There was a point of order raised and that amendment was defeated.

I understand that. But I have trouble understanding a communication released today from the White House. On this very day we were voting on important issues relating to Hispanic children in America, they released this communication that talks about an historic partnership to improve educational opportunity for Hispanic children. This is nothing but fluff, big piles of fluff.

When it comes to putting the programs where their mouth is, nothing ever happens. We had an opportunity this morning to vote to help Hispanic children, and what do we get from the White House? We get a press release talking about an opportunity to sit down and talk. Here is the statement: The partners will work with local communities to reinforce positive expectations.

The positive expectations were the programs that have been cut and eliminated by this White House.

I hope the American public sees what is happening. What we have from the White House is nothing but piles of paper, nothing to help the children about whom I spoke earlier today, including Ted Eubanks, Mississippi Valley State University, or Maria de Lurdes Reynoso, who talked about programs that changed her life, or Oscar Guzman, who talks about programs that have given his family dignity as the first person in his family to attend college.

I repeat for the third time in these few minutes, I am willing to understand the defeat that has just occurred where, with rare exceptions, the majority voted against the amendment offered by the Senator from New Mexico and me to help Hispanic children. I understand that. However, to have the hypocrisy, the same day, issuing this release, ''Historic partnership to improve education for Hispanic Americans,'' is absolutely ridiculous.

AMENDMENT NO. 1552 TO AMENDMENT NO. 1542

Ms. MIKULSKI. Madam President, I rise to join with my colleague from Maine, Senator COLLINS, to introduce a bipartisan amendment to increase the funding for nursing programs. I send this amendment to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the pending amendments are set aside. The clerk will the report the amendment.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Maryland (Ms. MIKULSKI), for herself, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. KERRY, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mrs. CLINTON, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. KOHL, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. CORZINE, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. DURBIN, and Mr. DODD, proposes an amendment numbered No. 1552 to amendment No. 1542.

Ms. MIKULSKI. I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To increase funding for programs under the Nurse Reinvestment Act and other nursing workforce development programs)

On page 61, between lines 14 and 15, insert the following:

SEC. ____. In addition to any amounts otherwise appropriated under this Act for programs and activities under the Nurse Reinvestment Act (Public Law 107–205) and for other nursing workforce development programs under title VIII of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 296 et seq.), there are appropriated an additional $63,000,000 for such programs and activities: *Provided*, That of the funds appropriated in this Act for the National Institutes of Health, $80,000,000 shall not be available for obligation until September 30, 2004: *Provided further*, That the amount $6,895,199,000 in section 305(a)(1) of this Act shall be deemed to be $6,958,199,000: *Provided further*, That the amount $6,783,301,000 in section 305(a)(2) of this Act shall be deemed to be $6,720,301,000.

Ms. MIKULSKI. Madam President, I rise to offer this amendment so that we can really get behind our nurses in this country and deal with the critical nursing shortage facing acute care facilities and other important facilities that need nurses. This is a bipartisan amendment to the Specter substitute amendment. I am joining with Senator COLLINS to offer this amendment, along with the other cosponsors.

Let me tell you what this amendment would do. It would provide $63 million to fund programs that recruit and retain nurses by helping them pay for becoming nurses. This was created by last year's bipartisan effort to pass something called the Nurse Reinvestment Act and also other important programs to educate nurses. The Nurse Reinvestment Act was an important bipartisan accomplishment in which we came together across party lines to deal with the nursing shortage. This is a crisis that affects patient care across the country.

So, what did we do? We created scholarship programs and we created loan forgiveness programs to bring more nurses into the profession. But while the legislation, the Nurse Reinvestment Act, created the authorizing framework, it did not put money in the Federal checkbook. That is our job in appropriations. We salute Senator HARKIN and Senator SPECTER for trying to fund this, but they are funding it at $15 million. You cannot keep nurses, you cannot get nurses, and you cannot educate nurses to be nursing faculty on $15 million. We need more money. Where there is the wallet, there is a will on the part of many women and men who want to come into nursing.

We are in a crisis. There are 125,000 nurse vacancies in hospitals nationwide. This does not even deal with nursing homes, home health agencies, schools, and other sites.

The Senator from Maine and I have been champions of home health care. She has the rugged terrain of Maine and I have the mountain counties of Maryland, where we know our nurses get on snowmobiles to get out there to visit patients who need them. There are just not enough of them, and we need to make sure we deal with this. In my home State of Maryland, there is now a 13 percent hospital nursing shortage; 2,000 full-time nurses are desperately needed, not only in the bustling metropolitan area of the Baltimore-Washington corridor but in our rural communities. The nursing shortage will only get worse and we expect it will double by 2010, to 275,000 nurses.

While we have people who want to come into nursing, we have a nursing faculty shortage because nurses have so much student debt that they really do not have the wherewithal to go on to the master's and doctoral levels to do this.

I note the Senator acting as the Presiding Officer, Madam President, is from North Carolina. She knows we have the wonderful urban areas of Raleigh and Duke University, but I have talked to her about going out to those rural communities. They just do not have what they need in the way of nurses. Yet we teamed up to make sure they could use the community college programs to get people into nursing and to stay in those communities. What we are talking about is helping people who will come into nursing. We will provide either scholarships or loan incentives if they will come into those critical shortage areas. Isn't this terrific?

What we know is many young women and even young men are coming into nursing later in life and they have other responsibilities. This is why we need to help them by making nursing education more affordable, providing scholarships in exchange for 2 years, and also financial assistance to obtain advanced degrees in order to be able to get our people ready for nursing education. Our amendment funds other important nursing programs to educate and train advanced-education nurses, such as nurse practitioners, and also in other areas.

Our chairman and ranking member of the subcommittee faced a very tight allocation. They did a fantastic job. What we need to do, though, is get the Senate behind them and increase the funding for these nursing education programs. We have all of the nursing groups behind us. We have groups such as the Susan G. Komen Breast Cancer Foundation, the Men's Health Network, the Federation of American Hospitals, and AARP. Why? Because we know behind every great doctor there is an outstanding nurse.

We need it for patient care. Where there is a nursing shortage, there is going to be an impact on patient care. Our patients need it. The baby boomers are getting older. The need for nurses is only going to expand, and certainly by making a public investment to make nursing education more available and more affordable, we are helping not only to educate the nurse but I believe we are making an investment in saving lives, in preventive health care, and home health care.

I hope my colleagues will join in supporting this amendment and I yield the floor so others may speak about it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maine.

Ms. COLLINS. Madam President, I am very pleased to join my friend and colleague from Maryland in offering this important amendment to the appropriations bill. Senator MIKULSKI and I have teamed up on many health care issues, ranging from home health care, ensuring adequate reimbursements to diabetes research, to helping draft the Nurse Reinvestment Act as members of the Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions Committee.

Today we team up once again to increase the funding for the Nurse Reinvestment Act and other nursing workforce development programs by $63 million. I join my colleague from Maryland in saluting the efforts of Senator SPECTER and Senator HARKIN in providing some significant funding for nursing education programs. Our amendment, however, would bring the total level of funding for these vital programs up to $175 million in fiscal year 2004. That is not up to the full authorized level, but it is an amount that we believe would allow us to make real progress in remedying the extreme nursing shortage facing our Nation.

In fact, the United States is facing a nursing shortage of critical proportions. Moreover, this shortage is only expected to worsen as the baby boom generation ages and their need—our need—for health care grows. According to the American Hospital Association, there currently are more than 126,000 nursing vacancies in hospitals alone. The Department of Health and Human Services estimates that by the year 2010, there will be a shortage of 275,000 registered nurses, more than double the current number. In Maine, almost 1 out of 10 nursing positions at hospitals across our State is vacant.

We also face persistent shortages of certified nursing assistants and other front-line health care workers in our hospitals, home health agencies, nursing homes, and other health care facilities.

The current nursing shortage poses a significant threat to the ability of our health care system to deliver quality care. The New England Journal of Medicine published a disturbing study last year which found that nursing shortages in hospitals are associated with a higher risk of complications and even death. The study reported in the New England Journal of Medicine found that patients in hospitals with fewer registered nurses were more likely to suffer from complications such as urinary infections and pneumonia; they were more likely to stay in the hospital longer; and they were more likely to die from treatable conditions such as shock and gastrointestinal bleeding.

The fact is that nurses are the eyes and ears of our hospitals. They often serve as an early warning system when complications begin to develop. But

the problems cannot be detected and treated early if nurses do not have sufficient time to spend with their patients.

Another study reported in the Journal of the American Medical Association last year found that each additional patient in a nurse's workload meant an increase of about 7 percent in the likelihood that the patient would die within 30 days of admission.

This is literally a matter of life and death. If there are more nurses, if hospitals, nursing homes, and other health care facilities are adequately staffed with nurses, the quality of care provided to patients and the likelihood of a successful outcome are much higher.

While the situation is grave today, we face even greater threats and crises in the future. Our current nursing workforce is aging. In Maine, 61 percent of our registered nurses are at least 40 years old. As a consequence, many of them will be retiring just as we aging baby boomers begin to place additional demands on our health care system. The nursing shortage therefore is sure to worsen if we do not make the critical investments today—now. We need to act more to support our current nursing workforce and to encourage more young people to choose nursing as their profession.

Last year, Congress passed the Nursing Reinvestment Act to do just that. This legislation had overwhelming bipartisan support. It authorizes scholarships to nursing students who agree to provide at least 2 years of service in a health care facility with a critical nursing shortage. It creates career ladders to help nurses and other health professionals advance in their careers. It provides loan cancellation for nurses with advanced degrees in exchange for teaching at schools of nursing.

Let me expand on that point.

Last year, I had the privilege of meeting with the nursing deans of Husson, the University of Maine, and what is now Eastern Maine Community College. They told me that they are being overwhelmed with applications from students who are eager to study nursing, but they simply cannot accommodate the qualified applicants who wish to enter the nursing program. The reason: A shortage of nursing professors.

There is a very important provision in this bill that encourages nurses with advanced degrees to teach at schools of nursing to help close that gap and lessen that shortage so that we can start training more nurses. It is not only a matter of encouraging more people to go into nursing but also to make sure that we have the nursing faculties available to educate these young students.

The Nursing Reinvestment Act builds on existing title 8 nursing education programs that provide loan repayments to nurses, improves the diversity of the nursing workforce, and expands opportunities for nursing education at all levels. All of these programs play a vital role in recruiting nurses and making sure that they have the training required to effectively and compassionately care for their patients.

The promise of this new law and other nursing educational programs will not be kept without an adequate investment of funds. That is why I felt so strongly about joining with my colleague from Maryland in this amendment. Increasing the funding level for these important programs to $175 million in fiscal year 2004 will allow them to expand to address nursing shortages in communities across the country.

I urge all of our colleagues to join us in supporting this vital amendment.

Thank you, Madam President.

Mrs. CLINTON. Mr. President, I am pleased to support the amendment of Senators MIKULSKI and COLLINS that would bring the total funding in the bill for these programs to $175 million, the amount requested by over 30 bipartisan Senators and groups ranging from AARP to cancer patient groups to nursing and provider groups.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics projects that more than one million new nurses will be needed by the year 2010. Yet in my State of New York, the number of undergraduate nursing program graduates has dropped each academic year since 1996.

Even as the workforce shrinks, the patient population is projected to grow. Baby boomers across the Nation are aging, and their healthcare needs will put an extra burden on the system. In New York State, the population over 80 will double by the year 2020.

As I travel across New York State, every type of community—urban, suburban, rural—and every type of provider—hospitals, nursing homes, home health agencies, hospices is affected by this shortage. All around the State, nurses are facing an emergency of their own. That is why last Congress I worked so hard to pass the Nurse Reinvestment Act which will provide scholarships, public service announcements, and other provisions to encourage people to enter the profession. But the current nursing shortage exists not only because fewer individuals are entering the nursing profession, but also because the healthcare industry is having trouble retaining the nurses already on staff.

This amendment will help fund important nurse retention programs that we authorized last year in the Nurse Reinvestment Act, based on proven workplace principles, such as promotion of patient-centered care and nurse leadership, that are shown to improve retention. The amendment does not take any funding from other programs in the bill.

As so many studies have shown, our nursing care can often be the difference in medical outcomes. For all the new technologies, talented surgeons, and breakthrough drugs, I want people to remember that nursing care is essential in keeping our healthcare system the best in the world. Study after study has cited a direct link between the type and quality of nursing care that is delivered and patient outcomes. We trust nurses. In fact in a CNN/USA Gallop poll our Nation's nurses rank second for their honesty and integrity, with 84 percent of Americans rating them ''high'' or ''very high.'' If you are interested in who was ranked first—it was firefighters, for their selfless acts of bravery after the September 11 attacks.

We too admire nurses for their self-sacrifice, as individuals who embark on a caregiving profession and found themselves on September 11 on the front lines of the battle against terrorism and bioterrorism. Nurses were on the frontlines when anthrax first appeared, when SARS hit, and nurses rose to the challenge and continue to rise to the challenge.

This is why I am so concerned about the nursing shortage. Nurses are more vital than ever, and that is why we must fund these programs and make good on the promise of the Nurse Reinvestment Act.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. DAYTON. Madam President, I rise to speak on another matter related to health care. I commend the distinguished Senators from Maryland and Maine for their legislation which I will be proud to cosponsor.

It is a matter I wish to address regarding the health and safety and well-being of thousands of people in the area of my State of Minnesota surrounding the Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport.

The Federal Aviation Administration reauthorization conference report which was signed before the recess by 24 Republican conferees and none of the 14 Democrat conferees from either the Senate or the House contains some very significant measures that were not provided for in either the Senate or the House legislation. One of those which directly affects my State very adversely would prohibit the use of airport improvement program funds for the insulation of homes and apartments surrounding the metropolitan airport that is in a DNL decibel range of 60 to 64 DNL. That is a technical term. But it basically means that those who are most severely impacted, most of whom have received some mitigation over the last few years through a pool of funds, including airport improvement funds, passenger facility funds, as well as the Metropolitan Airport Commission's own fees and the like, achieved a certain measure of mitigation. But there are many thousands—over 8,000 homeowners and an estimated 3,200 apartment dwellers—who are in the next phase scheduled to be insulated. And since the airport's location decision was made, the Federal Aviation Administration, as a matter of its record and decision, insisted that this program continue.

At the last minute, in a measure that was not considered by or voted on by

either the House or the Senate in this conference report, a Senate conferee reportedly inserted this language into the report. Now it comes back and is scheduled to come at some near date before this body to be voted up or down, which is, of course, the purpose of these circumventions of the legislative process. They do not go through committee for up-and-down votes nor a public debate back and forth. They don't go to the Senate floor for debate back and forth and a vote up or down. Instead, they are stuck in at the last minute in secret proceedings with not even all of the conferees present—certainly not all of the Senators present—and then it comes back in a matter that adversely affects thousands of people in my home State; a measure inserted without any notification to me, without any discussion by a Member of this body at the behest of a lobbyist for Northwest Airlines, which opposes this mitigation measure, and has done so and is within its rights to do so but is responsible for altering an agreement that has been reached; a record of decision made by the FAA as part of the approval of this airport expansion which, if Northwest Airlines wants to alter or eliminate, as they say they do, it is responsible for doing so in a public process before a public body, and not by sneaking in an amendment or language into a conference report that was not considered or voted on by either the Senate or the House.

I find it highly objectionable that a Senator from another State would act in such a way as to adversely affect, to cause potential harm, if this were to go through, to thousands of constituents in my State without consultation, without discussion or forewarning.

Regretfully, this is not the only instance in this legislation of matters that were added to it in conference that received no consideration in either the House of Representatives or in the Senate, language that runs directly contrary to what the Senate adopted. I speak specifically of the Senate adopting the Lautenberg amendment which prohibited privatization of our air traffic control system.

Despite that amendment being added to the Senate bill, being the official position of the Senate, despite the fact that the House did not consider the matter, as the House bill was silent on it, out of this conference committee comes a report which would immediately, upon enactment, provide for partial privatization, for the privatization, first, of smaller airports around the country.

Curiously enough, certain States, those that are proponents of this measure, were exempted from inclusion because I suspect they recognized that this is a highly speculative, highly risky, highly irresponsible action, taken with no debate or forethought but simply to fit some groups' rigid ideological biases that the private sector does everything right and the public sector does everything wrong.

The trouble is, when they get elected with that ideology, they then go about running Government so as to prove themselves right, and they systematically dismantle functions, such as air traffic control, which in this country is about as perfect as a human system can be, which has a nearly impeccable record of performance over the years, by far and away the best, most safety conscious, life-protecting, life-preserving air traffic system anywhere in the world.

Yet this administration wants to start to dismantle it for no cause whatsoever other than, as I said, to fit its own ideology. Rather than coming to this body and having that debate, rather than going to the House of Representatives and having that debate, they would rather wait and have conference committee time where they can sneak back in with 24 of their caucus Representatives and Senators and put this matter before 535 elected representatives of the people, myself being one, who don't have then any opportunity to delete it but simply to vote it up or down.

I find this to be an egregious abuse of the legislative process, one that consistently excludes Members such as myself who don't have the necessary years of seniority to be appointed to these conference committees. It is bad enough that the process is so skewed in favor of those who simply, by the basis of having been here for more years than others, get to dominate that critical phase of the process. But it is intolerable to me, to this Senator—it is intolerable—when that authority is abused and those conferees contrive to write legislation that supersedes the legitimate authority of 100 Senators to decide upon—by voting, by majority rule decisionmaking—what will and what will not become part of those reports which then, if they are passed and signed by the President, become law.

That is fundamentally a violation of the trust that the American people put equally in each 1 of the 100 Members of this body. The people of Minnesota, who sent me here, and who sent my colleague from across the aisle, have the same rights to full representation from us as do the constituents of the Senators from any other State regardless of whether they have been here a longer or lesser time than I.

For my constituents' own vital interests to be harmed by a contrivance of the process that has nothing to do with its integrity but simply is a reflection of who has the power, who has the money, who has the ability to hire full-time lobbyists to hang around these Chambers and to slip into conference committees, at the last second, where no one else is looking or can do anything about it, measures that abrogate the public process in my State—I think in any State, but certainly in my State—that is unacceptable and intolerable.

With all due respect to this institution, I cannot and will not allow that measure to proceed. As I stated just before the beginning of the August recess, I will do whatever I must do to prevent the proceedings of this body leading up to the consideration of that measure. I hope we can find 41 Members of the Senate who will oppose the conference report for the 2 reasons I have just cited here and other measures that were also added in conference that have an adverse effect, such matters as regional airline operations.

It also adversely affects one city, Thief River Falls, in my State of Minnesota. It imposes an additional $70,000-a-year funding requirement on them. Again, it is not something that this body adopted. It is not something that the House adopted. It is something that somebody else decided they wanted to add for whatever reasons.

If this bill is not sufficient reason for the Senate to stand up and put a stop to this kind of legislative freelancing through conference committees, then I think the fundamental premise of equal representation and the equal rights of each one of us as Members has been fundamentally decimated, if not nearly destroyed—in some instances is destroyed. And I, for one, am not going to be able to go back and explain to the people of Minnesota why I sat quietly by while their rights in this process were abrogated by somebody else usurping that power and abusing it.

So, Madam President, I will be heard from on this matter again. I don't know when the majority leader intends to bring this matter, the conference report, to the Senate, but prior to that time, if this matter is not satisfactorily resolved, then I am going to have to continue to assert the rights of my constituents to the process that this body established and should be following rather than some kind of legislative freelancing, at the last split second, which totally abrogates their rights and my responsibilities to protect those rights.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SPECTER. Madam President, I see my colleague, Senator GREGG, in the Chamber and I yield to him.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. GREGG. Madam President, I wish to speak to this bill, and in a moment I will have supportive charts to discuss this bill's efforts in the area of education.

Let me begin by congratulating the chairman of the committee, Senator SPECTER, for bringing to the floor a bill which has made major strides every year since President Bush has been President, but especially this year, under Chairman SPECTER's leadership, major strides on the issue of educational funding. In the context of that funding, relative to what was done when the Democratic membership controlled this Senate, or when the President was a member of the Democrat Party, the difference is startling.

President Bush and the Republican Senate have made spectacular strides in assisting and supporting education in this country while, at the same time, doing so during a very difficult period of America's history, a period when we are fighting a war, a war which has required huge resources, and a war which has required extreme attention by the administration, and at a time that we have been in a period of economic recession, in a period when the revenues to the Federal Government have been dropping precipitously because of that recession. Even in the context of those two very severe restraining events relative to domestic program activity, this President has been willing to step forward and focus on the issue of education, try to improve the education of America's children and support that effort with dollars.

I think before we get into a discussion of the dollars, because that is critical to the pending Byrd amendment, I will begin by saying this goes beyond the issue of dollars, this goes into the question of the attitude and approach to education.

What President Bush has said is we can no longer afford an educational system which, year in and year out, in generation after generation, leaves behind especially low-income children, takes those children and runs them through the educational system and, at the end of their schooling period, leaves them without the skills they need in order to compete for and participate in the American dream. President Bush has sounded a call to end that system and do something about the failures of that system.

There are a lot of good-faith people, a lot of hard-working people in the educational community in this country. A lot of teachers spend an extraordinary amount of hours, time, and extra effort to try to make sure their students succeed. Unfortunately, the fact is that, even though we have radically increased the dollars in education over the last 20 years, the performance of our children has not improved—especially the performance of low-income children.

So President Bush said let's try a different way. That is where the bill, the No Child Left Behind Act, came in. It says, rather than controlling the input of legislation, rather than telling local school districts how to run their schools, let's take a different look at this and say, what are the children learning? Let's find out what they are learning; let's shine a light on it. If they are not learning enough to be competitive with their peers, or with what they need to be successful in society, then let's put in the remedial efforts to try to correct those problems.

It is an unusual approach in our educational system because, basically, it calls on the educational community to be accountable, to actually have to look at what a child is learning and determine whether what they are learning is what the community expects them to learn. The President's program, as passed by the Congress in a bipartisan initiative, doesn't set a Federal standard for what a child in the fourth grade in Epping, NH, knows; it rather says to the people in Epping, you set the standard for what your children should know in the fourth, fifth, and sixth grades. Once you have set that standard, you are going to have to determine whether your children are learning to that standard, and especially whether your low-income children, who have historically been left behind, are learning to that standard. If they are not, you are going to have to tell the parents they are not. You will have to disclose to the community at large that a certain percentage of the children are not reaching the standards the community set for those children.

It is a radical idea for education to be held accountable, but it is an idea whose time has come. So far, the response of the educational community has been very positive. Most teachers understand this is a law directed not in a negative way toward their efforts but in a supportive way, trying to make sure school systems are more accountable—especially in those areas where you have schools that have not made the grade, where a majority of low-income kids are failing. In other words, they are not reaching the standards of ability a fifth grader should know in math or in English. In those schools, we are going to try to improve their efforts.

There is a lot of remedial activity to accomplish that. The President not only set out this new initiative in the concept and the way we approach education—when somebody comes up with a good idea for smaller classrooms, more computers, and throws out ideas without any accountability as to whether it produces results, instead of taking that input approach, but an output approach, where you actually expect kids to learn and you find out if they are learning, and if they are not, you do something about it, especially with low-income kids, not only did he initiate that approach but he was willing to put the dollars into the programs that succeed in this area.

I think it is important to understand, as we view the debate of this amendment specifically before us—the Byrd amendment—that the dollars the President has proposed, and which the Congress passed under the Republican Congress, at least, have been a radical increase in funding for education at the Federal level.

The most significant reflection is that, as a function of the Federal Government, education has received more funding in the way of increases than any other function in the Federal Government. You would not believe that if you listened to the other side of the aisle. You would think it was actually being cut or not maintained. But, in fact, what the President has proposed, and what we have passed as a Republican Congress, has been a dramatic increase in funding in education.

This chart reflects that. It shows that in 1996, when the Republicans took control of the Congress, but most of the burst occurred in the last 3 years since President Bush has come into office. The increase in education has been 145 percent, whereas the increase in health and human services is 100 percent. And in defense funding, if you ask a person on the street what part the Federal Government expanded fastest in the last 5 years, they would probably say defense because that is all you hear about—especially from the other side of the aisle. But that is not true. Defense funding increased only a third as fast as education funding.

That really tells only part of the story. The story is what has happened in the context of this President's efforts versus that of the prior administration, this Republican Congress's efforts versus the prior Democratic Congress's efforts, because we are now hearing all these amendments being thrown at us from the other side about how we are underfunding this or that and not doing enough funding here or there.

But you have to ask yourself, what did they do when they were in charge? Did they make the type of commitments they are now asking be made by the Congress or did they maybe do substantially less and come forward today because it is politically enticing to do so and claim these accounts are underfunded and, therefore, we have to add these additional moneys?

Well, I think there are a couple of facts that need to be addressed right now. The first is President Bush's funding in comparison with President Clinton's funding. In the last year of the Clinton administration, $42 billion was spent on education in this country. This year, after 3 years in office, President Bush will have increased education funding by 60 percent over the last Clinton budget, to $67 billion. That is a huge increase and a huge commitment.

It goes beyond that. If you look at it by accounts, you will see what President Bush has done is stand behind his words, especially in comparison to what the prior administration did. For example, in the entire period when the Democrats controlled the Congress and had a Democratic President, their increases in title I spending were $286 million. Since the Republicans have controlled Congress—and primarily since President Bush has come into office—it has gone to $1.2 billion. If you total these in special education and also Pell grants—and we have heard a lot of misrepresentation on the issue of Pell grants on this floor—the difference is that in the period of a Republican-controlled Congress—especially since President Bush has become President—the average annual increase has been $4 billion. That compares to about half a

billion dollars during the period President Clinton was in office and when there was a Democratic Congress.

A Republican Congress and a Republican President have basically made the commitments not only in the area of policy improvement but also in the area of dollars to back up that new policy.

It is instructive, for example, to take a look at some of the percentage differences between what the Republicans have done and what our colleagues on the other side of the aisle did when they were in control.

In the area, for example, of title I, our increases are 320 percent higher than the increases of the Democratic membership. In the area of IDEA grants, our increases are 770 percent higher than the increases when the Democratic Party controlled Congress. In the area of Pell grants—actually during the Clinton administration, Pell grants were cut; they fell in funding—under this administration, the increases have been on an annual basis about 10 times higher than what the Democrats did during their period. It is dramatic.

Overall, if you were to put it into gross terms, that $4.1 billion annual increase in educational funding, which has come about as a result of the commitment of this President to improving education and backing up those improvements with dollars, represents about an 858-percent increase on an annual basis over what happened when our predecessors were controlling the Congress and we had a different administration.

The practical effect of this has been that we have created so much more money flowing into the educational accounts at the Federal level, unlike what is represented across the other side of the aisle that more money is needed. In fact, what is happening is that we have put so much money into these accounts so fast under President Bush and the Republican Senate that we now have a situation where a large percentage of the dollars which we have already appropriated cannot be spent and have not been spent. In fact, of the $31 billion which has been appropriated under title I or the No Child Left Behind Act, $9 billion remains unspent. It is sitting at the Department of Education waiting for the States to get to a position where they are able to draw down those dollars. And this is not just from last year, this is from 2 to 3 years back, the whole period of President Bush's Presidency.

It is not an issue of lack of dollars. In fact, it is just the opposite. We are putting so many dollars into the educational accounts at the Federal level so fast that, to make sure they are spent correctly, it has made it difficult for the money to actually be spent. We, obviously, do not want to throw the money out there. It has to be spent pursuant to a plan. Every State has to file a plan. But as a result of the increased spending coming through the Bush initiatives, as supported by this Congress and especially by the chairman of this committee, Chairman SPECTER, who has been funding these accounts, we now find there is approximately $9 billion of funds which has not been drawn down.

Today we have before us an amendment proposed by the ranking member of the Appropriations Committee—a man whom I greatly respect and who I think all Senators respect because of his extraordinary history in the Senate—which is proposing to add $6 billion of spending on to the educational accounts. But how is it paid for? I think we need to address that, too, because, of course, all these kids we are educating and trying to make ready to participate in the American dream are going to have to pay the bills we run up on them if we run them up as a deficit.

So we put in place this year a budget. It was an idea that has been brought back, so to say, because when the colleagues across the aisle controlled the Senate last year, they did not put in place a budget. Why? Because a budget requires fiscal discipline and there were, I suspect, some who did not want fiscal discipline, did not want rules which drive fiscal discipline to be put in place so that spending could be controlled through budget points of order.

We had no budget last year. It was sort of a shock really. Here is the Government of the United States functioning without a budget. It was chaos—in fact, such chaos that not only did we not have a budget, we did not have any appropriations passed under the leadership of the last Congress, my colleagues across the aisle.

The first order of business when we took responsibility for this Chamber, under the leadership of Senator FRIST, was to pass all the appropriations bills from the prior year—almost all of them, 11 of the 13 had to be passed in this year rather than last year when they should have been passed. At any rate, we produced a budget this year, and we passed it.

What is the purpose of the budget? The purpose of the budget is to put in place some reasonable fiscal controls so that in a time when we are obviously running very high deficits as a result of a number of factors—primarily the slow economy which has slowed revenues, the war in Iraq, and the war against terrorism—in that context where we are driving, unfortunately, large deficits, not historically extraordinary deficits but still very large deficits—we need to control the rate of growth in those deficits by having in place a budget which at least in some accounts gives fiscal discipline. So we put in place a budget.

The budget allocates to each area a certain amount of money to be spent. Even in the context of the very severe deficit which we have—and it is significant—the Budget Committee, under the leadership of Senator NICKLES, agreed to significantly increase the funding for education to try to meet the goals set out by the President.

In the area of special education, we increased funding by over $1 billion; in the area of title I, we increased funding by over $1 billion in the budget; and in the area of Pell grants, we increased funding by almost three-quarters of a billion dollars in the budget even though that meant that other accounts had to be reduced because to get the budget in place and have it be fiscally responsible, that required, if we were going to increase some accounts, we were most likely going to have to reduce others. We did a budget, and we passed it in the Senate, and it was passed by the House.

We have in place a budget for this country, finally. We renewed the concept of fiscal discipline through a budget after having abandoned it for a year under the prior leadership of the Senate.

That budget sets out these spending goals, these spending limits which are called caps, the amounts which should be spent in these accounts. The leadership of this committee, Senator SPECTER, met those caps and significantly increased by over $1 billion the spending on special education, over $1 billion the spending on title I, low-income kids, and almost $1 billion in spending on Pell grants.

Now we see these amendments coming from the other side saying: Even though we have a budget, we should ignore it and we should fund all these programs, not at the level that has been set by the budget or the level that has been set by the Appropriations Committee, but at the level set by the authorizing committee outside of the budget.

They are using a gimmick of classic proportions, advance funding, to claim that they are really doing it in a fiscally responsible way. Let me explain what advance funding is.

When a Senator offers an amendment which increases spending by $6 billion over what the budget allows, and then that person claims it is paid for because they borrow the $6 billion from next year's budget, that is not fiscal responsibility. That is a game. Anybody sees that as a gimmick. What happens next year? You are $6 billion in the hole. So next year you not only have to pay that $6 billion, you have to pay on top of that whatever you are going to pay for the increase in those accounts.

As a practical matter, it is doubling up the deficit. It would probably be better from a practical standpoint if you did not advance fund and you just said: All right, we are going to add to the deficit $6 billion outside the budget, and we are not going to advance fund.

Advance funding is the worst of both worlds because it takes money from next year, which creates havoc with next year, and at the same time it aggravates the budget deficit issue. So as a practical matter, the $6 billion that

is proposed in this amendment will add $6 billion to the deficit, if not this year, next year.

Who pays for that? Who pays for going outside the budget? Well, deficits are paid for by the folks who come here to work, who are students in high school, who are pages. When they get out of college—and I presume most of them will want to go to college—they are going to get a job and that job is going to have a tax burden tied to it. That tax burden is going to be directly related by how much we increase the deficit today, because they are going to have to pay that bill down the road. It is going to come to them, not to us, not to my generation, most likely, but to my children's generation and to my children's children's generation.

So every time we break the budget, we are adding costs to our children. These are the same children we are trying to help. These are the same people we are trying to help as they move through their educational experience. How are we going to help them when we first—well, unless we follow the President's program, we will not give them a great education but, more importantly, when you pass on to them a debt that is outside the discipline which is put in place to live by.

We put this budget in place so we would have fiscal discipline, so we would not be passing on more of a deficit to our kids than is reasonable. Yet these amendments keep coming at us, one after another, saying just add to the deficit, if not this year, next year; don't worry about it; it does not matter; it is for education.

I think it is ironic because the kids who are supposedly going to benefit are the kids who are going to have to pay the costs, and as a practical matter it is not going to benefit them that much. Why is it not going to benefit them that much? Because we already have $9.3 billion of unspent money in these accounts. We have increased them so fast that they cannot be drawn down effectively.

Now let's go to another issue, this concept that the authorized level has to be funded. This is a very unusual concept for Congress, because for all intents and purposes Congress does not fund anything to authorized levels.

Authorized levels are statements of intent, purpose, goodwill. What Congress funds is a budget and appropriated levels. But now we hear, almost as a matter of sanctity, from the other side of the aisle that we have to reach the authorized level or we have abandoned the children of America.

That is a very interesting concept, but they did not subscribe to that concept when they were in control of the Senate. Last time the Democratic membership controlled this body, which happened to be a year ago, they brought forward an appropriations bill under Labor-HHS, which is the bill we are dealing with today, and they funded education. Did they fund to the authorized level? No, they did not. They did not even come close to funding to the authorized level.

This is the difference. This is the authorized level, the black line. This is what the Democratic budget proposed. It is a pretty big gap, about $4 billion. This was what was actually funded in the Democratic bill, which never passed, by the way, nor did the budget because they decided they did not want a budget and they could not pass their bill.

Suddenly there has been an epiphany on the other side of the aisle. Suddenly, the authorized levels are sacrosanct and we must fund the authorized level. Well, I suggest there is a touch of inconsistency, especially in light of the track record we confront when we look at the facts.

So we are turning to the basic underlying point, and that is this: For the first time in at least a decade, and really longer, we have a President who even in a period of extreme national difficulty—war against terrorists who are set on destroying our Nation and killing Americans, and have already done so—and a difficult economic period, although we are coming out of it, hopefully, a President who even during those hard times, where his attention has obviously been drawn off, and appropriately so, to defending America and trying to get us back to work, has continued his focus on making sure children are properly educated in this country, and he is especially focused on low-income kids. That is the uniqueness of what he has done.

Most of us understand that a child from a better-off family is probably going to be taken care of in the educational system, but the low-income child, who comes mostly from broken homes and disproportionately lives in urban areas, has been left behind for generation after generation.

Now we have a President who has said no longer and who is willing to make this his purpose, even during these very difficult times when his attention might and has been drawn off otherwise. He has supported that purpose with huge increases in funding. In fact, in the first 3 years of the Bush administration, he increased funding more for title I in 3 years than the prior administration did in 8 years by a factor of almost 70 percent. The same is true in the special education accounts, and to a lesser extent but to a significant point in the Pell accounts. This is a President who has not only put forward creative and imaginative policy to try to finally get a handle on the fact that so many kids are not learning what they need to know in order to compete for the American dream, has not only put together that policy but has backed it up with real, hard dollars. In the budget this Congress passed, we backed up the President.

Today, the issue is whether we are going to hold that budget, which has these very significant increases in education, or whether we are going to dramatically expand the deficit in what seems to me to be a bit of inconsistency in relationship to what was proposed when our colleagues across the aisle were in control.

This committee, under the leadership of Senator SPECTER, this President, has done the work that needs to be done, lifted the weights that need to be lifted in the area of funding education, and we should be supporting this committee's mark in this area.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SPECTER. I thank the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire for those comments.

Before replying to Senator MIKULSKI and Senator COLLINS, we have another amendment which is ready to be offered. I ask unanimous consent that the pending amendment be set aside so there may be an amendment offered by Senator INHOFE and Senator DORGAN.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 1553 TO AMENDMENT NO 1542

Mr. DORGAN. I send an amendment to the desk and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from North Dakota [Mr. DORGAN], for himself, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. CONRAD, Mr. KERRY, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. NELSON of Nebraska, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. HAGEL, and Mr. CORZINE, proposes an amendment numbered 1553 to amendment No. 1542.

Mr. DORGAN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To provide additional funding for the Impact Aid Program)

On page 76, between lines 10 and 11, insert the following:

SEC.____. In addition to any amounts otherwise appropriated under this Act for Impact Aid programs, there are appropriated an additional $26,000,000 for Federal property payments under section 8002 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, an additional $160,000,000 for basic support payments under section 8003(b) of such Act, and an additional $1,000,000 for payments for children with disabilities under section 8003(d) of such Act: *Provided*, That of the funds appropriated in this Act for the National Institutes of Health, $595,000,000 shall not be available for obligation until September 30, 2004: *Provided further*, That the amount $6,895,199,000 in section 305(a)(1) of this Act shall be deemed to be $7,082,199,000: *Provided further*, That the amount $6,783,301,000 in section 305(a)(2) of this Act shall be deemed to be $6,596,301,000.

Mr. DORGAN. Madam President, I offer this amendment, along with my colleague Senator INHOFE of Oklahoma. We do so on behalf of our other cosponsors: Senators LAUTENBERG, CONRAD, KERRY, MURRAY, DASCHLE, BEN NELSON, JOHNSON, ALLEN, HAGEL, CORZINE, AKAKA and CLINTON.

I will yield to my colleague, Senator INHOFE, to make his statement, following which I will make a statement about the amendment we just offered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. INHOFE. Madam President, our amendment adds $187 million to the Impact Aid Program. If it is accepted, that will only put us at two-thirds funding. It is important to understand what this is because it seems as if we have come back every year since 1997 and had some success increasing the percentage of a program that was put on the books in the 1950s.

First, I agree with most everything the Senator from New Hampshire stated. When you come up with something like this, you have to look at it in the context of fairness and the overall budget. In this case, a program came along in the 1950s that replenishes money that was to go to our schools, that the Government has taken away from our schools. It is as simple as that. They federalize land—perhaps in conjunction with an Army post or Indian lands or in conjunction with a military base of some kind—and when that happens, that takes the land off of the tax base. So the money that would have gone from that tax base to the schools is no longer there. However, the kids still have to be educated.

In the wisdom of Congress in the 1950s they said: It is not fair. We will have to at least treat these kids the same as other kids have been treated.

There is an insatiable propensity for politicians to take from programs and nobody will notice. This program started in the 1950s. It was fully funded. It was fully funded up to 1969. In 1969, they started dropping down. In 1996, it was down to 50 percent. In other words, money that would have been there for the benefit of the children being educated, only 50 percent was getting to the kids.

In my State of Oklahoma, in Lawton, since 1966 the impact aid for Fort Sill, which is located adjacent to Lawton, OK, has dropped substantially, down to one-half in 1996 compared to 1969. This amendment would slowly bring this up to the point where we would be at two-thirds funding.

Let me describe what has happened since 1996. In 1996, we were at 50-percent funding. Until 1969, we were 100 percent, and people left the program alone. But in 1969 that changed and it went to 50-percent funding. We have been successful since then, and I commend my friend, the Senator from North Dakota. We do not always agree on issues. We have disagreed on national missile defense. We have disagreed on AmeriCorps and many other issues. This issue is fairness, an issue on which conservatives, liberals, Republicans, and Democrats can agree.

Due to our efforts primarily, it has gone up from 50-percent funding in 1996 to 51 percent the next year, 57 percent the next year, 58 percent 2 years later and, if adopted, it will go up to two-thirds. The kids will still not be treated fairly, nor will the school districts. They still will suffer from the fact that the land went off the tax base. However, at least we are on the right trend line, and we should, in another 3 or 4 years, get to 100-percent funding.

I will relentlessly pursue this in any way we have to in order to get to that point.

Fort Towson public schools in southeastern Oklahoma will gain $51,000 of impact aid if fully funded. This would bring it only to two-thirds funding. As a result, they are having serious problems in these school districts.

Oklahoma is not that much different from other States. In the State of North Carolina, my information is that North Carolina actually has more impacted students than the State of Oklahoma. I don't know where North Dakota stands; I am sure we will hear in a moment. However, it is a fairness issue. Oklahoma is not treated more unfairly than any other State but equally unfairly. The students are not getting the education they need because of one thing, and that is they have had the federalized land taken off their tax base.

I join my friend from North Dakota in trying to pass this amendment. In doing this, a lot of kids throughout America will be treated more fairly. Down the road, in 5, 6, or 7 years we will find this program will be 100-percent funded.

I thank the Senator from North Dakota for the time he has given me and assure him I join him fully in getting this amendment passed for the kids of Oklahoma, North Dakota, and throughout the United States.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. DORGAN. I am pleased to work with my friend from Oklahoma, Senator INHOFE. As he indicated, this is an issue that brings support from a bipartisan group of Senators.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a letter sent on April 14, 2003, to Senator SPECTER and Senator HARKIN, signed by a wide variety of Members of the Senate from virtually every political persuasion and every corner of the philosophical structure around here. It shows the widespread support for the Impact Aid Program and for the funding for this program that was originally promised.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

U.S. SENATE,
Washington, DC, April 14, 2003.

Hon. ARLEN SPECTER,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services and Education, Committee on Appropriations, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

Hon. TOM HARKIN,
Ranking Member, Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services and Education, Committee on Appropriations, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN SPECTER AND RANKING MEMBER HARKIN: As you know, the Senate Impact Aid Coalition was formed in 1996 to promote and improve the Impact Aid Program. Our coalition has grown from just four Members of Congress in 1995, to its current membership of 45.

Our goal for Fiscal Year 2004 is to increase funding for the Impact Aid Program to $1.375.4 billion, a 15 percent increase over last year's conference report funding level. This increase will help local school districts, which have lost tax revenue as a result of the federal presence in their district, to serve their communities and provide a quality education. This increase is also an important step toward fully funding this program, which currently receives less than half of its authorized funding.

In a time of budget constraints, we understand that you have difficult decisions ahead, but it is our firm belief that as our service men and women set out to defend our country, we must not forget or ignore the children they leave behind. While the focus on national security and homeland defense is necessary to ensure that the well being of the citizens of our great country, we also believe that Congress must fulfill its federal obligation.

As you know, Impact Aid helps to ensure that military children, children residing on Indian lands and in federally-owned, low-rent housing facilities, and dependents of the federal government receive a quality education. We believe that Congress' commitment to Impact Aid is more important than ever. In addition to the funding increase of 15 percent, we ask that you maintain the eligibility of all students to the Impact Aid Program as defined in the No Child Left Behind Act.

We stand committed to the Impact Aid Program and are ready to work with you and your subcommittee on this very important issue. Thank you for your thoughtful consideration of our request.

Sincerely,

Tim Johnson, Chuck Hagel, Jack Reed, John Warner, Max Baucus, Jeff Bingaman, Byron L, Dorgan, James Inhofe, John Kerry, Daniel Akaka, Pat Roberts, Mike Crapo, Jim Bunning, Ben Nelson, Kent Conrad, Hillary Clinton, Frank Lautenberg, Tom Daschle, Charles Schumer, Barbara Boxer, Russell Feingold, Patty Murray, Jon Corzine, Barbara Mikulski, Dick Durbin, Edward Kennedy, Maria Cantwell, George Allen, Carl Levin, and Jeff Sessions.

Mr. DORGAN. Madam President, my colleague has well described this issue. This is not some extraordinary grant program, some program that will deliver something for nothing to some school district in the country. This is keeping a promise. What is the promise? The promise was made in 1950 that when the Federal Government comes in and takes land or has property that is tax exempt, the Federal Government will make a payment to local school districts in lieu of local property taxes. That is what the impact aid is about. We have other similar programs—PILT, or payments in lieu of taxes—but essentially Impact Aid is a promise to our local schools who still have to educate children despite their smaller tax base. Impact Aid says where we have property, and that property is tax-exempt because it belongs to the Federal Government—in most cases, for example, a military base—we will provide impact aid to offset those costs. That is what this is, impact aid.

In 1950, both President Truman and the Congress said let's do this. It is not fair for the Federal Government's actions to adversely impact a local school district's financial situation. So they created the Impact Aid Program to directly reimburse school districts for the loss of revenue caused by the Federal Government.

There are 1,400 school districts nationwide eligible for impact aid payments serving 15 million children. Let me describe just one of them. I toured a school one day in North Dakota some few years ago. It was a school on the edge of an Indian reservation, a public school district but a school district whose property base was largely tax exempt. So it had very little property on its tax rolls, and therefore it could not bond because it had such a small property base. It could not raise a great amount of tax revenue, as well.

This is a school district that was in great difficulty. It had roughly 150 children, two toilets, one water fountain. In the classroom you saw children sitting 30 in a classroom with desks an inch apart. Many were Native-American children. And one little girl named Rosie Two Bears looked up at me and asked: Mr. Senator, are you going to build us a new school?

Regrettably, I could not build a new school for them, but it was an impact aid school. And the question of impact aid funding bears directly on how many children are in a classroom, how many lavatories exist, what the condition of the building is in which they are going to school. In this particular building, they were holding classes in the lower level of the building, but some days they could not hold the classes because sewer gas was backing up on that level. Part of the building was already condemned.

The question for us is, When a young child walks through that classroom door, are they disadvantaged by having to go to a school that is not in good repair? Having to go to a school where classrooms are crowded? The answer is yes, of course.

I wish I could have told this little third grader, Rosie Two Bears, Yes, I am going to build you a new school, but I couldn't do that. I don't build schools. But I do come here with my colleague from Oklahoma to fight for adequate funding for the impact aid program, to say this Government has a responsibility to keep its promise—yes, to Rosie Two Bears, but to other young children across this country.

I indicated we have 15 million children in these schools that are eligible for impact aid. My colleague just told the Senate that if we pass the amendment we have offered we will still only be providing two-thirds of the money we had originally promised years ago as a Federal Government to make up for the lost revenue in these local school districts.

Some say it is a matter of choice. Yes, it is a matter of choice. There are unlimited needs and limited resources. I understand all that. We propose an amendment that adds $187 million.

Let me mention one other fact. The President proposed a cut to Impact Aid that was very significant, as all of us know. The cut was restored back to level funding by my colleagues, Senator SPECTER and Senator HARKIN. But just restoring to level funding means these schools still fall behind because more children are affected in these impact aid schools.

So what Senator INHOFE and I propose is to increase Impact Aid to at least two-thirds of the funding that was promised by adding the $187 million.

Our amendment is offset in 2004 by moving the fiscal year 2004 advance-funding back to fiscal year 2003, which is exactly the same method used by the leadership to increase funding for the underlying bill by $2.2 billion. Some say nothing really is happening out in the impact aid schools that would cause us to have to do this. Let me describe what is happening. Medical Lake Washington State School District has scaled back its afterschool and summer programs and is not replacing the four elementary schoolteachers who retired. Why? It doesn't have the money. It is an impact aid school.

The Saint Ignatius Montana School District eliminated four teachers, resulting in larger class sizes, and was not able to give raises to its teachers.

The Suttons Bay Michigan School District has reduced the number of teaching positions and initiated a pay-to-play policy for participating in athletics and extracurricular activities, and reduced spending on textbooks.

Oceanside, CA, a big school district, has had to eliminate transportation for 5,000 students in grades 7 through 12, and 139 teachers have been let go.

Grand Forks North Dakota School District reduced staff, delayed textbook purchases, and delayed capital expenditures for technology and facility needs.

These are real examples of what is happening in real schools that has an effect on real kids entering classroom doors expecting to be able to learn. We have an obligation, it seems to me, to keep our promise.

I said this yesterday, and let me make the point again because it is not an unfair point, it seems to me. We are told that the money does not exist to do everything we want to do. I fully understand and accept that. So if the money does not exist to do everything, then the question is how do we prioritize that which we believe must be done? The question for us is where do children rank? Where do you put kids? At the top? In the middle? At the bottom? Where do our kids fall in our priorities?

I mentioned this yesterday and someone said maybe it was unfair that just a matter of months ago Mr. Wolfowitz went to Turkey and said: If you let our troops go through Turkey, we will give you $26 billion, $6 billion in grants and $20 billion in loans. I supported that. The next day I called to find out where did the $26 billion come from, $6 billion of which was direct spending. They said that will come out of our priorities.

So if we had the money for Turkey and didn't spend it, maybe we could use the money that we didn't spend on Turkey to spend on American kids going to classrooms that ought to be better classrooms, going to teachers who have to pay for their own textbooks, going to schools that are in disrepair, that need fixing, going to Rosie Two Bears' school to make that a school we are proud of instead of having it be a school where you walk through a classroom door and discover that young children do not have quite the same opportunity because they are crowded into a room and do not have the same capabilities as other children in other schools.

My point is that this is all a matter of priorities and choices. We make the choices. Not our uncles, not our kids, not our grandpas and grandmas. We make the choices.

I said when I started, and I want to say it again because my colleague from Pennsylvania is on his feet, that I think the Senators from Pennsylvania and Iowa did exactly the right thing in restoring the money that was cut in the President's budget for impact aid. It brought us back to where we should be, at level funding, if the goal is only level funding. But the Senator from Oklahoma and I said, and we believe very strongly, that getting us to just two-thirds of what we had promised we were going to offer to these school districts that are in such desperate financial trouble because they have lost their property tax base—just getting back to two-thirds is not an unreasonable goal. Doing it by adding the money we propose in this amendment is an investment in kids and an investment in this country that will be well worth it.

Again, I say as I close, if you establish priorities in this Senate, it seems to me the first priority is America's future, and America's future is its kids. It is the kids. And education is about preparing those kids for opportunity.

I hope very much my colleagues will accept this amendment. It is a modest amendment. It is bipartisan. It has broad support. My hope and expectation would be that with those who signed the letter in April to the subcommittee, with those who have cosponsored our amendment today, that we will be able to have a vote and be successful in adding this money for the impact aid districts and the impact aid schools around this country.

I know this will be a long and tortured trail on the floor of the Senate for this particular bill. This bill is a very important appropriations subcommittee bill. I serve on the Appropriations Committee and I am deeply honored to do it for a very important reason. It is one of the few committees these days in Congress that is truly,

truly bipartisan. We work in a way that respects each other and work together in conferences on appropriations. These are really conferences, not conferences in name in which one side never gets invited, but real conferences. So this is a great committee.

The opportunity on the floor of the Senate to talk about priorities and adjustments in the appropriations process is an opportunity that I do not want to miss. My colleague from Oklahoma would say the same. This is one we do not want to miss.

We thank very much the Senators from Pennsylvania and Iowa for building back that funding which the President cut. We then ask for their support for the proposition that we reach at least a two-thirds funding level of that which was promise to the impact aid schools in this country. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SPECTER. Madam President, at the outset I say I am very sympathetic to the considerations raised by the Senator from North Dakota. But the issue is where do we find the money?

As I look over a long list of items where we could make offsets and could have cuts, there is not an item or a line that is desirable. Should we cut money from the National Institutes of Health? Or from community health centers? Or from many other lines? The judgment of the subcommittee, backed up by the full committee, is that we made the proper allocation.

I appreciate the comment made by the Senator from North Dakota that we did reinstate the funds. The administration had made a request which would have reduced the funding from last year by $187 million. The subcommittee and the full committee have put that money back. I think it is worth noting, since 1996 when the funding was $693 million, to fiscal year 2003 when the funding is $1.188 billion, that is a 71.5-percent increase. Regrettably, that is about as far as we can go.

At the appropriate time, for the information of the amendment's sponsors, I am constrained to raise a point of order. The leadership has advised the preference is not to vote until about 5:45. That does not lock in a vote but that is the leadership's position because a number of Senators are off the floor at this time.

I, again, urge my colleagues to bring amendments to the floor. We have a list of about 40 amendments. In a relatively short amount of time that quorum call sign is going to go on. As I have said on a couple of occasions, on August 1 and before the recess, the majority leader and I had a colloquy and talked about going to third reading. My experience at the Senate has been there have been long delays. Senators do have amendments but wait to bring them. I know that requires planning, but the Senate has been on notice for more than a month that this bill would be taken up on September 2. If we are to complete action on this bill, we are going to have to have the cooperation of the Senate.

If this bill is not signed by September 30, this bill will lose $3 billion. That is what it will cost if this bill is not signed by the President by September 30. If there is to be any realistic chance of having the appropriations bills finished by and large by September 30, there is going to have to be cooperation by Senators who have amendments but who haven't brought them to the floor. We were assured one Senator would be here at 4 o'clock. Now word has come that the Senator is not going to be ready. That puts the managers, who have the responsibility for moving this bill ahead, at a severe disadvantage.

Mr. DORGAN. Madam President, will the Senator from Pennsylvania yield for a question?

Mr. SPECTER. In a minute.

I understand I don't have the unilateral authority to move to the third reading, but I am going to try to do that if we don't have amendments come to the floor and if we have to wait through quorum calls for protected other business which is not related to this bill.

I would be glad to yield for a question.

Mr. DORGAN. Madam President, I have an observation in the form of a question. Would it be a good incentive for those who take seriously and come to the floor with amendments to offer them quickly and do so in rather short order, as Senator INHOFE and I have done, especially when it is an amendment of great merit? Would it set an example for it to be accepted by the chairman of the subcommittee? That probably is a rhetorical question. Let me ask further, if I might: What point of order does the Senator intend to make against amendment?

Mr. SPECTER. The point of order would be under section 504 of the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2004 that the amendment exceeds the discretionary spending limit in this section and is therefore not in order.

The Senator raises a very tempting offer. I might almost be tempted to say that any amendment that gets to the floor before 3:59 we would be willing to accept, meritorious or not. That is very much in the eye of the beholder. Of course, I can't quite do that. But I thank the Senator from North Dakota for his diligence in coming to the floor and speaking on an earlier amendment and offering this amendment.

Mr. DORGAN. Madam President, what reward does the Senator from Pennsylvania suggest for that good behavior?

Mr. SPECTER. What was that?

Mr. DORGAN. I was just asking what reward he would suggest for that good behavior. I suggest perhaps a good lesson for others might be to see this meritorious amendment accepted by the chairman. There would a rush here in droves to offer them very quickly. But the Senator could think about that for a moment.

I wish to ask this question about the point of order. The amendment Senator INHOFE and I have offered is an amendment that dutifully increases part of this bill that we think is critically important, one that still falls far short on the promise that has been made over the years in the funding mechanism we use. It is the funding mechanism, I believe, that in part is used in the underlying bill itself. I guess I am a bit confused about a point of order lying only against our amendment or against some broader construct of what is happening here in the Senate.

Mr. SPECTER. Madam President, parliamentary inquiry: What is the answer to that?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The same defect would apply to the amendment offered by the Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. DORGAN. Madam President, let me make an observation. I do not criticize the defect in the underlying bill. My hope is that the Senator will not criticize the identical defect in the amendment. What I have done, along with my colleague, Senator INHOFE, is offer an amendment that embraces exactly the same approach that is used by the Senator from Pennsylvania and the Senator from Iowa in funding the underlying bill. I take no exception to that at all. I am fully in support of that. Based on that, I hope the Senator from Pennsylvania will not raise a point of order against the amendment.

Mr. SPECTER. Madam President, I do not seek to enter into a disagreement with the distinguished Senator on the point he just raised. But as manager of the bill, I feel constrained to raise the point of order at an appropriate time. I thought I would give the Senator from North Dakota notice of that.

Mr. DORGAN. Madam President, let the Senator from Pennsylvania and me and others discuss that off the floor. The only reason I raise the question is that offering an amendment which uses an identical funding source or the mechanism that is identical to the funding source offered by the subcommittee is one that I thought would not engender a point of order. At any rate, we do not intend to vote on that at this moment. My understanding from the Senator from Pennsylvania is that this will probably be dealt with later this afternoon. If that is the case, perhaps we can discuss this between now and then.

My hope is that the Senator from Pennsylvania will not raise a point of order and give us an opportunity for an up-or-down vote on the merits of the amendment inasmuch as the same funding mechanism used in the underlying bill and the same defect would occur in both.

Mr. DAYTON. Madam President, will the Senator from Pennsylvania yield for a question? If he is looking for

amendments, would the Senator be willing to entertain one from this Senator when this discussion is concluded?

Mr. SPECTER. Does the Senator from Minnesota have an amendment he wishes to offer?

Mr. DAYTON. I have an amendment. Recognizing the generous offer of the chairman of the subcommittee with the 3:59 deadline racing to a conclusion, the magnitude of the offer by the Senator from North Dakota is so modest by comparison that it should enhance his chances.

Mr. SPECTER. Madam President, may I inquire of the Senator from Minnesota whether the amendment relates to this bill?

Mr. DAYTON. The Senator is correct. It relates to funding for the IDEA.

Mr. SPECTER. The amendment does relate to this bill?

Mr. DAYTON. Yes. The Senator is correct. It relates to the funding for IDEA.

Mr. SPECTER. Madam President, if the Senator has an amendment relating to this bill, it certainly will be welcomed. I ask the Senator from Minnesota if he would be willing to defer offering the amendment to give the Senator from West Virginia an opportunity to speak for 10 minutes in advance of offering that amendment.

Mr. DAYTON. I will gladly step aside for the Senator from West Virginia at any time. I hope the 3:59 offer might be extended to include 30 seconds after the Senator concludes his remarks.

Mr. SPECTER. Madam President, I yield to the distinguished Senator from West Virginia.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from West Virginia.

Mr. BYRD. Madam President, I thank the Chair.

Madam President, I thank both of these illustrious Senators, the Senator from Pennsylvania who is managing the bill before the Senate, and I thank the distinguished Senator from Minnesota for his courtesy and kindness.

I will be brief. I do intend to speak out of order. I ask unanimous consent that I may speak out of order for not to exceed 10 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(The remarks of Mr. BYRD pertaining to the introduction of S. 1576 are located in today's RECORD under ''Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.'')

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CORNYN). The Senator from Minnesota.

AMENDMENT NO. 1554 TO AMENDMENT NO. 1542

Mr. DAYTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the pending amendment be set aside, and I send an amendment to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the amendment.

The bill clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Minnesota [Mr. DAYTON] proposes an amendment numbered 1554.

Mr. DAYTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To increase funding for part B of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act)

At the end of title III, insert the following:

SEC. 306. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the total amount appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to carry out parts B, C, and D of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act shall be $22,109,931,000, of which $20,941,000,000 shall be available to carry out part B of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (other than section 619 of such Act).

Mr. DAYTON. Mr. President, this amendment would meet a 27-year-old promise made by the Federal Government to the States and to the school districts when IDEA was established. The promise was that the Federal Government would provide for 40 percent of the costs, the additional costs of providing special education services to every eligible schoolchild. It is one of the most important commitments the Federal Government has made for public education, especially at the elementary and secondary levels, and the money could not be better spent on behalf of leaving no child behind.

Sadly, at least in the State of Minnesota—and I know, from the observations of other Senators, in many other States—the funding presently is seriously inadequate to provide all of those services.

In Minnesota, some $250 million a year shortfall exists in funding for special education which results in education dollars having to be shifted from regular programs and services to special education to meet the statutory requirement of school districts to provide services to every qualified schoolchild. The result is that in Minnesota all the students are harmed by the underfunding of special education, those who are the recipients of those services, as well as those who see dollars shifted from other programs for their benefit.

IDEA funding for part B for States in the current legislation before us is set at $9.858 billion. To bring that funding up to the 40-percent level, according to the Congressional Budget Office, would require an additional IDEA part B funding of $11.082 billion. It is noteworthy that the increase exceeds the appropriated amount. Another way of looking at that is that the current level of appropriated dollars is less than half—less than half—of what is necessary to meet that 40-percent level that was committed to by the Congress 27 years ago.

I heard the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire earlier on the Senate floor reference the increases in funding for special education that President Bush has proposed, and I commend the President for doing so. I have not served during the period of time which the Senator from New Hampshire referenced, so I do not have the basis for comparing the period of time during the 1990s that he referenced under the former administration with the circumstances that this President is faced with, but it is enough for me that President Bush has proposed in each of his budgets an increase in funding for special education, and he should be credited for doing so.

But the fact remains that even with those increases up until this year, the Federal share of funding for special education nationwide is approximately 17 percent of those total costs. In other words, still, despite those increases over the last 3 years, it is less than half of what the Federal Government promised over a quarter century ago.

I recognize that the distinguished Senator from Pennsylvania, with his responsibilities to the budget and to an allotment for the subcommittee's appropriations, has to or is likely to object to this amendment, despite it being inserted just before the 3:59 deadline. I recognize this is an amount that goes way beyond the current mandate of the subcommittee. But as my colleague from North Dakota said so eloquently just a few minutes ago, what we are really talking about as we consider these different amendments in a broader sense is, What are our priorities as a Senate?

What are our priorities as a Nation? Do we really mean what we say, that no child shall be left behind? Are we willing to put forward the necessary resources to accomplish that? Or is that just a rhetorical statement without proper attribution from the Children's Defense Fund and, whereas that esteemed organization has championed the resources and the commitments that would be necessary to actualize that statement, we in this Congress and, with due respect, the administration have still fallen short of that responsibility.

We had, when I came into office, an incredible opportunity because we were looking at projected surpluses for the next decade of some $5.4 trillion. That is a marked difference from the circumstances which President Clinton faced throughout most of his administration when he was bringing the Nation out of the previous era of deficit spending, when he finally, through collaboration with the Congress—the Senate and the House—during the last 4 years of his administration succeeded in balancing the combined Federal budget. In fiscal year 2000, he achieved for the first time in 4 years—and probably for the last time in 40 or more years—a surplus in the non-Social Security part of the Federal budget; in other words, education, health care, and the like—everything except for Social Security, which at this point, this year, is running about a $155 billion projected surplus; the rest of the Federal budget was balanced. We had the resources projected that would have kept that operating budget in a surplus mode for each of the next 10 years, according to both the CBO and the OMB when President Bush's administration

took office in January of 2001. I thought then, as I offered this amendment at that time, that we had a tremendous opportunity we should not let go by to bring this funding immediately up to the 40 percent promised level.

That year, in a bipartisan and very genuinely committed way, there was an amendment that was adopted by the Senate that would have brought full funding for special education up to the promised 40 percent level over 6 years—5 years too long in my estimation, but it passed the Senate. It went to conference with the House. It resulted in a protracted conference committee of almost 6 months.

My esteemed former colleague, the departed Senator from Minnesota, Paul Wellstone, was championing this measure, among others, in that conference committee and insisting that the Senate position of building to 40 percent funding for special education over 6 years be honored and kept in the conference report. The House resisted and was adamant, and, unfortunately, at the very end of the conference, the Senate conferees agreed to the House position, causing my colleague, Senator Wellstone, to vote against that conference report, as did I.

Since then, we have all recognized that the fiscal circumstances of the Federal Government have changed dramatically. I find it a little bit disingenuous for the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire to be taking credit for the spending increases for education, which he ascribes to this administration and this Congress; yet, every time somebody from this side of the aisle proposes also to increase spending for education, suddenly our side of the spending equation is bad spending and his side of the spending equation seems to be good spending. As far as I am concerned, it can be Republican spending, Democratic spending, or independent spending for education, and it is good spending. I don't care which administration, which session of Congress, or which Members of Congress can claim credit for that. I just want the credit to be there to be claimed because I know the beneficiaries are the students of Minnesota and, I suspect, all over the rest of the country.

I am also perplexed when I hear the Senator from New Hampshire, who chairs the HELP Committee of the Senate—his expertise and knowledge of these matters is widely respected by colleagues on both sides of the aisle. But when he says, in effect, as he did earlier today, we have put so much additional Federal money into public education at the K through 12 level that the school districts aren't able to spend that money fast enough—a couple of months ago, I heard the Senator state on the Senate floor there was a surplus of Head Start positions available nationwide, so there were more slots available than there were people who wanted to get their children into a Head Start program.

I truly hope if those surplus funds are available, be it from New Hampshire or any other State, they will be put into a reservoir that could be drawn from by other States. I know in the case of Minnesota—I heard the Senator from North Dakota state the same and I heard a number of other colleagues, including Senator PRYOR of Arkansas—I ask unanimous consent that he be added as a cosponsor to this amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. DAYTON. He also shared the circumstances with me of the State of Arkansas. When I run by the educators in Minnesota the assertion made on the Senate floor that there is a surplus of Federal funding for these programs, I get absolutely incredulous looks. I find far more concurrence with the Senator from North Dakota, who observed teachers in his State who are reaching into their own pockets for hundreds, even thousands, of dollars, who go without expenses for basic program materials, educational materials, trips to educational enrichment opportunities, and the like that cannot be funded out of regular budgets.

In Minnesota, there is an estimated $250 million shortfall of special education money because of this underfunding of the Federal commitment, which I can assure my colleagues every one of those dollars would be spent swiftly and necessarily and would benefit students throughout my State if they were made available. So where these surplus dollars are that States and school districts elsewhere don't need, where the additional slots for programs such as Head Start are residing that are not being filled, I guess I would certainly like to see where that exists.

I urge the Secretary of Education, if it is in fact the case, that those funds and those slots be reallocated as swiftly as possible to States like Minnesota, who need them and could benefit from them.

Yes, Mr. President, my amendment exceeds the budget as it exists today. I note that when the budget for this fiscal year began, we were looking at a deficit, we were told, of about $260 billion, if memory serves me. Now we are told that we will exceed $500 billion. We are asked rhetorically where will the money come from for these expenditures. I answer rhetorically, from the same place the other $240 billion that has been added to the deficit this year will come from. And the Senator from New Hampshire is right—that will come from payments made by taxpayers in the future. But if we are going to spend $100 billion, as some experts estimate we will, over the next year in Iraq, if we are going to spend 10 percent or 15 percent of that amount in Afghanistan, if we are going to spend $15 billion to address the AIDS crisis in Africa over the next few years, as the President proposed—and those are all either necessary or very worthwhile humanitarian and strategic expenditures, but if we are talking about additional spending on the magnitude of $15 billion, $100 billion over the course of a year, how is it that we always run out of resources when it comes to children, when it comes to especially schoolchildren with special needs, when it comes to those who will be left behind in Minnesota and I suspect will be left behind in 49 other States if these additional resources are not provided?

I thank the chairman of the subcommittee for the opportunity to offer this amendment. I hope it will be considered in the broader context of the priorities of this body for the children of today and tomorrow. I respectfully suggest it is money that will be extremely well spent. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, will the Senator from Pennsylvania yield for a question?

Mr. SPECTER. I will.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, it is my understanding that the manager of the bill is working to set up a series of votes beginning at 5:45 p.m. today; is that right?

Mr. SPECTER. Correct.

Mr. REID. Just to alert Members, we are going to have one, possibly three votes at 5:45 p.m.; is that right?

Mr. SPECTER. Correct.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I had commented earlier today that there was an expectation of voting at 5:45 p.m., that there were a series of meetings at the White House and other places which would keep Senators away from the floor until that time. I just responded to the question from the Senator from Nevada that it is the likelihood, but it is not locked in, that we will vote at 5:45 p.m. How many votes we will have we are not certain at this point.

I thank the distinguished Senator from Minnesota for offering this amendment. The issue on special education is one of great importance. The Federal Government does have a responsibility to come to the 40 percent level. We have been far from it, but we have made very substantial progress. I think it is accurate to say even enormous progress.

Over the course of the past several years, we have made major increases. When I became chairman of this subcommittee in 1995, in conjunction with Senator HARKIN, we made special education a priority, and for the fiscal year 1997, we increased special education by approximately $800 million. The next year, $700 million. The following year, $500 million. The year after that, $580 million, $450 million, $1.2 billion, $1.3 billion, and this year there is a projected increase of approximately $650 million.

If you take a comparison from the year 1994, the special education appropriation was slightly over $2 billion,

$2.05 billion. This year we are projecting it at $9.85 billion, which is almost four times as much, almost 400 percent, slightly less. So we have moved up very materially.

I do not have the statistics prior to the year 1996 on the Federal share per student spending, but in 1996, it was 7.3 percent. We have now advanced that to 18.7 percent. We are almost halfway to 40 percent.

If we were to fully fund IDEA, it would take another $11 billion to $12 billion on top of the amount of money which we have allocated. While I have deep respect for the amendment offered by the Senator from Minnesota, I think it might even be possible he does not have an expectation that we are going to have $11 billion or $12 billion more for this item, much as we would like to and much as the Federal commitment is there. But I think the progress has been enormous.

I make a special compliment to the senior Senator from New Hampshire, Mr. GREGG, who has been at the forefront of this item, going back to his earlier days in the House and his earlier days as Governor of New Hampshire seeing the importance of this item.

It is an item of great importance for me. We are making a lot of progress. It would be nice to do more, but I think everyone understands we are far from being able to add an additional $10 billion, $11 billion, $12 billion here.

Again, for purposes of information, I will be constrained to raise a budget point of order when we take up this matter for a vote at the appropriate time.

Mr. President, let me again issue a call for amendments. Third reading may be as remote as full funding for IDEA, but it is an idea whose time may come, if not this afternoon, perhaps this evening or perhaps tomorrow morning.

AMENDMENT NO. 1552

Mr. President, I have not made any manager's comments on the amendment offered by Senator MIKULSKI and Senator COLLINS on the nursing issue. That is an item of great concern. There is a tremendous nursing shortage in the United States. The Mikulski-Collins amendment seeks to raise the funding from $112.7 million to $175.7 million for a $63 million increase.

I note that there have been increases of a very substantial nature. In 2001, there was an increase of 23 percent. In 2002, there was an increase of 10.6 percent. In 2003, there was an increase of 21.6 percent. And the items are funded on a level this year. It is relevant to note that on the funding for the National Institute of Nursing Research that there has been an increase this year from $130.5 million, approximately, to $135.5 million, for a $5 million increase.

I think it is also appropriate to note that we assisted the nurses in their effort to have standing to anesthesiology where we finally worked out an arrangement where it would be up to the Governor of each State to authorize payments, Medicaid-Medicare, to nurses who are so certified so that they did not have to necessarily be an M.D. anesthesiologist. The nursing issue is one of tremendous concern.

As I look over the Mikulski-Collins amendment for an additional $63 million and I look over the items which we are funding in an effort to see if we couldn't make some accommodation, it is a matter of staying within our 302(b) allocation or cutting somewhere. I do not think anyone would like to cut low-income home energy assistance or community health services or Head Start or the NIH.

As we wrestle with the import of the Mikulski-Collins amendment, we are seeking a way to, if it is possible, have some offset which would enable us to find a way to increase funding for nursing. But an offset is going to require a cut somewhere, and that is the managers' responsibility to try to balance out all of the competing interests.

Mr. President, if there still is no Senator on the floor and no one has heeded my latest call to come to the floor, in the absence of any Senator seeking recognition, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DAYTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CHAFEE). Without objection, it is so ordered.

(The remarks of Mr. DAYTON are printed in today's RECORD under "Morning Business.")

Mr. DAYTON. Also, Mr. President, I have been here this afternoon and have expressed my concern for the measures in the Federal Aviation Administration conference report.

I am not going to consume time since we are proceeding to a time of voting on some of these important education amendments, including one of my own for funding for special education. But I do want to say again that this matter, before it comes before the Senate, must be resolved, or I will have to be back here in more of an obstructionist mode than I was called upon to do today. And that would be something I would prefer to avoid and see this matter resolved in some other way. I will be working with my colleagues to see that occurs.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the vote in relation to the Dorgan amendment No. 1553 occur today at 5:45; further that following that vote, the Senate vote in relation to the Dayton amendment No. 1554; provided that no amendments be in order to either amendment prior to the votes; finally, there will be 2 minutes equally divided for debate prior to the second vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nevada.

Mr. REID. Reserving the right to object, is the manager of the bill going to raise points of order on these two amendments?

Mr. SPECTER. Yes, I had previously stated that I would raise points of order.

Mr. REID. I am wondering if we might be able to accomplish that now to save a little time so we might not have to go through that later.

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I would be agreeable to doing that. With respect to the Dorgan amendment, I raise a point of order, under section 504 of the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2004, that the amendment exceeds discretionary spending limits specified in this section and is therefore not in order.

Mr. REID. I would move to waive that and ask unanimous consent that we be able to handle both of these points of order at the same time. I ask unanimous consent that it be in order to waive the two points of order en bloc. And then I would ask for the yeas and nays.

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, it is agreeable with me. I had intended to say that as to the Dayton amendment, I raise a point of order under section 302(f) of the Budget Act, as amended, that the amendment provides budget authority and outlays in excess of the subcommittee's 302(b) allocations under the fiscal year 2004 concurrent resolution on the budget and is not in order. And if the Senator from Nevada is saying he wants to raise two motions to waive en bloc, that is fine.

Mr. REID. That is the wish of the Senator from Nevada.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it shall be in order to raise both points of order at this time.

Mr. SPECTER. Parliamentary inquiry: Obviously it is going to require two votes on the waiver of the points of order to the two amendments.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is correct. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. DAYTON. May I ask the Chair, the intent is to have the vote on the Dorgan-Inhofe amendment followed by 2 minutes equally divided between myself and whoever, followed by a vote on waiving the Budget Act on my amendment.

Mr. SPECTER. The statement by the Senator from Minnesota is accurate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the motion to waive is considered made on both points of order.

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I don't see any other Senator on the floor to offer an amendment.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, if the Senator will allow me to, I ask unanimous consent that it be in order that the yeas and nays be allowed on both waivers.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. REID. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nevada.

A TRANSPORTATION BILL

Mr. REID. Mr. President, prior to September 11, I proposed legislation called the American Marshal Plan. This legislation received the support of the National Council of Mayors and other governmental entities, recognizing that it was extremely important that our country do something about the deteriorating infrastructure. Hearings were held. We had mayors from around the country testify as to the state of the infrastructure in their cities. We were moving along very well until September 11 and then we were certainly distracted from this and many other things. We have been trying now for many months.

I am ranking member of the Subcommittee on Transportation. There is no bill more important to States—I say that without any question—every 6 years than the 6-year Transportation bill. It deals with highways, but it also importantly today deals with mass transit. I think it is a blot on this Congress that we do not have a Transportation bill. We have not even had a markup in committee. I am terribly disappointed that this is the case. We will not be able to do a highway bill this year.

It only makes sense that when we haven't had a markup in committee on a bill that is going to handle the highway and transit needs of this country for 6 years, it takes a little bit of discussion in the subcommittee, in the committee, and certainly on the floor. I would hope that the Republican leadership is at least anticipating that we will do a reasonable extension so that States around the country can at least go forward. It is better than doing no bill.

The State of Nevada is a rapidly growing State. We have tremendous highways needs, and now with the tremendous growth that has taken place in the Las Vegas and Reno areas, we have mass transit needs.

We are in the process of opening a monorail system. We are anticipating a light rail system. We have needs not only for our highways but also our mass transit. This is the way it is all over the country. It is beyond my ability to comprehend how we talk about all that we are going to do but have not mentioned the highway bill.

I am reminded of your father, the chairman of the full committee, who did a highway bill. I served on that committee. I have served on that committee since I have been in the Senate. The late great John Chafee pushed a highway bill. He was a person who was able to compromise. He understood that legislation is the art of compromise. But in this forum we are now in, it is either their way or no way. We have no bill.

I worked, when I first came here, with Senator Stafford of Vermont. He is a wonderful gentleman to whom I wrote a letter recently. I can't remember, I think it was on his 90th birthday. He was old and still very healthy. We have done a highway bill with Senator Moynihan, Senator BAUCUS. It appears we will not do a highway bill now. I think that is just bad government. I don't know how anyone can take pride in not having a highway bill. We have funding problems.

Remember, these are not taxes that we are suddenly going to assess the American people to pay for highway and transit. Every time someone goes to buy a gallon of gas for their car, they pay a tax; it goes into a trust fund. We use these trust fund moneys for these bills that come up every 6 years. People ask, Who is paying for mass transit? A decision was made many years ago that because every person we put on mass transit takes pressure off the highways, we would allocate about 20 percent of our highway funds to mass transit.

It helps our highway programs generally. All we want to do is spend the trust fund money, but this administration will not let us do that. They are afraid if we spend the money in the trust fund—it should not be a slush fund; it is a trust fund—they are afraid if we spend the money collected for the purpose of building highways, we will make the deficit look bigger. I don't know how we could make it look bigger. The deficit now is about $500 billion, and if we add the Social Security surpluses, which are masking the deficit, it is near $600 billion for 1 year, the largest deficit in the history of this country by far.

Also, people are trying to rewrite the endangered species act, clean air act, and historical preservation laws in a highway bill. That is not the place to do that, Mr. President.

I hope some attention will be focused on what this Senate is not doing, not passing a highway bill. If we do not do a bill at the right time, we will have problems letting construction because some States have very cold weather and they have to plan their construction needs to meet the weather of that particular State. If we fail to pass a long-term bill, it takes away all the ability of State highway engineers, managers, and State highway directors to plan ahead. The way we are able to get the most money out of the trust fund dollars is to do a 6-year bill. Doing a bill a year at a time costs a lot more money.

There are issues that are on the must-do list. I don't know the exact number of times we have voted on whether to invoke cloture on Estrada, who wants to be a circuit court judge, but I think it is seven, eight, maybe 10 times. It is a total, absolute waste of the Senate's time. A vote has not changed from the time the first vote occurred to the last one, but yet it is time the Senate is taking. Why aren't we spending that time on the highway bill?

A lot of time is spent by the majority talking about the Senate Democrats are so hard to deal with; they are not allowing the President to have his judges. We have approved—I don't know the exact number; I think it is around 140—140, and we have not approved three. We waste so much time here on issues that do not advance the needs of this country.

The appropriations bill is an important bill. I think we have had some important discussion and debate. Tomorrow we have 11 amendments lined up to be offered on this bill. It is important we move this bill as quickly as we can. But in the process, talking about the things that we must do, I would hope people would understand the importance of a highway bill: For every billion dollars we spend on highways or infrastructure development generally, 47,000 jobs are created, high-paying jobs. That does not include the jobs that spin off from those jobs. For every one of those 47,000 people working, they are able to buy a new car, recarpet their home, buy a home, buy a TV set, and then in turn other people work.

I guess this administration is not worried about employment, which is obvious. The previous administration, the Clinton-Gore administration, created about 23,000,000 or 24,000,000 jobs. Going back to the time of Herbert Hoover, under this administration, it is the first time a President has had a net job loss, which is over 2 million jobs now. It seems to me it would be a good idea for this administration to join to do something to push a highway bill to put out billions of dollars for construction which creates hundreds of thousands of jobs.

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

DISCHARGE OF S.J. RES. 17

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, today I have submitted the requisite number of signatures in order to discharge S.J. Res. 17 in accordance with the requirements of the Congressional Review Act.

The discharge is as follows:

We the undersigned Senators, in accordance with chapter 8 of title 5, U.S. Code, hereby direct that the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation be discharged of S.J. Res. 17, a resolution on providing for congressional disapproval of the rule submitted by the Federal Communications Commission relating to media ownership, and, further, that the resolution be immediately placed upon the Legislative Calendar under General Orders.

Byron L. Dorgan, Ted Kennedy, Kent Conrad, Ernest F. Hollings, Mark Pryor, Jon Corzine, Frank R. Lautenberg, Russell D.

Feingold, Harry Reid, Patty Murray, Barbara Boxer, Ron Wyden, Richard J. Durbin, Debbie Stabenow, Blanche L. Lincoln, Dianne Feinstein, Susan Collins, H. R. Clinton, Bill Nelson, Charles E. Schumer, Tom Carper, Olympia Snowe, Wayne Allard, Olympia Snowe, Saxby Chambliss, Ben Nighthorse Campbell, Tom Daschle, Max Baucus, Paul Sarbanes, Jack Reed, Trent Lott, Joe Lieberman, Mary Landrieu, Kay Bailey Hutchison, John Kerry, and Jay Rockefeller IV.

Mr. DORGAN. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 1553

The question occurs on the motion to waive. The point of order is made under section 504 of H. Con. Res. 95.

The yeas and nays have been ordered.

The Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. DORGAN. Was it in order to have 1 minute of debate prior to the rollcall vote?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

The Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, the manager of the bill, the Senator from Pennsylvania, has made a point of order against my amendment, which I think is curious. I made the point that the same point of order, I expect, would lie against the entire bill. The Senator from Pennsylvania asked the Chair that question, and the Chair said yes, both my amendment and the underlying bill have the identical defect.

I think it is interesting that then a point of order is made against this amendment. The amendment I am offering is a bipartisan amendment with Senator INHOFE from Oklahoma. It provides $187 million in restoration of funding to the impact aid program.

This is about kids. It is about helping kids and helping schools educate kids. This is money that is owed to these school districts. Even with this amendment, we will fund only two-thirds of what we promised we would do back in 1950.

Again, I make the curious point that a point of order has been made against this amendment, so we will have a vote on waiving the point of order. It is exactly the same point of order that I understand exists against the underlying bill, because Senator INHOFE and I used exactly the same mechanism to pay for this amendment as did the folks who constructed this subcommittee bill.

I ask that my colleagues join me in waiving the point of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Who yields time?

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I believe the opposition has spoken previously. I yield back all time and ask for the recorded vote to proceed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. REID. I announce that the Senator from Florida (Mr. GRAHAM), the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KENNEDY), the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KERRY), and the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. LIEBERMAN) are necessarily absent.

I further announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KERRY) would vote ''yea.''

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. ALEXANDER). Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 53, nays 43, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 323 Leg.]

YEAS—53

Akaka	Dodd	Lautenberg
Allen	Dole	Leahy
Baucus	Dorgan	Levin
Bayh	Durbin	Lincoln
Bennett	Edwards	Mikulski
Biden	Feingold	Murray
Bingaman	Feinstein	Nelson (FL)
Boxer	Hagel	Nelson (NE)
Breaux	Harkin	Pryor
Bunning	Hatch	Reed
Byrd	Hollings	Reid
Campbell	Hutchison	Rockefeller
Cantwell	Inhofe	Sarbanes
Clinton	Inouye	Schumer
Conrad	Jeffords	Stabenow
Corzine	Johnson	Warner
Daschle	Kohl	Wyden
Dayton	Landrieu	

NAYS—43

Alexander	Domenici	Nickles
Allard	Ensign	Roberts
Bond	Enzi	Santorum
Brownback	Fitzgerald	Sessions
Burns	Frist	Shelby
Carper	Graham (SC)	Smith
Chafee	Grassley	Snowe
Chambliss	Gregg	Specter
Cochran	Kyl	Stevens
Coleman	Lott	Sununu
Collins	Lugar	Talent
Cornyn	McCain	Thomas
Craig	McConnell	Voinovich
Crapo	Miller	
DeWine	Murkowski	

NOT VOTING—4

Graham (FL)	Kerry
Kennedy	Lieberman

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. ALEXANDER). On this vote, the yeas are 53, the nays are 43. Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn not having voted in the affirmative, the motion is rejected. The point of order is sustained and the amendment falls.

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, for the information of our colleagues, the next vote will be the final vote tonight. I encourage Members who have amendments to offer those tonight so we can begin voting in the morning. But the next vote will be the last vote for tonight. Please talk to the managers and come forward to offer your amendments as soon as you can.

Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, will the leader yield for a question? What time does he expect the vote in the morning?

Mr. FRIST. There has been no time set for a vote in the morning.

AMENDMENT NO. 1554

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There are now 2 minutes evenly divided prior to the vote on the Dayton amendment.

Mr. DAYTON. Mr. President, my amendment increases funding for IDEA part B by $11.8467 billion for fiscal year 2004, which is the amount the Congressional Budget Office has determined is necessary to bring Federal funding up to the 40-percent level that was promised 27 years ago. The funding being allocated for fiscal year 2004 would provide 18.8 percent, or less than half of that 40 percent promised over a quarter century ago.

President Bush deserves credit for increasing the funding for IDEA in each of his three budgets. The Senate deserves credit, along with President Bush, for increasing that funding. But the fact remains that we are still less than half of what was promised 27 years ago. I know for my State of Minnesota that is money that is desperately needed not only for better special education but for better quality education for all schoolchildren because money has to be diverted from regular programs over to special education. This is money we can find.

I propose that the budget point of order be waived, and I thank the Chair.

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I ask that the Senate be in order so that I can make an argument in opposition to this motion to waive.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will be in order.

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, we would always like to have more money for virtually every line on this appropriations bill. There has been an enormous increase in funding for special education—last year, $1.3 trillion; the year before, $1.2 trillion; this year, an increase of $650 million. On a 10-year period, we have practically a 400-percent increase.

There has been enormous progress made from 1996 when the Federal share for students was 7.3 percent. Now we are almost at 19 percent, almost at half of the 40-percent goal. While we would like to have additional funding, it would cost about $11 billion more to adopt the amendment and waive the Budget Act.

I do so reluctantly but emphatically.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the question is on agreeing to the motion to waive the point of order made under section 302(f) of the Congressional Budget Act. The yeas and nays have been ordered. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. REID. I announce that the Senator from Florida (Mr. GRAHAM), the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KENNEDY), the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KERRY), and the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. LIEBERMAN) are necessarily absent.

I further announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KERRY) would vote ''yea.''

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber deisring to vote?

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 42, nays 54, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 324 Leg.]

YEAS—42

Akaka	Dorgan	Levin
Baucus	Durbin	Lincoln
Bayh	Edwards	Mikulski
Biden	Feingold	Murray
Boxer	Feinstein	Nelson (FL)
Breaux	Harkin	Nelson (NE)
Byrd	Hollings	Pryor
Cantwell	Inouye	Reed
Carper	Jeffords	Reid
Clinton	Johnson	Rockefeller
Corzine	Kohl	Sarbanes
Daschle	Landrieu	Schumer
Dayton	Lautenberg	Stabenow
Dodd	Leahy	Wyden

NAYS—54

Alexander	Crapo	McCain
Allard	DeWine	McConnell
Allen	Dole	Miller
Bennett	Domenici	Murkowski
Bingaman	Ensign	Nickles
Bond	Enzi	Roberts
Brownback	Fitzgerald	Santorum
Bunning	Frist	Sessions
Burns	Graham (SC)	Shelby
Campbell	Grassley	Smith
Chafee	Gregg	Snowe
Chambliss	Hagel	Specter
Cochran	Hatch	Stevens
Coleman	Hutchison	Sununu
Collins	Inhofe	Talent
Conrad	Kyl	Thomas
Cornyn	Lott	Voinovich
Craig	Lugar	Warner

NOT VOTING—4

Graham (FL)	Kerry
Kennedy	Lieberman

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 42, the nays are 54. Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn not having voted in the affirmative, the motion is rejected. The point of order is sustained and the amendment falls.

The Senator from Illinois is recognized.

AMENDMENT NO. 1543

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, it is my understanding that one of the underlying amendments is the amendment offered by Senator ROBERT BYRD of West Virginia.

During the August recess, I visited many of my State's cities and home school districts, stopping in to meet with principals, teachers, parents, and students to talk about the state of education in Illinois. We have many fine schools, there is no question about it. But we are also being challenged by the fact that we face a sizable State deficit. This year our Governor, Rod Blagojevich, had to find $5 billion in savings out of our State budget, a substantial amount, making cuts in many areas. He tried his best not to cut into State funding for education. Despite his best efforts and the efforts of the general assembly, most of the school districts I visited are facing serious hardships.

Let me give one illustration. In Elgin, IL, they recently constructed four new school buildings that were to be opened this year. But because the Elgin School District has fallen so far behind in State and local assistance, they will be unable to open those buildings. So there sit four brand new schools which don't have the staffing and certainly don't offer better amenities than the older schools offered; they just cannot be opened. It is an indication of the problems faced by many school districts in my State and across the Nation.

When President Bush was elected, he came to Congress and said he wanted to be the education President. He suggested that we try a bipartisan national approach to establishing better standards of accountability for education across America. The President proposed No Child Left Behind. It was a unique concept, one which called for regular testing of students to determine whether they were making progress and, absent that progress, changes would have to take place in the school district. You would have to find better teachers or a better school environment, principals who were more efficient in delivering educational quality, and certainly demands would be made for better teachers. All of these objectives were very positive.

I sat on the Senate floor and behind me at this seat was Senator Paul Wellstone of Minnesota. Paul had a passion for education, a teacher by his own profession. He was a great critic of No Child Left Behind. Despite the fact that there was strong bipartisan support for the President's program, Paul Wellstone would stand there with his microphone day after day and speak to the Senate and the people watching across America and say: Listen, tests are important, but education is about more than just testing. He would say, incidentally, if you pass the President's bill, you are going to have to come up with the money to make certain these kids have a chance. If the scores don't meet the norms or standards you expect, what are you going to do? Are you going to help them or merely diagnose the problem and walk away from it? He was skeptical that when the time came, we in the Congress would appropriate the money to make No Child Left Behind work.

That was Paul Wellstone's speech day after day, week after week, month after month. Ultimately, he voted against the bill. I voted for it, but I remembered what he said. Then I went back to Illinois and visited school district, large and small, rural and urban, districts in growing areas of our State and districts in economically depressed areas of our State. I found that many of them were echoing what Paul Wellstone said in opposing No Child Left Behind. They were talking about the burden on a teacher who comes to a classroom at the beginning of the school year realizing that teacher will ultimately be tested in a high-stakes test at the end of the year. What that test meant to the students, to the school, and to the teacher was that in order to get good grades on the test, teachers were kind of changing the way they taught. They were no longer teaching in a creative and innovative fashion, but they were focusing on answers to the test questions. School administrators, incidentally, said: Senator, we are a little concerned that the promises made by the Bush administration to send money to school districts to meet the mandates of No Child Left Behind are not going to be fulfilled. The promised money that was to come down to the school districts under title I, which is money to help reach the students who are not doing well on tests and help them to reach grade level and to succeed, the title I funds promised by the Bush administration under No Child Left Behind, is not going to be there. That is the money that is supposed to be there for after-school programs, so that some of these same students running into difficulties would have a helping hand after school; and summer school programs for the same purpose are not going to be funded under the Bush budget.

The same school administrators in Illinois said, incidentally, this idea of making certain that teachers meet certain levels of qualifications and certification is a good idea, but it takes money to reach those goals, to send some of these teachers back for additional college classes in science, math, or whatever their specialty might be. There is no money for the school district to deal with that.

So I heard the story over and over. It came to my mind that Paul Wellstone was right; No Child Left Behind was a great promise, but it is an unfulfilled promise because when the budget was delivered to us, unfortunately, the money wasn't delivered with it. Title I, which would help the No Child Left Behind Program, is underfunded by more than $6 billion in the Senate bill we are considering on the floor. Six million kids across America are at risk of not meeting the standards if we don't come to the rescue with the amendment by the Senator from West Virginia, Senator BYRD. In my State, it would add $255 million in title I funding to help more than 740,000 low-income kids meet the standards we imposed—Federal standards we mandated under No Child Left Behind that were mandated, but the program was not funded.

Over the last decade, the enrollment of low-income students in Illinois public schools has increased from 32 percent to more than 37 percent.

Districts across the State are really trying to comply with No Child Left Behind standards, but they need the full amount of the funds promised to be sent to these school districts, as well as the full mandate of the Federal law.

Illinois has done a number of school funding studies, and every one of them shows definitively that it will take much more money to help kids become proficient in reading and math. It stands to reason. If you have a child struggling to learn to read, that child needs more personal attention. But if you have a large classroom with 30 kids or more, the likelihood of personal attention is diminished. So if you do not send the funds to the school district for smaller class sizes, that child who is

going to face the reading test has less of a chance of succeeding.

The State superintendent in Illinois testified this winter before the Illinois House Appropriations Committee that it will take even more funding to help low-income and non-English speaking students to keep pace with their peers academically.

Our State superintendent, Dr. Robert Schiller, also stated:

> Based on current trends, Illinois will fall short of meeting the Federal goal, set forth in No Child Left Behind, of all children meeting or exceeding reading and math standards by 2014.

Thirty-seven percent of Illinois students fail to meet State reading and math standards.

As is the trend nationally, Illinois has significant gaps between white and minority student achievement and between low-income students and their more affluent peers.

Last month, the Illinois State Board of Education released its early warning list of school districts required to provide school choice, supplemental tutoring, or take corrective action this school year. More than 500 schools in my State are on the list, and the number might go up by the end of the month when the final calculations are made.

Compared to other States, Illinois has been pretty lucky as far as education funding at the State level. For this next fiscal year, which started in July, the State was able to increase per pupil and categorical funding to keep school districts on the road to improvement. But beneath the surface, the Illinois State Board of Education and our local school districts are struggling to implement the requirements of the federally mandated No Child Left Behind.

District budgets are straining under these unfunded requirements addressed by the Byrd amendment. How many Senators in this Chamber stood up with great pride and said we are voting for No Child Left Behind because we believe in accountability, education is the highest priority in our country, and we need to be there for our kids and their families? All of us who voted for the bill gave that speech.

Look what happened when the Bush budget came down. The money was not there—a $6 billion shortfall in money needed in schools across America.

We sent out all these wonderful speeches out to be printed in newspapers, and we posed for pictures with students and teachers. But months later, when it comes to funding the bill we passed, the Bush administration refuses to put the money down and this Congress followed suit and put together the bill before us today which also fails to keep that promise. This title I money was supposed to be the pool of resources from which districts would implement school improvement provisions necessary to meet adequate yearly progress. Districts now have to use State and local funds to try to reach those goals.

Despite an overall increase for K–12 education, more than $30 million in cuts and reallocations were made at the State level in my State this year. This includes a significant reduction in the number of State board employees, the elimination of State gifted education programs, the elimination of the State family literacy initiative, and the statewide math education initiative.

While Illinois has been successful in keeping budget cuts out of the classroom, that may not be the case if our State remains in its current financial straits.

The impact of the Federal Government's failure to fund title I as we promised is more deeply felt at the school district level where the financial picture is bleaker.

Across Illinois, school districts are laying off teachers, cutting programs, and reducing the hours of operation. Sixty-one percent of our school districts are operating with deficits, and here we have a Federal mandate from the Bush administration under No Child Left Behind that imposes new responsibilities on these school districts operating in a deficit and fails to fund the program.

Many of these school districts have had deficits for several years in a row. This number is expected to rise about 80 percent next year. This spring, 62 percent of local bond proposals failed, and 55 percent of local tax referenda failed. Those are hard to pass in good times. In a recession, they are particularly difficult to pass. And we had a recession which began before this President came to office by a few months and which has continued unabated ever since.

Our State unemployment rate is about 6.6 percent in Illinois. We have lost 120,000 manufacturing jobs while President Bush has been in office, and those numbers are duplicated across America. There is little wonder taxpayers resist the idea of increasing their property taxes at a time when we are facing this recession.

In many areas of our State, local revenue increases have been less than 5 percent because they are limited by tax caps. When local resources cannot be increased, it makes title I money even more important to these cash-strapped school districts.

For example, in my hometown of Springfield, Public School District 186 has 36 elementary schools, middle schools, and high schools. Just over 15,000 kids attend school in that district. Springfield has had financial challenges over the last several years and has cut more than $30 million from the district budget in the wake of the failed tax referendum. This year, six Springfield elementary schools failed to make adequate yearly progress, and they must offer public school choice. Springfield needs every title I dollar the district can get to improve student achievement and get the schools moving forward making progress.

What would Springfield do with the money? I asked the superintendent, Dr. Dianne Rutledge. She said, with more Federal funding, if Washington kept its promise to send money for No Child Left Behind, this is what they would do with it. She would hire additional teachers to reduce class sizes, and that on its face is a good idea. I have yet to meet a teacher who has prayed for a larger class. They want smaller classes so they can focus more attention on students who need help and even more attention on students who are gifted who, with additional time, can do extraordinary things.

She would also operate reading recovery, and hire a school improvement coach for each school to provide intensive and personalized year-round professional development to teachers and staff.

If the Senate fails to adopt the Byrd amendment, there will be less money for Springfield. They will not be able to hire the teachers, and fewer kids will have tutors.

Let's look at a larger school district in my State, the Chicago public school system. They educate more than 438,000 kids in K–12 in 602 schools.

Eighty-five percent of the children in Chicago public schools are defined as living in poverty. Roughly 90 percent are minority.

The Chicago public school system is, in many ways, the poster district for setting high academic standards and adopting an aggressive program for school improvement. Ten years ago, 48 percent of Chicago's schoolchildren were performing in the bottom quarter of national achievement in reading and math. Today that number has been cut in half, first by Paul Vallis, who came in under the direction of Mayor Daley and brought real reform to the Chicago public school system, and then followed by Arne Duncan, our current CEO of Chicago public schools, an extraordinary educator who is doing a great job. He reported last week for the first time that number has been cut in half, and Chicago public schools are performing above the Nation as a whole. That is an amazing achievement in a district that diverse with so many challenges.

Despite the Chicago public school system's dramatic recovery over the last decade, 365 of its 602 schools have been labeled as failing to make yearly adequate progress. That is more than half.

The Chicago public schools' budget increased this year over last. The district has managed to avoid drastic cuts. Most of the increased funds are committed to certain projects, and several of the initiatives are specifically to comply with Federal requirements.

To comply with the highly qualified teachers mandate in No Child Left Behind, Chicago public schools has just completed work on a brandnew $2 million database to track the qualifications of each of their 25,000 teachers. The Chicago public school system is

likely to have to create a similar system to track the qualifications of thousands of paraprofessionals.

Complying with the Federal mandates of President Bush's No Child Left Behind has led to some terrible challenges for this major city school district. The Chicago public school system wants to invest title I dollars in afterschool, summer school, and extended week programs. It is required to use a large portion of its limited Federal resources to move kids from schools that are failing to other schools.

What would the Chicago school system do with the money in the Byrd amendment? We asked the finance director, John Maiorca. He would expand afterschool and summer school opportunities for students at risk in failing the test. He would invest in supplemental education services and additional tutoring for these struggling students, and hire additional teachers to reduce class size.

Two days ago, I was at the opening of the schools in Chicago. I went to a school on the west side known as Dodge Academy. Dodge Academy closed 2 years ago because it was a failing school, but there was a promise made that it would improve and reopen. It has, and it is an exceptionally good school.

One can tell, walking in the door, that this is a school that is destined to succeed. Not only do they have a wonderful, bright, and remodeled building because of a lot of hard work by the local school district but they also have some of the brightest teachers. They are a school that is trying a new concept, under the leadership of Mike Koldyke, that is going to bring to each of these classrooms two resident teachers. So for a year they are going to have teachers in residence who are training to become teachers, working with veteran teachers, and then they will move these newly qualified teachers with experience to the failing schools in the Chicago public school systems and try to turn them around. It is a great model. It works in hospitals. It can certainly work in schools. But it costs money.

The money from title I, which would be part of No Child Left Behind had the Bush administration and this bill adequately funded it, could have been used for that purpose, but it is not there. With the Byrd amendment, it would be there, and so the Chicago public school system would have that opportunity.

So right now we are dealing with the broken promises of No Child Left Behind, unfunded mandates at a time when school districts in Illinois and across America are struggling to survive. How can we, in good conscience, impose these ideas and mandates on the school districts, as good as they may be, and then refuse to pay for them?

Senator BYRD really is calling to task all of us who voted on No Child Left Behind, those of us who stood so proudly by this bill and said this is the answer to America's education needs. The question now is: Will we produce the money it takes to make this succeed? Quite honestly, if the Byrd amendment fails, the answer is no.

Many of the same people who took great pride in saying they co-authored this program, cosponsored it, and voted for it, will turn around and vote against the funding for the mandates they are creating in school districts across America. These are unfunded mandates in the middle of a recession, at a time of State deficits, when schools are struggling to survive, unfunded mandates from the Bush administration in No Child Left Behind.

The only thing the Bush administration guarantees it will pay for is the test. So the test will be administered but any effort to improve the scores of students will be hampered, hindered with additional obstacles because of the refusal of this Congress to appropriate the adequate funds. We need to make certain that the $6 billion shortfall in title I in No Child Left Behind is a shortfall that is filled, and filled soon.

I rise in support of the Byrd amendment, commend Senator BYRD for his leadership, and urge all of my colleagues to put their money where their press release was. It is not just a matter of taking credit for a program. Stand up now and appropriate the funds to make it work in Philadelphia, in Iowa, in Chicago, all across America.

I yield the floor.

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, the Labor, HHS, Education appropriations bill for Fiscal Year 2004 provides $137.6 billion in discretionary budget authority and $134.9 billion in discretionary outlays for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies. These amounts are both precisely at the subcommittee's 302(b) allocation. This is an increase of 2.3 percent in discretionary budget authority and 6.8 percent in discretionary outlays above the 2003 enacted levels.

Including mandatory spending, the bill provides a total of $370.7 billion in new budget authority and $294.6 billion in new outlays in Fiscal Year 2004. With outlays from prior years and other completed actions, the Senate bill totals $456.4 billion in budget authority and $453.6 billion in outlays.

The committee-reported bill also shifts $2.2 billion in 2004 advance appropriations back to fiscal year 2003, pursuant to an agreement with the administration. These advance appropriations were originally provided in the 2003 omnibus appropriations bill to avoid circumventing the 2003 spending limits, an action which the President previously objected to when he signed that legislation.

The purpose of this shift is to allow for $2.2 billion in additional nondefense discretionary spending in 2004 without exceeding the budget resolution's discretionary spending limit. However, since the budget resolution set forth discretionary spending limits for fiscal years 2003, 2004, and 2005, this shift causes the committee-reported bill to exceed the 2003 spending cap by $2.2 billion. Thus, a point of order lies against the bill which may be waived with 60 votes.

Finally, it is also important to note that the bill which effectuates the advance appropriations shift must be signed into law before the beginning of the new fiscal year on October 1, 2003, in order for it to count for budget scoring purposes.

Mr. President I ask unanimous consent that a table displaying the Budget Committee scoring of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 1356, LABOR-HHS APPROPRIATIONS, 2004 SPENDING COMPARISONS—SENATE-REPORTED BILL

[Fiscal year 2004, in millions of dollars]

	General purpose	Mandatory	Total
Senate-reported bill:			
Budget authority	137,601	318,766	456,367
Outlays	134,932	318,694	453,626
Senate committee allocation:			
Budget authority	137,601	318,766	456,367
Outlays	134,932	318,694	453,626
2003 level:			
Budget authority	134,476	289,398	423,874
Outlays	126,286	289,341	415,627
President's request			
Budget authority	137,587	318,766	456,353
Outlays	133,708	318,694	452,402
House-passed bill:			
Budget authority	138,036	318,766	456,802
Outlays	134,765	318,694	453,459
SENATE-REPORTED BILL COMPARED TO			
Senate 302(b) allocation:			
Budget authority	.....	.....	.....
Outlays	.....	.....	.....
2003 level:			
Budget authority	3,125	29,368	32,493
Outlays	8,646	29,353	37,999
President's request			
Budget authority	14	.....	14
Outlays	1,224	.....	1,224
House-passed bill:			
Budget authority	(453)	.....	(453)
Outlays	167	.....	167

Note.—Details may not add to totals due to rounding. Totals adjusted for consistency with scorekeeping conventions.

S. 1356, LABOR-HHS APPROPRIATIONS, 2004 SPENDING COMPARISONS—SENATE-REPORTED BILL

[Fiscal year 2003, in millions of dollars]

	General purpose	Mandatory	Total
Senate-reported bill:			
Budget authority	134,476	289,398	423,874
Outlays	126,286	289,341	415,627
Senate committee allocation:			
Budget authority	132,232	289,398	421,630
Outlays	126,286	289,341	415,627
SENATE-REPORTED BILL COMPARED TO			
Senate allocation:			
Budget authority	2,244	.....	2,244
Outlays	.....	.....	.....

[1] H. Con. Res. 95, the 2004 Budget Resolution, set out budgetary aggregates not only for 2004, but for 2003 as well. As a result, the joint statement of the conference committee on H. Con. Res. 95 (page 130 of H. Rpt. 108–71) included the allocations that are required by law (section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act) for 2003 to the Committee on Appropriations.

That allocation exactly reflects CBO's latest estimate of all regular appropriations enacted for 2003, as well as the Emergency Wartime Supplemental Appropriations Act of 2003 (P.L. 108–11). The above allocation to the Labor, HHS subcommittee reflects CBO's FY 2003 current status for that subcommittee.

The Committee on Appropriations has yet to file 302(b) allocations for 2003 and, therefore, pursuant to the Congressional Budget Act, there is a 60-vote, 302(c) point of order against the bill.

In addition, pursuant to Section 504(b) of H. Con. Res. 95, a point of order lies against the bill for exceeding the 2003 discretionary spending limits in Section 504(a) of H. Con. Res. 95.

Note.—Details may not add to totals due to rounding. Totals adjusted for consistency with scorekeeping conventions.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to a period for morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

THE ECONOMY IS PICKING UP

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. President, my purpose tonight is to say a few words about a 10-day visit to Africa that the Presiding Officer, and I, and four other Members of the Senate completed last Friday. But I listened with great interest to the distinguished Senator from Illinois. I did not want him to leave on such a sad note about the economy, and I thought I would give him some late-breaking news.

The Wall Street Journal today has a headline: ''Manufacturing Expanded In August.''

The manufacturing sector expanded for the second consecutive month in August, providing further evidence that the economy's hardest-hit sector may finally be on the rebound.

I thought it would be important that the Senator have that in mind because we are all deeply concerned about the number of Americans who are looking for jobs and do not have them.

The President talked about that on Labor Day. Every one of us, Republican and Democrat, feel that way. This is a piece of good news.

The Wall Street Journal said today:

The Institute for Supply Management said its monthly survey of manufacturing conditions rose to 54.7 from 51.8 in July. A result above 50 generally indicates expansion. Many key segments of the report, meanwhile, showed similar strength, including components that measure new orders for manufactured goods and overall production. The results came on the heels of other-positive manufacturing news in recent weeks. . . .

Now, this is the Wall Street Journal, not the White House talking, including the Federal report last week that showed new orders for durable goods or items built in the last 3 years or longer, so they rose 1 percent in July.

Now, obviously we are all concerned about manufacturing jobs disappearing. They have been disappearing for a long time. I remember when the Saturn plant moved to Tennessee in the mid-1980s. It hired 5,000 people. If it had done that 30 years ago and built the same number of cars, it would have needed to hire 30,000 people.

So while manufacturing is up, manufacturing employment is still down and is a source of great concern to all of us. I thought that piece of good news might be interesting to the Senator from Illinois and others tonight.

EDUCATION FUNDING

Mr. ALEXANDER. I wish to comment very briefly on education, which we are debating, and the Senator spoke eloquently about it. I was Governor of my State. I was U.S. Secretary of Education for awhile. The facts are basically these: Federal funding for education has been consistently up, under Democrats and under Republicans.

It must be confusing to people who hear us debate in the Senate because it sounds as though we are reading off completely different history books. The fact is, it is up, and State funding is either down or level.

It is important for teachers, principals, and others in their communities to know that the real pressure they are feeling is not from Federal dollars, which are up, but from State dollars, which are level or down. The Federal Government funds about 7 percent. Seven cents out of every dollar that goes for elementary and secondary education in America comes from the Congress. Ninety-three cents out of every dollar comes from the States or local government. So that is the real problem.

The Congress recognized that this year by appropriating a large amount of money for the States. I think it was $20 billion that we sent to the States on a one-time basis. For Tennessee, it was about $400 million. That is a lot of money for us. Our State used that, half of it in the rainy day fund and half of it in Medicaid. That took a little pressure off Medicaid. That helped education.

So it is important for people to know that in all of this debate, Federal funding is up. I, for one, want to look at Leave No Child Behind this year and next year, its first 2 years of operation. I was not here when it passed. I was not here to vote for it as the Senator from Illinois said he did. If it turns out after a year or two of operation that it is indeed a federally unfunded mandate, then I am going to be one of those Senators who wants to add money to fix that problem.

I spent a lot of time as a Governor saying do not send me a rule without money. I do not think it is good to leave the impression that somehow the Federal Government is not funding education. We only fund 7 percent of elementary and secondary education, and that funding is up. It is the States that are having problems, and States have a variety of options for dealing with that.

Many States have cut taxes over the last 10 years. That is a good policy if it can be done, but if it is done, it comes right out of education usually.

HIV/AIDS IN AFRICA

Mr. ALEXANDER. My purpose this evening is very briefly to make a few comments about the visit to four countries in Africa that six Members of this body took during the last 2 weeks of August. The delegation was led by the majority leader, Senator BILL FRIST of Tennessee. It included the distinguished Presiding Officer, the Senator from Minnesota. I was there and three others. We visited four countries: South Africa, Mozambique, Botswana, and Namibia. It was an eye-opening and, for me, an eye-popping experience in many cases.

I have the privilege of serving as the chairman of the Subcommittee on African Affairs, so I am very interested in Africa. It was my second visit there in the last 3 years. Before I make a few comments about it, I want to simply observe how much we owe Senator FRIST, our majority leader, for teaching us a great deal not just about Africa but about the HIV/AIDS problem which was the subject of our visit to Africa.

Senator FRIST has been there a long time. When nobody else much was talking about HIV/AIDS, he was. He helped change some very important minds in this body. He has been an important adviser to the President of the United States and is an inspiration to us. When we left to come home after 10 days, he stayed for 5 days, went to Kenya and Sudan, and operated on people who have very little medical care, which he has done every year. We owe him a lot for his leadership on the subject.

Within a few weeks, the Congress will be considering the nomination of Randall Tobias to be the new AIDS czar, the person in charge of what we are going to try to do. Also, Congress will almost surely fund President Bush's recommendation that we spend $15 billion in 14 African and Caribbean countries to fight the disease which we call HIV/AIDS. It will be my purpose in our subcommittee and as a member of the Foreign Relations Committee and the Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions Committee, to make sure this taxpayer money, the largest public health expenditure ever, will be spent wisely. This evening, in summary fashion, while it is still fresh in my mind, I will make a few suggestions to Mr. Tobias, who is not yet confirmed by the Senate. I hope he will be. I know in this quiet time he is not allowed to do anything or say anything out of respect for the Senate, and it is a good time for him to make a plan for a fast start. If I were to make a plan for a fast start for Mr. Tobias, President Bush's designated AIDS czar, to be considered for confirmation by this body shortly, these would be my suggestions:

No. 1, I suggest Mr. Tobias go to Africa. I don't see how it is possible to understand the enormity of the disease if you do not go to Africa. The disease has delivered a death sentence to 29 million Africans, a number so large that it is hard to imagine. Go to Africa in order to make good spending decisions. Go to Africa in order to cut red tape. A commander of a major battle should be where the action is. While there, show some respect for the African way. We are very proud of the American way; the Africans are proud of their way. It is a little different.

When in Namibia, where we were, I suggest you play the Namibian national anthem and leave it to the local

mayor to say, as he said to us ''God bless America.''

No. 2, I suggest making needles and blood transfusions safe. It seems to me this is the surest, fastest way to save lives when dealing with HIV/AIDS. Senator JEFF SESSIONS of this body has made a project of reminding Members a number of people are infected by contaminated needles and by other unsafe health practices. The estimate would be that at least 175,000 people in sub-Saharan Africa this year will be infected with the HIV virus because of unsafe health practices. That means needles that are dirty, that have been used before, that have contaminated blood. That is just 5 percent of all of those in sub-Saharan Africa who will be infected, but it is a huge number of people, 175,000 people. By comparison, in the United States, only 40,000 people are infected with HIV/AIDS every year. In one hospital we visited in Namibia, health workers were recapping the needles they had already used and in the process risked pricking themselves with a used needle that could have infected blood on it.

A third suggestion: save the babies. This is also something that can be gotten off to a very fast start because it is already occurring. In Botswana, nearly 40 percent of pregnant women are HIV positive. One in three of the babies they bear will be HIV positive. Administering the drug nevirapine to the mother and then to the child after birth will reduce this risk to 1 in 10. Congress has already appropriated millions to start to create an AIDS-free generation. In Botswana, which only has 1.5 million residents, 100 babies are born each week infected with the HIV virus. In the United States, by comparison, less than 100 a year are born so infected.

Four, make inexpensive drugs widely available. There is no vaccine and no cure for HIV/AIDS. We sometimes talk around that. There is no vaccine and there is no cure, but there are medicines that prolong life. These antiretroviral drugs are cheaper than ever.

In Namibia last week we were told that the cost was $160 per person per year, dramatically more inexpensive than they have ever been before. In South Africa, we were told the availability of these treatments can decide whether 5 million infected South Africans will die in the next 5 years of HIV/AIDS or whether they might die in the next 20 years. That is the choice for just one country.

No. 5, encourage rapid tests and routine tests. Most Africans who are infected with HIV/AIDS do not know it. They are reluctant to find out because of the stigma attached to having it known you are HIV infected. New rapid tests report results in 20 minutes. Citizens can find out the results in a single visit. The inexpensive treatments, the $160 treatments, provide a new incentive to take the tests. Not a lot of Africans want to take a test and be told they would die of HIV/AIDS when there is no treatment. There is little incentive to get that bad news. Now there is incentive to get immediate news with the possibility of treatment.

Next, teach the ABC's—that stands for abstain, be faithful, and use condoms. Using this approach the country of Uganda in Africa has reduced its infection rate from 20 percent to 8 percent; 90 percent of AIDS is transmitted by sexual intercourse, something many Africans and many Americans do not know.

Janet Museveni is the First Lady of Uganda. She visited with many of the Senators earlier this year and talked about her ABC plan. She encourages A and B more than C. This is her quote: ''I am not comfortable,'' says the First Lady of Uganda, ''with the thought that the extinction of an entire continent could depend upon a thin piece of rubber.''

No. 7, form an AIDS corps. We heard everywhere we went the greatest need is for manpower and training. Hospitals need doctors, clinics need nurses, nonprofits need counselors to recruit patients and to hold the hands of those who are dying.

Create a private sector clearinghouse for Americans to go to Africa from 3 months to 2 years. Connect the volunteers with structures in Africa. I have introduced a bill to create an AIDS corps and I worried about whether volunteers should go for 3 months or for 1 year or for 2 years. There are plenty of options. I hope Mr. Tobias, if confirmed, will take all of the efforts already underway to take volunteers who are willing to go to Africa and connect them with one of the outstanding programs we saw there. There is plenty to do and a great many Americans who want to go, and they would be welcome.

No. 8, dig some water wells. In Mozambique, 3 of 4 children's deaths under the age of 5 are caused by diseases carried by unclean water. Since AIDS destroys immune systems, victims of all ages live longer with clean water.

One nonprofit agency, Living Water International was the name, I believe, showed the visiting Senators a well that was dug in a rural area for just $2,800. We saw there two boys who were filling 10-gallon water cans, five of them, which they would carry each day in a wagon to their home which was 6 miles away. That was their job every day: 6 miles to the well, fill up the cans, 6 miles back.

Forty percent of rural Africans do not have this much access to clean water.

Here are my last two suggestions. Focus on logistics. We saw faith-based and nonprofit organizations impressively active everywhere we went: The Salvation Army in Johannesburg, the Catholic AIDS organization in Namibia, Harvard, and Baylor, and the Gates Foundation in Botswana. A surprising number of talented U.S. Government people are already on the ground. The country director in Namibia for the Centers for Disease Control is a pediatrician who has been there for 12 years in Africa. He knows a lot about what to do. So my suggestion to Mr. Tobias is, while you are making your 10-year plan in this first few months, ride the horses that are already running in Africa. Accelerate what is already happening. There is a lot going on and the challenge is not to plan, the challenge is how do you get it done.

Finally, move fast, but do not spend too fast. I imagine we are going to have a pretty good debate about that in the Senate. I have already heard some people say let's spend $2 billion and others say let's spend $2.5 and others say let's spend $3 billion. The fact is, we are going to spend $15 billion of taxpayers' money in fighting HIV/AIDS in 14 countries and the Caribbean. We are going to do it over 5 years. We need to keep in mind that the African system cannot absorb too much money too quickly. There are treatment guidelines to prepare and to teach. They are very complicated. There is a staff to recruit. There are patients to find and persuade. There are health organizations to establish.

For example, perhaps the most impressive program we saw was operated by a mining company, Anglo-Gold in South Africa. They are taking this seriously in a country where the Government is taking it less seriously. They are making an all-out effort to identify the 25,000 employees infected with HIV/AIDS that they have, one-third of their total employment, and give them a chance to have the treatment that will prolong their productive life. They set a goal of recruiting 1,000 people in the first year to do this, but try as they might they only could recruit 622. So, we need to be aware that we may have to ramp this program up as we go and we ought not to waste money in the first year that would be better spent in the third, fourth, or fifth year.

You saw it as I saw it, Mr. President. Botswana's life expectancy has dropped from 72 years of age to 34 years of age because of HIV/AIDS. In Namibia, teachers miss school to visit sick colleagues and attend their funerals. Two or three generations of South African children will grow up without parents. In Windhoek last year, a local journalist told me, ''Please get it across, how much we appreciate President Bush's $15 billion grant. It puts a human face on America.''

I hasten to say we in the Congress are a little jealous of our prerogative to make that grant. But the AIDS authorization bill passed unanimously. It had support of Democrats as well as Republicans as well as the President, and it is something we should be proud to work on.

If I could make these three final observations. I was thinking, flying home, that if a diabolical person, an evil person, had to think of a way to destroy a country, that this would be

what he might do. No. 1, invent a new disease that had never been heard of before for which there is no vaccine and no cure, that pronounces a death sentence. No. 2, think of a way to transmit that disease that involves the most powerfully reliable human impulse, which is sexual activity. And, No. 3, introduce that disease into countries that are the poorest in the world and have almost no health structure to deal with the disease and in which the discussion of sexual activity is taboo.

That is exactly what has happened with HIV/AIDS. As I look back on those four countries we saw—South Africa, Mozambique, Botswana, and Namibia—these are four countries, with a little exception for Botswana, where 30 years ago they were under some kind of colonial rule. Then the people who are in power in the government today fought against that rule for their freedom, they were guerrillas and they were at war. Then typically there was a civil war to decide who of the winners would govern. And now they are in charge in all four of those countries. They are doing well, in terms of their governance. They are building their democracy very well. And the governance is something they can be proud of.

But all of a sudden out of left field comes this AIDS, just as they are reaching their freedom and just as they are in charge. We saw the wife of Nelson Mandela, Graca Machel, who said to us: It took us aback. We weren't prepared. We weren't ready for it.

It seems like a cruel, terrible trick to play on people who for 30 years have struggled to gain their freedom and find themselves in charge of their own destiny.

Finally, I think we saw a good deal of hope. We saw leaders who, in spite of the terrible odds they face, are committed to fighting it. We saw people from all over the world, really, who were there, volunteering their help. We saw faith-based organizations holding hands, taking care of orphans, finding patients.

My sense of Africa is that for a long time it has generally been ignored by our country. Presidents have sometimes gone but only as an afterthought. I suspect Africa presents such challenges today, not just with HIV/AIDS but in other ways, that it will begin to attract some of the brightest, most intelligent people in the world, many of them Africans who have left to go to other parts of the world, and I believe they will come home.

I saw this morning on C–SPAN the discussion about Ghana and the energy minister who was born in Ghana and was educated in Minnesota. He was the managing partner of Deloitte and Touche for all of Africa, and he decided to go back to Ghana and help build that country.

America was built that way, by people who saw great challenge here and came to help build the country. I suspect Africa may be that sort of challenge. I am glad our President has devoted himself in such a strong way to it. I hope he continues that over the next several years. I believe if he does, when he goes back to Crawford, TX at the end of 8 years, it will be one of the great accomplishments of his administration.

I hope the Senate continues to put partisanship aside and to support the $15 billion and do it in an orderly way. I commend our leader for his insistence on it. I was privileged to be a part of the delegation that went for 2 weeks and it will certainly redouble my interest and attention to our responsibilities to the people of Africa.

I thank the Senate for giving me the opportunity to present this.

PAUL WELLSTONE VETERANS HOSPITAL

Mr. DAYTON. Mr. President, I am pleased to cosponsor legislation to name the Veterans Administration hospital in Minneapolis, MN, after the late Senator Paul Wellstone. It would be a great tribute to my departed friend and colleague, who worked tirelessly to improve the lives of veterans throughout Minnesota and across our Nation.

During the August recess, I met with the leaders of major veterans' organizations in Minnesota. Several have formally expressed their support for bestowing this honor on Senator Wellstone. Others, while not taking official positions, are now aware of the legislation and our intentions to proceed with it. So, I believe that the path is clear in Minnesota for this legislation to be enacted with very broad support.

Senator Wellstone served for seven years on the Senate Veterans' Affairs Committee, where he fought tirelessly for more generous benefits and expanded services, including health care, for the men and women who served our Nation with great courage and dedication, and who now deserve far better than many are receiving or not receiving. In addition, he and his dedicated staff enabled countless veterans individually to receive benefits, medical care, and other services which were wrongly denied them. While living, and after his tragic death last year, Senator Wellstone has been a hero to many thousands of veterans throughout Minnesota and across our Nation. Many of them have provided the impetus and support for this legislation.

It is my hope that this measure might receive swift and favorable consideration by the Senate, and that it then be sent to the House for its concurrence and to the President for his signature, prior to the first anniversary of Senator Wellstone's death.

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 2003

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about the need for hate crimes legislation. On May 1, 2003, Senator KENNEDY and I introduced the Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act, a bill that would add new categories to current hate crimes law, sending a signal that violence of any kind is unacceptable in our society.

I would like to describe a terrible crime that occurred in Washington, DC. On August 21, 2003, a transgendered woman was murdered. Her nude body was found about 2 a.m. in a wooded area near Malcolm X Avenue and 2nd Street, SE.

The woman, identified by friends as Emonie Kiera Spaulding, 25, was the second transgendered woman to die of gunshot wounds and the third to be shot in the District during a 5-day period. The D.C. police department have arrested a suspect.

I believe that Government's first duty is to defend its citizens, to defend them against the harms that come out of hate. The Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act is a symbol that can become substance. I believe that by passing this legislation and changing current law, we can change hearts and minds as well.

HONORING OUR ARMED FORCES

Mr. BAYH. Mr. President, I rise today with a heavy heart and deep sense of gratitude to honor the life of a brave young man from Mitchell, IN. Army Specialist Ronald ''Ronnie'' Allen, Jr., 22 years old, was killed near Balad on August 25, 2003 when the Army unit he was riding in was struck by another vehicle. Ronnie joined the Army with his entire life before him. He chose to risk everything to fight for the values Americans hold close to our hearts, in a land halfway around the world.

Ronnie was the 14th Hoosier soldier to be killed while serving his country in Operation Iraqi Freedom. He leaves behind his mother, Jyl Harrison, and his stepfather, Derek Harrison, and their children Andrea, Nathan and Eric. Today, I join Ronnie's family, his friends, and the entire Mitchell community in mourning his death. While we struggle to bear our sorrow over his death, we can also take pride in the example he set, bravely fighting to make the world a safer place. It is this courage and strength of character that people will remember when they think of Ronnie, a memory that will burn brightly during these continuing days of conflict and grief.

Ronald Allen, Jr. told his family he was proud to be serving his country in Iraq because he felt like he could make a real difference there. He told them he was proud to be a soldier and that he loved his country. Today, his family remembers him as a true American hero, and we honor the sacrifice he made while serving his country.

Ronald dreamed of joining the military as a young man and even early-enlisted in the Army during his junior year of high school. Two weeks after he graduated from Mitchell High School

in 2000, Ronald left home to begin full-time duty at Fort Carson in Colorado. He was assigned to the 502d Personnel Service Battalion, 43d Area Support Group.

As I search for words to do justice in honoring Ronald Allen, Jr.'s sacrifice, I am reminded of President Lincoln's remarks as he addressed the families of the fallen soldiers in Gettysburg: ''We cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here.'' This statement is just as true today as it was nearly 150 years ago, as I am certain that the impact of Ronald's actions will live on far longer than any record of these words.

It is my sad duty to enter the name of Ronald Allen, Jr. in the official RECORD of the U.S. Senate for his service to this country and for his profound commitment to freedom, democracy and peace. When I think about this just cause in which we are engaged, and the unfortunate pain that comes with the loss of our heroes, I hope that families like Ronald's can find comfort in the words of the prophet Isaiah who said, ''He will swallow up death in victory; and the Lord God will wipe away tears from off all faces.''

May God grant strength and peace to those who mourn, and may God bless the United States of America.

Mr. President, I also wish today to honor the accomplishments of the Hoosier soldiers of the 1st Battalion, 293d Infantry Regiment, and the 1st Battalion, 152d Infantry Regiment, from the Indiana National Guard, who have become the first National Guard battalions in the Nation to receive the Combat Infantry award since the Korean war.

The Combat Infantry award is a highly coveted honor given by the Department of the Army to soldiers who have satisfactorily performed infantry duties as part of a unit that participated in ground combat. The Infantry badge honors soldiers who have operated under the worst conditions, yet still successfully performed his or her mission in a combat environment. In addition, medics who supported the soldiers will receive the Combat Medical Badge. I am immensely proud that these Indiana battalions have become the first units in more than 50 years to earn this distinction.

All members of the battalions will receive the Combat Infantry award as a symbol of our Nation's gratitude for the bravery they demonstrated and the sacrifices they and their families have made during Operation Iraqi Freedom. The 1st Battalion, 293d Infantry Regiment, and the 1st Battalion, 152d Infantry Regiment, are the first Indiana National Guard units to go into combat since World War II. As this award recognizes, they have made an exemplary return to battle, honoring themselves and their home State of Indiana through their efforts.

The battalions have been stationed in Iraq for more than 5 months. During their time in Iraq, the soldiers of the 1st Battalion, 293d Infantry Regiment, have provided security for the Talil Air Force Base, a key airstrip in Southern Iraq. The unit took over responsibility for the base just days after the war's deadliest battle took place on April 1 to secure control of the airstrip. The members of the 1st Battalion, 152d Infantry Regiment, have engaged in a wide range of missions, including guarding the Baghdad Airport, one of the most strategically important sites in Iraq.

I am proud to honor the soldiers of the 1st Battalion, 293d Infantry Regiment, and the 1st Battalion, 152d Infantry Regiment. The thoughts and prayers of all Hoosiers are with them as they continue their role in rebuilding Iraq. May God watch over the soldiers as they complete their duty and may God bless the United States of America.

Mr. President, I further rise today to honor the heroic service of United States Army Cpl Damien Luten, 24, of Indianapolis, IN. Corporal Luten was a member of the U.S. Army's 507th Maintenance Company, which crossed into Iraq from Kuwait on March 21, 2003, as part of a convoy supporting a patriot missile battalion, during Operation Iraqi Freedom.

On March 23, 2003, the 507th Maintenance Company was ambushed by Iraqi military forces and irregulars in the city of An Nasiriyah. According to the U.S. Army, Corporal Luten's convoy found itself in a desperate situation due to a navigational error caused by the combined effects of the operational pace, acute fatigue, isolation and the harsh environmental conditions. The tragic results of this error placed the soldiers of the 507th Maintenance Company in a torrent of fire from Iraqi soldiers who attacked the isolated convoy.

Eleven of the company's 33 soldiers were killed in combat or later died from injuries. Seven soldiers were captured in the attack, including PFC Jessica Lynch who was later rescued by American Marines. This toll, though devastating, may have been much greater had it not been for the valorous acts of soldiers such as Corporal Luten, who sought to protect his unit by attempting to return fire with the unit's only .50-caliber machine gun. However, the machine gun failed and as Corporal Luten was reaching for his M–16, he was wounded in the right leg by enemy fire. Corporal Luten has been awarded the Purple Heart for the wound he received in combat.

As I reflect on Corporal Luten's service, I am reminded of a quote by Douglas MacArthur:

> The soldier, above all other people prays for peace, for he must suffer and bear the deepest wounds and scars of war.

The United States will be eternally grateful for the courage and bravery Corporal Luten exhibited on the field of battle.

Corporal Luten is expected to return to his base in Fort Bliss, TX, where he will have at least one more surgery on his leg. This will be the ninth surgery Corporal Luten has undergone to repair his injured leg. If Corporal Luten has his way, his injury will not mark the end of his military service. He plans to re-enlist and enter the Army's Chaplain Corps when his current tour concludes in April 2004.

I know that all Hoosiers share my deep sense of pride in Corporal Luten and all of the men and women of our Armed Forces from Indiana who safeguard our freedom. My thoughts and prayers are with him as he continues his recovery and begins his new service in the Army.

CHANGE OF VOTE

Ms. MIKULSKI. Madam President, on rollcall vote No. 319, I was recorded as voting aye. I intended to vote ''no'' on the passage of H.R. 2738, the Chilean Free Trade Agreement. I ask unanimous consent to change my vote. This will not change the outcome of the vote.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

WOMEN'S EQUALITY DAY

• Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute and recognize Women's Equality Day on August 26, 2003. As well as celebrating Women's Equality Day, this day is also a celebration of the 80th anniversary of the Equal Rights Amendment Campaign.

This year's celebration being hosted by the Advisory Boards on the Status of Women of Essex, Bergen, and Union Counties in New Jersey is the 155th observance of Women's Equality Day.

One of the most important people in the fight for women's equality was Alice Paul. Alice Paul was born in Mt. Laurel, NJ, and spent her entire life fighting for women's rights. She believed that men and women should be equal partners in society. She led the final, successful campaign for a women's right to vote. She inspired thousands to join the struggle as she stood up to Congress and the President.

Understanding that securing the right to vote was only the first step, Alice Paul authored the Equal Rights Amendment and drafted and lobbied for gender equality language in the United Nations Charter and the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Alice Paul is a great example that one person can make a difference and motivate others to take up a noble cause.

Today, because of Alice Paul and numerous other women who preceded and followed her, we're getting closer to true equality for women.

It is important that we recognize Women's Equality Day. Since the days

of women's suffrage, we have witnessed a wonderful growth in the influence and contributions of women to our politics, our economy, and our culture. Although women are not yet full partners in American society, we will continue the work of Alice Paul and remember her on Women's Equality Day.●

CELEBRATING THE ''WOMEN OF L/A''

● Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I rise today to call my colleagues' attention to an awards dinner being held in the Lewiston/Auburn communities of Maine. This event, ''Celebrating the Women of L/A,'' honors those women who have demonstrated, through their accomplishments and their caring, a significant impact on their community.

The women honored in the Twin Cities' celebration have accomplished a great deal. Women across the country have soared through space, raised children, developed life-saving medicines, cared for a loved one, established businesses, and quietly improved the lives of those in their families and their communities. This special Maine dinner not only recognizes the business or scientific accomplishments of women, but also, all that these honorees bring to their families and their communities.

Those submitting nominations were asked to describe briefly what it was about the nominee that made her such a special and important part of the community. Here are a few examples: ''She has coordinated charity work of many organizations such as the collection of money, clothing, coal, wood, groceries, stoves, furniture, and toys for the Relief Society; organized the sponsorship for a maternity room and children's room at Central Maine Medical Center; and selected children to receive assistance from churches.''

''Mom works hard. She helps me. She takes me swimming. She gets me toys. She takes me shopping. We have girl-time. We go to the movie theater. She makes me dinner. She helps me clean. We cuddle on the couch and watch movies.''

''When you need her, she's there. When you're not sure you want anyone around, she's still there for you—especially with her children. She's had to cope with the tragic death of her mother and had many set backs, and still she has maintained the strength to be there for all of us.''

''She is a lifeline. She has been there for me through several tough times in my life, lending her support or sometimes just a sympathetic ear. She has never judged me, as others have, for my less than brilliant choices in life. No matter what the cost, she is always there to defend my decisions to anyone who may have something to say. Though her schedule is busy, she always makes time for me and for that I value her friendship.''

''She is a professional in her field. She takes her job very seriously and always gives it her all to help people. She is a very loyal, dedicated individual who works hard for what she has.''

''Mothers influence their children's lives in profound ways. My mom's influence has been no exception to that statement. She lived through the nightmare of seeing two brothers seriously injured during World War II and married a man that served during the Korean War. Yet, as far back as I can remember, my Mom was always cheerful and optimistic.''

''My mother has never had time for herself, and now has her own health needs that she must attend to. Nevertheless, she still tends to the needs of others before taking care of herself. Not only has she mourned her husband, father and mother in law, but she has also had to mourn her mother and her only sibling, a brother. My mother has made the most of the sorrow and hardships and she has been an inspiration to so many people, and a wonderful role model for all of her children.''

There are so many more testimonials that were received on behalf of the honorees. They speak to the importance and influence that these women have had on their families, their friends, and their communities.

I am honored to pay tribute to the following Women of L/A: Judy Merced, Crystal Brissette, Sandy Barnies, Linda Saucier, Gail L. Richard, Lorraine Yvonne Poulin Sheehy, and Etta Y. Mitchell.

They each are so deserving of this recognition, and I congratulate them as they are recognized for their efforts in the home, the workplace, and in the community. These women represent so many others for whom no public praise has been made. I offer my thanks and best wishes to all the women of L/A for making our community such a strong and vibrant place to live, work, and raise a family.●

SALUTE TO ROBERT C. WOOD

● Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, today I am pleased to recognize and honor Robert C. Wood, former Secretary of Housing and Urban Development and president of the University of Massachusetts, as he celebrates his 80th birthday this month.

I first met Robert Wood when he was a member of President Kennedy's Cambridge ''Brain Trust'' in 1960, and I have had the pleasure of consulting with him on many issues since that time.

Robert C. Wood is a remarkable man who has made even more remarkable contributions to the people of this Nation through a combination of outstanding scholarship and public service. He has worked tirelessly to improve opportunities for all, be it in obtaining a high quality education, ensuring access to housing for low-income families, or developing policies and programs that guide urban development and local governments across the country.

Professor Wood was raised in north Florida during the Great Depression and, along with his two brothers, learned the values of education and hard work from his mother, who was a school teacher, and his father, a shoe salesman. A full scholarship enabled him to attend Princeton University, but his studies were interrupted by service as an infantry sergeant in World War II where he saw action in the Battle of the Bulge. After the war, the G.I. Bill enabled him to earn a doctorate in Government and Political Economy at Harvard University, and he returned to Florida to apply his professional skills to that state's Legislative Reference Bureau.

He was soon recruited from Florida to the Federal Bureau of the Budget during the Truman Administration and, after that, took a teaching appointment at Harvard. This was a critical time in the development of new ideas about American cities, and Robert Wood was a major author of these new ideas. His first book, ''Suburbia, its People and Their Politics,'' took the term ''suburbia'' and placed it firmly into the center of political thinking and analysis. His next book, ''1400 Governments: The Political Economy of the New York Region'' is regarded as a classic in analysis of the dynamics of local governments and the factors that inhibit their effectiveness. It was at this time that Professor Wood helped my brother John draft a speech on the American City that he used in a rally in Pittsburgh during his 1960 presidential campaign. It was the first speech on American cities ever delivered by a presidential candidate.

We in Washington took note, and Professor Wood was asked to chair the task force that recommended the establishment of a new Cabinet level Department, the Department of Housing and Urban Development. He then went on to be the first Undersecretary of the new Department, serving under the first ever African American Cabinet Secretary, Secretary Robert C. Weaver, and succeeding him as Secretary in 1969. During these years, Robert Wood along with Secretary Weaver supported and implemented key legislative initiatives that dramatically improved and expanded federally assisted housing and urban development programs in the United States, including the Model Cities Act of 1966, the Housing Act of 1968 and the Fair Housing Act of 1968. These critical programs in urban development continued long after the Johnson administration, as well as future administrations, Democratic and Republican alike.

Professor Wood returned to Boston and continued his work with a focus on education and the expansion of opportunity to all. He became President of the University of Massachusetts where he oversaw the development of a new medical school in Worcester and a new campus in Boston. He particularly fostered a college of Public and Community Service at the Boston Campus. In

1976, he stepped forward to offer a site at the Boston Campus for the Kennedy Presidential Library where it stands today.

While focused on higher education, Robert Wood also became a key player in elementary and secondary education. While at the university, he chaired the Citywide Coordinating Council, which was charged with overseeing the court ordered desegregation of the Boston Public School System. Later, the School Committee chose him to be Superintendent of Schools, where he labored intensively to find long-term solutions to the dilemmas of school desegregation and school quality in a city recently torn by racial strife.

In 1983, Wesleyan University invited him to become the Henry Luce Professor of Democratic Institutions and the Social Order, and Professor Wood dedicated the next ten years to teaching and inspiring future leaders to take up the work of public service. Today, his former students can be found in town halls and statehouses across the country as well as in the halls of government in Washington, DC.

In recognition of this rare career combining groundbreaking scholarship with dedicated public service, the American Political Science Association gave Robert C. Wood its Hubert H. Humphrey Award in 1986.

In 1993, Professor Wood returned to Boston and the Boston campus of the University of Massachusetts where he continued as a teacher of students and a mentor of public officials and academic colleagues.

His contributions to individuals, institutions and to our Nation have been great, and I thank him and wish him a happy birthday.●

THE SAUGUS BOYS OF SUMMER

● Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, on behalf of myself and Mr. KERRY, I welcome this opportunity to congratulate the Little League baseball team of Saugus, MA for their extraordinary season and their outstanding performance in the recent Little League World Series.

Throughout those wonderful weeks in August, these 12 young players—Ryan Bateman, Tyler Calla, Craig Cole, Anthony DiSciscio, David Ferreira, Tyler Grillo, Joe Kazabuski, Matthew Muldoon, Yano Petruzzelli, Dario Pizzano, Mark Sacco, and Michael Scuzzarella—their Manager Rob Rochenski, and their coaches, Mike Ferreira and Bob Calla, showed us how thrilling the Nation's great pastime can be, and how well it can be played.

With great skill and great teamwork, they won the State Championship. They won the New England Championship. They reached the United States Championship game. And in every exciting game they played, the team was hard working and dedicated, and they consistently maintained the highest level of sportsmanship.

All of their hard work and talent took the team as far as any Massachusetts team in Little League history. In doing so, they captured the hearts of people across Massachusetts and in many parts of the Nation as well.

In the World Series, this remarkable team of young men sent our spirit soaring with four straight one-run victories. And none was more dramatic than their final victory of the tournament—a stunning, come-from-behind success. The team lost a six-run lead in the final regular inning, and then went down by three runs in extra innings. But they never gave up. They demonstrated their courage and determination and achieved an amazing comeback in their last at bat. By the score of 14–13, they prevailed in one of the greatest games in Little League World Series history.

In the end, the Saugus team was defeated in the U.S. Championship final, and finished in fourth place among the more than 7,000 Little League All Star teams that participated in the tournament worldwide—a brilliant accomplishment by any standard.

Fifty years after the original Boys of Summer rose to greatness, baseball fans throughout the Commonwealth of Massachusetts celebrated our own Boys of Summer in their spectacular success last month. With great pride, I extend my and Senator KERRY's heartfelt congratulations to our ''Boys of Summer'' and their parents, families and fans who gave them such strong support. I'm extremely proud of them and their accomplishments. I wish them great success in the years ahead—and I hope the Red Sox scouts were taking notice.●

TRIBUTE TO JANE STEPHENSON

● Mr. BUNNING. Mr. President, I pay tribute to Jane Stephenson, a former college administrator and founder of the New Opportunity School for Women, NOSW. Ms. Stephenson's charity and innovation has given many women in eastern Kentucky a renewed vigor for life and an improved sense of self-worth.

In 1987, Ms. Stephenson founded NOSW as an institution of free instruction for women of Appalachia. Headquartered in Berea, KY, NOSW draws women from all over the Appalachian region for 3 weeks of classes in job hunting, public speaking, literature, self-defense, and personal style. Additionally, students of NOSW are afforded opportunities to visit cultural institutions such as the Kentucky Horse Park and the Cincinnati Art Museum. Most women enrolled in NOSW are middle-aged and come from low income homes. Were it not for Ms. Stephenson's benevolent vision, these women would have little opportunity to improve their positions in society.

In addition to encouraging self-awareness and improvement, Ms. Stephenson and NOSW instill the importance of community service in students. Often, graduates from NOSW find new jobs in the social service sector as a result of their experience as care givers fostered by NOSW. Other graduates continue their education. In fact, approximately 75 percent of the 400 alumni of NOSW have either pursued GEDs and college degrees, or found new employment opportunities.

Ms. Stephenson retired as director of the school several years ago, but she still serves in the capacity of teacher and fundraiser. She is an exemplar of charity and selflessness and is one to be emulated nationwide. Ms. Stephenson's vision has reaped innumerable benefits in the lives of hundreds of women of Appalachia. I thank the Senate for allowing me to pay tribute to this remarkable woman.●

TRIBUTE TO MARJORIE BROOKS

● Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, as Senators, we are accustomed to the glare of the public spotlight which sometimes gives us more credit than we deserve. There are those, however, who work tirelessly for those in their community without such recognition.

I wish to recognize one of those persons who works behind the scenes to make our country a better place to live. Marjorie Brooks, of Glover, was killed on Monday, August 25, 2003 while responding to a person in need.

Brooks was riding in an emergency vehicle that rolled over enroute to assist at the scene of a vehicle accident.

Marjorie Brooks was captain and president of the Barton Emergency Medical Services and had served on the squad for more than 25 years. She was planning to retire in September.

''Marge and her family are really a part of the history of emergency medical services in Barton, the Northeast Kingdom, and Vermont as a whole,'' said Dan Manz, chief of Emergency Medical Services for the State Department of Health. ''Marge has embodied the best of community-based emergency medical care. She touched thousands of lives as an EMT.'' I couldn't have said it better myself.

The State of Vermont, including all those she served, has suffered a great loss in her death. I hope her family, including her son, Phil Brooks, who is the Secretary-Treasurer of the Barton EMS, finds the strength they need in coping with this tragic loss.

Marjorie was a true public servant, and Vermont mourns her loss.●

IN RECOGNITION OF WILLIAM E. JOHNSON

● Mr. BOND. Mr. President, today I wish to pay tribute to the outstanding achievements and public service of Mr. William E. Johnson.

I have had the honor of working with Bill over the years. This month Bill will be honored for his 40 years of dedication and service to the citizens of Audrain County and the State of Missouri.

As a pioneer for home health in Audrain County, Bill was instrumental in the Audrain City-County Health Unit establishing a home health agency in 1963 which has since expanded to include four more home health units. Bill has also taken a considerable leadership role in home health care serving as president of the Missouri Alliance for Home Care, MAHC, from 1981 to 1982 and as a member of the board of MAHC for 9 years between 1977 and 1988. There is no question that he has been an innovator in the field of home health care in Missouri.

While Bill continues to display tireless commitment to home health care, which includes serving as administrator for the Audrain City-County Health Unit for the last 35 years, his generosity and hard work for the health and well being for the citizens of Audrian County and Missouri expands well beyond that of home health care. In addition to being a leader in the inception of the Rural Health Administrators, serving on the Partnership Council of the Department of Health/Local Health Department and serving on the Partnership Council Environmental Committee he has been active in the Department of Health and Senior Services, the Meals on Wheels program and as a member of the Audrain County Human Development Corporation since 1965.

Today I ask the Senate to join me in honoring Bill's distinguished career in public health and public service.●

WALTER ''SALTY'' BRINE'S 85TH BIRTHDAY

● Mr. REED. Mr. President, on August 5, 2003, an icon in my home State of Rhode Island celebrated his 85th birthday. Walter ''Salty'' Brine was hired by WPRO-AM in 1942 and took over as morning host in 1943 where he stayed for 50 years.

Salty entertained Rhode Islanders on radio and television with his enthusiasm, family friendly programming and his love for Rhode Island and its coastline. In fact, it is his love for the water which earned him the nickname ''Salty.'' But, Salty's contribution to Rhode Island has been more than just entertainment. He has been a consistent supporter of charitable organizations and an inspiration for the disabled.

Brine has been a role model for Rhode Islanders and has been named a member of the National Commission for the March of Dimes, National Commission on Muscular Dystrophy, and both the President's and Rhode Island's committees on the employment of the handicapped. He has been a supporter of the Meeting Street School for Crippled Children and the Rhode Island Association for Retarded Children. Brine was named the recipient of the 1999 Nellie A. Greenwood Humanitarian Award and numerous other honors have been bestowed on Salty by organizations such as the Cranston Jaycees, Rhode Island Big Brother, Veterans of Foreign Wars and American Legion.

Brine lent his support to the Lt. Governor's Rhode Island Fights Back Program that asked the public to help support local businesses that suffered after September 11.

Brine's love for the water has led to his involvement in the preservation of State beaches and waterways. He is on the Board of Trustees of Save the Bay and in 1990, a State beach was named in his honor.

As an on air personality it was Salty's folksy, contagious enthusiasm that endeared him to the Rhode Island public. Almost every lifelong Rhode Islander, young and old, can remember Brine's winter storm school closings announcements, highlighted by a line that has become a unique part of Rhode Island culture, ''No school Foster-Glocester!''

Brine dominated morning radio on WPRO for decades and he remained a ratings winner until he left WPRO in 1993, though he continued to make the famous school closing announcements from home during snowy Rhode Island winters. WPRO's broadcast center is now named after him.

I first glimpsed Salty back in the 1950s when he came to visit his son, Wally, at St. Matthew's School in Cranston. Wally and I were grade school classmates. Salty was the first ''celebrity'' I ever saw in person. Almost 50 years later, he's still the best as well as the first.

In the early days of television Brine developed ''Salty Brine's Shack,'' a children's show that ran on Channel 12 from 1958 to 1968. Many still remember Brine closing the show telling kids to ''Brush your teeth and say your prayers.''

Rhode Island has certainly been lucky to have Salty Brine and in an interview with the Providence Journal Brine expressed a mutual love, ''I've been very lucky,'' he said. ''I've had the most wonderful association with the State of Rhode Island anyone could ever have.''●

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

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

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 802(c), the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions was discharged from the further consideration of the following join resolution, which was placed on the calendar:

S.J. Res. 17. A joint resolution disapproving the rule submitted by the Federal Communications Commission with respect to broadcast media ownership.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, and were referred as indicated:

EC–3615. A communication from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, a draft of proposed legislation relative to the United Grain Standards Act; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–3616. A communication from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Dially Sulfides; Exemption from the Requirement of a Tolerance: Correction'' (FRL#7320–5) received on August 22, 2003; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–3617. A communication from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a draft of proposed legislation relative to the Packers and Stockyards Act of 1921; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–3618. A communication from the Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Raisins Produced from Grapes Grown in California; Addition of a New Varietal Type Quality Requirements for Other Seedless-Sulfured Raisins'' (Doc. no. FV02–989–1) received on August 11, 2003; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–3619. A communication from the Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Revision of User Fees for 2002 Crop Cotton Classification Services to Growers'' (RIN0581–AC04) received on August 11, 2003; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–3620. A communication from the Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Cotton Board Rules and Regulations: Adjusting Supplemental Assessment on Imports'' (Doc. no. CN–02–002) received on August 11, 2003; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–3621. A communication from the Under Secretary, Food, Nutrition, and Consumer Services, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Amendments to the Child Nutrition Infant Meal Pattern'' (RIN0584–D26) received on August 22, 2003; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–3622. A communication from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, a draft of proposed legislation relative to the Grain Standards Act; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–3623. A communication from the Administrator, Risk Management Agency, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''General Regulations Subpart J-Appeal Procedure and Subpart T; Group Risk Plan of Insurance Regulations for the 2001 Succeeding Crop Years; and the Common Crop Insurance

Regulations, Basic Provisions'' (RIN0563–AB85) received on August 11, 2003; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–3624. A communication from the Chair, Farm Credit Insurance Corporation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Corporation's annual report for calendar year 2001; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–3625. A communication from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Update of Nursery Stock Regulations'' (Doc. no. 98–062–2) received on August 26, 2003; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–3626. A communication from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Requirements for Recognizing the Animal Health Status of Foreign Regions'' (Doc. no. 01–036–2) received on August 26, 2003; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–3627. A communication from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, a draft of proposed legislation relative to the Poultry Products Inspection Act, Federal Meat Inspection Act, and Egg Products Inspection Act; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–3628. A communication from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''2,6-Diisopropy 1 naphthalene; Temporary Tolerances'' (FRL#7321–6) received on August 11, 2003; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–3629. A communication from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Hydramethlynon; Pesticide Tolerance'' (FRL#7319–5) received on August 11, 2003; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–3630. A communication from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Spinoad; Pesticide Tolerances for Emergency Exemption'' (FRL#7317–3) received on August 11, 2003; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–3631. A communication from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Tralkoxydim; Time-Limited Pesticide Tolerance'' (FRL#7315–9) received on August 11, 2003; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–3632. A communication from the Chief Information Officer, Department of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Department's annual report on the Defense Information Assurance Program; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–3633. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of Defense, International Security Policy, Department of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Department's report on progress in Kosovo; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–3634. A communication from the Assistant Director, Executive and Political Personnel, Department of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a discontinuation of service in acting role for the position of Assistant Secretary of Defense, Special Operations/Low Intensity Conflict, received on August 22, 2003; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–3635. A communication from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Office of Acquisition Policy, Department of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Federal Acquisition Regulation; Federal Acquisition Circular 2001–15'' (FAC2001–15) received on August 22, 2003; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–3636. A communication from the Under Secretary of Defense, Personnel and Readiness, Department of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Department's report relative to initiatives that use the authorities of Section 584 to support various programs; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–3637. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of Defense, Reserve Affairs, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Department's STARBASE Program Annual Report for Fiscal Year 2001; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–3638. A communication from the Inspector General, Department of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled ''Acquisition''; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–3639. A communication from the Director, Naval Reactors, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program's latest reports on radiological waste disposal and environmental monitoring; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–3640. A communication from the Acting General Counsel, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Changes in Flood Elevation Determinations'' (44 CFR Part 65) received on August 11, 2003; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–3641. A communication from the Acting General Counsel, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Final Flood Elevation Determinations'' (44 CFR Part 67) received on August 11, 2003; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–3642. A communication from the Acting General Counsel, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Changes in Flood Elevation Determinations'' (Doc. no. FEMA–P–7624) received on August 11, 2003; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–3643. A communication from the Acting General Counsel, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Changes in Flood Elevation Determinations'' (Doc. no. FEMA–D–7541) received on August 11, 2003; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–3644. A communication from the Acting General Counsel, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Suspension of Community Eligibility'' (Doc. no. FEMA–7811) received on August 11, 2003; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–3645. A communication from the Acting General Counsel, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Final Flood Elevation Determinations'' (44 CFR Part 67) received on August 11, 2003; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–3646. A communication from the Acting General Counsel, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Final Flood Elevation Determinations'' (44 CFR Part 67) received on August 11, 2003; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–3647. A communication from the General Counsel, Federal Emergency Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Final Flood Elevation Determinations'' (44 CFR Part 67) received on August 11, 2003; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–3648. A communication from the General Counsel, Federal Emergency Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Final Flood Elevation Determinations'' (44 CFR Part 67) received on August 11, 2003; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–3649. A communication from the General Counsel, Federal Emergency Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Changes in Flood Elevation Determinations'' (44 CFR Part 65) received on August 11, 2003; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–3650. A communication from the General Counsel, Federal Emergency Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Changes in Flood Elevation Determinations'' (Doc. no. FEMA–P–7610) received on August 11, 2003; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–3651. A communication from the General Counsel, Federal Emergency Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Changes in Flood Elevation Determinations'' (44 CFR Part 65) received on August 11, 2003; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–3653. A communication from the Assistant General Counsel, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Terrorism Risk Insurance Program'' (RIN1505–AA96) received on August 11, 2003; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–3654. A communication from the Legislative and Regulatory Activities Division, Comptroller of the Currency, Administrator of National Banks, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Removal, Suspension, and Debarment of Accountants from Performing Audit Services'' received on August 22, 2003; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–3655. A communication from the Legislative and Regulatory Activities Division, Comptroller of the Currency, Administrator of National Banks, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Community and Economic Development Entities, Community Development Projects, and Other Public Welfare Investments'' received on August 22, 2003; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–3656. A communication from the Vice President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to national emergencies; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–3657. A communication from the Vice President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to national emergency with respect to Iraq; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–3658. A communication from the Vice President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the national emergency with National Union for the Total Independence of Angola; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–3659. A communication from the Chairman, Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to U.S. exports to Hong Kong; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–3660. A communication from the Chairman, Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to U.S. exports to Ethiopia; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–3661. A communication from the Chairman, Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to U.S. exports to Singapore; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–3662. A communication from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives: Hartzell Propeller, Inc McCauley Propeller Systems, Sensenich Propeller Manufacturing Company, Inc ., and Raytheon Aircraft Company Propellers'' (RIN2120–AA64) received on August 26, 2003; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3663. A communication from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives: Israel Aircraft Industries Ltd Model 1124 and 1124A Series Airplanes'' (RIN2120–AA64) received on August 26, 2003; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3664. A communication from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives: Boeing Model 777 Series Airplanes'' (RIN2120–AA64) received on August 26, 2003; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3665. A communication from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives: New Piper Aircraft Inc. Models PA 34 200T, –220T, –180, and 180T Airplanes'' (RIN2120–AA64) received on August 26, 2003; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3666. A communication from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives: Rolls Royce plc Model RB211 Turbofan Engines'' (RIN2120–AA64) received on August 26, 2003; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3667. A communication from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives: McDonnell Douglas MD 90 30 Airplanes'' (RIN2120–AA64) received on August 26, 2003; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3668. A communication from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives: International Aero Engines AG V522–A5, V2524–A5, V2527–A5, V2527E–A5, V2527M–A5, V2530–A5 Turbofan Engines'' (RIN2120–AA64) received on August 26, 2003; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3669. A communication from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives: Eurocopter Model 365N1, AS365–N2, AS365N3, and SA366G1 Helicopters'' (RIN2120–AA64) received on August 26, 2003; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3670. A communication from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives: Bombardier Model C1600 2B19 Airplanes'' (RIN2120–AA64) received on August 26, 2003; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3671. A communication from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives: Turbomeca Turmo IV A and IV C Series Turboshaft Engines'' (RIN2120–AA64) received on August 26, 2003; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3672. A communication from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives: Pratt and Whitney PW400 Series Turbofan Engines'' (RIN2120–AA64) received on August 26, 2003; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3673. A communication from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives: Dornier Model 328–100 Series Airplanes'' (RIN2120–AA64) received on August 26, 2003; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3674. A communication from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives: Pilatus Aircraft Ltd Models PC 12 and PC 12/45'' (RIN2120–AA64) received on August 26, 2003; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3675. A communication from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives: Boeing Model 100, 100B SUD, 200B, 200F , 200C, 300, SR and SP Series Airplanes'' (RIN2120–AA64) received on August 26, 2003; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3676. A communication from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives: Eurocopter France Model AS332C, L, and L1 Helicopters'' (RIN2120–AA64) received on August 26, 2003; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3677. A communication from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives: Boeing Model 727–100 and 2300 Series Airplanes'' (RIN2120–AA64) received on August 26, 2003; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3678. A communication from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives: BAE Systems Limited Model ATP Airplanes'' (RIN2120–AA64) received on August 26, 2003; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3679. A communication from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives: Rolls Royce plc RB2–11–22B Series Turbofan Engines'' (RIN2120–AA64) received on August 26, 2003; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3680. A communication from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Establishment of Class E2 Airspace; Amendment of Class E5 Airspace; Waycross, GA'' (RIN2120–AA66) received on August 26, 2003; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3681. A communication from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Establishment of Class E Airspace; Marshall AK'' (RIN2120–AA66) received on August 26, 2003; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3682. A communication from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Modification of Class E Airspace; Eureka, KS'' (RIN2120–AA66) received on August 26, 2003; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3683. A communication from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Revision of Legal Descriptions of Multiple Federal Airways in the Vicinity of Farington, NM'' (RIN2120–AA66) received on August 26, 2003; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3684. A communication from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Amendment to Restricted Area 4809; Tonopah, NV'' (RIN2120–AA66) received on August 26, 2003; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3685. A communication from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Modification of Class B Airspace; Kenton, OH: Revocation of Class E Airspace'' (RIN2120–AA66) received on August 26, 2003; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3686. A communication from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Modification of Class E Airspace; Beatrice, NE'' (RIN2120–AA66) received on August 26, 2003; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3687. A communication from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Establishment of Class E2 Airspace; Elizabeth City, NC'' (RIN2120–AA66) received on August 26, 2003; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3688. A communication from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Establishment of Class E5 Airspace at Afton Municipal Airport; Afton, WY'' (RIN2120–AA66) received on August 26, 2003; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3689. A communication from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Modification of Class E Airspace; Sac City, IA; Confirmation of Effective Date'' (RIN2120–AA66) received on August 26, 2003; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3690. A communication from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule

entitled ''Modification of Class E Airspace; Red Oak, IA'' (RIN2120–AA66) received on August 26, 2003; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3691. A communication from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Modification of Class E Airspace; Aurora, MO'' (RIN2120–AA66) received on August 26, 2003; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3692. A communication from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Modification of Class E Airspace; Sibley, IA'' (RIN2120–AA66) received on August 26, 2003; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3693. A communication from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Modification of Class E Airspace; Pocahontas, IA'' (RIN2120–AA66) received on August 26, 2003; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3694. A communication from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives: Airbus Odel A319, A320, and A321 Series Airplanes'' (RIN2120–AA64) received on August 26, 2003; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3695. A communication from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives: MD Helicopters, Inc. Model MD900 Helicopters'' (RIN2120–AA64) received on August 26, 2003; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3696. A communication from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives: Pratt and Whitney JT8D–200 Series Turbofan Engines'' (RIN2120–AA64) received on August 26, 2003; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3697. A communication from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives: Rolls Royce plc Trent 768–60, Trent 772–60, and Trent 772B–60 Turbofan Engines'' (RIN2120–AA64) received on August 26, 2003; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3698. A communication from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives: Pratt and Whitney Canada Turboprop Engines'' (RIN2120–AA64) received on August 26, 2003; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3699. A communication from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives: Eurocopter France Model AS350B, B1, B2, B3, BA, and D Helicopters'' (RIN2120–AA64) received on August 26, 2003; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation .

EC–3700. A communication from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives: Turbomeca Arriel 1 Series Turboshaft Engines'' (RIN2120–AA64) received on August 26, 2003; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3701. A communication from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives: McDonnell Douglas Model DC 10–10, 10–10F, 10–30F, 10–40F, MD10–10F, and MD10–30F Airplanes'' (RIN2120–AA64) received on August 26, 2003; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3702. A communication from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives: McDonnell Douglas Model MD 11 and 11F Airplanes'' (RIN2120–AA64) received on August 26, 2003; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3703. A communication from the Chief, Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''User Fee Airports'' (CBP Decision 3–22) received on August 26, 2003; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3704. A communication from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives: Honeywell International Inc., Model RE220 Auxxliary Power Units'' (RIN2120–AA64) received on August 26, 2003; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3705. A communication from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness DirectivesL Empresa Brasileira de Aeronautica SA Model EMB 120 Series Airplanes'' (RIN2120–AA64) received on August 26, 2003; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3706. A communication from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives: Boeing Model 747–100, 100B SUD, 200B, 200C, 200F, 300, 400, 400D, and 400F Series Airplanes; and Model 747SR Series Airplanes'' (RIN2120–AA64) received on August 26, 2003; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3707. A communication from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives: Boeing Model 747 Series Airplanes Equipped with General Electric CF6–45 or CF6–50 Series Engines'' (RIN2120–AA64) received on August 26, 2003; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3708. A communication from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, United States Coast Guard, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Safety/Security Zone Regulations (4 Regulations)'' (RIN1625–AA00) received on August 26, 2003; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3709. A communication from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, United States Coast Guard, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Drawbridge Regulations: Islais Creek, San Francisco, CA'' (RIN1625–AA09) received on August 26, 2003; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3710. A communication from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, United States Coast Guard, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Regatta and Marine Parade Regulation; SLR: Atlantic Ocean, Atlantic City, NJ'' (RIN1625–AA08) received on August 26, 2003; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3711. A communication from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, United States Coast Guard, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Drawbridge Regulations (3 Regulations)'' (RIN1625–AA09) received on August 26, 2003; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3712. A communication from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, United States Coast Guard, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Regulated Navigation Area: 2003 Gravity Games, Cleveland'' (RIN1625–AA11) received on August 26, 2003; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3713. A communication from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, United States Coast Guard, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Regulated Navigation Area; Safety and Security Zones: Long Island Sound Marine Inspection and Captain of the Port Zone'' (RIN1625–AA11) received on August 26, 2003; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3714. A communication from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, United States Coast Guard, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Safety/Security Zone Regulations: Tampa Bay, Florida'' (RIN1625–AA00) received on August 26, 2003; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3715. A communication from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, United States Coast Guard, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Drawbridge Regulations (Including 2 Regulations)'' (RIN1625–AA09) received on August 26, 2003; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3716. A communication from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, United States Coast Guard, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Navigation and Navigable Waters—Technical, Organizational, and Conforming Amendments'' (RIN1625–ZA00) received on August 26, 2003; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3717. A communication from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, United States Coast Guard, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Basic Rates and Charges on Lake Erie and the Navigable Waters From Southwest Shoal to Port Huron, MI'' (RIN1625–AA74) received on August 26, 2003; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3718. A communication from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, United States Coast Guard, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Special Anchorage Areas/Anchorage Grounds Regulations/Security Zones; Rockland, Maine'' (RIN1625–AA01) received on August 26, 2003; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3719. A communication from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, United States Coast Guard, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Regatta and Marine Parade Regulation; SLR (Including 2 Regulations)'' (RIN1625–AA08) received on August 26, 2003; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3720. A communication from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, United States Coast Guard, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Special

Anchorage Areas/Anchorage Grounds Regulations/Security Zones; Tall Ships 2003. Navy Pier, Chicago, IL. July 30–August 4, 2003'' (RIN1625–AA01) received on August 26, 2003; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3721. A communication from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, United States Coast Guard, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Safety/Security Zone Regulations (Including 4 Regulations)'' (RIN1625–AA00) received on August 26, 2003; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3722. A communication from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, United States Coast Guard, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Safety/Security Zone Regulations (Including 7 Regulations)'' (RIN1625–AA00) received on August 26, 2003; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3723. A communication from the Trial Attorney, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Confidential Business Information'' (RIN2127–AI13) received on July 31, 2003; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3724. A communication from the Attorney, Research and Special Programs Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Producer-operated Outer Continental Shelf Natural Gas and Hazardous Liquid Pipelines that Cross Directly into State Waters'' (RIN2137–AD42) received on July 31, 2003; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3725. A communication from the Attorney, Research and Special Programs Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Harmonization with the United Nations Recommendations, International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code, and International Civil Aviation Organization's Technical Instructions'' (RIN2137–AD41) received on July 31, 2003; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3726. A communication from the Legal Advisor, International Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''In the Matter of Amendment of the Commission's Space Station Licensing Rules and Policies 200 Biennial Regulatory Review—Streamlining and Other Revisions of Part 25 or the Commission's Rules Governing the Licensing of, and Spectrum Usage by, Satellite Network Earth Stations and Space Stations'' (FCC03–154) received on August 26, 2003; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3727. A communication from the Legal Advisor, International Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''In the Matter of Amendment of the Commission's Space Station Licensing Rules and Policies 200 Biennial Regulatory Review—Streamlining and Other Revisions of Part 25 or the Commission's Rules Governing the Licensing of, and Spectrum Usage by, Satellite Network Earth Stations and Space Stations'' (FCC03–128) received on August 26, 2003; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3728. A communication from the Regulatory Officer, Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Safety Requirements for Operators of Small Passenger-Carrying Commercial Motor Vehicles Used in Interstate Commerce'' (RIN2126–AA52) received on August 26, 2003; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3729. A communication from the Attorney-Advisor, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Operation of Motor Vehicles By Intoxicated Persons'' (RIN2127–AI44) received on August 26, 2003; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3730. A communication from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Closure; Prohibiting Directed Fishing for Northern Rockfish in the Central Regulatory Area of the Gulf of Alaska'' received on August 22, 2003; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3731. A communication from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pacific Halibut and Red King Crab Bycatch Rate Standards for the First Half of 2002'' received on August 22, 2003; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3732. A communication from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Closure; Prohibiting Retention of Sablefish by Vessels Using Trawl Gear in the Central Regulatory Area of the Gulf of Alaska'' received on August 22, 2003; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3733. A communication from the Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska—Closes Second Seasonal Apportionment of the Shallow-Water Fishery Using Trawl Gear, Gulf of Alaska'' received on August 22, 2003; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3734. A communication from the Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Atlantic Highly Migratory Species Fisheries; Commercial Shark Management Measures'' (RIN0648–AP70) received on August 22, 2003; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3735. A communication from the Assistant Administrator, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska—Extension of the Emergency Interim Rule That Implemented Steller Sea Lion Protection Measures and Implemented 2002 Harvest Specifications for the Groundfish Fisheries Off Alaska'' (RIN0648–AQ02) received on August 22, 2003; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3736. A communication from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of discontinuation of service in acting role for the position of Associate Deputy Secretary, Department of Transportation, received on August 22, 2003; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3737. A communication from the Deputy Assistant Administrator, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Framework Adjustment 38 to the Northeast Multispecies Fishery Management Plan'' (RIN0648–AQ76) received on August 22, 2003; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3738. A communication from the Acting Assistant Administrator for Procurement, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Non-Commercial Representations and Certifications and Evaluation Provisions for Use in Simplified Acquisitions'' (RIN2700–AC33) received on August 11, 2003; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3739. A communication from the Acting Assistant Administrator for Procurement, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Shipment by Government Bills of Lading'' (RIN2700–AC33) received on August 11, 2003; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3741. A communication from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, a copy of the Report to Congress on the Transportation Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act of 1998; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3742. A communication from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, United States Coast Guard, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Safety/Security Zone Regulations (Including 9 Regulations)'' (RIN1625–AA00) received on August 26, 2003; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3743. A communication from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Surface Coating of Metal Cans'' (FRL#7546–8) received on August 26, 2003; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–3744. A communication from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Oklahoma: Incorporation by Reference of Approved State Hazardous Waste Management Program'' (FRL#7479–3) received on August 26, 2003; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–3745. A communication from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''New Mexico: Incorporation by Reference of Approved State Hazardous Waste Management Program'' (FRL#7479–5) received on August 26, 2003; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–3746. A communication from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Revisions to the California State Implementation Plan, Bay Area Air Quality Management District and San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Pollution Control District'' (FRL#7536–2) received on August 26, 2003; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–3747. A communication from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Revisions to the California State Implementation Plan; Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District'' (FRL#7526–4) received on August 26, 2003; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–3748. A communication from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Revisions to the California State Implementation Plan, South Coast Air Quality Management District'' (FRL#7526–6) received on August

26, 2003; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–3749. A communication from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Revisions to the California State Implementation Plan, San Diego County Air Pollution Control District'' (FRL#7535–1) received on August 26, 2003; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–3750. A communication from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval and Promulgation Implementation Plans Georgia: Approval of Revisions to State Implementation Plan'' (FRL#7543–9) received on August 22, 2003; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. MCCAIN, from the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, with amendments:

S. 1264. A bill to reauthorize the Federal Communications Commission, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 108–140).

By Mr. MCCAIN, from the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, with an amendment:

S. 1046. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to preserve localism, to foster and promote the diversity of television programming, to foster and promote competition, and to prevent excessive concentration of ownership of the nation's television broadcast stations (Rept. No. 108–141).

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. ENSIGN (for himself and Mr. REID):

S. 1575. A bill to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to sell certain parcels of Federal land in Carson City and Douglas County, Nevada; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. BYRD (for himself and Mr. ROCKEFELLER):

S. 1576. A bill to revise the boundary of Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. THOMAS:

S. 1577. A bill to extend the deadline for commencement of construction of a hydroelectric project in the State of Wyoming; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. BREAUX:

S. 1578. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to classify qualified rental office furniture as 5-year property for purposes of depreciation; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. DEWINE:

S. 1579. A bill to provide for the continuation of the Pediatric Research Initiative; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. HATCH (for himself, Mr. KENNEDY, and Mr. DEWINE):

S. 1580. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to extend the special immigrant religious worker program; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. CANTWELL (for herself and Mr. ENZI):

S. 1581. A bill to mitigate the harm to individuals throughout the Nation who have been victimized by identity theft, to prevent identity theft, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 249

At the request of Mrs. CLINTON, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mrs. LINCOLN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 249, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide that remarriage of the surviving spouse of a deceased veteran after age 55 shall not result in termination of dependency and indemnity compensation otherwise payable to that surviving spouse.

S. 300

At the request of Mr. HAGEL, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 300, a bill to award a congressional gold medal to Jackie Robinson (posthumously), in recognition of his many contributions to the Nation, and to express the sense of Congress that there should be a national day in recognition of Jackie Robinson.

S. 349

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. EDWARDS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 349, a bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to repeal the Government pension offset and windfall elimination provisions.

S. 431

At the request of Mr. VOINOVICH, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. DEWINE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 431, a bill to amend the Solid Waste Disposal Act to impose certain limits on the receipt of out-of-State municipal solid waste.

S. 511

At the request of Mr. BINGAMAN, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. BOXER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 511, a bill to provide permanent funding for the Payment In Lieu of Taxes program, and for other purposes.

S. 538

At the request of Mrs. CLINTON, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KERRY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 538, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish a program to assist family caregivers in accessing affordable and high-quality respite care, and for other purposes.

S. 569

At the request of Mr. ENSIGN, the names of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. LIEBERMAN) and the Senator from Arizona (Mr. MCCAIN) were added as cosponsors of S. 569, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to repeal the medicare outpatient rehabilitation therapy caps.

S. 610

At the request of Mr. VOINOVICH, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. CARPER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 610, a bill to amend the provisions of title 5, United States Code, to provide for workforce flexibilities and certain Federal personnel provisions relating to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and for other purposes.

S. 684

At the request of Mr. SMITH, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Mr. ENSIGN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 684, a bill to create an office within the Department of Justice to undertake certain specific steps to ensure that all American citizens harmed by terrorism overseas receive equal treatment by the United States Government regardless of the terrorists' country of origin or residence, and to ensure that all terrorists involved in such attacks are pursued, prosecuted, and punished with equal vigor, regardless of the terrorists' country of origin or residence.

S. 896

At the request of Mrs. MURRAY, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KERRY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 896, a bill to establish a public education and awareness program relating to emergency contraception.

S. 971

At the request of Mr. HARKIN, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. EDWARDS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 971, a bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to provide individuals with disabilities and older Americans with equal access to community-based attendant services and supports, and for other purposes.

S. 1019

At the request of Mr. DEWINE, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mrs. HUTCHISON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1019, a bill to amend titles 10 and 18, United States Code, to protect unborn victims of violence.

S. 1046

At the request of Mr. HOLLINGS, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. CORZINE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1046, a bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to preserve localism, to foster and promote the diversity of television programming, to foster and promote competition, and to prevent excessive concentration of ownership of the nation's television broadcast stations.

S. 1055

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Mr. REID) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1055, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide physicians and other health care professionals with a tax credit for qualified expenditures for medical professional malpractice insurance, and for other purposes.

S. 1129

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1129, a bill to provide for the protection of unaccompanied alien children, and for other purposes.

S. 1190

At the request of Mr. BINGAMAN, the names of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. DODD) and the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. LIEBERMAN) were added as cosponsors of S. 1190, a bill to expand and enhance postbaccalaureate opportunities at Hispanic-serving institutions, and for other purposes.

S. 1289

At the request of Mr. GRAHAM of Florida, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. DAYTON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1289, a bill to name the Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center in Minneapolis, Minnesota, after Paul Wellstone.

S. 1331

At the request of Mr. SANTORUM, the names of the Senator from Louisiana (Ms. LANDRIEU) and the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. MCCONNELL) were added as cosponsors of S. 1331, a bill to clarify the treatment of tax attributes under section 108 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 for taxpayers which file consolidated returns.

S. 1384

At the request of Mr. ALLARD, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. CHAMBLISS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1384, a bill to amend title 23, United States Code, to provide State and local authorities a means by which to eliminate congestion on the Interstate System.

S. 1414

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Mr. ENSIGN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1414, a bill to restore second amendment rights in the District of Columbia.

S. 1510

At the request of Mr. LEAHY, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. LAUTENBERG) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1510, a bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide a mechanism for United States citizens and lawful permanent residents to sponsor their permanent partners for residence in the United States, and for other purposes.

S. 1543

At the request of Mrs. CLINTON, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. LAUTENBERG) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1543, a bill to amend and improve provisions relating to the workforce investment and adult education systems of the Nation.

S. 1566

At the request of Mr. CORZINE, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. LAUTENBERG) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1566, a bill to improve fire safety by creating incentives for the installation of automatic fire sprinkler systems.

S. CON. RES. 17

At the request of Mr. SANTORUM, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. COLEMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Con. Res. 17, a concurrent resolution establishing a special task force to recommend an appropriate recognition for the slave laborers who worked on the construction of the United States Capitol.

S. RES. 169

At the request of Mrs. CLINTON, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. SARBANES) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 169, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that the United States Postal Service should issue a postage stamp commemorating Anne Frank.

S. RES. 204

At the request of Mr. BIDEN, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 204, a resolution designating the week of November 9 through November 15, 2003, as ''National Veterans Awareness Week'' to emphasize the need to develop educational programs regarding the contributions of veterans to the country.

S. RES. 205

At the request of Mr. COLEMAN, the names of the Senator from Montana (Mr. BURNS), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. LAUTENBERG) and the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 205, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that a commemorative postage stamp should be issued on the subject of autism awareness.

S. RES. 210

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the names of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KERRY), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. LAUTENBERG), the Senator from Louisiana (Ms. LANDRIEU) and the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 210, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that supporting a balance between work and personal life is in the best interest of national worker productivity, and that the President should issue a proclamation designating October as ''National Work and Family Month''.

S. RES. 212

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the names of the Senator from California (Mrs. BOXER), the Senator from Indiana (Mr. LUGAR), the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. BINGAMAN), the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. FEINGOLD), the Senator from Oregon (Mr. SMITH), the Senator from Arizona (Mr. KYL) and the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. HAGEL) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 212, a resolution welcoming His Holiness the Fourteenth Dalai Lama and recognizing his commitment to non-violence, human rights, freedom, and democracy.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. BYRD (for himself and Mr. ROCKEFELLER):

S. 1576. A bill to revise the boundary of Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, today I am introducing legislation to expand the park boundaries for the Harpers Ferry National Historic Park. Harpers Ferry, located at the confluence of the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers, is one of West Virginia's jewels. Its place in American history, coupled with the natural scenic beauty of the park and its surroundings, make for a one-of-a-kind experience for local residents and visitors alike. Now is the time to move forward with that effort.

Harpers Ferry has been the backdrop for remarkable historic events. Here, in one setting, several themes in America's story converge: exploration, industry and transportation, the question of slavery, the Civil War, and the natural splendor of our Nation.

We are taught that the Lewis and Clark Expedition began in Wood River, IL, on the Mississippi River in 1804. But, in fact, Harpers Ferry also contributed to that important historic expedition by providing a cache of supplies that helped sustain these brave explorers as they traveled to the Pacific Ocean and back.

One of Harpers Ferry's most famous incidents occurred in 1859 when the fierce abolitionist leader John Brown and a small band of raiders held Federal troops at bay in the Federal arsenal. John Brown's capture fueled the growing tensions on the issue of slavery.

The property includes the operational Baltimore & Ohio train station, and it borders a part of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. Both the railroad and the canal made Harpers Ferry a key transit point during the Civil War.

In September 1862, 37,000 Union and Confederate troops wrestled for the control of Harpers Ferry. Over the course of 4 days, a famous West Virginian, GEN Thomas Jonathan ''Stonewall'' Jackson, battled Union troops that were under the leadership of COL Dixon Miles in the area of Schoolhouse Ridge and Bolivar Heights. When it was over, the largest surrender of Union soldiers, 12,500 in all, occurred. Jackson's victory allowed GEN Robert E. Lee to carry his fight further to Sharpsburg, MD, where the bloodiest single day battle of the Civil War the Battle of Antietam—was fought.

Harpers Ferry's rich history is matched only by its great natural beauty. Throughout the year, residents and visitors alike can be seen enjoying fishing, hiking, biking, horseback riding, rafting, canoeing, kayaking, and much more in this scenic park. In the summer of 2001, the Peregrine Falcon Restoration Project began at the park. Since that time, 12 peregrine falcon chicks have been released across the Potomac River on Maryland Heights. This and other efforts are underway to restore these incredible raptors to their native nesting sites in the Appalachian region.

Today, the park is home to a vast array of outdoor and recreational opportunities. The historical, recreational, and ecological significance

suggests that the time is right to expand the boundaries of Harpers Ferry National Historic Park. The boundary expansion has the support of a number of groups, including the Friends of Harpers Ferry, the Harpers Ferry Conservancy, and the Civil War Preservation Trust.

Harpers Ferry became a part of the National Park System in 1944. My legislation would expand its boundary by 1,240 acres, from its current 2,505 acres to 3,745 acres. In order to educate local residents about the expansion process, I directed the National Park Service, in the year 2000, to conduct a public outreach program. As part of that program, the Park Service asked for public response to potential expansion. Since the publication of the study, some lands have been purchased under the current acquisition ceiling. Further, the larger expansion proposal, which would be authorized by the passage of my legislation, has the strong support of 94 percent of the responders.

So, Mr. President, we must do all that we can to protect such very special places. Therefore, I am proud to introduce this legislation that I hope will protect an important place for West Virginia and the Nation as a whole.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

By Mr. DEWINE:

S. 1579. A bill to provide for the continuation of the Pediatric Research Initiative; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Mr. DEWINE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 1579

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

SECTION 1. PEDIATRIC RESEARCH INITIATIVE.

The Director of the National Institutes of Health in implementing the Pediatric Research Initiative under section 409D of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 284h), shall—

(1) continue the Initiative and emphasize the importance of pediatric research, particularly translational research; and

(2) not later than January of 2004, continue to report to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives on the status of the Pediatric Research Initiative, including—

(A) the extent of the total funds obligated to conduct or support pediatric research across the National Institutes of Health, including the specific support and research awards allocated by the Office of the Director through the Initiative;

(B) the activities of the cross-institute committee on pediatric research in assisting the Director in considering requests for new or expanded pediatric research to be funded through the Initiative;

(C) how the Director plans to budget dollars toward the Initiative for fiscal year 2004;

(D) the amount the Director has expended to implement the Initiative since the enactment of the Initiative;

(E) the status of any research conducted as a result of the Initiative;

(F) whether that research is translational research or clinical research;

(G) how the Initiative interfaces with the Off-Patent research fund of the National Institutes of Health; and

(H) any recommended modifications that Congress should consider in the authority or structure of the Initiative within the National Institutes of Health for the optimal operation and success of the Initiative.

By Mr. HATCH (for himself, Mr. KENNEDY, and Mr. DEWINE):

S. 1580. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to extend the special immigrant religious worker program; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce the Religious Workers' Act of 2003. It provides permanent authority for 5,000 visas per year for non-minister religious workers. These religious workers fulfill a need in the religious communities around this nation. I would like to thank Senators KENNEDY and CHAMBLISS for cosponsoring this bill.

The provision relating to the ''non-minister'' religious workers was enacted through the Immigration Act of 1990. Prior to 1990, churches, synagogues, mosques, and their affiliated organizations experienced significant difficulties in trying to gain admission for a much needed minister or other persons necessary to provide religious services to the communities. Through the 1990 Act, Congress recognized that religious institutions deserved to be on equal footing as the business and educational institutions in terms of having their human resources needs addressed.

I would like to quote from a letter written by the last Mother Theresa to Senator Abraham shortly before her passing, asking for continuation of this visa category when it was about to sunset in 1997. Mother Theresa said:

> It means so much to our poor people, to have Sisters who understand them and their culture. It takes a long time for a Sister to understand the people and a culture, so now our Society wants to keep our Sisters in their mission countries on a more long-term basis. Please help us and our poor by extending this law.

The simple plea of this great humanitarian speak volumes regarding why this law is needed.

In addition, I recently received a letter from Bishop Thomas Wenski, Chairman of the U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops' Committee on Migration. Bishop Wenski tells me that the religious workers covered by this act would provide humanitarian services to the most needy, such as shelter and nutrition. They would care for and minister to the sick, aged, and dying in hospitals. They counsel adolescents and others suffering hardship, and support families in crisis. Bishop Wenski further advises that there is a ''rapid decrease in the number of Americans turning to religious vocations. . . . In these times of uncertainty, it is more important than ever that faith based organizations be able to serve the communities through the essential services provided by religious workers.''

The extension would allow religious organizations to continue their important programs and would provide a measure of stability that religious organizations need to set long term objectives. It is very important that faith-based organizations be able to serve the community through the essential services provided by religious workers.

I ask for the support of my colleagues for the Religious Workers' Act of 2003.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 1580

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 ''Religious Workers Act of 2003''.

SEC. 2. PERMANENT EXTENSION OF SPECIAL IMMIGRANT RELIGIOUS WORKER PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 101(a)(27)(C)(ii) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(27)(C)(ii)) is amended by striking ''2003'' each place that term appears and inserting ''2008''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall take effect on October 1, 2003.

By Ms. CANTWELL (for herself and Mr. ENZI):

S. 1581. A bill to mitigate the harm to individuals through the Nation who have been victimized by identity theft, to prevent identity theft, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Ms. CANTWELL. Mr. President, I rise today to re-introduce legislation critical to helping victims of identity theft. This legislation, the Identity Theft Victims Assistance Act, passed the Senate by unanimous consent in the 107th Congress, and I look forward to its passage again this Congress. Last year, the legislation had strong bipartisan support, as evidenced by the fact that Senator MIKE ENZI is cosponsoring it again. The bill has broad support from law enforcement, consumers' groups, and privacy advocates. Last year, the National Center for the Victims of Crime, the Fraternal Order of Police, Consumers Union, Identity Theft Resource Center, U.S. Public Interest Group, Police Executive Forum, Privacy Rights Clearinghouse, and Amazon.com supported the bill. Twenty-two State Attorneys General signed a letter supporting the legislation.

Identity theft is the fastest-growing crime in the country. The Federal Trade Commission found that complaints of identity theft increased 87 percent between 2001 and 2002, and over 161,000 complaints were received by the agency last year. A July 2003 study by Gartner Inc. found that there was a 79-percent increase in identity theft in

the past year alone. Identity theft now accounts for 43 percent of consumer fraud complaints and leads the list of consumer frauds. It is an insidious crime because it often occurs without the victim's knowledge, yet leaves scars on their credit records and reputations that can last for years, and cost thousands of dollars to repair.

The Secret Service has estimated that consumers lose $745 million to the problem each year, and this number is clearly growing as the number of identity thefts increases. When a victim realizes that his or her identity was stolen it's just the beginning of their troubles. The FTC estimates that it costs the average victim $1,000 in long-distance phone calls, notary charges, mailing costs and lost wages to get his or her financial life back in order after an identity thief strikes. The Identity Theft Resource Center estimates that average identity theft victims spend 175 hours to clear their records.

But the costs are not confined to consumers—identity theft hits businesses and the economy, too. Identity theft-related losses suffered by MasterCard and Visa jumped from $79.9 million in 1996 to $144.3 million in 2000. One study estimates that by 2006 identity theft will cost the financial institution sector alone $8 billion per year.

To take just one of many examples from my state, Jenni D'Avis of Mill Creek, Washington, had her Social Security number stolen when a thief took her mail and found the number listed on a letter from her community college. The criminal used the number to obtain a state identification card, and in turn used that to get credit. In just 23 days, the thief ran up $100,000 in bad debt—all in Jenni's name. Once she became aware of the problem, she had to become a ''Nancy Drew,'' and track down information. Businesses were reluctant to give her the information she needed to determine the extent of the problem and clear her name and credit record. She is still repairing the damage.

Sadly, Jenni's story is not unique. Victims of identity theft have difficulty restoring their credit and regaining control of their identity, in part, because they have no simple means to show creditors and credit reporting agencies that they are who they say they are. In order to prove fraud, a victim often needs copies of creditors records, such as applications and information, and records from the companies the identity thief did business with. Ironically, victims have difficulty obtaining these business records because the victim's personally identifying information does not match the information on file with the business.

This bill fixes that problem. The Identify Theft Victims Assistance Act creates a standardized national process for a person to establish he or she is a victim of identity theft for purposes of tracing fraudulent credit transactions and obtaining the evidence to repair them. It requires the Federal Trade Commission to make available a simple certificate that, when notarized, provides certainty to businesses and financial institutions that the person is who they claim to be, is a victim of identity theft, and has filed claims with both local law enforcement and the FTC. With this document in hand, the victim can then obtain from businesses the records they need.

The need for a national system is readily apparent, as identity theft is increasingly a crime that crosses State lines. One of the greatest challenges identity theft presents to law enforcement is that a stolen identity is used to create false identities in many different localities in different states. Although identity theft is a federal crime, most often, state and local law enforcement agencies are responsible for investigating and prosecuting the crimes. Yet law enforcement has yet to fully recognize the serious nature of the problem or to develop a coordinated investigative strategy. For example, in the case of Michael Calip of Centralia, Washington, identity thieves not only ran up $60,000 in debts, they also committed crimes using his name—trashing his credit record and creating a criminal record. Michael tracked the thieves to Wyoming, but had difficulty convincing local authorities there to pursue his case.

My bill for the first time also permits a victim to designate the investigating agency, either local or State law enforcement or Federal investigators, to act as their agents in obtaining evidence of identity theft. This both eases the burden on the victim and aids police in investigating suspected identity theft rings. In addition it requires the existing Identity Theft Coordinating Committee to consult with State and local law enforcement agencies.

Acquiring the evidence of the fraudulent use of identity currently can be an enormous and time-consuming problem for victims. The Identity Theft Victims Assistance Act makes this job easier by establishing that any business presented with the FTC certificate identifying the person as a victim of identity theft, together with a police report and a government issued photo ID must deliver copies of all the financial records that document the fraud to the victim within 20 days. This is a critically important change from current law because it guarantees that victims will be able to obtain the evidence they need while also providing businesses more certainty that they are not violating someone's privacy or providing sensitive information to the wrong parties. It also provides new liability protections for businesses that make a good faith effort to assist victims of identity theft.

Of course, the greatest harm to consumers victimized by theft of their identity is often a bad credit rating or a poor credit score that results from fraudulent use of the consumer's identity. According to the FTC, it often takes about a year for people to discover someone is using personal information for fraudulent purposes, allowing significant damage to otherwise stellar credit records. Even after a consumer reports to a credit reporting agency that they have been victimized by identity theft, the consumer often can not get the reporting agencies to block reporting of activities that resulted from the identity theft.

My bill again requires that presentation of the FTC certificate, police report and photo identification establish that the person is in fact a victim of identity theft and requires credit-reporting agencies to block information that appears on a victim's credit report as a result of the identity theft. It also changes current law that requires individuals to bring suit against a credit reporting agency within two years from the time the agency commits a violation of laws on fair reporting of credit. This makes little sense, since it may be years before a misrepresentation comes to the attention of a victim of identity theft. The bill requires that the statute of limitations begin ticking from the time when a consumer discovers or has reason to know that a misrepresentation by a credit reporting agency has occurred.

The bill leaves in place State laws that are more stringent and provides that either Federal prosecutors or State Attorney Generals may enforce this law.

Jenni and Michael's stories illustrate the unique problems victims of identity theft face. Although penalties exist for identity thieves, no remedies are available for their victims. The scope of the problem is made worse because it's too easy for a criminal to steal someone's identity and cause serious harm before the theft is even discovered. And when these criminals cross state lines, it can be even harder for victims to trace the problem and repair the damage. For these reasons, it's imperative that we pass federal legislation for the victims of identity theft.

The government, creditors and credit reporting agencies have a shared responsibility to assist identity theft victims mitigate the harm that results from frauds perpetrated in the victim's name. We need to build up the law enforcement network, already started by the Federal Trade Commission and other federal agencies under the Identity Theft and Assumption Deterrence Act of 1998. We need to further improve law enforcement coordination, particularly between the various local and state jurisdictions combating identity theft and the associated crimes.

We also need to provide better and timelier information to businesses so they can head off fraud before it happens. That is why my bill also expands the jurisdiction of the interagency coordinating committee established under the Internet False Identification Act of 2000. Currently, the coordination committee has the mandate to study

and report to Congress on federal investigation and enforcement of identity theft crimes. The Identity Theft Victims Assistance Act broadens the mandate for the coordinating committee to consider state and local enforcement of identity theft law and specifically requires the committee to examine and recommend what assistance the federal government can provide state and local law enforcement agencies to better coordinate in the battle against identity theft.

There is no doubt about the scope of the problem: identity theft is already a major problem, and it's getting worse. We must provide victims with the tools they need to regain control of their lives. The Identity Theft Victims Assistance of 2003 will help victims of identity theft recover their identity and restore their good credit. I look forward to working with my colleagues to promptly enact this bill into law.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of the legislation be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 1581

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 ''Identity Theft Victims Assistance Act of 2003''.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) The crime of identity theft is the fastest growing crime in the United States. According to a recent estimate, 7,000,000 Americans were victims of identity theft in the past year, a 79 percent increase over previous estimates.

(2) Stolen identities are often used to perpetuate crimes in many cities and States, making it more difficult for consumers to restore their respective identities.

(3) Identity theft cost consumers more than $745,000,000 in 1998 and has increased dramatically in the last few years. It has been estimated that identity theft victims within the business community lose an average of $17,000.

(4) Identity theft is ruinous to the good name and credit of consumers whose identities are misappropriated, and consumers may be denied otherwise deserved credit and may have to spend enormous time, effort, and money to restore their respective identities.

(5) As of the date of enactment of this Act, a national mechanism does not exist to assist identity theft victims to obtain evidence of identity theft, restore their credit, and regain control of their respective identities.

(6) Consumers who are victims of identity theft need a nationally standardized means of—

(A) establishing their true identities and claims of identity theft to all business entities, credit reporting agencies, and Federal and State law enforcement agencies;

(B) obtaining information documenting fraudulent transactions from business entities;

(C) reporting identity theft to consumer credit reporting agencies.

(7) Business entities, credit reporting agencies, and government agencies have a shared responsibility to assist victims of identity theft to mitigate the harm caused by any fraud perpetrated in the name of the victims.

SEC. 3. TREATMENT OF IDENTITY THEFT MITIGATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 47 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding after section 1028 the following:

''§ 1028A. Treatment of identity theft mitigation

''(a) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section—

''(1) the term 'business entity' means any corporation, trust, partnership, sole proprietorship, or unincorporated association, including any financial service provider, financial information repository, creditor (as that term is defined in section 103 of the Truth in Lending Act (15 U.S.C. 1602)), telecommunications, utilities, or other service provider;

''(2) the term 'consumer' means an individual;

''(3) the term 'financial information' means information identifiable as relating to an individual consumer that concerns the amount and conditions of the assets, liabilities, or credit of the consumer, including—

''(A) account numbers and balances;

''(B) nonpublic personal information, as that term is defined in section 509 of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (15 U.S.C. 6809); and

''(C) codes, passwords, social security numbers, tax identification numbers, State identifier numbers issued by a State department of licensing, and other information used for the purpose of account access or transaction initiation;

''(4) the term 'financial information repository' means a person engaged in the business of providing services to consumers who have a credit, deposit, trust, stock, or other financial services account or relationship with that person;

''(5) the term 'identity theft' means a violation of section 1028 or any other similar provision of applicable Federal or State law;

''(6) the term 'means of identification' has the same meaning given the term in section 1028;

''(7) the term 'victim' means a consumer whose means of identification or financial information has been used or transferred (or has been alleged to have been used or transferred) without the authority of that consumer with the intent to commit, or with the intent to aid or abet, an identity theft; and

''(8) the terms not defined in this section or otherwise defined in section 3(s) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1813(s)) shall have the meaning given to them in section 1(b) of the International Banking Act of 1978 (12 U.S.C. 3101).

''(b) INFORMATION AVAILABLE TO VICTIMS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—A business entity that has provided credit, provided, for consideration, products, goods, or services, accepted payment, otherwise entered into a commercial transaction for consideration with a person that has made unauthorized use of the means of identification of the victim, or possesses information relating to such transaction, shall, not later than 20 days after the receipt of a written request by the victim, meeting the requirements of subsection (c), provide, without charge, a copy of all application and business transaction information related to the transaction being alleged as an identity theft to—

''(A) the victim;

''(B) any Federal, State, or local governing law enforcement agency or officer specified by the victim in such a request; or

''(C) any law enforcement agency investigating the identity theft and authorized by the victim to take receipt of records provided under this section.

''(2) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—No provision of Federal or State law (except a law involving the nondisclosure of information related to a pending Federal criminal investigation) prohibiting the disclosure of financial information by a business entity to third parties shall be used to deny disclosure of information to the victim under this section.

''(B) LIMITATION.—Except as provided in subparagraph (A), nothing in this section permits a business entity to disclose information that the business entity is otherwise prohibited from disclosing under any other applicable provision of Federal or State law.

''(c) VERIFICATION OF IDENTITY AND CLAIM.—Unless a business entity, at its discretion, is otherwise able to verify the identity of a victim making a request under subsection (b)(1), the victim shall provide to the business entity—

''(1) as proof of positive identification, at the election of the business entity—

''(A) the presentation of a government-issued identification card;

''(B) personally identifying information of the same type as was provided to the business entity by the unauthorized person; or

''(C) personally identifying information that the business entity typically requests from new applicants or for new transactions at the time of the victim's request for information; and

''(2) as proof of a claim of identity theft, at the election of the business entity—

''(A) a copy of a police report evidencing the claim of the victim of identity theft;

''(B) a properly completed copy of a standardized affidavit of identity theft developed and made available by the Federal Trade Commission; or

''(C) any properly completed affidavit of fact that is acceptable to the business entity for that purpose.

''(d) VERIFICATION STANDARD.—Prior to releasing records pursuant to subsection (b), a business entity shall take reasonable steps to verify the identity of the alleged victim requesting such records.

''(e) LIMITATION ON LIABILITY.—No business entity may be held liable for a disclosure, made in good faith and reasonable judgment pursuant to, and in compliance with, this section, where such disclosure is made—

''(1) for the purpose of detection, investigation, or prosecution of identity theft; or

''(2) to assist a victim in recovery of fines, restitution, rehabilitation of the credit of the victim, or such other relief as may be appropriate.

''(f) AUTHORITY TO DECLINE TO PROVIDE INFORMATION.—A business entity may decline to provide information under subsection (b) if, in the exercise of good faith and reasonable judgment, the business entity determines that—

''(1) this section does not require disclosure of the information;

''(2) the request for the information is based on a misrepresentation of fact by the victim relevant to the request for information; or

''(3) the information requested is Internet navigational data or similar information about a person's visit to a website or online service.

''(g) NO NEW RECORDKEEPING OBLIGATION.—Nothing in this section creates an obligation on the part of a business entity to obtain, retain, or maintain information or records that are not otherwise required to be obtained, retained, or maintained in the ordinary course of its business or under other applicable law.

''(h) ENFORCEMENT.—

''(1) INJUNCTIVE ACTIONS BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Whenever it appears that a business entity to which this section applies has engaged, is engaged, or is about to engage, in any act or practice constituting a violation of this section, the Attorney General of the United States may bring

a civil action in an appropriate district court of the United States to—

''(i) enjoin such act or practice;

''(ii) enforce compliance with this section; and

''(iii) obtain such other equitable relief as the court determines to be appropriate.

''(B) OTHER INJUNCTIVE RELIEF.—Upon a proper showing in the action under subparagraph (A), the court shall grant a permanent injunction or a temporary restraining order without bond.

''(2) ADMINISTRATIVE ENFORCEMENT.—

''(A) FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Except to the extent that administrative enforcement is specifically committed to another agency under subparagraph (B), a violation of this section shall be deemed an unfair or deceptive act or practice in violation of the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 41 et seq.), for purposes of the exercise by the Federal Trade Commission of its functions and powers under that Act.

''(ii) AVAILABLE FUNCTIONS AND POWERS.—All of the functions and powers of the Federal Trade Commission under the Federal Trade Commission Act are available to the Commission to enforce compliance by any person with this section.

''(B) OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES.—Compliance with any requirements under this section may be enforced—

''(i) under section 8 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1818)—

''(I) by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, with respect to national banks, and Federal branches and Federal agencies of foreign banks (except brokers, dealers, persons providing insurance, investment companies, and investment advisers);

''(II) by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, with respect to member banks of the Federal Reserve System (other than national banks), branches and agencies of foreign banks (other than Federal branches, Federal agencies, and insured State branches of foreign banks), commercial lending companies owned or controlled by foreign banks, and organizations operating under section 25 or 25A of the Federal Reserve Act (12 U.S.C. 601 et seq. and 611 et seq.);

''(III) by the Board of Directors of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, with respect to banks insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (other than members of the Federal Reserve System), insured State branches of foreign banks, and any subsidiaries of such entities (except brokers, dealers, persons providing insurance, investment companies, and investment advisers); and

''(IV) by the Director of the Office of Thrift Supervision, with respect to savings associations, the deposits of which are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and any subsidiaries of such savings associations (except brokers, dealers, persons providing insurance, investment companies, and investment advisers);

''(ii) by the Board of the National Credit Union Administration, under the Federal Credit Union Act (12 U.S.C. 1751 et seq.), with respect to any federally insured credit union, and any subsidiaries of such credit union;

''(iii) by the Securities and Exchange Commission, under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78a et seq.), with respect to any broker or dealer;

''(iv) by the Securities and Exchange Commission, under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (15 U.S.C. 80a–1 et seq.), with respect to investment companies;

''(v) by the Securities and Exchange Commission, under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (15 U.S.C. 80b–1 et seq.), with respect to investment advisers registered with the Commission under such Act;

''(vi) by the Secretary of Transportation, under subtitle IV of title 49, with respect to all carriers subject to the jurisdiction of the Surface Transportation Board;

''(vii) by the Secretary of Transportation, under part A of subtitle VII of title 49, with respect to any air carrier or any foreign air carrier subject to that part; and

''(viii) by the Secretary of Agriculture, under the Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921 (7 U.S.C. 181 et seq.), except as provided in section 406 of that Act (7 U.S.C. 226, 2271), with respect to any activities subject to that Act.

''(C) AGENCY POWERS.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—A violation of any requirement imposed under this section shall be deemed to be a violation of a requirement imposed under any Act referred to under subparagraph (B), for the purpose of the exercise by any agency referred to under subparagraph (B) of its powers under any such Act.

''(ii) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent a Federal agency from exercising the powers conferred upon such agency by Federal law to—

''(I) conduct investigations;

''(II) administer oaths or affirmations; or

''(III) compel the attendance of witnesses or the production of documentary or other evidence.

''(3) PARENS PATRIAE AUTHORITY.—

''(A) CIVIL ACTIONS.—In any case in which the attorney general of a State has reason to believe that an interest of the residents of that State has been, or is threatened to be, adversely affected by a violation of this section by any business entity, the State, as parens patriae, may bring a civil action on behalf of the residents of the State in a district court of the United States of appropriate jurisdiction to—

''(i) enjoin that practice;

''(ii) enforce compliance with this section;

''(iii) obtain damages—

''(I) in the sum of actual damages, restitution, and other compensation on behalf of the affected residents of the State; and

''(II) punitive damages, if the violation is willful or intentional; and

''(iv) obtain such other equitable relief as the court may consider to be appropriate.

''(B) NOTICE.—Before filing an action under subparagraph (A), the attorney general of the State involved shall, if practicable, provide to the Attorney General of the United States, and where applicable, to the appropriate Federal agency with the authority to enforce this section under paragraph (2)—

''(i) a written notice of the action; and

''(ii) a copy of the complaint for the action.

''(4) INTERVENTION.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—On receiving notice of an action under paragraph (3), the Attorney General of the United States, and any Federal agency with authority to enforce this section under paragraph (2), shall have the right to intervene in that action.

''(B) EFFECT OF INTERVENTION.—Any person or agency under subparagraph (A) that intervenes in an action under paragraph (2) shall have the right to be heard on all relevant matters arising therein.

''(C) SERVICE OF PROCESS.—Upon the request of the Attorney General of the United States or any Federal agency with the authority to enforce this section under paragraph (2), the attorney general of a State that has filed an action under this section shall, pursuant to rule 4(d)(4) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, serve the Attorney General of the United States or the head of such Federal agency, with a copy of the complaint.

''(5) CONSTRUCTION.—For purposes of bringing any civil action under this subsection, nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent an attorney general of a State from exercising the powers conferred on such attorney general by the laws of that State to—

''(A) conduct investigations;

''(B) administer oaths or affirmations; or

''(C) compel the attendance of witnesses or the production of documentary and other evidence.

''(6) LIMITATION ON STATE ACTION WHILE FEDERAL ACTION IS PENDING.—In any case in which an action is instituted by or on behalf of the Attorney General of the United States, or appropriate Federal regulator authorized under paragraph (2), for a violation of this section, no State may, during the pendency of that action, institute an action under this section against any defendant named in the complaint in that action for such violation.

''(7) VENUE; SERVICE OF PROCESS.—

''(A) VENUE.—Any action brought under this subsection may be brought in the district court of the United States—

''(i) where the defendant resides;

''(ii) where the defendant is doing business; or

''(iii) that meets applicable requirements relating to venue under section 1391 of title 28.

''(B) SERVICE OF PROCESS.—In an action brought under this subsection, process may be served in any district in which the defendant—

''(i) resides;

''(ii) is doing business; or

''(iii) may be found.

''(8) AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE.—In any civil action brought to enforce this section, it is an affirmative defense (which the defendant must establish by a preponderance of the evidence) for a business entity to file an affidavit or answer stating that—

''(A) the business entity has made a reasonably diligent search of its available business records; and

''(B) the records requested under this section do not exist or are not available.

''(9) NO PRIVATE RIGHT OF ACTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to provide a private right of action or claim for relief.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 47 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 1028 the following new item:

''1028A. Treatment of identity theft mitigation.''.

SEC. 4. AMENDMENTS TO THE FAIR CREDIT REPORTING ACT.

(a) CONSUMER REPORTING AGENCY BLOCKING OF INFORMATION RESULTING FROM IDENTITY THEFT.—Section 611 of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681i) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(e) BLOCK OF INFORMATION RESULTING FROM IDENTITY THEFT.—

''(1) BLOCK.—Except as provided in paragraph (3) and not later than 30 days after the date of receipt of proof of the identity of a consumer and an official copy of a police report evidencing the claim of the consumer of identity theft, a consumer reporting agency shall block the reporting of any information identified by the consumer in the file of the consumer resulting from the identity theft, so that the information cannot be reported.

''(2) NOTIFICATION.—A consumer reporting agency shall promptly notify the furnisher of information identified by the consumer under paragraph (1)—

''(A) that the information may be a result of identity theft;

''(B) that a police report has been filed;

''(C) that a block has been requested under this subsection; and

''(D) of the effective date of the block.

''(3) AUTHORITY TO DECLINE OR RESCIND.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—A consumer reporting agency may decline to block, or may rescind any block, of consumer information under this subsection if—

''(i) in the exercise of good faith and reasonable judgment, the consumer reporting agency finds that—

''(I) the information was blocked due to a misrepresentation of fact by the consumer relevant to the request to block; or

''(II) the consumer knowingly obtained possession of goods, services, or moneys as a result of the blocked transaction or transactions, or the consumer should have known that the consumer obtained possession of goods, services, or moneys as a result of the blocked transaction or transactions; or

''(ii) the consumer agrees that the blocked information or portions of the blocked information were blocked in error.

''(B) NOTIFICATION TO CONSUMER.—If the block of information is declined or rescinded under this paragraph, the affected consumer shall be notified promptly, in the same manner as consumers are notified of the reinsertion of information under subsection (a)(5)(B).

''(C) SIGNIFICANCE OF BLOCK.—For purposes of this paragraph, if a consumer reporting agency rescinds a block, the presence of information in the file of a consumer prior to the blocking of such information is not evidence of whether the consumer knew or should have known that the consumer obtained possession of any goods, services, or monies as a result of the block.

''(4) EXCEPTIONS.—

''(A) NEGATIVE INFORMATION DATA.—A consumer reporting agency shall not be required to comply with this subsection when such agency is issuing information for authorizations, for the purpose of approving or processing negotiable instruments, electronic funds transfers, or similar methods of payment, based solely on negative information, including—

''(i) dishonored checks;

''(ii) accounts closed for cause;

''(iii) substantial overdrafts;

''(iv) abuse of automated teller machines; or

''(v) other information which indicates a risk of fraud occurring.

''(B) RESELLERS.—

''(i) NO RESELLER FILE.—The provisions of this subsection do not apply to a consumer reporting agency if the consumer reporting agency—

''(I) does not maintain a file on the consumer from which consumer reports are produced;

''(II) is not, at the time of the request of the consumer under paragraph (1), otherwise furnishing or reselling a consumer report concerning the information identified by the consumer; and

''(III) informs the consumer, by any means, that the consumer may report the identity theft to the Federal Trade Commission to obtain consumer information regarding identity theft.

''(ii) RESELLER WITH FILE.—The sole obligation of the consumer reporting agency under this subsection, with regard to any request of a consumer under this subsection, shall be to block the consumer report maintained by the consumer reporting agency from any subsequent use if—

''(I) the consumer, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (1), identifies, to a consumer reporting agency, information in the file of the consumer that resulted from identity theft;

''(II) the consumer reporting agency is acting as a reseller of the identified information by assembling or merging information about that consumer which is contained in the database of not less than 1 other consumer reporting agency; and

''(III) the consumer reporting agency does not store or maintain a database of information obtained for resale from which new consumer reports are produced.

''(iii) NOTICE.—In carrying out its obligation under clause (ii), the consumer reporting agency shall provide a notice to the consumer of the decision to block the file. Such notice shall contain the name, address, and telephone number of each consumer reporting agency from which the consumer information was obtained for resale.''.

(b) FALSE CLAIMS.—Section 1028 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(j) Any person who knowingly falsely claims to be a victim of identity theft for the purpose of obtaining the blocking of information by a consumer reporting agency under section 611(e)(1) of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681i(e)(1)) shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 3 years, or both.''.

(c) STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.—Section 618 of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681p) is amended to read as follows:

''SEC. 618. JURISDICTION OF COURTS; LIMITATION ON ACTIONS.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsections (b) and (c), an action to enforce any liability created under this title may be brought in any appropriate United States district court without regard to the amount in controversy, or in any other court of competent jurisdiction, not later than 2 years from the date of the defendant's violation of any requirement under this title.

''(b) WILLFUL MISREPRESENTATION.—In any case in which the defendant has materially and willfully misrepresented any information required to be disclosed to an individual under this title, and the information misrepresented is material to the establishment of the liability of the defendant to that individual under this title, an action to enforce a liability created under this title may be brought at any time within 2 years after the date of discovery by the individual of the misrepresentation.

''(c) IDENTITY THEFT.—An action to enforce a liability created under this title may be brought not later than 4 years from the date of the defendant's violation if—

''(1) the plaintiff is the victim of an identity theft; or

''(2) the plaintiff—

''(A) has reasonable grounds to believe that the plaintiff is the victim of an identity theft; and

''(B) has not materially and willfully misrepresented such a claim.''.

SEC. 5. COORDINATING COMMITTEE STUDY OF COORDINATION BETWEEN FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN ENFORCING IDENTITY THEFT LAWS.

(a) MEMBERSHIP; TERM.—Section 2 of the Internet False Identification Prevention Act of 2000 (18 U.S.C. 1028 note) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b), by striking ''and the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization'' and inserting ''the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, the Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, the Postmaster General, and the Commissioner of the United States Customs Service,''; and

(2) in subsection (c), by striking ''2 years after the effective date of this Act.'' and inserting ''on December 28, 2005.''.

(b) CONSULTATION.—Section 2 of the Internet False Identification Prevention Act of 2000 (18 U.S.C. 1028 note) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (d) as subsection (e); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (c) the following:

''(d) CONSULTATION.—In discharging its duties, the coordinating committee shall consult with interested parties, including State and local law enforcement agencies, State attorneys general, representatives of business entities (as that term is defined in section 4 of the Identity Theft Victims Assistance Act of 2003), including telecommunications and utility companies, and organizations representing consumers.''.

(c) REPORT DISTRIBUTION AND CONTENTS.—Section 2(e) of the Internet False Identification Prevention Act of 2000 (18 U.S.C. 1028 note) (as redesignated by subsection (b)) is amended—

(1) by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Attorney General and the Secretary of the Treasury, at the end of each year of the existence of the coordinating committee, shall report on the activities of the coordinating committee to—

''(A) the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate;

''(B) the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives;

''(C) the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate; and

''(D) the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives.'';

(2) in subparagraph (E), by striking ''and'' at the end; and

(3) by striking subparagraph (F) and inserting the following:

''(F) a comprehensive description of Federal assistance provided to State and local law enforcement agencies to address identity theft;

''(G) a comprehensive description of coordination activities between Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies that address identity theft; and

''(H) recommendations in the discretion of the President, if any, for legislative or administrative changes that would—

''(i) facilitate more effective investigation and prosecution of cases involving—

''(I) identity theft; and

''(II) the creation and distribution of false identification documents;

''(ii) improve the effectiveness of Federal assistance to State and local law enforcement agencies and coordination between Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies; and

''(iii) simplify efforts by a person necessary to rectify the harm that results from the theft of the identity of such person.''.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 1547. Mr. REID (for himself, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mrs. CLINTON, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KERRY, and Mr. CORZINE) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 1542 proposed by Mr. SPECTER to the bill H.R. 2660, making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004, and for other purposes.

SA 1548. Mr. CAMPBELL (for himself, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. INOUYE, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. LIEBERMAN, and Ms. LANDRIEU) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2660, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1549. Mr. LAUTENBERG (for himself, Mr. CORZINE, Mr. DORGAN, Ms. LANDRIEU, and Mrs. MURRAY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1542 proposed by Mr. SPECTER to the bill H.R. 2660, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1550. Mr. CONRAD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to

amendment SA 1542 proposed by Mr. SPECTER to the bill H.R. 2660, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1551. Mr. CONRAD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1542 proposed by Mr. SPECTER to the bill H.R. 2660, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1552. Ms. MIKULSKI (for herself, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. KERRY, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mrs. CLINTON, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. KOHL, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. CORZINE, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. DODD, Mr. REID, Mr. NELSON of Florida, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. SMITH, Ms. SNOWE, and Ms. CANTWELL) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 1542 proposed by Mr. SPECTER to the bill H.R. 2660, supra.

SA 1553. Mr. DORGAN (for himself, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. CONRAD, Mr. KERRY, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. NELSON of Nebraska, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. HAGEL, Mr. CORZINE, Mr. AKAKA, Mrs. CLINTON, Mr. BAUCUS, and Mr. NELSON of Florida) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 1542 proposed by Mr. SPECTER to the bill H.R. 2660, supra.

SA 1554. Mr. DAYTON proposed an amendment to amendment SA 1542 proposed by Mr. SPECTER to the bill H.R. 2660, supra.

SA 1555. Mr. DEWINE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1542 proposed by Mr. SPECTER to the bill H.R. 2660, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 1547. Mr. REID (for himself, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mrs. MIKULSKI, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KERRY, and Mr. CORZINE) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 1542 proposed by Mr. SPECTER to the bill H.R. 2660, making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004, and for other purposes; as follows:

At the end of title III, insert the following:

SEC. 306. (a) In addition to any amounts otherwise appropriated under this Act, there are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated—

(1) an additional $20,000,000 to carry out part H of title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (dropout prevention);

(2) an additional $85,000,000 to carry out title III of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (language instruction);

(3) an additional $6,449,000 to carry out part A of title V of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (Hispanic-serving institutions);

(4) an additional $4,587,000 to carry out part C of title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (migrant education);

(5) an additional $11,000,000 to carry out high school equivalency program activities under section 418A of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (HEP);

(6) an additional $1,000,000 to carry out college assistance migrant program activities under section 418A of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (CAMP);

(7) an additional $12,776,000 to carry out subpart 16 of part D of title V of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (parental assistance and local family information centers); and

(8) an additional $69,000,000 to carry out migrant and seasonal Head Start programs: *Provided*, That such sum shall be in addition to funds reserved for migrant, seasonal, and other Head Start programs under section 640(a)(2) of the Head Start Act.

(b) Of the funds appropriated in this Act for the National Institutes of Health, $150,000,000 shall not be available for obligation until September 30, 2004.

(c) The amount $6,895,199,000 in section 305(a)(1) of this Act shall be deemed to be $7,105,011,000 and the amount $6,783,301,000 in section 305(a)(2) of this Act shall be deemed to be $6,573,489,000.

SA 1548. Mr. CAMPBELL (for himself, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. INOUYE, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. LIEBERMAN, and Ms. LANDREIU) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2660, making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health, and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table, as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ___. SUMMER HEALTH CAREER INTRODUCTORY PROGRAMS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) the success of the health care system is dependent on qualified personnel;

(2) hospitals and health facilities across the United States have been deeply impacted by declines among nurses, pharmacists, radiology and laboratory technicians, and other workers;

(3) the health care workforce shortage is not a short term problem and such workforce shortages can be expected for many years; and

(4) most States are looking for ways to address such shortages.

(b) GRANTS.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services, acting through the Bureau of Health Professions of the Health Resources and Services Administration, may award not to exceed 5 grants for the establishment of summer health career introductory programs for middle and high school students.

(c) ELIGIBILITY.—To be eligible to receive a grant under subsection (b) an entity shall—

(1) be an institution of higher education (as defined in section 101(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001(a)); and

(2) prepare and submit to the Secretary of Health and Human Services an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may require.

(d) DURATION.—The term of a grant under subsection (b) shall not exceed 4 years.

(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section, such sums as may be necessary for each of fiscal years 2004 through 2007.

SA 1549. Mr. LAUTENBERG (for himself, Mr. CORZINE, Mr. DORGAN, Ms. LANDRIEU, and Mrs. MURRAY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1542 proposed by Mr. SPECTER to the bill H.R. 2660, making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 23, between lines 15 and 16, insert the following:

SEC. ___. In addition to amounts made available under this title to carry out title V of the Older Americans Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3056 et seq.), there shall be made available to carry out such title amounts appropriated for such title for fiscal year 2003 that were rescinded. Amounts made available under this title (including this section) for such purposes shall be used, consistent with the amendments made by the Older Americans Act Amendments of 2000 (Public Law 106-501)—

(1) to award grants, at not less than the program year 2002 grant award level, to all national grantees under such title that received grants for the program year ending June 20, 2003, that—

(A) currently satisfy the responsibility tests under section 514(d) of such title;

(B) meet the eligibility requirements under such title; and

(C) meet or exceed the program year 2002 performance goals of such grantee;

(2) to award grants, with any funds remaining after grants are awarded under paragraph (1), to organizations eligible under such title V based on the results of the competitive process conducted by the Department of Labor in fiscal year 2003 and a determination by the Secretary of Labor that any such organization has demonstrated fiscal integrity and accountability in the administration of Federal grants; and

(3) to implement the requirements of section 514(e) of such title V as amended by the Older Americans Act Amendments of 2000 with respect to any program year 2002 national grantee under such title that failed to meet the performance goals of such grantee.

SA 1550. Mr. CONRAD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1542 proposed by Mr. SPECTER to the bill H.R. 2660, making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 76, between lines 10 and 11, insert the following:

SEC.___. (a) ELIGIBILITY.—For the purpose of calculating a payment under section 8003(b)(2) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7703(b)(2)) for any local educational agency described under section 8003(b)(2)(B)(i)(II) of such Act (20 U.S.C. 7703(b)(2)(B)(i)(II)), the Secretary shall treat as eligible any child described in section 8003(a)(1)(D)(i) of such Act (20 U.S.C. 7703(a)(1)(D)(i)) and educated off-base by another local educational agency without tuition charge, if such child meets the requirements of subsection (b).

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—A child referred to in subsection (a), is any child for whom the applicant local educational agency is unable to provide a free public education in such agency's own schools due to grade span limitations or who would have resided in housing on Federal property within the applicant local educational agency's boundaries and been described under section 8003(a)(1)(B) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7703(a)(1)(B)), except that such housing was undergoing renovation or rebuilding, as determined under section 8003(a)(4) of such Act (20 U.S.C. 7703(a)(4)), on the applicant local educational agency's survey date, or both.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section shall be effective for any fiscal year beginning with fiscal year 2001.

SA 1551. Mr. CONRAD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to

amendment SA 1542 proposed by Mr. SPECTER to the bill H.R. 2660, making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 76, between lines 10 and 11, insert the following:

SEC.____. Notwithstanding section 8002(b)(1)(C) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7702(b)(1)(C)), the Secretary of Education shall take no action to recover payments under title VIII of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7701 et seq.) received by the local educational agency serving New Town, North Dakota for fiscal year 2000.

SA 1552. Ms. MIKULSKI (for herself, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. KERRY, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mrs. CLINTON, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. KOHL, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. CORZINE, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. DODD, Mr. REID, Mr. NELSON of Florida, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. SMITH, Ms. SNOWE, and Ms. CANTWELL) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 1542 proposed by Mr. SPECTER to the bill H.R. 2660, making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004, and for other purposes; as follows:

On page 61, between lines 14 and 15, insert the following:

SEC. ____. In addition to any amounts otherwise appropriated under this Act for programs and activities under the Nurse Reinvestment Act (Public Law 107-205) and for other nursing workforce development programs under title VIII of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 296 et seq.), there are appropriated an additional $63,000,000 for such programs and activities: *Provided*, That of the funds appropriated in this Act for the National Institutes of Health, $80,000,000 shall not be available for obligation until September 30, 2004: *Provided further*, That the amount $6,895,199,000 in section 305(a)(1) of this Act shall be deemed to be $6,958,199,000: *Provided further*, That the amount $6,783,301,000 in section 305(a)(2) of this Act shall be deemed to be $6,720,301,000.

SA 1553. Mr. DORGAN (for himself, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. CONRAD, Mr. KERRY, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. NELSON of Nebraska, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. HAGEL, Mr. CORZINE, Mr. AKAKA, Mrs. CLINTON, Mr. BAUCUS, and Mr. NELSON of Florida) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 1542 proposed by Mr. SPECTER to the bill H.R. 2660, making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004, and for other purposes; as follows:

On page 76, between lines 10 and 11, insert the following:

SEC.____. In addition to any amounts otherwise appropriated under this Act for Impact Aid programs, there are appropriated an additional $26,000,000 for Federal property payments under section 8002 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, an additional $160,000,000 for basic support payments under section 8003(b) of such Act, and an additional $1,000,000 for payments for children with disabilities under section 8003(d) of such Act: *Provided*, That of the funds appropriated in this Act for the National Institutes of Health, $595,000,000 shall not be available for obligation until September 30, 2004: *Provided further*, That the amount $6,895,199,000 in section 305(a)(1) of this Act shall be deemed to be $7,082,199,000: *Provided further*, That the amount $6,783,301,000 in section 305(a)(2) of this Act shall be deemed to be $6,596,301,000.

SA 1554. Mr. DAYTON proposed an amendment to amendment SA 1542 proposed by Mr. SPECTER to the bill H.R. 2660, making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004, and for other purposes; as follows:

At the end of title III, insert the following:

SEC. 306. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the total amount appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to carry out parts B, C, and D of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act shall be $22,109,931,000, of which $20,941,000,000 shall be available to carry out part B of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (other than section 619 of such Act).

SA 1555. Mr. DEWINE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1542 proposed by Mr. SPECTER to the bill H.R. 2660, making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 61, between lines 14 and 15, insert the following:

SEC. ____. To demonstrate the appreciation that the Senate has for, and to further encourage, the efforts of the Director of the National Institutes of Health in implementing the Pediatric Research Initiative under section 409D of the Public Health Service Act, it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the Director should continue the Initiative and emphasize the importance of pediatric research, particularly translational research; and

(2) not later than January of 2004, the Director should continue to report to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives on the status of the Pediatric Research Initiative, including—

(A) the extent of the total funds obligated to conduct or support pediatric research across the National Institutes of Health, including the specific support and research awards allocated by the Office of the Director through the Initiative;

(B) the activities of the cross-institute committee on pediatric research in assisting the Director in considering requests for new or expanded pediatric research to be funded through the Initiative;

(C) how the Director plans to budget dollars toward the Initiative for fiscal year 2004;

(D) the amount the Director has expended to implement the Initiative since the enactment of the Initiative;

(E) the status of any research conducted as a result of the Initiative;

(F) whether that research is translational research or clinical research;

(G) how the Initiative interfaces with the Off-Patent research fund of the National Institutes of Health; and

(H) any recommended modifications that Congress should consider in the authority or structure of the Initiative within the National Institutes of Health for the optimal operation and success of the Initiative.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Armed Services be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on September 3, 2003, at 9:30 a.m., in closed session to receive a classified Operations/Intelligence briefing regarding ongoing military operations and areas of key concern around the world.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE AND TRANSPORTATION

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, be authorized to meet on Wednesday, September 3, 2003, at 9:30 a.m., in SR–253, for a hearing on the *Columbia* accident investigation board's report on the space shuttle *Columbia* accident.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, be authorized to meet on Wednesday, September 3, 2003, at 2:30 p.m., in SR–253, for a hearing on the proposed lease of Boeing 767 tankers by the USAF.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Governmental Affairs be authorized to meet on Wednesday, September 3, 2003, at 10:30 a.m., for a hearing titled ''U.S. Postal Service: What Can Be Done to Ensure Its Future Viability?''

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to meet to conduct a hearing on Wednesday, September 3, 2003, at 10:00 a.m. in the Dirksen Senate Office Building Room 226 on ''Judicial Nominations''.''

Witness List

Panel I: Senators.

Panel II: Carlos T. Bea to be United States Circuit Judge for the Ninth Circuit.

Panel III: Marcia A. Crone to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Texas; Phillip S. Figa to be United States District Judge for the District of Colorado; William Q. Hayes to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of California; John A. Houston to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of California; Robert Clive Jones to be United States District Judge for the District of Nevada; and Ronald A. White to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Oklahoma.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON TERRORISM, TECHNOLOGY, AND HOMELAND SECURITY

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary Subcommittee on Terrorism, Technology, and Homeland Security be authorized to meet to conduct a hearing on ''Terrorism: First Responders'' on Wednesday, September 3, 2003, at 2:00 p.m. in Room 226 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building.

Witness List

Panel I: The Honorable Christopher Cox, United States Representative, R-CA, 48th District; The Honorable Jim Turner, United States Representative, D-TX 2nd District.

Panel II: The Honorable Warren Rudman, Chair, Independent Task Force on Emergency Responders Washington, D.C.; Mr. Richard Clarke, Senior Adviser, Independent Task Force on Emergency Responders Washington, D.C.; Paul Posner, Ph.D., Managing Director of Strategic Issues, United States General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

FOREIGN TRAVEL FINANCIAL REPORTS

In accordance with the appropriate provisions of law, the Secretary of the Senate herewith submits the following reports for standing committees of the Senate, certain joint committees of the Congress, delegations and groups, and select and special committees of the Senate, relating to expenses incurred in the performance of authorized foreign travel:

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS FOR TRAVEL FROM APRIL 1 TO JUNE 30, 2003

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Timothy Rieser:									
United States	Dollar				1,260.00				1,260.00
Brazil	Real		1,206.00						1,206.00
Paul Grove:									
United States	Dollar				2,148.90				2,148.90
Colombia	Dollar		525.00						525.00
Total			1,731.00		3,408.90				5,139.90

TED STEVENS,
Chairman, Committee on Appropriations, June 24, 2003.

AMENDED—CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES FOR TRAVEL FROM OCT. 1 TO DEC. 31, 2002

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Senator Bill Nelson:									
Belgium	Dollar		1,440.50				69.50		1,510.00
Bosnia	Dollar		139.00				15.00		154.00
Italy	Dollar						55.00		55.00
Spain	Dollar		798.00						798.00
Total			2,377.50				139.50		2,517.00

JOHN WARNER,
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services, July 1, 2003.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES FOR TRAVEL FROM APR. 1 TO JUNE 30, 2003

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Maren Leed:									
Germany	Euro		485.28		5,488.92		5.88		5,980.08
Evelyn N. Farkas:									
Philippines	Peso		152.41						152.41
Singapore	Dollar		496.43						496.43
Japan	Yen		47.64						47.64
Elizabeth King:									
Philippines	Peso		138.00						138.00
Singapore	Dollar		511.00						511.00
Japan	Yen		79.00						79.00
Senator Jack Reed:									
Philippines	Peso		134.00						134.00
Singapore	Dollar		410.00						410.00
Japan	Yen		79.00						79.00
Total			2,532.76		5,488.92		5.88		8,027.56

JOHN WARNER,
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services, July 1, 2003.

AMENDED—CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS FOR TRAVEL FROM JAN. 1 TO MARCH 31, 2003

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Delegation Expenses:*									
United Kingdom								593.27	593.27
Total								593.27	593.27

*Delegation expenses include direct payments and reimbursements to the Department of State under authority of Sec. 502(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended by Sec. 22 of P.L. 95–384.

RICHARD SHELBY,
Chairman, Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs, July 28, 2003.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON BUDGET FOR TRAVEL FROM APR. 1 TO JUNE 30, 2003

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
McLane Layton:									
Romania	Dollar		1,080.00						1,080.00
Russia	Dollar		1,171.00						1,171.00
United States	Dollar				2,328.50				2,328.50
Total			2,251.00		2,328.50				4,579.50

DON NICKLES,
Chairman, Committee on the Budget, June 30, 2003.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION FOR TRAVEL FROM APR. 1 TO JUNE 30, 2003

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Kristine Lynch:									
Germany	Euro		1,020.67		798.34				1,819.01
Andrew Minkiewicz:									
Scotland	Pound		2,160.00		1,781.85				3,941.85
Total			3,180.67		2,580.19				5,760.86

JOHN MCCAIN,
Chairman, Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, July 21, 2003.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES FOR TRAVEL FROM APR. 1 TO JUNE 30, 2003

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Peter B. Lyons:									
Japan	Yen		673.41		189.55				862.96
United States	Dollar				7,317.29				7.317.29
Total			673.41		7,506.84				8,180.25

PETE V. DOMENICI,
Chairman, Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, June 10, 2003.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON FINANCE FOR TRAVEL FROM APR. 1 TO JUNE 30, 2003

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Everett Eissenstat:									
United States	Dollar				6,077.00				6,077.00
Switzerland	Franc		938.92						938.92
John Gilliland:									
United States	Dollar				6,077.00				6,077.00
Switzerland	Franc		565.19						565.19
Total			1,504.11		12,154.00				13,658.11

CHARLES GRASSLEY,
Chairman, Committee on Finance, July 2, 2003.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS FOR TRAVEL FROM JAN. 1 TO MAR. 31, 2003

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Senator Richard Durbin:									
United States	Dollar				9,129.87				9,129.87
Botswana	Pula		358.00						358.00
South Africa	Rand		1,045.00						1,045.00
Michael Daly:									
United States	Dollar				9,129.87				9,129.87
Botswana	Pula		358.00						358.00
South Africa	Rand		1,045.00						1,045.00
Susan Hardesty:									
Haiti	Dollar		260.02						260.02
Total			3,066.02		18,259.74				21,325.76

SUSAN COLLINS,
Chairman, Committee on Governmental Affairs, April 29, 2003.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON SMALLL BUSINESS AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP FOR TRAVEL FROM JAN. 1 TO MAR. 31, 2003

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Senator Christopher Bond:									
United States	Dollar				7,178.00				7,178.00
India	Rupee		1,040.00						1,040.00
Malaysia	Ringgit		474.00				166.00		474.00
Singapore	Dollar		422.00						422.00
John Bartling:									
United States	Dollar				7,176.00				7,176.00
India	Rupee		1,040.00						1,040.00
Malaysia	Ringgit		308.00						308.00
Singapore	Dollar		422.00						422.00
Brian Klippenstein:									
United States	Dollar				6,964.00				6,964.00
India	Rupee		1,040.00						1,040.00
Malaysia	Ringgit		308.00						308.00
Singapore	Dollar		422.00						422.00
Senator Maria Cantwell:									
United States	Dollar				405.00				405.00
Mexico	Peso		358.00						358.00
Cuba	Peso		166.00						166.00
Travis Sullivan:									
United States	Dollar				1,631.00				1,631.00
Mexico	Peso		358.00						358.00
Cuba	Peso		166.00						166.00
Total			6,358.00		23,354.00		166.00		29,878.00

OLYMPIA SNOWE,
Chairman, Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship, July 8, 2003.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), CONGRESSIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMISSION ON CHINA FOR TRAVEL FROM OCTOBER 1 TO DECEMBER 30, 2002

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Keith Hand:									
Austria	Euro		2,347.28						2,347.28
John Foarde:									
United States	Dollar				8,707.00				8,707.00
China	Yuan		2,324.00						2,324.00
Hong Kong	Dollar		1,644.00				628.00		2,272.00
Belgium	Euro		1,236.00						1,236.00
Lawrence Brown:									
United States	Dollar				6,656.51				6,656.51
Hong Kong	Dollar		2,466.00						2,466.00
China	Yuan		1,108.00						1,108.00
Selene Ko:									
United States	Dollar				5,336.30				5,336.30
Hong Kong	Dollar		3,557.00						3,557.00
Susan Weld:									
United States	Dollar				9,000.98				9,000.98
China	Yuan		3,942.00						3,942.00
Belgium	Euro		1,236.00						1,236.00
Total			19,860.28		29,700.79		628.00		50,189.07

MAX BAUCUS,
Chairman, Congressional-Executive Commission on China,
December 17, 2002.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), CONGRESSIONAL-EXECUTIVE COMMISSION ON CHINA FOR APRIL 1 TO JUNE 30, 2002

Name an country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Steve Marshall:									
United States	Dollar				6,248.50				6,248.50
China	Yuan		3,228.00						3,228.00
Ira Wolf:									
United States	Dollar				6,248.50				6,248.50
China	Yuan		3,228.00						3,228.00
Anne Tsai:									
United States	Dollar				6,248.50				6,248.50
China	Yuan		3,228.00						3,228.00
Total			9,684.00		18,745.00				28,429.00

MAX BAUCUS,
Congressional-Executive Commission on China, June 4, 2002.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), CAUCUS ON INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL FOR TRAVEL FROM JANUARY 1 TO MARCH 31, 2003

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Eric Akers:									
United States	Dollar				1,479.00				1,479.00
Colombia	Peso		875.00				333.32		1,208.32
Total			875.00		1,479.00		333.32		2,687.32

CHARLES GRASSLEY,
Chairman, Caucus on International Narcotics Control, June 25, 2003.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), SENATOR BILL FRIST, REPUBLICAN LEADER, FOR TRAVEL FROM APR. 12 TO APR. 22, 2003

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Senator Bill Frist:									
Japan	Yen		546.00						546.00
South Korea	Won		622.00						622.00
Taiwan	Dollar		282.00						282.00
China	Yuan		781.00						781.00
Senator Don Nickles:									
Japan	Yen		917.00						917.00
South Korea	Won		622.00						622.00
Taiwan	Dollar		282.00						282.00
China	Yuan		781.00						781.00
Senator Conrad Burns:									
Japan	Yen		917.00						917.00
South Korea	Won		622.00						622.00
Taiwan	Dollar		282.00						282.00
China	Yuan		738.00						738.00
Senator Susan Collins:									
Japan	Yen		917.00						917.00
South Korea	Won		622.00						622.00
Taiwan	Dollar		282.00						282.00
China	Yuan		746.00						746.00
Senator Lincoln Chafee:									
Japan	Yen		817.00						817.00
South Korea	Won		620.00						620.00
Taiwan	Dollar		200.00						200.00
China	Yuan		631.00						631.00
Senator Bill Nelson:									
Japan	Yen		917.00						917.00
South Korea	Won		622.00						622.00
Taiwan	Dollar		282.00						282.00
China	Yuan		781.00						781.00
Senator Ben Nelson:									
Japan	Yen		917.00						917.00
South Korea	Won		622.00						622.00
Taiwan	Dollar		282.00						282.00
China	Yuan		806.00						806.00
Emily Reynolds:									
Japan	Yen		817.00						817.00
South Korea	Won		622.00						622.00
Taiwan	Dollar		282.00						282.00
China	Yuan		731.00						731.00
Steve Biegun:									
Japan	Yen		1,017.00						1,017.00
South Korea	Won		622.00						622.00
Taiwan	Dollar		282.00						282.00
China	Yuan		831.00						831.00
Jim Dohoney:									
Japan	Yen		917.00						917.00
South Korea	Won		622.00						622.00
Taiwan	Dollar		282.00						282.00
China	Yuan		731.00						731.00
Bob Stevenson:									
Japan	Yen		975.48						975.48
South Korea	Won		622.00						622.00
Taiwan	Dollar		282.00						282.00
China	Yuan		831.00						831.00
George Tolbert:									
Japan	Yen		717.00						717.00
South Korea	Won		511.00						511.00

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), SENATOR BILL FRIST, REPUBLICAN LEADER, FOR TRAVEL FROM APR. 12 TO APR. 22, 2003—Continued

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Taiwan	Dollar		200.00						200.00
China	Yuan		531.00						531.00
Sally Walsh:									
Japan	Yen		817.00						817.00
South Korea	Won		622.00						622.00
Taiwan	Dollar		282.00						282.00
China	Yuan		831.00						831.00
Delegation Expenses:*									
Japan	Yen						18,183.90		18,183.90
South Korea	Won						7,206.45		7,206.45
Taiwan	Dollar						9,674.81		9,674.81
China	Yuan						7,663.90		7,663.90
Totals			32,433.48				42,729.06		75,162.54

*Delegation expenses include payments and reimbursements to the Department of State, and the Department of Defense under the authority of Sec. 502(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended by Sec. 22 of P.L. 95–384, and S. Res. 179 agreed to May 25, 1977.

BILL FRIST,
Chairman, Republican Leader, June 27, 2003.

ORDERS FOR THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 2003

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 9:30 a.m., Thursday, September 4. I further ask that following the prayer and pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and the Senate then resume consideration of H.R. 2660, the Labor-HHS-Education appropriations bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PROGRAM

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. President, the leader has asked me to make these comments for the information of all Senators.

Tomorrow the Senate will resume debate on the Labor-HHS-Education appropriations bill. The leader asked me to say we made significant progress on the bill today. The leader would also inform all Members that rollcall votes will occur throughout the day tomorrow. As always, Members will be notified when the first vote is scheduled.

On behalf of the leader I would also announce it had been our hope to appoint conferees to the Energy bill during today's session. I understand the other side of the aisle will be prepared to name the conferees tomorrow. Therefore, we will try again during Thursday's session to move forward on the Energy legislation.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL TOMORROW AT 9:30 A.M.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent the Senate stand in adjournment under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 7:29 p.m., adjourned until Thursday, September 4, 2003, at 9:30 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate September 3, 2003:

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

PAUL S. ATKINS, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION FOR A TERM EXPIRING JUNE 5, 2008. (REAPPOINTMENT)

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

KAREN K. BHATIA, OF MARYLAND, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION, VICE READ VAN DE WATER.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

MICHAEL O. LEAVITT, OF UTAH, TO BE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY, VICE CHRISTINE TODD WHITMAN, RESIGNED .

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

BRADLEY D. BELT, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY ADVISORY BOARD FOR A TERM EXPIRING SEPTEMBER 30, 2008, VICE STANFORD G. ROSS, TERM EXPIRED.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

JENNIFER YOUNG, OF OHIO, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, VICE SCOTT WHITAKER.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

WILLIAM J. HUDSON, OF VIRGINIA, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF MINISTER-COUNSELOR, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE REPUBLIC OF TUNISIA.

INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

HECTOR E. MORALES, OF TEXAS, TO BE UNITED STATES ALTERNATE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK, VICE JORGE L. ARRIZURIETA, RESIGNED.

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

JAMES MCBRIDE, OF NEW YORK, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL ON THE ARTS FOR A TERM EXPIRING SEPTEMBER 3, 2008, VICE NATHAN LEVENTHAL, TERM EXPIRED.

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

WILLIAM A. CHATFIELD, OF TEXAS, TO BE DIRECTOR OF SELECTIVE SERVICE, VICE ALFRED RASCON, RESIGNED.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

GORDON ENGLAND, OF TEXAS, TO BE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY. (REAPPOINTMENT)

MICHAEL W. WYNNE, OF FLORIDA, TO BE UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR ACQUISITION, TECHNOLOGY, AND LOGISTICS, VICE EDWARD C. ALDRIDGE, RESIGNED.

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. DENNIS E. HARDY, 0000

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant commander

MARC E BOYD, 0000
CHRISTOPHER M DAVIS, 0000
JACQUELYNN E FISHER, 0000
DANIEL D HETLAGE, 0000
THURRAYA S KENT, 0000
HEIDI J LENZINI, 0000
STEVEN J MAVICA, 0000
SCOTT D MCILNAY, 0000
MONICA M RICHARDSON, 0000
ELISSA J SMITH, 0000
WENDY L SNYDER, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant commander

OLIVIA L BETHEA, 0000
EDWARD F BOSQUE, 0000
JOHNNY E BOWEN, 0000
CHRISTINE J CASTON, 0000
NICOLE L DERAMUS, 0000
MICHAEL A FAVATA, 0000
LISA F FLORES, 0000
TAWANNA M HOPSON, 0000
RHONDA M H HUDSON, 0000
KIMBERLEY C JORDAN, 0000
ABSOLON S KENT, 0000
PATRICK S MARTIN, 0000
ERIN A MCAVOY, 0000
LEE A C NEWTON, 0000
SHEILA A NOLES, 0000
KAREN L SRAY, 0000
THERESA A TALBERT, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant commander

JASON B BABCOCK, 0000
BOBBY J BECK, 0000
DARREL T BISHOP, 0000
RICHARD A BORDEN, 0000
JOHN BOS, 0000
STACY A BOWMAN, 0000
MICHAEL P CADENAZZI JR., 0000
SAMUEL G CHANCE, 0000
BARRY W COOK, 0000
JAMES C COUDEYRAS, 0000
PATRICK A COUNT, 0000
JOEL D DAVIS, 0000
KATHRYNN R FESTA, 0000
CLARENCE FRANKLIN JR., 0000
CYNTHIA M FULMER, 0000
HARRY JURICIC, 0000
EDWARD N KELLY, 0000
WILLIAM P KINNISON, 0000
RUSSELL L MARSH, 0000
GILBERT MARTINEZ, 0000
CHARLES W MCCAFFREY, 0000
KRISTOFER D MICHAUD, 0000
KURTIS A MOLE, 0000
DANNY L NOLES, 0000
TROY D OSTEN, 0000
DONOVAN I OUBRE, 0000
CESAR G RIOS JR., 0000
ANGEL A RIVERA, 0000
WILLIAM L RODGERS III, 0000
DONALD L SAVAGE, 0000
DENISE M SCHIAVONE, 0000
RICHARD M SCHMIDT, 0000
TRISHA R SNYDER, 0000
FRED K STRATTON, 0000
BRIAN D SWANSON, 0000
MICHAEL J TODD, 0000
STEVEN W TUMISKI, 0000
DAVID C VANBRUNT, 0000
ALLISA M WALKER, 0000
JEFFREY L WILLIAMS, 0000
TIMOTHY J ZINCK, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant commander

REID B APPLEQUIST, 0000

TIMOTHY J BERGAN, 0000
RICHARD A BRAUNBECK III, 0000
BEVERLY D COLE, 0000
JOSE R CORDERO, 0000
DERICK W DIAZ, 0000
THOMAS C ENGLAND, 0000
ERIKA L GOMPERS, 0000
ANTHONY K JARAMILLO, 0000
WESLEY J JOSHWAY, 0000
ROBERT M KERNER, 0000
HUMPHERY G LEE, 0000
JIMMY F PATE JR., 0000
BERNARD L SIMONSON, 0000
BRET A WASHBURN, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant commander

TRACIE L ANDRUSIAK, 0000
DANIEL J COLPO, 0000
JOSEPH DITURI, 0000
HAROLD W DUBOIS, 0000
KENNETH A EBERT, 0000
DANIEL W ETTLICH, 0000
ALLAN S FELICIANO, 0000
JONATHAN C GARCIA, 0000
TIMOTHY N HANEY, 0000
JON A JONES, 0000
JOSEPH J KELLER, 0000
PETER A LASHOMB, 0000
GEORGE M LAWLER, 0000
CARL L PARKS, 0000
JOHN T PHELAN JR., 0000
JASON L RHOADS, 0000
FRANCIS D ROCHFORD, 0000
JOHN ROROS, 0000
GREGORY D ROSE, 0000
JACK W RUST, 0000
RONALD J RUTAN, 0000
DJUENO S SEARLES, 0000
NEIL G SEXTON, 0000
BLANCA A SHAEFFER, 0000
STEFAN T SIDAHMED, 0000
PETER D SMALL, 0000
BRIAN K VAZQUEZ, 0000
VINCENT C WATSON, 0000
DOUGLAS L WILLIAMS, 0000
ROBERT A WOLF, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant commander

TIMOTHY A ANDERSON, 0000
KEITH P BARTO, 0000
BRADY A BROWN, 0000
DAMON B DIXON, 0000
CLAUDE F GAHARD JR., 0000
CHRISTY J GOODE, 0000
CHRISTOPHER R HOLDBROOKS, 0000
ROBERT D JONES, 0000
RENWICK M MOHAMMED, 0000
RICHARD M MURPHY, 0000
DEXTER A NEWTON, 0000
SEAN D ROBINSON, 0000
MICHAEL C ROST, 0000
RACHAEL A SPOLLEN, 0000
WENDY A TOWLE, 0000
DOUGLAS T WAHL, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant commander

SOWON S AHN, 0000
PAUL D ALLEN, 0000
ALBERT ANGEL, 0000
SCOTT M AYERS, 0000
SCOTT J BRADY, 0000
ERIC G BROOKS, 0000
JEFFREY W CALL, 0000
ANDREW J CHARLES, 0000
ALEXANDER P DUNMIRE, 0000
RICHARD B EDWARDS, 0000
TODD N EPLEY, 0000
ROBERT G FONTENOT, 0000
GARY T FOUTS, 0000
CHARLES E HANS, 0000
ROBERT F HIGHT JR., 0000
JEFFREY J JAKUBOSKI, 0000
ROBERT P JOHNS, 0000
CHRISTOPHER L JONES, 0000
DONALD E JUNE, 0000
DOUGLAS M KELCHNER, 0000
REBECCA N KERSCHL, 0000
CHRISTOPHER R KOPACH, 0000
ERIC E LAHTI, 0000
ADAM L LANDRY, 0000
TIMOTHY P LAWLOR, 0000
THOMAS J LAWRENCE, 0000
RICHARD J LEGRANDE JR., 0000
ROBERT T LEIBOLD II, 0000
DOUGLAS A MCWILLIAMS, 0000
ALEXANDER W MILLER, 0000
CHARLES F MILLHOLLAN, 0000
STEVEN A NEWTON, 0000
PAUL A POSTOLAKI, 0000
ANTONIO QUILES, 0000
JEREMIAH J RABITOR, 0000
JEFFREY P RICHARD, 0000
PAUL S ROSE, 0000
BRIAN K ROWER, 0000
FRANK G SCHLERETH III, 0000
JONATHAN E SCHWARTZ, 0000
LAWRENCE E SHAFFIELD, 0000
PETER N SHEPARD, 0000
BRUCE T STARKEY, 0000
HENRY A STEPHENSON, 0000
EARL SYMONDS, 0000
TIMOTHY W TERRY, 0000
SETH A WALTERS, 0000
TROY WEBER, 0000
DANIEL L WHITEHURST, 0000
CRAIG M WHITTINGHILL, 0000
SCOTT D YOUNG, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant commander

LEON S ABRAMS, 0000
ROBERTO M ABUBO, 0000
STEVEN W ALLEN, 0000
ANTHONY M ANDERSON, 0000
DONALD J ANDERSON, 0000
LUKE ARKINS, 0000
NEEDHAM L AUSTIN III, 0000
RUBEN J AVALOS, 0000
PHILLIP J BACHAND, 0000
SCOTT A BAIR, 0000
DAVID G BAKER, 0000
THOMAS R BEARDEN, 0000
MARK A BELL, 0000
DALE R BENNETT, 0000
EDWIN BERRIOS, 0000
BRIAN T BERRY, 0000
DENNIS R BERRY JR., 0000
GARY W BLAKESLEY, 0000
EDWARD S BLUESTONE, 0000
ETIENNE M BOSCOVITCH, 0000
GLEN D BOURQUE, 0000
JOSEPH E BRIGHTWELL, 0000
MICHAEL T BROADUS, 0000
FRED BUCKLEY III, 0000
JAMES P BUNNELL, 0000
AUDREY V BURTON, 0000
MICHAEL E CALDWELL, 0000
CHARLES K CARL, 0000
SCOTT L CARPENTER, 0000
KERRI D CASHION, 0000
PATRICK T CHRISTIAN, 0000
LINDA L CIAMBOR, 0000
LACONTA D COLEMAN, 0000
STEVEN W CONNELL, 0000
THOMAS H COTTON, 0000
JOSE M CRUZ, 0000
KEVIN CURLEY, 0000
ROBERT E CURRAN, 0000
RANDALL A CURTIS, 0000
JOSEPH M DADY, 0000
MERVIN E DAWSON, 0000
BRIAN J DETERS, 0000
GREGORY S DEXTER, 0000
PAUL DICKSON, 0000
KENNETH P DONALDSON, 0000
DANIEL E DOOLITTLE, 0000
CHARLES W ENSINGER, 0000
MICHAEL G FARMER, 0000
KIRK FLANAGAN, 0000
THOMAS A GABEHART, 0000
JAMES J GALOPPA JR., 0000
JAMES P GETMAN, 0000
KEVIN M GLANCEY, 0000
JUAN GONZALEZ, 0000
STEVEN P GOODMAN, 0000
GREGORY S GORDON, 0000
FRANCIS P GORMAN, 0000
TODD A GRAF, 0000
MICHAEL P GRAMOLINI, 0000
JON C GRANT, 0000
DAVID L GROESCHEL, 0000
RONALD P GUSTIN, 0000
WILLIAM A HALE, 0000
PAUL E HAMANN, 0000
JOHN M HANSEN, 0000
TROY L HARE, 0000
KEITH A HARIG, 0000
LANCE A HARPEL, 0000
JEFFREY T HILL, 0000
DONALD T HOLDEN, 0000
FREDERICK B HOO, 0000
JESSE L HOWELL III, 0000
BILLY D HUNTER, 0000
CHARLOTTE M HURD, 0000
MARK L HURSEY, 0000
MICHAEL S IRELAND, 0000
WILLIAM D IRVIN, 0000
GLEN P JACKSON, 0000
BRIAN D JACOBSON, 0000
VINCENT J JANOWIAK, 0000
CHARLES A JOHNSON, 0000
DARRON K JOHNSON, 0000
JAMES D JOHNSON, 0000
PHILIP A JONES, 0000
GREGORY J KAYSER, 0000
JAMES G KELZ, 0000
THOMAS P KENNEDY, 0000
JACKIE D KNICK, 0000
MARK J KNIGHT, 0000
BRYANT S KOHUT, 0000
LOWELL R KURZ, 0000
DAVID E KUSH, 0000
KEITH R LAFOUCADE, 0000
THOMAS J LALLY, 0000
JEFFREY D LAMB, 0000
TIMOTHY B LAWS, 0000
MARTIN H LEVERING, 0000
DAVID R LEVESQUE, 0000
DANIEL L LIDSTER, 0000
DWAYNE L LLOYD, 0000
MICHAEL J LOGAN, 0000
JOHN A LOISELLE, 0000
RICHARD A LOTT JR., 0000
SHANNON L LOVEJOY, 0000
ALLAN J LUCAS, 0000
RALPH B LYDICK, 0000
DEAN S LYONS, 0000
ROBIN A MACLEAN, 0000
BRIAN T MAHONEY, 0000
DANIEL E MANETZKE, 0000
DAVID E MCCONAGHAY, 0000
MATTHEW B MCCOY, 0000
THOMAS W MCDONALD, 0000
ARTIS E MCELHANEY, 0000
STEPHANIA Y MCGARITY, 0000
BRUCE D MCGEE, 0000
RICKY MCIVER, 0000
ROBERT N MCLAFFERTY, 0000
CAROL A MCMILLAN, 0000
ANGEL M MELENDEZ JR., 0000
CHARLES W MILLINER, 0000
LUCKY M MOISES, 0000
GILBERT P MUCKE, 0000
JON P MUMPER, 0000
JAMES L MUNIZ, 0000
CLIFTON B MYGATT, 0000
KENDAL S NAKANISHI, 0000
RICHARD A NAYSTATT JR., 0000
DAVID K NUHFER, 0000
JOHN M OBRIEN, 0000
MARIAN S OGRADY, 0000
GERALD R OLIN II, 0000
SCOTT D PALUMBO, 0000
JEFFREY PARA, 0000
RONNIE PARKS, 0000
MICHAEL G PASQUARETTE, 0000
WILLIAM PENNINGTON, 0000
MACKEY C PHILLIPS, 0000
MICHAEL T PIECHURA, 0000
DARYL PIERCE, 0000
RICKY PIERCE, 0000
CARLOS A PINERO, 0000
WILLARD POINDEXTER, 0000
WILLIAM J POWELL, 0000
TODD J PROSSER, 0000
JOHN P PROTZ JR., 0000
CLIFFORD S RADER, 0000
ANDREW G RAYMOND, 0000
WILLIAM D REABE, 0000
EDWARD J RHYNE, 0000
STEVEN L RICE, 0000
HARRY L ROBINSON, 0000
LOREN R ROLLS, 0000
KEITH J ROWE, 0000
MICHAEL D RUTLEDGE, 0000
DAVID B SAUCEDO, 0000
JOHN R SAUTER, 0000
ANDREW W SCHMIT, 0000
MATTHEW H SCHMITT, 0000
JOSE A SEIN, 0000
GEORGE R SHARP, 0000
RICHARD S SHERMAN, 0000
ANTHONY W SHIPMAN, 0000
TIMOTHY S SHIPMAN, 0000
RICHARD E SIMPSON, 0000
MARY K SIZEMORE, 0000
PHILIP E SMITH, 0000
GERALD T SODANO, 0000
PETER J STEVENS JR., 0000
LAURENCE G STOREY, 0000
KURT E STRONACH, 0000
MICHAEL STROUD, 0000
KENNETH W SZITTA, 0000
DONNA L TARPINIAN, 0000
MICHAEL C THIBODEAU, 0000
GUYTON L THOMPSON JR., 0000
KENNETH E TRANTHAM, 0000
JAMES A TRUHETT, 0000
JOSEPH P TUBBS, 0000
GARY L VANERT, 0000
PETER J VARGA, 0000
EDWARD C VAUGHN, 0000
MICHAEL A WALLACE, 0000
DARYL F WALLS, 0000
MARK E WARNER, 0000
CURTIS W WARRENFELTZ, 0000
HENRY A WEBB, 0000
LARRY G WELLS, 0000
DARRELL G WHITE, 0000
MICHAEL A WHITT, 0000
DELMAS WHITTAKER JR., 0000
JOHN A WILHELM, 0000
ALLEN M WILLIAMS, 0000
ANTHONY G WILLIAMS, 0000
GILBERT L WILLIAMS, 0000
RICKIE D WILLIAMS, 0000
WILLIAM H WILLIAMS, 0000
BRUCE A WITT, 0000
BYRON WRICE, 0000
KEVIN E WRIGHT, 0000
CARL ZEIGLER, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant commander

RAFAEL A ACEVEDO, 0000
JOHN R ADAMS, 0000
JONATHAN Q ADAMS, 0000
MARK T ADAMY, 0000
SHANE A AHALT, 0000
KELLY V AHLM, 0000
BRADLEY A ALANIZ, 0000
MITCHELL W ALBIN, 0000
BYRON V T ALEXANDER, 0000

ERIK P ALFSEN, 0000
CHRISTOPHER D ANDERSON, 0000
DAVID K ANDERSON, 0000
ERIK C ANDERSON, 0000
KEVIN S ANDERSON, 0000
SEAN R ANDERSON, 0000
TIMOTHY J ANDERSON, 0000
NICHOLAS E ANDREWS, 0000
BRADLEY J ANDROS, 0000
CHRISTOPHER ANGELOPOULOS, 0000
MICHAEL S ANSLEY, 0000
JULITO T ANTOLIN JR., 0000
JULIANA F ANTONACCI, 0000
PETER L ANTONACCI, 0000
SCOTT M ASACK, 0000
KUMAR ATARTHI, 0000
CONNIE J AVERY, 0000
ADAM M AYCOCK, 0000
ROBERT F BAARSON JR., 0000
ANGELA J BAKER, 0000
BRADFORD W BAKER, 0000
DAVID C BAKER III, 0000
VINCE W BAKER, 0000
BRYAN W BALGENORTH, 0000
DAVID J BALSITIS, 0000
ROGER T S BANKS, 0000
ROBERT C BARBEE, 0000
CHRISTOPHER M BARBER, 0000
MATTHEW P BARENTS, 0000
STEVEN M BARR, 0000
ANDREW C BARRY, 0000
MATTHEW P BARTEL, 0000
DAVID S BARTELL, 0000
CHARLES B BASSEL, 0000
GREGORY J BATCHELDER, 0000
JUSTIN T BATES, 0000
LYNDSI N BATES, 0000
STEWART L BATESHANSKY, 0000
AMY N BAUERNSCHMIDT, 0000
WILLIAM H BAXTER, 0000
CRAIG R BEAL, 0000
ROBERT D BEAL, 0000
ADRIAN G BEALE, 0000
ROBERT E BEBERMEYER, 0000
BRIAN C BECKER, 0000
JOEL R BECKER, 0000
KARL W BECKER, 0000
PATRICK A BECKER, 0000
JAMES A BEDARD, 0000
RYAN J BEDNER, 0000
CAESAR S BENIPAYO, 0000
MICHAEL C BIEMILLER, 0000
JEFFREY M BIERLEY, 0000
MICHAEL E BIERY, 0000
DALE D BIGHAM, 0000
CRAIG W BILYEU, 0000
JOSEPH P BINGHAM, 0000
JOSEPH J BIONDI, 0000
JOHN R BIXBY, 0000
BRENT M BLACKMER, 0000
JERRY S BLACKWELL, 0000
JEFFREY D BLAKE, 0000
THOMAS E BLAKE JR., 0000
JAMES R BLANKENSHIP, 0000
JASON B BLITZ, 0000
JOHN A BLOCKER, 0000
TODD D BODE, 0000
JAMES H BOLIN II, 0000
TODD A BONHAM, 0000
WALTER BONILLA, 0000
TROY D BOOKER, 0000
DALE W BOPP, 0000
MARC D BORAN, 0000
KEVIN D BORDEN, 0000
ANDREW J BORDICK, 0000
MICHAEL L BOSSHARD, 0000
RANDALL W BOSTICK, 0000
PAUL D BOWDICH, 0000
ERIC J BOWER, 0000
KENDRA M BOWERS, 0000
BRIAN D BOYCOURT, 0000
SEAN P BOYLE, 0000
SCOTT T BRACHER, 0000
DOUGLAS A BRADLEY, 0000
DOUGLAS M BRADSHAW, 0000
TONY R BRANCH, 0000
MATTHEW J BRAUN, 0000
EDWARD A BRAY, 0000
TRACY A BRINES, 0000
SCOTT A BRIQUELET, 0000
PHILIP M BROCK, 0000
CHRISTOPHER D BROWN, 0000
SEIHO P BROWN, 0000
MICHAEL R BRUNEAU, 0000
JEREMY D BRUNN, 0000
BRANDON S BRYAN, 0000
JAMES R BRYAN, 0000
ROBERT B BRYANT, 0000
JOSEPH G BUCKLER, 0000
JAMES E BUCKLEY, 0000
MATTHEW A BUCKLEY, 0000
CHRISTOPHER J BUDDE, 0000
DOUGLAS R BUEHNE, 0000
GERALD J BURGHARDT, 0000
DENNIS M BURKE, 0000
RICHARD K BURKHART, 0000
MATTHEW S BURTON, 0000
CHARLES N BURWICK, 0000
ERIC V BUSH, 0000
THOMAS A BUSHAW, 0000
RICHARD A BUTLER, 0000
CHRISTOPHER BUZIAK, 0000
ROBERT L BYERS, 0000
JEFFREY T CAHILL, 0000
CHRISTOPHER R CALDWELL, 0000
DANIEL B CALDWELL, 0000
JOHN R CALLAWAY, 0000
CURTIS S CALLOWAY, 0000
DARRELL S CANADY, 0000
MARVIN W CARLIN II, 0000
ANDREW F CARLSON, 0000
GARY J CARLSON, 0000
BRUCE L CARLTON, 0000
CHRISTOPHER J CARMONA, 0000
DOMINIC S CARONELLO, 0000
SCOTT A CARPENTER, 0000
STEVEN M CARPENTER, 0000
STEVEN B CARROLL, 0000
RYAN T CARRON, 0000
JEFFREY J CARTY, 0000
GREGORY R CASKEY, 0000
BRIAN L CASPER, 0000
BRIAN V CELLILLI, 0000
QUENTIN K CHANDLER, 0000
VINCENT S CHERNESKY, 0000
JAMES D CHRISTIE, 0000
CHRISTOPHER F CIGNA, 0000
CHAD C CISCO, 0000
BENEDICT D CLARK, 0000
MATTHEW C CLAY, 0000
CHARLES M COHN, 0000
BRET B COLBY, 0000
STANFORD P COLEMAN, 0000
PETER M COLLINS, 0000
KYLE J COLTON, 0000
JOHN C COMPTON, 0000
MICHAEL R CONNER, 0000
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DANIEL P COVELLI, 0000
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TREMAYNE G CRINER, 0000
RYAN P CROLEY, 0000
RUSSELL A CROW, 0000
HERMAN A CRUZ, 0000
ANDRE T CUEVAS, 0000
MARVIN W CUNNINGHAM, 0000
WARREN E CUPPS, 0000
DOUGLAS W CZARNECKI, 0000
NOEL J DAHLKE, 0000
PAUL M DALE, 0000
JOSEPH J DANTONE III, 0000
MERRYL DAVID, 0000
ALEXANDER DAVILA, 0000
CLEDO L DAVIS, 0000
DEARCY P DAVIS IV, 0000
JASON H DAVIS, 0000
LEONARDO A DAY, 0000
CARL W DEGRACE, 0000
TRES D DEHAY, 0000
TOM S DEJARNETTE, 0000
KEVIN H DELANO, 0000
PAUL C DEMARCELLUS, 0000
CHRISTOPHER R DEMAY, 0000
BRIAN A DENEVE, 0000
DAVID J DERMODY, 0000
TRACY G DEWITT, 0000
SCOTT P DICKINSON, 0000
MICHAEL J DILLENDER, 0000
PAUL K DITCH, 0000
CHARLES S DITTBENNER II, 0000
JOSH E DITTMAR, 0000
CORY A DIXON, 0000
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DWAYNE D DUCOMMUN, 0000
JONATHAN C DUFFY, 0000
ERIC V DUKE, 0000
GRANT A DUNN, 0000
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JAMES A DUTTON, 0000
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JAMES W EDWARDS JR., 0000
MICHAEL L EGAN, 0000
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TODD EHRHARDT, 0000
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MARK A FERLEY, 0000
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TODD A FIGANBAUM, 0000
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JUSTIN P GANS, 0000
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JOHN H GRIMES, 0000
JOHN C GROVE, 0000
DARREN B GUENTHER, 0000
JOSEPH H GUERREIN III, 0000
SCOTT A GUNDERSON, 0000
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CRAIG A HACKSTAFF, 0000
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TRENTON D HESSLINK, 0000
JAMES B HEWETTE III, 0000
CURTIS J HICKLE, 0000
TURHAN I HIDALGO, 0000
JEFFREY T HILLS, 0000
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DAMEN O HOFHEINZ, 0000
KEITH A HOLIHAN, 0000
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JACK E HOUDESHELL, 0000

BRENT A HOUSE, 0000
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GARY L JACOBSEN, 0000
BRIGITTE L JACOBSON, 0000
JEFFERY P JACOBY, 0000
LUKE P JAMES, 0000
GREGORY T JASSO, 0000
STEVEN M JAUREGUIZAR, 0000
REID W JEFFERS, 0000
DONALD J JENKINS, 0000
BRYAN L JOHNSON, 0000
IAN L JOHNSON, 0000
KEVIN D JOHNSON, 0000
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CHARLES B JOHNSTON, 0000
MICHAEL S JOHNSTON, 0000
GARRETT D JONES, 0000
MICHAEL K JONES IV, 0000
RUSSELL W JONES, 0000
REED W JORGENSON, 0000
SCOTT B JOSSELYN, 0000
BRADLEY D JUHL, 0000
QUENTIN J JURIN, 0000
STACEY E JUSTESEN, 0000
CRAIG G KAHRS, 0000
ROBERT A KAMINSKI, 0000
JAMES M KATIN, 0000
DAVID E KAUFMAN, 0000
SEAN D KEARNS, 0000
EMERSON J KELLY, 0000
KEVIN M KENNEDY, 0000
CHRISTOPHER M KIDD, 0000
CHRISTIAN N KIDDER, 0000
JACKIE L KILLMAN, 0000
KEVIN M KIRIN, 0000
JASON E KLEIN, 0000
JONATHAN P KLINE, 0000
LARRY D KNOCK, 0000
JOHN N KOCHENDORFER, 0000
MATTHEW G KONOPKA, 0000
JOHN R KOON, 0000
JOSEPH J KRASINSKI, 0000
MICHAEL E KRAUS, 0000
GARRETT V KRAUSE, 0000
RICHARD E KREH JR., 0000
EDWARD A KRUK, 0000
DAVID T KUDISH, 0000
STANLEY L KUMOR, 0000
DANIEL W KURIGER, 0000
ROBERT M KUROSU, 0000
KERRY D KUYKENDALL, 0000
STEPHEN C LABASH, 0000
VICTOR A LAKE, 0000
DAVID J LALIBERTE, 0000
JASON D LAMB, 0000
JOHN F LANE, 0000
JOHN P LANGIS II, 0000
PAUL J LANZILOTTA, 0000
BRENT B LAPP, 0000
DAVID B LARSEN, 0000
JOSHUA LASKY, 0000
GARY W LAUCK, 0000
ANDY M LEAL, 0000
JAMES R LEBAKKEN, 0000
MICHAEL R LEBESCH, 0000
MICHAEL D LEBU, 0000
ERIC J LEDNICKY, 0000
MARCUS H LEE, 0000
JOHN H LENOX III, 0000
JOSEPH P LEPORATI, 0000
MAGNUS C LESLIE, 0000
DAVID A LEVY, 0000
JARED M LIEB, 0000
DANIEL D LIEBMANN, 0000
DAVID R LIEVANOS, 0000
STEPHEN M LIGHTSTONE, 0000
RANDALL K LIMBERG II, 0000
CHARLEYNE A LINDER, 0000
KEON LINDSEY, 0000
DANIEL A LINQUIST, 0000
DOUGLAS V A LOF, 0000
BLAINE S LORIMER, 0000
ROBERT E LOUGHRAN JR., 0000
VAN D LOVETT, 0000
TIMOTHY M LOY, 0000
MICHAEL D LUCKETT, 0000
MATTHEW M LYLE, 0000
HANS E LYNCH, 0000
IAN D MACDIARMID, 0000
DANIEL L MACKIN, 0000
JORGE I MADERAL, 0000
ELIZABETH A MALECHA, 0000
WILLIAM H MALLORY, 0000
CHRISTOPHER S MALONE, 0000
ERIC M MANFULL, 0000
SHAWN K MANGRUM, 0000
DONALD W MARKS, 0000
TIMOTHY S MARKS, 0000
WILLIAM D MARKS JR., 0000
CHRISTOPHER D MARRS, 0000
BRUCE J MARSACK, 0000
RAYMOND B MARSH II, 0000
BRANDON J MARSOWICZ, 0000
MICHAEL A MARSTON, 0000
JON MARTINDALE, 0000
THOMAS A MARTUCCI III, 0000
ROBERT F MASSARO, 0000
DANIEL S MASSEY, 0000
DAVID R MATZAT, 0000
DAVID E MAXWELL, 0000
MICHAEL D MAXWELL, 0000
DOUGLAS K MAYFIELD, 0000
MICHAEL A MCABEE, 0000
DARREN F MCCLURG, 0000
JODY L MCCULLOUGH, 0000
CHRISTOPHER R MCDOWELL, 0000
CHARLES R MCENNAN, 0000
SEAN G MCKAMEY, 0000
CHARLES G MCKINNEY, 0000
ZACHARY C MCMECHAN, 0000
DAVID F MCMULLEN, 0000
LAWRENCE E MEEHAN, 0000
MATTHEW S MEMMELAAR, 0000
RICHARD M MEYER, 0000
KEVIN P MEYERS, 0000
ROBERT J MICHAEL, 0000
MARC J MIGUEZ, 0000
TIMOTHY I MIKLUS, 0000
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PHILIP S MILLER, 0000
STEVEN L MILLER, 0000
TREVOR L MILLWARD, 0000
CHAD T MINGO, 0000
PABLO F MIR, 0000
JAMES R MIRES, 0000
CARLOS MONTANEZ, 0000
LUIS M MONTEALEGRE, 0000
LIAM J MONTGOMERY, 0000
DANIEL MONTOYA, 0000
ANTHONY D MOORE, 0000
ROBERT B MOORE III, 0000
JOSEPH W MOORHOUSE, 0000
MICHAEL P MORAN, 0000
PATRICK J MORAN, 0000
MICHAEL R MORELAND, 0000
MICHAEL E MORERA, 0000
JON H MORETTY, 0000
MARK S MORRELL, 0000
ROBERT T MORRIS, 0000
MATTHEW J MOWAD, 0000
PATRICK T MOWLES, 0000
ANDREW V MRSTIK, 0000
MARTIN J MUCKIAN, 0000
GREGORY M MUHLNER, 0000
KEVIN M MULLANEY, 0000
RYAN C MURPHY, 0000
WILLIAM J P MURPHY, 0000
JAMES MUSGRAVES, 0000
DEREK F NALEWAJKO, 0000
CHRISTOPHER A NASH, 0000
DAVID D NEAL, 0000
CHRISTOPHER M NELSON, 0000
DANIEL A NELSON, 0000
DARREN W NELSON, 0000
CHRISTOPHER A NERAD, 0000
MARK A NICHOLSON, 0000
PAMELA E NICKRAND, 0000
MATTHEW R NIEDZWIECKI, 0000
KENNETH C NIELSEN III, 0000
PETER K NILSEN, 0000
ROSS B NISWANGER, 0000
CHRISTOPHER P NODINE, 0000
BRUCE D NOLAN, 0000
DAMON E NOLTING, 0000
MICHAEL E NOONAN, 0000
KRIST D NORLANDER, 0000
CASSIDY C NORMAN, 0000
SCOTT M NOVINGER, 0000
JEFFREY M ODONNELL, 0000
MICHAEL B ODRISCOLL, 0000
DANIEL A OGDEN, 0000
ROBERT F OGDEN, 0000
JAMES E OHARRAH JR., 0000
RUDOLPH M OHME III, 0000
MICHAEL A OLEARY, 0000
ROBERT D OLIVER II, 0000
CRAIG R OLSON, 0000
JASON H OWENS, 0000
BARRY C PALMER JR., 0000
LAWRENCE E PALMER, 0000
TONY S W PARK, 0000
TIMOTHY V PARKER, 0000
CHESTER T PARKS, 0000
ROBERT W PATERSON, 0000
CHASE D PATRICK, 0000
ANDREW J PATTERSON, 0000
DAVID A PAWLOWSKI, 0000
MICHAEL B PAYNE, 0000
JOHN G PAYSSE, 0000
CARL M PEDERSEN, 0000
EDWARD K PEIRSON, 0000
MICHAEL J PELLERITO, 0000
SAMUEL D PENNINGTON, 0000
DAVID E PEREIRA, 0000
WILLIAM A PERKINS, 0000
DAVID I PERRIN, 0000
MATTHEW J PERUN, 0000
CHRISTOPHER L PESILE, 0000
ROBERT E PETERS, 0000
ANDREW G PETERSON III, 0000
BRIAN M PETERSON, 0000
PAUL E PEVERLY, 0000
PATRICK L PFANZ, 0000
MICHAEL PFARRER, 0000
JASON D PHILLIPS, 0000
MATTHEW A PHILLIPS, 0000
TODD J PIERCE, 0000
GELL T L PITTMAN III, 0000
RICHARD M PLAGGE, 0000
JEFFREY M PLAISANCE, 0000
TIMOTHY J POE, 0000
STEPHEN R POLK, 0000
BRODY L PRIETO, 0000
PAUL G PROKOPOVICH, 0000
JOHN J PUDLOSKI, 0000
SJAHARI PULLOM, 0000
BRIAN K PUMMILL, 0000
PHILIP J PYLES, 0000
CRAIG A RADOMSKI, 0000
CHARLES C RALEY, 0000
ARMANDO RAMIREZ JR., 0000
BRIAN H RANDALL, 0000
TARIQ M RASHID, 0000
BRIAN J RASMUSSEN, 0000
DAVID P RASMUSSEN, 0000
WILLIAM K RAYBURN, 0000
VERNON J RED, 0000
KELVIN L REED, 0000
NATHANIEL R REED, 0000
PAUL S REINHART, 0000
LLOYD R REINHOLD, 0000
BENJAMIN C RENDA, 0000
JOHN C RENNING, 0000
ARISTIDES G REYES, 0000
DAVID W REYNOLDS, 0000
ROBERT W REYNOLDS, 0000
THOMAS S REYNOLDS, 0000
RICHARD G J RHINEHART, 0000
ANTHONY A RICCI, 0000
CHRISTOPHER C RICHARD, 0000
MATTHEW S RICK, 0000
STEVEN M RIEDEL, 0000
JOSEPH J RING, 0000
MICHAEL J RIORDAN IV, 0000
DAVID H RIOS, 0000
RONALD RIOS, 0000
GEORGE RIVERA, 0000
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RAYMOND A RIVERA, 0000
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TRISTAN G RIZZI, 0000
ANTHONY C ROACH, 0000
DAVID G ROBERTSON, 0000
MATTHEW H ROBINSON, 0000
BARRY F RODRIGUES, 0000
JOSE L RODRIGUEZ, 0000
CHARLES L ROGERS, 0000
DOUGLAS W ROSA, 0000
ASHLEY C ROSE, 0000
ANTHONY E ROSSI, 0000
AARON P ROULAND, 0000
CHRISTOPHER J RUDIN, 0000
STEVEN E RUMPH, 0000
MICHAEL K RUNKLE, 0000
DAVID J RUPPERT, 0000
CHRISTIE M RUSHING, 0000
CHRISTOPHER R RUSSELL, 0000
JOHN D SACCOMANDO, 0000
BRENT D SADLER, 0000
LUIS E SANCHEZ JR., 0000
CARLOS SANCHO, 0000
ROBERT D SANDERS, 0000
CHRISTOPHER P SANTOS, 0000
STEPHEN F SARAR, 0000
ANTHONY M SAUNDERS, 0000
MATTHEW I SAVAGE, 0000
MARK A SCHAFER, 0000
PAUL M SCHALLER, 0000
JASON B SCHEFFER, 0000
ANDREW C SCHMIDT, 0000
JASON J SCHNEIDER, 0000
LAURA A SCHUESSLER, 0000
TIMOTHY J SCHULMEISTER, 0000
KEVIN P SCHULTZ, 0000
JAYSON W SCHWANTES, 0000
MARC S SCOTCHLAS, 0000
JAMES E SCOTT, 0000
MICHAEL S SEATON, 0000
MARK S SEELBACH, 0000
GEORGE E SEGREDO, 0000
JOHN J SEIFERT, 0000
CHRISTOPHER M SENENKO, 0000
RAMON I SERRANO, 0000
CHRISTIAN N SETTLEMIER, 0000
ERIC L SEVERSEIKE, 0000
DANIEL A SHAARDA, 0000
JOHN A SHAFFER, 0000
WILLIAM K SHAFLEY III, 0000
BRIAN J SHEAKLEY, 0000
BLANE T SHEARON, 0000
KELLY M SHEKITKA, 0000
KENNETH S SHEPARD, 0000
THOMAS A SHEPPARD, 0000
SCOTT H SHERARD, 0000
REBECCA M SHERRILL, 0000
WILLIAM R SHERROD, 0000
MATTHEW B SHIPLEY, 0000
BRET A SHOCKNEY, 0000
WILLIAM C SHOEMAKER, 0000
THOMAS E SHULTZ, 0000
CRAIG C SICOLA, 0000
JOSEPH M SILVER JR., 0000
DAVID W SIMMONS, 0000
STEPHEN D SIMS, 0000
TRAVIS D SISK, 0000
CHRISTOPHER T SLAYMAN, 0000
GREGORY A SLEPPY, 0000
BRADLEY S SLOCUM, 0000
JASON E SMALL, 0000
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COLIN S G SMITH, 0000
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XAVIER G SMITH, 0000
ALEXANDER T SOE, 0000
WILLIAM E SOLOMON III, 0000
GABRIEL E SOLTERO, 0000
JEFFREY L SORICELLI, 0000
MICHAEL R SOWA, 0000
STEVEN K SPEIGHT, 0000
ERNEST L SPENCE, 0000
JULIE A SPENCER, 0000
AXEL W SPENS, 0000
ROBERT J SRDAR, 0000
ANTHONY J STAFFIERI, 0000
BRAD L STALLINGS, 0000
HARRY F STATIA, 0000
RANDAL D STEFFEN, 0000
PAUL J STEINBRENNER, 0000
ROBERT L STEPHENSON JR., 0000
JASON D STEVENS, 0000
DAVID G STILL, 0000
MARK G STOCKFISH, 0000
CHRISTOPHER D STONE, 0000
ROBERT P STRAHM, 0000
NATHANIEL J STRANDQUIST, 0000
JEFFREY E STRANGE, 0000
MARK G STUFFLEBEEM, 0000
MARK B SUCATO, 0000
JOHN R SUDDUTH, 0000
DAVID C SULLIVAN JR., 0000
MICHAEL J SUPKO, 0000
ERIC B SVENSSON, 0000
CALVIN F SWANSON, 0000
CHRISTOPHER A SWARTZ, 0000
EDMUND E SWEARINGEN, 0000
CHARLES T SWEENEY, 0000
SEAN K SZYMANSKI, 0000
STEVEN M TABORSKY, 0000
ALETHA S TATGE, 0000
CHRISTOPHER A TAYLOR, 0000
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RHONDA J TAYLOR, 0000
BRADLEY B TERRY, 0000
JASON R J TESTA, 0000
CHUONG N THAI, 0000
WILLIAM G THARP III, 0000
HEATH A THOMAS, 0000
ROBBIE J THOMAS, 0000
ROBERT W THOMAS JR., 0000
LANCE E THOMPSON, 0000
MICHAEL K TIBBS, 0000
ROBERT H TIDBALL, 0000
JOHN D TINETTI, 0000
SHANNON K TOLLIVER, 0000
MARK A TORREANO JR., 0000
MICHAEL A TORRES, 0000
JAMES K TRAN, 0000
HENRY D TRAVIS, 0000
KERRY N TRIPP, 0000
PAUL J TRUDELL, 0000
ROGER A TURPIN, 0000
DAVID A URSINI, 0000
MARK J VAGEDES, 0000
FRANCISCO O VALDEZ, 0000
DARIN L VALLETTE, 0000
RUSSELL J VANDIEPEN, 0000
MICHAEL E VANHORN, 0000
DANIEL L VANMETER, 0000
NICK A VARES, 0000
LARRY P VARNADORE, 0000
JANA A VAVASSEUR, 0000
JOHN J VECOLI, 0000
CHRISTOPHER R VEGA, 0000
JASON P VELIVLIS, 0000
ALVIN S VENTURA, 0000
PHILBERT V VENTURA, 0000
RICHARD K VERHAAGEN, 0000
PAULO B VICENTE, 0000
MICHAEL R VITALI, 0000
DANIEL S VOGEL, 0000
CHRISTOPHER J V VOLK, 0000
STEVEN R VONHEEDER, 0000
SHANE C VOUDREN, 0000
KEVIN H WAGNER, 0000
ALEXIS T WALKER, 0000
CEDRIC L WALKER, 0000
MICKEY M WALKER II, 0000
WAYNE C WALL, 0000
MICHAEL E WALLACE, 0000
DAVID P WALT, 0000
MICHAEL P WARD II, 0000
CHARLOS D WASHINGTON, 0000
BRYAN D WATERMAN, 0000
RONALD WEATHERED, 0000
RICHARD F WEBB, 0000
SCOTT L WEBER, 0000
RICHARD M WEEDEN, 0000
GEORGE W WEHRUNG, 0000
BRIAN D WEISS, 0000
KENNETH C WELLER, 0000
CHRISTOPHER C WESTPHAL, 0000
TODD E WHALEN, 0000
JENNIFER L WHEREATT, 0000
BRYAN D WHITCOMB, 0000
PAUL J WHITE, 0000
WILLIAM WHITE, 0000
ULYSSES V WHITLOW, 0000
LANCE R WIESE, 0000
JENNIFER K WILDERMAN, 0000
WILLIAM G WILKINS JR., 0000
AMAHL K WILLIAMS, 0000
CHRISTIAN B WILLIAMS, 0000
DONALD D WILLIAMS, 0000
FLOYD M WILLIAMS JR., 0000
MARTIN O WILLIAMS, 0000
MICHAEL J WILLIAMS, 0000
NEIL S WILLMANN, 0000
KENNETH T WILSON, 0000
SCOTT M WILSON, 0000
WEYLIN J WINDOM, 0000
JEFFREY W WINTERS, 0000
ROBERT E WIRTH, 0000
JEFFREY P WISSEL, 0000
MARK S WITHYCOMBE, 0000
FRANK C WITTWER, 0000
COREY D WOFFORD, 0000
CHRISTOPHER C WOHLFELD, 0000
STACEY K WRIGHT, 0000
MATTHEW J WUKITCH, 0000
STEVEN A WYSS, 0000
ALEJANDRO YBARRA, 0000
DAVID J YODER, 0000
WILLIAM J YODER, 0000
STACEY W YOPP, 0000
NATHAN S YORK, 0000
DANIEL F YOUCH, 0000
EARL YOUNG, 0000
FORREST O YOUNG, 0000
DAVID A YOUTT, 0000
JAMES A YSLAS, 0000
STEVEN J ZACCARI, 0000
ADAM S ZACHER, 0000
RANDY ZAMORA, 0000
MATTHEW H ZARDESKAS, 0000
GREGORY M ZETTLER, 0000
TODD A ZIRKLE, 0000

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

IN HONOR OF THE CALVERT COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS' RECEIPT OF A 2003 CHESAPEAKE BAY GATEWAYS NETWORK GRANT

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 3, 2003

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Calvert County Board of Commissioners. The Calvert County Board of Commissioners received a 2003 Chesapeake Bay Gateways Network Grant to makeover exhibits at a Gateways Network regional information center.

The Chesapeake Bay Gateways Network, which includes more than 120 museums, state parks, wildlife refugees and other sites in five States and the District of Columbia, was created to enhance the experience of visitors to the Chesapeake Bay and its many roads, rivers and trails. Authorized by the Chesapeake Bay Initiative Act of 1998, the Gateways Network is coordinated by the National Park Service in partnership with the Chesapeake Bay Program.

During the past four years, Gateways Network Grants have funded new maps, improved signs, and expanded trails that have made visits to parks, wildlife refuges and water trails even more exciting and enjoyable than they had previously been. These grants help enhance the public's ability to learn and enjoy the Chesapeake's stories and significance, explore its natural and cultural resources, and become involved in helping conserve and restore the Bay and its watershed. Through these projects and other Gateways Network efforts more and more people recognize the Chesapeake as a true national treasure.

In 2003, the National Park Service is awarding $1,387,309 in grant funding, matched by over $2 million in partner contributions. Thirty-two grants are being made to Gateways throughout the Bay watershed in Maryland, New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia. The Calvert County Board of Commissioners is receiving a grant of $24,520 and $32,289 in partner contributions.

The project proposed by the Calvert County Board of Commissioners will bring about a complete makeover of exhibits at the Solomons Island Visitor Center, a Gateways Network regional information center. Calvert County will design, produce and install a series of interpretive displays on both the inside and outside of the building. Presently the building presents basic information on visitor sites in Southern Maryland. The new elements will enable the center to orient people to particular Gateway sites in the region and introduce visitors to Bay themes and resources in Southern Maryland. Calvert County will contribute labor and funding to match the Gateways grant.

Mr. Speaker, it is with the assistance and vision of organizations such as the Calvert County Board of Commissioners that the Chesapeake Bay and the entire region has become the treasure that we know it to be today. Mr. Speaker, please join me in congratulating the Calvert County Board of Commissioners on receiving this grant and wishing them the best of luck in completing their project.

TRIBUTE TO FLORIDA SHERIFF'S OFFICERS

HON. BILL PASCRELL, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 3, 2003

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, Mr. ROTHMAN and myself would like to call your attention to six brave officers from the Sumter County and Hernando County Sheriff's Departments who, at great risk to their own lives, pursued and engaged in an exchange of gunfire with a heavily armed suspect accused of shooting and killing a fellow police officer.

On Wednesday, July 23, 2003, the New Jersey Honor Legion honored Sergeant Scott Bierwiler, Sergeant Lanny Corlew, Corporal Lawrence ''Bo'' Amman, Deputy John Melanson, Sergeant Danny Button, and Deputy Thomas Williams for their valiant actions. It is only fitting that these six Florida Law Officials be honored in this, the permanent record of the greatest freely elected body on earth.

On Thursday, April 17, 2003, while assisting Clifton Police Officer Steven Farrell in a traffic stop, Fair Lawn Police Officer Mary Ann Collura was fatally wounded. The incident sparked what would become an interstate manhunt, culminating three days later with the death of the suspect during a gun battle in Sumter County, Florida.

After fleeing the State of New Jersey following Collura's murder, the suspect traveled via New York State down to Florida. On Sunday, April 20, 2003, Sheriff's officers in Hernando County, Florida, noticed a car matching the description of the suspect's car. When approached by the officers, the vehicle fled, leading six sheriff's deputies from Sumter and Hernando Counties on a 20 mile chase. The chose, during which the suspect repeatedly fired out of the back window of the car, came to an end when the suspect emerged from his car and opened fire at the police officers. The suspect was killed in the subsequent exchange of gunfire.

Mr. Speaker, the job of a United States Congressman involves so much that is rewarding, yet nothing compares to recognizing the accomplishments of such brave and dedicated individuals as the members of the Sumter County and Hernando County Sheriff's Departments. Their selfless and unquestioning act of heroism is a tribute to the close bond shared by law enforcement officials everywhere. Each of these officers deserves an expression of our immeasurable esteem.

Mr. Speaker, we ask that you join our colleagues, the members of the New Jersey Honor Legion, and us in honoring these brave men.

H.R. 2473

HON. MIKE ROGERS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 3, 2003

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I intend to vote ''no'' on H.R. 2473 because it carelessly threatens the safety of American consumers. In a recent hearing before the House Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee, of which I am a member, we heard from numerous individuals including William Hubbard, the Associate Commissioner for Policy and Planning with the Food and Drug Administration. Commissioner Hubbard testified that since late 1996, the FDA has initiated 73 counterfeit drug cases that have netted in 44 arrests and 27 convictions. He further testified that they have seen an increase in drug counterfeiting activity targeting high volume, high cost drugs primarily those used for treating cancer and AIDS patients.

One case, cited by Florida's Assistant Statewide Prosecutor, revealed a 2001 investigation that discovered South Florida criminals had counterfeited Procrit, a drug used to boost the immune systems of cancer and HIV/AIDS patients. The criminals re-labeled approximately 110,000 bottles of low strength Epogen to make the bottles appear to contain high strength Procrit, a drug 20 times the strength of the Epogen in the bottles. The criminals resold the relabeled drugs into the wholesale market with forged pedigree papers, passing the drugs through four states. Investigators located 800 boxes of the counterfeit Procrit at a large Texas wholesaler, which had unknowingly purchased the counterfeit Procrit. In addition, investigators found some of the product in Kentucky. In all, investigators recovered less than 10% of the counterfeit Procrit.

In conclusion, ''the imported drugs arriving through the mail, through private express couriers, or by passengers arriving at ports of entry are often unapproved new drugs that may not be subject to any reliable regulatory oversight. FDA cannot assure the safety of drugs purchased from such sources,'' stated Commissioner Hubbard. It is for these reasons that I can not support such legislation that we have no way of knowing of its content or origin. I am firmly committed to continuing efforts to reduce the out-of-pocket costs for pharmaceuticals for all Americans but H.R. 2473 and drug reimportation without any safety measures is the wrong approach.

● This ''bullet'' symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.
Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

TRIBUTE TO ROOTS OF PEACE

HON. BARBARA LEE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 3, 2003

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, Ms. ESHOO, Ms. PELOSI, Ms. TAUSHER, Ms. WOOLSEY and myself honor Roots of Peace, a humanitarian organization dedicated to fostering prosperity in the spirit that turns swords into plowshares.

Since its founding in 1997 by Ms. Heidi Kuhn, Roots of Peace has worked towards the global eradication of landmines, sowing seeds of goodwill by transforming ″mines into vines.″ In communities throughout the world, Roots of Peace restores hope and prosperity by replacing toxic minefields that maim and kill with blossoming vineyards and fields of grain.

Understanding that landmines impact not only individual victims and their families, but hold entire communities hostage emotionally, environmentally, and economically, Roots of Peace implements comprehensive and lasting solutions. The organization has waged its campaign against landmines on four fronts: awareness, removal, treatment, and restoration.

Landmines maim or kill approximately 26,000 people each year, 10,000 of them children. Lurking patiently beneath the earth's surface, mines can wait almost indefinitely for their victims. Today, an estimated 70 million mines in over 70 nations are waiting for a mere eight pounds of pressure to detonate. These indiscriminate weapons of terror neither know nor care if that pressure is applied by the boot of a marching soldier or the bare foot of a playing child.

The successful removal of these gruesomely destructive weapons is both dangerous and costly. In contrast to the three dollars required to manufacture and plant a landmine, its removal can cost up to 1,000 dollars. Since its inception, Roots of Peace has worked tirelessly garnering the resources necessary to rid vast expanses of land of the mines that keep them lying fallow and transform them into thriving farmland.

This summer alone, Roots of Peace is planting rice in Cambodia, orchards in Croatia, and grapes in Afghanistan. Also, in a particularly poignant expression of hope for a lasting peace, Roots of Peace will be planting wheat in Iraq, bringing the dream of neighbors in this war-torn country breaking bread together closer to fruition.

We ask all of our colleagues to join us in commending Roots of Peace for their outstanding work which saves lives and restores livelihoods in communities around the world.

HONORING MARY LAVERONI

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 3, 2003

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Mary Laveroni for her 50 years of service with Groveland Community Service District and her other contributions to the community of Groveland. She will be honored at a ceremony on August 19th to dedicate Groveland's Wayside Park as Mary Laveroni Community Park.

Laveroni has shown continuous involvement and commitment to the Groveland community. She was one of three founding directors who formed the Groveland Community Service District in 1953 to address the area's water problems. She served on its board for a total of 26 years, 18 as Board President. Along with fellow board members, Laveroni helped secure a reliable and low cost water supply from San Francisco's Hetch Hetchy project. Today, the Groveland Community Service District handles not only the area's water needs by providing wastewater collection and treatment, but also park maintenance, fire and rescue and other vital services to the community.

Laveroni's contributions to her community go beyond the formation of the services district. Mary is responsible for donating the land and financing the construction of the Groveland Medical Clinic. She also served for 17 years in the U.S. Forest Service.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Mary Laveroni for her contributions to the Groveland community. I invite my colleagues to join me in honoring Mary for her continual service and years of dedication.

IN HONOR OF CAPTAIN TIMOTHY MCHENRY

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 3, 2003

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Captain Timothy McHenry who has served with distinction in the San Mateo County Sheriff's Department for almost thirty-seven years and who is now retiring.

Before his career with the Sheriffs Office, Tim McHenry drove an ambulance and served in the Army Reserves. He joined the Sheriff's Office on September 19, 1966 as a Deputy Sheriff, a rank he held for eight years. In this position he was assigned to the patrol unit, the courts and the manpower pool. He took over the Explorer program in 1969, devoting himself to serving the youth of our community. He has earned the many commendations from the five Sheriffs he has served under in his career for his extraordinary leadership and affiliation with Exploring.

Tim McHenry was promoted to Sergeant on October 1, 1974, a rank he held for 23 years. He served as Administrative Sergeant in the Reserve Program and was also active with the Divers, beginning the organization of the Emergency Services Bureau. He developed the Emergency Services Detail, the primary unit within San Mateo County that searches for lost people. He also launched a second Explorer post and the Deputy Cliff Rescue unit which has been responsible for many rescues on the cliffs of San Mateo County.

Tim McHenry developed the search and rescue coordinator position, a 24-hour on-call position for search and rescue, fires, floods, earthquakes and hazardous materials. This program has been expanded to include terrorism response. He initiated the County Commanders' paging system for mutual aid, developed the mobile field force concept for enforcement in mutual aid zones and developed, with the County's police chiefs, the personal protective equipment concept for all law enforcement in San Mateo County.

Tim McHenry has been honored by several Sheriffs for developing STAR camp, a very successful summer camp opportunity for youth in San Mateo County. He brought the Exploring Challenge, a regional Explorer event with competitions and education for teenagers, to San Mateo County in 1996 and 2000.

Tim McHenry was promoted to Lieutenant in March 16, 1977 and to Captain in March, 2002.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Captain Tim McHenry for his extraordinary service to our community spanning almost four decades and in wishing him every blessing in his well-deserved retirement.

IN HONOR OF POINT LOOKOUT STATE PARK'S RECEIPT OF A 2003 CHESAPEAKE BAY GATEWAYS NETWORK GRANT

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 3, 2003

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker I rise today to recognize Point Lookout State Park and the Maryland Department of Natural Resources. Point Lookout State Park received a 2003 Chesapeake Bay Gateways Network Grant for a project designed to enhance key sites and resources at the park. The Maryland Department of Natural Resources will match the grant.

The Chesapeake Bay Gateways Network, which includes more than 120 museums, State parks, wildlife refuges and other sites in five States and the District of Columbia, was created to enhance the experience of visitors to the Chesapeake Bay and its many roads, rivers and trails. Authorized by the Chesapeake Bay Initiative Act of 1998, the Gateways Network is coordinated by the National Park Service in partnership with the Chesapeake Bay Program.

During the past four years, Gateways Network Grants have funded new maps, improved signs, and expanded trails that have made visits to parks, wildlife refuges and water trails even more exciting and enjoyable than they had previously been. These grants help enhance the public's ability to learn and enjoy the Chesapeake's stories and significance, explore its natural and cultural resources, and become involved in helping conserve and restore the Bay and its watershed. Through these projects and other Gateways Network efforts more and more people recognize the Chesapeake as a true national treasure.

In 2003, the National Park Service is awarding $1,387,309 in grant funding, matched by over $2 million in partner contributions. Thirty-two grants are being made to Gateways throughout the Bay watershed in Maryland, New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia. Point Lookout State Park is receiving a grant of $39,320 and $39,415 in partner contributions.

The project proposed by Point Lookout State Park and the Maryland Department of Natural Resources will develop a series of up to 14 outdoor interpretive exhibits, or waysides, highlighting key sites and resources at the park. A number of exhibits will focus on Civil War era stories showing how the Chesapeake Bay and the Potomac River played important roles in the war. Additional exhibits will

highlight the Point Lookout lighthouse and the lives of lighthouse keepers. With nearly a half million visitors annually, Point Lookout provides a real Bay experience for many people. The new exhibits will greatly expand interpretive information for visitors and share more of the Bay story.

Mr. Speaker, it is with the assistance and vision of organizations such as Point Lookout State Park and the Maryland Department of Natural Resources that the Chesapeake Bay and the entire region has become the treasure that we know it to be today. Mr. Speaker, please join me in congratulating Point Lookout State Park and the Maryland Department of Natural Resources on receiving this grant and wishing them the best of luck in completing their project.

TRIBUTE TO THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL ROLLER HOCKEY TEAM

HON. BILL PASCRELL, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 3, 2003

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call your attention to the members of the Southern Regional High School Roller Hockey Team. On Monday, August 4, 2003, New Jersey's Southern Regional High School Rams defeated Georgia's Milton Eagles in the final game of the USA Hockey Inline High School National Roller Hockey Championships held in Alpharetta, Georgia.

Led by Coach Robert Schoka, the Rams were seeded number two in the playoffs with a tournament record of 5–2 when they entered the tournament finals. Their hard-earned victory against the Eagles came in overtime, with a final score of 6–5, allowing the Rams to become the first ever National Championship Team in high school roller hockey history.

In addition to taking home the national championship title, several members of the Rams took home awards for their individual performances during the tournament. Goaltender Kenny Calicchio, who started and finished all eight games in goal, received an award for the Best Goaltender in the tournament for his record of 187 saves on 207 shots made on goal. Donald Cioffi, the third highest scorer in the tournament with eight goals and eight assists, was selected to the All-Tournament Team. Most impressive, however, is the Team Sportsmanship Award that the tournament referees awarded to the Rams for the team's fair play and sportsmanlike behavior.

It is only fitting that the Rams' exemplary performance during this historic event in U.S. High School Athletics be honored in this, the permanent record of the greatest freely elected body on earth.

Mr. Speaker, the job of a United States Congressman involves so much that is rewarding, yet nothing compares to recognizing the individual and team accomplishments of such talented young individuals as the members of the Southern Regional Rams.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join our colleagues, the Rams' families and friends, and me in honoring Coach Schoka and the members of the Southern Regional High School Roller Hockey Team.

TRIBUTE TO SANDY DRAGGOO

HON. MIKE ROGERS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 3, 2003

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Ms. Sandy Draggoo of the Capital Area Transportation Authority (CATA) as she has recently received the American Public Transportation Association's Outstanding Public Transportation Manager Award. Ms. Draggoo has dedicated nearly thirty years to the Capital Area Transportation Authority and is responsible for the successful enterprise it is today.

In 1974, Sandy Draggoo's career with CATA began while the authority was in its infancy. Just two years after its inception, Sandy started as the secretary to the Executive Director. She was soon promoted to Personnel Manager in 1976, and after nine successful years succeeded her former boss as Executive Director in 1984. Under Ms. Draggoo's leadership, CATA has changed markedly in the last eighteen years. Annually, CATA provides over 8.7 million rides, more than twice the number it provided just five years ago, and almost twelvefold the roughly 730,000 rides the authority provided in 1974. This dramatic increase in ridership is a testament to Sandy's dedication and hard work and earned CATA the American Public Transportation Association's Outstanding Transit System Award in 1991.

In 1997, CATA announced the opening of the CATA Transportation Center, an intermodal passenger transfer center that had been a project of the authority since the mid 1980's. Sandy's leadership was paramount in overcoming the many hurdles necessary to bring this project to fruition. More recently, Sandy secured a contract with Michigan State University to assume operation of their bus system and consequently increased ridership from 850,000 to nearly 3 million. Ms. Draggoo brought extended CATA routes to Michigan State University students living in new off campus communities, averting severe congestion that worried local residents and municipal leaders.

Mr. Speaker, in her tenure, Sandy Draggoo has transformed the Capital Area Transportation Authority from a startup public transportation system into one of the nation's most premier. Her hard work and determination have eared her the American Public Transportation Association's Outstanding Public Transportation Manager Award. I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Ms. Draggoo for the receipt of this award and for her leadership and commitment to my community.

HONORING EDWIN HAWKINS

HON. BARBARA LEE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 3, 2003

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Edwin Hawkins on his 60th birthday for his achievements as a gospel music pioneer and community activist. He has been a composer, producer, songwriter and vital force in gospel music for four decades.

The album ''Let Us Go into the House of the Lord'' was the first to bring acclaim to Mr. Hawkins. Among its highlights was the track ''Oh Happy Day,'' which unexpectedly found a home on underground FM playlists across San Francisco. The single quickly began earning airplay on mainstream R&B and pop outlets across the country, and in the spring of 1969 it reached the U.S. Top Five on its way to selling an astounding seven million copies and taking home a Grammy award for Best Gospel/Soul Performance of 1969. At this time the choir was rechristened the Edwin Hawkins Singers, although the featured voice on ''Oh Happy Day'' belonged to singer Dorothy Combs Morrison, who soon exited in pursuit of a solo career.

In 1970 the group made a return appearance on the pop charts supporting the artist Melanie on her hit ''Lay Down (Candle in the Wind).'' Edwin Hawkins remained a critical favorite, and in 1972, the Singers won a second Grammy for ''Every Man Wants to Be Free.'' Recording prolifically throughout the remainder of the decade, in 1980 they won a third Grammy for ''Wonderful''; a fourth award, for ''If You Love Me,'' followed three years later.

In 1982, Edwin founded the Edwin Hawkins Music and Arts Seminar, an annual week-long convention that offers workshops exploring all facets of the gospel industry and culminating each year with a live performance by the assembled mass choir. The 2002 Love Fellowship Mass Choir included hundreds of representatives from the United States, Europe, and Japan.

Gospel musicians and vocalists from around the world will meet to celebrate this great composer, musician, and vocalist on his 60th birthday. On a personal note, I would like to thank Edwin for his long-standing friendship and encouragement. He is a true believer, and has been steadfast in his honesty and support. I take great pride in joining his friends, colleagues, and family to salute the extraordinary Edwin Hawkins.

HONORING THE CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF COLONEL CHARLES YOUNG

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 3, 2003

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the centennial anniversary of Colonel Charles Young's service as superintendent of Sequoia National Park. A ceremony was held in his honor at Sequoia National Park on Saturday, August 23.

Colonel Young graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1884. While serving as a Captain in the Cavalry at the Presidio of San Francisco he received orders to take his troops to Sequoia National Park. In doing so, he became the first black superintendent of the park. His men, known as the ''Buffalo Soldiers'', were the all-black members of the 9th U.S. Cavalry. They completed the first road into the Giant Forest, constructed trails, and began active protection of the world's largest trees. Colonel Young later went on to have a successful career in a practically all white army. He was buried at Arlington National Cemetery with full honors.

The ceremony will include a special rededication ceremony of the Booker T. Washington Tree, which Colonel Young named in 1903. People initially wanted to name the tree after Colonel Young to honor his service to the park; he refused and instead named the tree after his friend, Booker T. Washington. Sometime over the ensuing 99 years the sign on the tree disappeared and the tree became lost. Park staff was able to relocate the tree in 2002 utilizing historical photos of the tree and surrounding forest. The rededication ceremony will be used to highlight Colonel Young's accomplishments during Colonel Young's time as superintendent.

Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to honor the centennial celebration of Colonel Charles Young. I urge my colleagues to join me in posthumously recognizing Colonel Charles Young for his dedication and service to Sequoia National Park.

HONORING JUDY GAITHER

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 3, 2003

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Judy Gaither who is retiring from the Executive Directorship of the Human Investment Project (HIP) for Housing, a non-profit group that provides affordable housing in San Mateo County, after serving with distinction for almost eight years.

Mrs. Gaither joined HIP Housing as a senior citizens housing specialist in 1984, and has served as director for several of the organization's programs before being named Executive Director in 1995.

Mrs. Gaither has earned countless honors and awards. She was selected as an honoree for Women's History Month by KQED, and was inducted into the San Mateo County Women's Hall of Fame in 2002. She sits on the board of directors for the San Mateo Area Chamber of Commerce, the board of the Housing Action Team, and is board Chairperson for the Housing Leadership Council of San Mateo County.

Mrs. Gaither's passion for helping adults, children and seniors in need has been the driving force behind her extraordinary work. Under her leadership HIP Housing has expanded dramatically, acquiring 177 apartment units for low- and fixed-income residents of San Mateo County during her tenure, including a 92-unit apartment complex for seniors and 11 housing units for people with developmental and physical disabilities. HIP Housing has also grown into an organization with a significant budget, of which an extraordinary 85 percent goes directly to client services.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Judy Gaither for her extraordinary service to our community and our country, and wish her every blessing in her well-earned retirement.

IN HONOR OF THE FRIENDS OF THE PATUXENT RESEARCH REFUGE'S RECEIPT OF A 2003 CHESAPEAKE BAY GATEWAYS NETWORK GRANT

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 3, 2003

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Friends of the Patuxent Research Refuge. Friends of the Patuxent Research Refuge received a 2003 Chesapeake Bay Gateways Network Grant to construct a pilot demonstration Schoolyard Habitat site at Patuxent Research Refuge's National Wildlife Visitor Center.

The Chesapeake Bay Gateways Network, which includes more than 120 museums, state parks, wildlife refuges and other sites in five States and the District of Columbia, was created to enhance the experience of visitors to the Chesapeake Bay and its many roads, rivers and trails. Authorized by the Chesapeake Bay Initiative Act of 1998, the Gateways Network is coordinated by the National Park Service in partnership with the Chesapeake Bay Program.

During the past four years, Gateways Network Grants have funded new maps, improved signs, and expanded trails that have made visits to parks, wildlife refuges and water trails even more exciting and enjoyable than they had previously been. These grants help enhance the public's ability to learn and enjoy the Chesapeake's stories and significance, explore its natural and cultural resources, and become involved in helping conserve and restore the Bay and its watershed. Through these projects and other Gateways Network efforts more and more people recognize the Chesapeake as a true national treasure.

In 2003, the National Park Service is awarding $1,387,309 in grant funding, matched by over $2 million in partner contributions. Thirty-two grants are being made to Gateways throughout the Bay watershed in Maryland, New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia. The Friends of the Patuxent Research Refuge is receiving a grant of $14,457 and $14,795 in partner contributions.

The project proposed by the Friends of the Patuxent Research Refuge will serve the dual purpose of improving the habitat quality surrounding the National Wildlife Visitor Center and educating the community on BayScaping techniques and Schoolyard Habitats. Volunteers and visitors will help create the project, involving themselves in a direct habitat restoration effort that can stimulate further involvement later. Watershed signs, a walking path, an outdoor classroom, and an indoor kiosk will be used to interpret the habitat site and how it and similar efforts contribute to the Chesapeake Bay's health.

Mr. Speaker, it is with the assistance and vision of organizations such as the Friends of the Patuxent Research Refuge that the Chesapeake Bay and the entire region has become the treasure that we know it to be today. Mr. Speaker, please join me in congratulating the Friends of the Patuxent Research Refuge on receiving this grant and wishing them the best of luck in completing their project.

TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE RAYMOND A. REDDIN

HON. BILL PASCRELL, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 3, 2003

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to your attention the work of an outstanding individual who I am honored to call my friend. Raymond A. Reddin officially took his oath of office as a New Jersey Superior Court Judge in the County of Passaic on Wednesday, August 20, 2003.

The Honorable Raymond Reddin has dedicated the past twenty-four years to tirelessly serving the men and women of Passaic County. It is only fitting that he be honored, in this, the permanent record of the greatest freely elected body on earth.

Raymond Reddin first decided upon a career in law after graduating from Montclair State University in 1975. He went on to attend Widener University's Delaware Law School, graduating in 1978, with a Juris Doctor Degree. That same year he passed the New Jersey bar exam, becoming a licensed attorney in his home state.

Ray's career in law is as colorful as it is long. Opening a private practice in the city of Paterson in 1979, Ray immediately began to demonstrate his strong personal commitment to justice. Focusing primarily on criminal matters, personal injury, and civil litigation, Raymond Reddin soon began to take on a number of high profile cases in which he represented police officers, doctors, political figures, professional athletes, and several celebrities.

A native of Paterson, New Jersey, Ray Reddin has continued to give back to the community in which he was raised, serving the people of Passaic County both in and out of the courtroom. He has lectured at the Passaic County Police Academy, is a past member of the Passaic County Judicial Selection Committee, a participant in the Robert Clifford Inns of Court Program, and a past President of the Passaic County Ethics Committee. In each of these positions, he has brought a youthful enthusiasm and years of expertise. I am confident that he will bring these same qualities to his new assignment in the Criminal Division of the New Jersey Superior Court.

Mr. Speaker, the job of a United States Congressman involves so much that is rewarding, yet nothing compares to recognizing individuals who have devoted themselves to serving the special needs of the people in their community. Judge Reddin's long history of leadership, integrity, and service to the people of Paterson and Passaic County is unparalleled.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join our colleagues, Ray's family and friends, and me in recognizing the invaluable service of the Honorable Raymond Reddin.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. MIKE ROGERS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 3, 2003

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, on the legislative day of July 25, 2003, the House

had a procedural vote on H.R. 2859, the FY 2003 Emergency Supplemental Appropriations bill. On House rollcall vote No. 448, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted ''aye.''

HONORING PARADISE BAPTIST CHURCH

HON. BARBARA LEE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 3, 2003

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Paradise Baptist Church of Oakland, and its pastor, Reverend Leon McDaniels, Sr. Today marks the dedication celebration of the new Paradise Baptist Church Worship Center.

Paradise Baptist Church had its beginning in February 1960. Rev. C. William Johnson was the assistant pastor at the First Baptist Parchester Church of Richmond, California when he was called to begin a church in the Columbian Gardens area of Oakland. He set out with four volunteers and went door to door sharing their vision for a new community of the spirit. In May 1960, a meeting was called and the Paradise Baptist Mission was organized. In August of that year, Paradise was officially founded and established as the Paradise Baptist Church with Rev. C. William Johnson as pastor.

Paradise Baptist Church has had many homes over the years. Early on, Pastor Johnson purchased a home with his Veterans Administration certificate and converted it into a house of worship. In November 1963, a house on Empire Road was purchased, and the church moved to this location.

By 1968, a larger facility was needed. A church was constructed adjacent to the house where the congregation had been worshipping, but by 1970 even that building was too small. Many of the faithful financed the building project by taking out second mortgages and borrowing funds which they donated unconditionally. On the third Sunday of August 1972, the new sanctuary was complete.

Over the next 10 years, Paradise experienced substantial growth, and in 1988, Pastor Johnson brought in Rev. Leon McDaniels, Sr. as the full-time evangelism coordinator. Rev. McDaniels' spark and enthusiasm spread throughout the entire church body.

On September 17, 1993, Pastor Johnson's time on earth came to an end, leaving the Paradise family filled with grief. Following a period of mourning, Rev. Leon McDaniels, Sr. took office as the new pastor and vowed to make a significant difference in the Columbian Gardens community, and in all of Oakland.

There has been great growth during the tenure of Pastor McDaniels. Today, numerous ministries are available to the congregation, including the Prayer Ministry, Soul-Winning Ministry, Christian Education Training, Alpha Omega Youth Ministry, Pastoral Care, Wistar Redemption and Recovery, Inc., Financial Management, Real Estate Ministry (the HUD Home Buyers Program), Married Couples Ministry, Singles Ministry, Camp Ministry and Political Liaison Ministry.

Pastor McDaniels realized a larger facility was sorely needed. By faith, the groundbreaking ceremony was held in August 17, 1997. Once again, the membership stepped in and made contributions and personal sacrifices in their commitment to further the ministry.

The congregation has been blessed with the New Paradise Baptist Church Worship Center located at 9704 Empire Road in Oakland, California.

The Paradise Baptist Church family has come a long way since its humble beginning in 1960. Rev. C. William Johnson knew 43 years ago that Paradise would make a difference in the city of Oakland. This vision has come to fruition under the leadership of Pastor Leon McDaniels, Sr. with a congregation of more than 400 members and numerous ministries that reach out to the community.

I take great pride in joining friends, family, and the congregation to salute Paradise Baptist Church and its leader, the extraordinary Pastor Leon McDaniels, Sr. on this auspicious dedication.

HONORING GENERAL A.J. COMTE

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 3, 2003

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to posthumously recognize General A.J. Comte for his years of distinguished service to his country. A.J. passed away on Sunday, August 3rd.

General Comte began his 50-year military career in 1945 when he enlisted in the U.S. Navy. After four years of active service, he went on to serve in the Air National Guard, Army National Guard, and the U.S. Army Reserve. During his service he received numerous military decorations including: the Army Meritorious Service Medal, WWII Victory Medal, Army Reserve Components Medal, and the California Medal of Merit.

After his service, A.J. worked at the City of Fresno Construction Management Division as Chief Engineering Inspector. Following his retirement, he became self-employed and provided school inspection services in the Bakersfield, Porterville, and Clovis School Districts. He also served as the DSA Inspector of Record for several projects in the Clovis Unified School District including Copper Hills Elementary, the Buchanan Educational Center, and the Reagan Educational Complex.

General Comte was also greatly involved in his community. He was an active 32-Degree Mason; a member of the Fresno Scottish Rite, Clovis Elks, National Sojourners; and active in several military, veteran, and construction associations. He is survived by his wife Trudie; son, Alan James; step-children, Karen Palazzola, Kathy Gray-Wagner, Gordon Gray, Mary Craig, and Carl Husband; and several grand and great-grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to posthumously honor General A.J. Comte. I invite my colleagues to join me in recognizing General Comte for his extraordinary service and years of dedication to his community.

IN HONOR OF THE POTOMAC TRAIL COUNCIL'S RECEIPT OF A 2003 CHESAPEAKE BAY GATEWAYS NETWORK GRANT

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 3, 2003

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker I rise today to recognize the Potomac Trail Council. The Potomac Trail Council received a 2003 Chesapeake Bay Gateways Network Grant for a project designed to improve access and interpretation along a one mile section of trail in Piscataway Park and Fort Washington Park in Accokeek, Maryland.

The Chesapeake Bay Gateways Network, which includes more than 120 museums, state parks, wildlife refuges and other sites in five states and the District of Columbia, was created to enhance the experience of visitors to the Chesapeake Bay and its many roads, rivers and trails. Authorized by the Chesapeake Bay Initiative Act of 1998, the Gateways Network is coordinated by the National Park Service in partnership with the Chesapeake Bay Program.

During the past four years, Gateways Network Grants have funded new maps, improved signs, and expanded trails that have made visits to parks, wildlife refuges and water trails even more exciting and enjoyable than they had previously been. These grants help enhance the public's ability to learn and enjoy the Chesapeake's stories and significance, explore its natural and cultural resources, and become involved in helping conserve and restore the Bay and its watershed, Through these projects and other Gateways Network efforts more and more people recognize the Chesapeake as a true national treasure.

In 2003, the National Park Service is awarding $1,387,309 in grant funding, matched by over $2 million in partner contributions. Thirty-two grants are being made to Gateways throughout the Bay watershed in Maryland, New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia. The Potomac Trail Council is receiving a grant of $40,500 and $45,300 in partner contributions.

The project proposed by the Potomac Trail Council will make significant improvements to access and interpretation along a one mile section of trail in Piscataway Park. The route, which parallels Piscataway Creek (a tributary of the Potomac River) will be improved through several measures to control erosion and puddling, including the addition of permeable surface materials, french drains, and culverts. Six interpretive waysides and other signs will also be developed to provide trail users with key information and interpret features along the route. The Potomac Trail Council will coordinate work on the project in collaboration with park staff.

Mr. Speaker, it is with the assistance and vision of organizations such as the Potomac Trail Council that the Chesapeake Bay and the entire region has become the treasure that we know it to be today. Mr. Speaker, please join me in congratulating the Potomac Trail Council on receiving this grant and wishing them the best of luck in completing their project.

TRIBUTE TO REVEREND DR. FRANK NAPIER, JR.

HON. BILL PASCRELL, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 3, 2003

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call your attention to the life and work of an outstanding individual who I feel fortunate to have been able to call my friend. The late Reverend Doctor Frank Napier, Jr. of Paterson, New Jersey, was recognized on Friday, August 15, 2003, for his unwavering commitment to education with the official dedication of Paterson Public School #4 as the Dr. Frank Napier, Jr. School of Technology.

During his distinguished career in education, Dr. Napier served the young men and women of Paterson as an elementary school teacher, administrator, coach, role model, and friend. It is only fitting that he be honored in this, the permanent record of the greatest freely elected body on earth.

For as long as I can remember, the personal and professional life of Dr. Napier has been inextricably intertwined with the city of Paterson, New Jersey. Born and raised in Paterson, Frank attended Public School #4 and Paterson Central High School before going on to receive his B.S. and M.A. degrees from William Paterson Teachers College. For those who knew him, his decision to return to the city of Paterson after college came as no surprise. It was during this period that Frank and his wife, Margaret, chose to settle down in Paterson and raise their family. Over the next 37 years, Dr. Napier's life work as an educator and community leader in Paterson would change the lives of countless young men and women.

Frank Napier began his professional career in the Paterson School System as an elementary school teacher and assistant football coach of Kennedy High School. In 1972, he was appointed the Assistant Superintendent of Paterson Public Schools and, four years later, became the first African American to serve as the Superintendent of Schools. Always searching for ways to better serve his students and their families, Frank returned to school once more and, in 1984, earned his Doctorate in Education from the University of Massachusetts. Soon after receiving this degree, Dr. Napier began augmenting his work as Superintendent of Schools by returning to the classroom as an adjunct professor at William Paterson University.

In many ways, Dr. Napier's commitment to the community of Paterson extended far beyond the classroom walls. As district chairperson for the Passaic County Boy Scouts of America, as an active member of the Board of Trustees for the Paterson Public Library, and as pastor of the Gazaway Baptist Church, Dr. Napier left an indelible mark on the lives of all with whom he came in contact. The quest for personal and professional excellence to which Dr. Napier dedicated his life, is a legacy that lives on in each of the students whose lives he touched.

Mr. Speaker, the job of a United States Congressman involves so much that is rewarding, yet nothing compares to recognizing the efforts of devoted educators and public servants like Doctor Napier. I ask that you join our colleagues, the faculty and students of Paterson School #4, Dr. Napier's family and friends, and myself in recognizing the late Reverend Dr. Frank Napier, Jr., for his life of outstanding service.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. MIKE ROGERS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 3, 2003

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, on the legislative day of Wednesday, July 23, 2003, the House had a vote on an amendment sponsored by Representative RUSH to the FY 2004 Commerce, Justice, State Appropriations bill. On House rollcall vote No. 421, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted ''no.''

IN HONOR OF THE BATTLE CREEK NATURE EDUCATION SOCIETY'S RECEIPT OF A 2003 CHESAPEAKE BAY GATEWAYS NETWORK GRANT

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 3, 2003

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Battle Creek Nature Education Society. The Battle Creek Nature Education Society received a 2003 Chesapeake Bay Gateways Network Grant for a project designed to enhance the Flag Ponds Nature Park and King's Landing Park in Calvert County, Maryland.

The Chesapeake Bay Gateways Network, which includes more than 120 museums, state parks, wildlife refugees and other sites in five states and the District of Columbia, was created to enhance the experience of visitors to the Chesapeake Bay and its many roads, rivers and trails. Authorized by the Chesapeake Bay Initiative Act of 1998, the Gateway Network is coordinated by the National Park Service in partnership with the Chesapeake Bay Program.

During the past four years, Gateways Network Grants have funded new maps, improved signs, and expanded trails that have made visits to parks, wildlife refuges and water trails even more exciting and enjoyable than they had previously been. These grants help enhance the public's ability to learn and enjoy the Chesapeake's stories and significance, explore its natural and cultural resources, and become involved in helping conserve and restore the Bay and its watershed. Through these projects and other Gateways Network efforts more and more people recognize the Chesapeake as a true national treasure.

In 2003, the National Park Service is awarding $1,387,309 in grant funding, matched by over $2 million in partner contributions. Thirty-two grants are being made to Gateways throughout the Bay watershed in Maryland, New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia. Battle Creek Nature Education Society is receiving a grant of $32,050 and $62,762 in partner contributions.

The project proposed by the Battle Creek Nature Education Society will create an overall plan for guiding interpretation at Flag Ponds Nature Park and King's Landing Park, as well as an extensive series of outdoor exhibits at each park. Up to twenty way-side panels will be developed to help visitors enjoy and learn about these two sites and their relationship to the Chesapeake Bay watershed. A short sampling of anticipated stories to be told includes: the geology behind the ever-changing sand bars that shape habitats at Flag Ponds; early 20th century uses of the area; and the importance of the swamps and freshwater pond habitats that have been naturally formed over hundreds of years.

Mr. Speaker, it is with the assistance and vision of organizations such as the Battle Creek Nature Education Society that the Chesapeake Bay and the entire region has become the treasure that we know it to be today. Mr. Speaker, please join me in congratulating the Battle Creek Nature Education Society on receiving this grant and wishing them the best of luck in completing their project.

TRIBUTE TO THE ROTARY CLUB OF WEST ORANGE

HON. BILL PASCRELL, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 3, 2003

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to your attention the work of an outstanding organization in my district. On Friday, September 5, 2003, the Rotary Club of West Orange celebrated its 75th anniversary at Mayfair Farms.

Seventy-five years ago, in June of 1928, twenty-two business men from the City of West Orange came together with the common intent to pool their individual skills and occupations in order to serve the community in which they lived. Together, these pioneers formed the Rotary Club of West Orange, officially becoming the 2,900th Club of Rotary International.

Today, the West Orange Rotarians continue to contribute their various talents and services to ensuring that the changing needs of the local and international community are met. It is only fitting that, upon their 75th anniversary, the Rotary Club of West Orange be honored, in this, the permanent record of the greatest freely elected body on earth.

Throughout its history, the Rotary Club of West Orange has served as a paradigm of the time-honored motto ''Service Above Self. . . . He Profits Most Who Serves Best.'' This profoundly simple tenet has been the driving force behind each of their community-oriented projects, many of which focus on assisting local youth.

Through annual scholarships and educational programs such as the youth exchange program and the dictionary project, members of the Rotary Club of West Orange consistently demonstrate their commitment to fostering the academic, moral and social education of the city's young men and women. Leading by example, the West Orange Rotarians work hard to promote personal integrity, excellence, and service, helping to mold the leaders of tomorrow.

On the global level, the Rotary of West Orange has recognized that education can only come after the basic needs of an individual

have been met. With this in mind, the West Orange Rotarians have dedicated themselves to making much-needed medical treatments available to children in developing countries. Their continued participation in programs such as Polio Plus, Rotaplast, and their extraordinary ''Gift of Life Program,'' demonstrates the great extent of their humanitarian efforts.

Mr. Speaker, the job of a United States Congressman involves so much that is rewarding, yet nothing compares to recognizing organizations such as the Rotary Club of West Orange that give so much of themselves to the members of their community. The Rotary's long history of leadership and service to the citizens of West Orange is matched only by their commitment to humanitarian efforts worldwide.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join our colleagues, the members of the Rotary, the City of West Orange, and me in recognizing the outstanding and invaluable service of the Rotary Club of West Orange.

IN HONOR OF THE SOTTERLEY FOUNDATION'S RECEIPT OF A 2003 CHESAPEAKE BAY GATEWAYS NETWORK GRANT

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 3, 2003

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Sotterley Foundation. The Sotterley Foundation received a 2003 Chesapeake Bay Gateways Network Grant to enhance exhibits at the historic Sotterley Plantation.

The Chesapeake Bay Gateways Network, which includes more than 120 museums, state parks, wildlife refugees and other sites in five states and the District of Columbia, was created to enhance the experience of visitors to the Chesapeake Bay and its many roads, rivers and trails. Authorized by the Chesapeake Bay Initiative Act of 1998, the Gateways Network is coordinated by the National Park Service in partnership with the Chesapeake Bay Program.

During the past four years, Gateways Network Grants have funded new maps, improved signs, and expanded trails that have made visits to parks, wildlife refuges and water trails even more exciting and enjoyable than they had previously been. These grants help enhance the public's ability to learn and enjoy the Chesapeake's stories and significance, explore its natural and cultural resources, and become involved in helping conserve and restore the Bay and its watershed. Through these projects and other Gateways Network efforts more and more people recognize the Chesapeake as a true national treasure.

In 2003, the National Park Service is awarding $1,387,309 in grant funding, matched by over $2 million in partner contributions. Thirty-two grants are being made to Gateways throughout the Bay watershed in Maryland, New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia. The Sotterley Foundation is receiving a grant of $28,000 and $28,000 in partner contributions.

The project proposed by the Sotterley Foundation will restore, display and interpret a Chesapeake Bay log canoe discovered in nearby Sotterley Creek. Visitors exploring this historic plantation along the Patuxent River will have the opportunity to examine and learn about a workboat that once plied the waters off the site. The log canoe will be protected under a shelter, and interpreted through several exhibit panels.

Mr. Speaker, it is with the assistance and vision of organizations such as the Sotterley Foundation that the Chesapeake Bay and the entire region has become the treasure that we know it to be today. Mr. Speaker, please join me in congratulating the Sotterley Foundation on receiving this grant and wishing them the best of luck in completing their project.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, September 4, 2003 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

SEPTEMBER 5

9:30 a.m.
Joint Economic Committee
To hold hearings to examine the employment situation for August.
SD–628

SEPTEMBER 8

2 p.m.
Governmental Affairs
Financial Management, the Budget, and International Security Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine defined benefit pension plans and the Pension Benefits Guaranty Corporation, focusing on specific changes that may be required within the current pension system to help ensure the financial stability of companies with underfunded pension liabilities.
SD–342

SEPTEMBER 9

9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings to examine the state of transportation security.
SR–253

Foreign Relations
To hold a closed briefing on the situation in North Korea.
S–407, Capitol

10 a.m.
Armed Services
To hold hearings to examine U.S. military commitments and ongoing military operations abroad.
SD–106

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
To hold hearings to examine the implementation of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (Public Law 107–204), and restoring investor confidence.
SD–538

Energy and Natural Resources
To hold hearings to examine the nominations of Suedeen G. Kelly, of New Mexico, to be a Member of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, and Rick A. Dearborn, of Oklahoma, to be Assistant Secretary of Energy for Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs.
SD–366

Judiciary
To hold hearings to examine Congress and the continuity of the United States Government.
SD–226

Aging
To hold hearings to examine protecting seniors from representative payee fraud in relation to social security programs.
SD–628

2 p.m.
Judiciary
To hold hearings to examine problems and solutions on peer-to-peer networks regarding pornography, technology, and process.
SD–226

SEPTEMBER 10

9 a.m.
Governmental Affairs
Oversight of Government Management, the Federal Workforce, and the District of Columbia Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine the cause of the August 2003 Northeast blackouts, and what the Federal Government can do to ensure that blackouts of this magnitude do not occur again.
SD–342

10 a.m.
Judiciary
Terrorism, Technology and Homeland Security Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine terrorism two years after 9/11.
SD–226

SEPTEMBER 11

9:30 a.m.
Foreign Relations
To hold hearings to examine U.S.-China relations.
SD–419

2:30 p.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
To hold hearings to examine S. 432, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture to conduct and support research into alternative treatments for timber produced from public lands and lands withdrawn from the public domain for the National Forest System, S. 849, to provide for a land exchange in the State of Arizona between the Secretary of Agriculture and Yavapai Ranch Limited Partnership, and S. 511, to provide permanent funding for the Payment In Lieu of Taxes program.
SD–366

SEPTEMBER 16

10 a.m.
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions
Aging Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine abuse of the elderly.
SD–430

Veterans' Affairs
To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to receive the legislative presentation of The American Legion.
SH–216

SEPTEMBER 17

10 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Business meeting to consider pending calendar business.
SD–366

Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine the report of the Mental Health Commission.
SD–430

SEPTEMBER 23

10 a.m.
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions
To hold hearings to examine health technology.
SD–430

SEPTEMBER 24

10 a.m.
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions
Business meeting to consider pending calendar business.
SD–430

SEPTEMBER 25

10 a.m.
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions
To hold hearings to examine intellectual diversity.
SD–430

SEPTEMBER 30

10 a.m.
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine underage drinking.
SD–430

CANCELLATIONS

SEPTEMBER 10

10 a.m.
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions
Business meeting to consider pending calendar business.
SD–430

POSTPONEMENTS

SEPTEMBER 9

2:30 p.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
National Parks Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine S. 808, to provide for expansion of Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, S. 1107, to enhance the Recreational Fee Demonstration Program for the National Park Service, and H.R. 620, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to provide supplemental funding and other services that are necessary to assist the State of California or local educational agencies in California in providing educational services for students attending schools located within the Park.
SD–366

Daily Digest

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S10991–S11049

Measures Introduced: Seven bills were introduced as follows: S. 1575–1581. **Page S11032**

Measures Reported:

S. 1264, to reauthorize the Federal Communications Commission, with amendments. (S. Rept. No. 108–140)

S. 1046, to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to preserve localism, to foster and promote the diversity of television programming, to foster and promote competition, and to prevent excessive concentration of ownership of the nation's television broadcast stations, with an amendment. (S. Rept. No. 108–141) **Page S11032**

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Appropriations: Senate continued consideration of H.R. 2660, making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004, taking action on the following amendments proposed thereto:

Pages S10991–S11020

Pending:

Specter Amendment No. 1542, in the nature of a substitute. **Page S10991**

Byrd Amendment No. 1543 (to Amendment No. 1542), to provide additional funding for education for the disadvantaged. **Page S10991**

Akaka Amendment No. 1544 (to Amendment No. 1542), to provide funding for the Excellence in Economic Education Act of 2001. **Page S10991**

Mikulski Amendment No. 1552 (to Amendment No. 1542), to increase funding for programs under the Nurse Reinvestment Act and other nursing workforce development programs. **Page S11004**

During consideration of this measure today, Senate also took the following actions:

By 46 yeas to 48 nays (Vote No. 322), three-fifths of those Senators duly chosen and sworn, not having voted in the affirmative, Senate rejected the motive to waive section 504 of H. Con. Res. 95, Congressional Budget Resolution, with respect to Reid/Bingaman Amendment No. 1547 (to Amendment No. 1542), to increase funding for certain education and related programs. Subsequently, the point of order that the amendment would exceed discretionary spending limits and thus be in violation of section 504 of H. Con. Res. 95, Congressional Budget Resolution, was sustained, and the amendment thus falls. **Pages S10992–S11003**

By 53 yeas to 43 nays (Vote No. 323), three-fifths of those Senators duly chosen and sworn, not having voted in the affirmative, Senate rejected the motive to waive section 504 of H. Con. Res. 95, Congressional Budget Resolution, with respect to Dorgan/Inhofe Amendment No. 1553 (to Amendment No. 1542), to provide additional funding for the Impact Aid Program. Subsequently, the point of order that the amendment would exceed discretionary spending limits and thus be in violation of section 504 of H. Con. Res. 95, Congressional Budget Resolution, was sustained, and the amendment thus falls. **Page S11017**

By 42 yeas to 54 nays (Vote No. 324), three-fifths of those Senators duly chosen and sworn, not having voted in the affirmative, Senate rejected the motive to waive section 302(f) of the Congressional Budget Act, with respect to Dayton Amendment No. 1554 (to Amendment No. 1542), to increase funding for part B of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act. Subsequently, the point of order that the amendment would exceed the subcommittee's 302(b) allocations and thus be in violation of section 302(f) of the Congressional Budget Act, was sustained, and the amendment thus falls. **Pages S11017–18**

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing for further consideration of the bill at 9:30 a.m., on Thursday, September 4, 2003. **Page S11045**

U.S.-Chile Free Trade Agreement Vote Change: A unanimous-consent request was granted permitting Senator Mikulski to change her yea vote to a nay vote on Vote No. 319 changing the outcome of the vote to 65 yeas to 32 nays on H.R. 2738, to implement the United States-Chile Free Trade Agreement (passed by the Senate on July 31, 2003).

Page S11024

Nominations Received: Senate received the following nominations:

Paul S. Atkins, of Virginia, to be a Member of the Securities and Exchange Commission for a term expiring June 5, 2008. (Reappointment)

Karen K. Bhatia, of Maryland, to be an Assistant Secretary of Transportation.

Michael O. Leavitt, of Utah, to be Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

Bradley D. Belt, of the District of Columbia, to be a Member of the Social Security Advisory Board for a term expiring September 30, 2008.

Jennifer Young, of Ohio, to be an Assistant Secretary of Health and Human Services.

William J. Hudson, of Virginia, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Tunisia.

Hector E. Morales, of Texas, to be United States Alternate Executive Director of the Inter-American Development Bank.

James McBride, of New York, to be a Member of the National Council on the Arts for a term expiring September 3, 2008.

William A. Chatfield, of Texas, to be Director of Selective Service.

Gordon England, of Texas, to be Secretary of the Navy. (Reappointment)

Michael W. Wynne, of Florida, to be Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics.

1 Army nomination in the rank of general.

Routine lists in the Navy. **Pages S11045–49**

Measures Placed on Calendar: **Page S11027**

Executive Communications: **Pages S11027–32**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages S11032–33**

Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions: **Pages S11033–38**

Additional Statements: **Pages S11024–27**

Amendments Submitted: **Pages S11038–39**

Authority for Committees to Meet: **Pages S11040–41**

Record Votes: Three record votes were taken today. (Total—324) **Page S11002, S11017, S11018**

Adjournment: Senate met at 9:30 a.m., and adjourned at 7:29 p.m., until 9:30 a.m., on Thursday, September 4, 2003. (For Senate's program, see the remarks of the Acting Majority Leader in today's Record on page S11045.)

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

APPROPRIATIONS: DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, State, and the Judiciary approved for full Committee consideration an original bill making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004.

APPROPRIATIONS: DEPARTMENTS OF TRANSPORTATION AND TREASURY

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Transportation, Treasury, and General Government approved for full Committee consideration an original bill making appropriations for the Department of Transportation and related agencies, Department of the Treasury, the United States Postal Service, the Executive Office of the President, and certain Independent Agencies, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004.

MILITARY OPERATIONS WORLDWIDE

Committee on Armed Services: Committee met in closed session to receive a briefing regarding ongoing military operations and areas of concern around the world from Lieutenant General Norton A. Schwartz, USAF, Director for Operations, J–3; Major General Ronald L. Burgess, Jr., USA, Director for Intelligence, J–2; and Peter W. Rodman, Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs.

BUDGET AND ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

Committee on the Budget: Committee concluded hearings to examine the budget and economic outlook, including the Congressional Budget Office's update of its baseline budget projections for fiscal years 2003 through 2013, after receiving testimony from Douglas Holtz-Eakin, Director, Congressional Budget Office.

SPACE SHUTTLE COLUMBIA ACCIDENT

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: Committee concluded hearings to examine the Columbia Accident Investigation Board's findings and recommendations from its investigation of the Columbia shuttle tragedy, after receiving testimony from Sean O'Keefe, Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration; and Admiral Harold W. Gehman, Jr., USN (Ret.), Chairman, Columbia Accident Investigation Board.

AIR FORCE-BOEING TANKERS LEASE PROPOSAL

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: Committee concluded hearings to examine the proposed leasing of 100 Boeing 767 Tankers by the United States Air Force for aerial refueling, after receiving testimony from James G. Roche, Secretary of the Air Force; Douglas Holtz-Eakin, Director, Congressional Budget Office; Neal P. Curtin, Director, Defense Capabilities and Management, General Accounting Office; Christopher Bolkcom, Specialist in National Defense, Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress; Lt. Gen. John B. Sams, Jr., USAF (Ret.), The Boeing Company, Arlington, Virginia; J. Richard Nelson, Institute for Defense Analyses, Alexandria, Virginia; and Steven Ellis, Taxpayers for Common Sense, and Eric Miller, Project on Government Oversight, both of Washington, D.C.

NOMINATIONS

Committee on the Judiciary: Committee concluded hearings on the nominations of Marcia A. Crone, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Texas, who was introduced by Senators Hutchison and Cornyn; Phillip S. Figa, to be United States District Judge for the District of Colorado, who was introduced by Senators Campbell and Allard; Carlos T. Bea, of California, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Ninth Circuit, William Q. Hayes and John A. Houston, both to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of California, who were all introduced by Senator Boxer; Robert Clive Jones, to be United States District Judge for the District of Nevada, who was introduced by Senators Ensign and Reid; and Ronald A. White, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Oklahoma, who was introduced by Senator Nickles, after each nominee testified and answered questions in their own behalf.

TERRORISM: FIRST RESPONDERS

Committee on the Judiciary: Subcommittee on Terrorism, Technology, and Homeland Security concluded hearings to examine certain measures to improve America's preparedness to address terrorist activity, focusing on the requirements of state and local emergency responders, after receiving testimony from Representatives Cox and Jim Turner; former Senator Rudman, and Richard A. Clarke, both of the Independent Task Force on Emergency Responders; and Paul L. Posner, Managing Director, Federal Budget Issues and Intergovernmental Relations, Strategic Issues, General Accounting Office.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Measures Introduced: 9 public bills, H.R. 2990–2998; and 6 resolutions, H.J. Res. 67; H. Con. Res. 270, and H. Res. 350, 352–354, were introduced. **Pages H7838–39**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages H7839–40**

Reports Filed: Reports were filed as follows:

Filed on July 30, H.R. 2989, making appropriations for the Departments of Transportation and Treasury, and independent agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004 (H. Rept. 108–243);

Filed on August 4, H.R. 1085, to make certain workforce authorities available to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, amended (H. Rept. 108–244, Pt. 1);

Filed on August 4, H.R. 2692, to authorize appropriations for activities under the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 for fiscal years 2004 through 2006, amended (H. Rept. 108–245);

Filed on August 14, H.R. 2608, to reauthorize the National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program, amended (H. Rept. 108–246, Pt. 1);

H.R. 1837, to improve the Federal acquisition workforce and the process for the acquisition of services by the Federal Government, amended (H. Rept. 108–117, Pt. 2);

H.R. 1985, to amend the National Housing Act to increase the maximum mortgage amount limit for FHA-insured mortgages for multifamily housing located in high-cost areas, amended (H. Rept. 108–247);

H.R. 1533, to amend the securities laws to permit church pension plans to be invested in collective trusts (H. Rept. 108–248);

H. Res. 234, condemning bigotry and violence against Arab-Americans, Muslim-Americans, South Asian-Americans, and Sikh-Americans (H. Rept. 108–249);

H.R. 292, to amend title 4, United States Code, to add National Korean War Veterans Armistice Day to the list of days on which the flag should especially be displayed (H. Rept. 108–250);

H.R. 1658, to amend the Railroad Right-of-Way Conveyance Validation Act to validate additional conveyances of certain lands in the State of California that form part of the right-of-way granted by the United States to facilitate the construction of the transcontinental railway (Private Bill, H. Rept. 108–251);

S. 233, to direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study of Coltsville in the State of Connecticut for potential inclusion in the National Park System (H. Rept. 108–252);

S. 278, to make certain adjustments to the boundaries of the Mount Naomi Wilderness Area (H. Rept. 108–253);

H.R. 1409, to provide for a Federal land exchange for the environmental, educational, and cultural benefit of the American public and the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians (H. Rept. 108–254);

H.R. 1616, to authorize the exchange of certain lands within the Martin Luther King, Junior, National Historic Site for lands owned by the City of Atlanta, Georgia (H. Rept. 108–255);

H.R. 1651, to provide for the exchange of land within the Sierra National Forest, California, amended (H. Rept. 108–256);

H.R. 2059, to designate Fort Bayard Historic District in the State of New Mexico as a National Historic Landmark (H. Rept. 108–257); and

H.R. 351, providing for consideration of H.R. 2989, making appropriations for the Departments of Transportation and Treasury, and independent agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004 (H. Rept. 108–258). **Pages H7837–38**

Speaker Pro Tempore: Read a letter from the Speaker wherein he appointed Representative Schrock to act as Speaker pro tempore for today. **Page H7791**

Suspensions: The House agreed to suspend the rules and pass the following measures:

Winston E. Arnow Federal Building, Pensacola, Florida: H.R. 1572, amended, to designate the historic Federal District Court Building located at 100 North Palafox Street in Pensacola, Florida, as the "Winston E. Arnow Federal Building"; **Pages H7798–H7800**

Ed Edmondson United States Courthouse, Muskogee, Oklahoma: H.R. 1668, to designate the United States courthouse located at 101 North Fifth Street in Muskogee, Oklahoma, as the "Ed Edmondson United States Courthouse"; **Page H7800**

Congratulating Lance Armstrong: H. Res. 350, congratulating Lance Armstrong for winning the 2003 Tour de France (agreed to by a yea-and-nay vote of 396 yeas with none voting nay, Roll No. 460); **Pages H7800–03, H7809–10**

J. Stephen Horn Post Office, Signal Hill, California: H.R. 2309, amended, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2300 Redondo Avenue in Signal Hill, California, as the "J. Stephen Horn Post Office Building" (agreed to by a yea-and-nay vote of 395 yeas to 1 nay, Roll No. 461); and **Pages H7803–07, H7810**

Amending Securities Laws: H.R. 1533, to amend the securities laws to permit church pension plans to be invested in collective trusts (agreed to by a yea-and-nay vote of 397 yeas with none voting nay, Roll No. 462). **Pages H7808–09, H7810–11**

Tax Relief, Simplification, and Equity Act Motions to Instruct Conferees: Representative Cooper announced his intention to offer a motion to instruct conferees on H.R. 1308, Tax Relief, Simplification, and Equity Act. **Pages H7811–12**

Recess: The House recessed at 3:28 p.m. and reconvened at 6:30 p.m. **Page H7809**

Senate Messages: Messages received from the Senate today appears on pages H7791–92.

Senate Referrals: S. 523 was referred to the Committee on Resources; S. 926 and S. Con. Res 25 were referred to the Committee on Government Reform; S. 1547 was referred to the committee on Energy & Commerce; S. 1571 was referred to the Committee on Financial Services; and S. Con. Res 63, S. 678, and S. 929 were ordered held at the desk. **Page H7826**

Amendments: Amendments ordered printed pursuant to the rule appear on pages H7840–42.

Adjournment: The House met at 2 p.m. and adjourned at 9:45 p.m.

Committee Meetings

"BLACKOUT 2003: HOW DID IT HAPPEN AND WHY?"

Committee on Energy and Commerce: Held a hearing entitled "Blackout 2003: How Did It Happen and Why?" Testimony was heard from the following officials of the Department of Energy: Spencer Abraham, Secretary; and Patrick Wood, Chairman, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission; the following officials of the State of Ohio: Bob Taft, Governor; and Alan R. Schriber, Chairman, Public Utilities Commission; the following officials of the State of Michigan: Jennifer M. Granholm, Governor; Kwame Kilpatrick, Mayor, Detroit; and J.Peter Lark, Chairman, Public Service Commission; William M. Flynn, Chairman, Public Service Commission, State of New York; and public witnesses.

Hearings continue tomorrow.

TRANSPORTATION, TREASURY, AND INDEPENDENT AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT

Committee on Rules: Granted, by voice vote, an open rule providing 1 hour of general debate on H.R. 2989, Transportation, Treasury, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, 2004. The rule waives all points of order against consideration of the bill. Under the rules of the House the bill shall be read for amendment by paragraph. The rule waives points of order against provisions in the bill for failure to comply with clause 2 of rule XXI (prohibiting unauthorized appropriations or legislative provisions in an appropriations bill), except as specified in the resolution. The rule authorizes the Chair to accord priority in recognition to Members who have pre-printed their amendments in the Congressional Record. Finally, the rule provides one motion to recommit with or without instructions. Testimony was heard from Representatives Istook, Flake, Olver, Hastings of Florida, Delahunt, Hooley of Oregon, Davis of Florida and Ruppersberger.

Joint Meetings

DUTCH LEADERSHIP OF OSCE

Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe (Helsinki Commission): Commission concluded hearings to examine and review Dutch leadership of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), focusing on multilateralism and regional matters, after receiving testimony from Jaap de Hoop Scheffer, Foreign Minister of The Netherlands, Amsterdam.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 2003

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

Committee on Appropriations: business meeting to mark up proposed legislation making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004, proposed legislation making appropriations for the Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and for sundry independent agencies, boards, commissions, corporations, and offices for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004, proposed legislation making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of said District for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004, making appropriations for the Department of Transportation and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004, and proposed legislation making appropriations for the Treasury Department, the United States Postal Service, the Executive Office of the President, and certain Independent Agencies, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004, 2 p.m., SD–106.

Committee on Armed Services: to hold hearings to examine the proposed lease of 100 KC–767 aerial refueling tanker aircraft by the U.S. Air Force, to be followed by a closed hearing in Room SH–219, 9:30 a.m., SH–216.

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: Subcommittee on Science, Technology, and Space, to hold hearings to examine A New Kind of Science, 2:30 p.m., SR–253.

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources: to hold hearings to examine the Department of Energy polygraph program, 10 a.m., SD–366.

Committee on Finance: to hold hearings to examine the economic relations between the United States and Cuba, 10 a.m., SD–215.

Committee on the Judiciary: business meeting to consider pending calendar business, 9:30 a.m., SD–226.

Subcommittee on Constitution, Civil Rights and Property Rights, to hold hearings to examine what is needed to defend the bipartisan Defense of Marriage Act of 1996, 2 p.m., SD–226.

House

Committee on Appropriations, Subcommittee on Homeland Security, on Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection, 10 a.m., 2359 Rayburn.

Committee on the Budget, hearing on Update of the Budget and Economic Outlook, 10 a.m., 210 Cannon.

Committee on Education and the Workforce, hearing on ''Strengthening Pension Security and Defined Benefit Plans: Examining the Financial Health of the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation,'' 10:30 a.m., 2175 Rayburn.

Committee on Energy and Commerce, to continue hearings entitled ''Blackout 2003: How Did It Happen and Why?'' 9:30 a.m., 2123 Rayburn.

Committee on International Relations, hearing on Government Accountability: Efforts to Identify and Eliminate Waste and Mismanagement, 10:30 a.m., 2172 Rayburn.

Committee on the Judiciary, oversight hearing on ''Competition in College Athletic Conferences and Antitrust Aspects of the Bowl Championship Series,'' 10 a.m., 2141 Rayburn.

Subcommittee on Courts, the Internet, and Intellectual Property, oversight hearing on ''Internet Domain Name Fraud—the U.S. Government's Role in Ensuring Public Access to Accurate Whois Data,'' 2 p.m., 2141 Rayburn.

Committee on Resources, to mark up H.J. Res. 63, Compact of Free Association Amendments Act of 2003, 11 a.m., 1324 Longworth.

Committee on Science, hearing on ''The Columbia Accident Investigation Board Report,'' 10 a.m., 2318 Rayburn.

Committee on Small Business, hearing to discuss attracting economic growth for the rural economy and whether the federal government is adequately supporting a policy of growth in the rural portions of the country, 9:30 a.m., 2360 Rayburn.

Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, executive, to consider pending business, 2 p.m., H–405 Capitol.

Subcommittee on Intelligence Policy and National Security, executive, briefing on Global Intelligence Update, 3 p.m., H–405 Capitol.

Subcommittee on Terrorism and Homeland Security, executive, briefing on Recent Counterterrorism Success: Hambali, 10:15 a.m., H–405 Capitol.

Select Committee on Homeland Security, Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Science, and Research and Development and the Subcommittee on Infrastructure and Border Security, joint hearing entitled ''Implications of Power Blackouts for the Nation's Cybersecurity and Critical Infrastructure Protection: The Electric Grid, Critical Interdependencies, Vulnerabilities, and Readiness,'' 1 p.m., 2237 Rayburn.

Next Meeting of the **SENATE**

9:30 a.m., Thursday, September 4

Senate Chamber

Program for Thursday: Senate will continue consideration of H.R. 2660, making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004.

Next Meeting of the **HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

10 a.m., Thursday, September 4

House Chamber

Program for Thursday: Consideration of H.R. 2989, Transportation, Treasury, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2004 (open rule, one hour of general debate).

Extensions of Remarks, as inserted in this issue

HOUSE

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