

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

IN RECOGNITION OF GLENDALE COMMUNITY COLLEGE'S 75 YEARS OF EDUCATIONAL EXCELLENCE AND THE DEDICATION OF THE CIMMARUSTI SCIENCE CENTER

HON. ADAM B. SCHIFF

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 29, 2003

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Glendale Community College on its 75th anniversary, and to celebrate the dedication of the Cimmarusti Science Center.

Glendale College was founded in 1927 as a junior college at the old Glendale Union High School site. It served the needs of the people in La Crescenta, Glendale, and Tujunga. An earthquake devastated several of the main buildings, and finally in 1937 the college opened its new facilities. The community continued to grow and the campus thrived. In 1981, the college separated from the Glendale Unified School District.

Today, Glendale Community College helps more than 25,000 students meet their educational goals. It has a college-credit enrollment of about 15,000 day and evening students and about 10,000 students are enrolled in the adult education programs. Its exceptional reputation and tradition for academic excellence and quality lives on in the current administration and student body. Its progressive and extensive curriculum includes customized contract instruction for companies, career training, and certificates in vocational training. The college innovatively forges and promotes mutually beneficial partnerships with industries and the city.

In 1998, \$2 million in Federal funding was requested for a NASA/JPL science education center to be located on the campus. Appropriation legislation was signed in late October of the same year. On March 4, 1999, brothers and local businessmen Larry and Ralph Cimmarusti presented an additional gift of \$1 million to the college, as they are proud alumni. Their name will eternally be associated with the school by the state-of-the-art science center that will bear their name. The center will also serve as a regional training facility for local schools, enriching the already impressive list of services available at the college. The Cimmarusti Science Center's math and science education will not only be an example for other colleges, it will raise public interest in the subjects. The center also includes a spectacular planetarium, one of just a few at community colleges across the country.

Glendale Community College is unique in its approach to education and in the way it utilizes its resources. It is a truly pioneering institution that has earned the endless praise of those who have seen it develop, and those who have benefited from its infinite opportunities. It is a model of dependable leadership and unstoppable advancement. Glendale Community College is at the forefront of edu-

cation in our community, and its innumerable successes have already spanned three quarters of a century. It will undoubtedly continue to serve our community by responding to changing needs and meeting all challenges.

I ask all Members of Congress to join me today in congratulating Glendale Community College on 75 truly exemplary years of service to the community, the opening of the Cimmarusti Science Center, and for the college's commitment to educational excellence.

INTRODUCING THE REGIONAL ECONOMIC AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT ACT

HON. JAMES L. OBERSTAR

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 29, 2003

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, today Congresswoman NORTON and I have introduced the "Regional Economic and Infrastructure Development Act." A detailed summary of the bill's provisions is attached.

The bill organizes four regional commissions under a common framework, thereby providing a more uniform method for distributing economic development funds throughout the regions most in need of such assistance. It reauthorizes the Delta Regional Authority and the Northern Great Plains Regional Authority and creates two new regional commissions: The Southeast Crescent Regional Commission and the Southwest Border Regional Commission. Both of these latter commissions have been proposed in legislation introduced in this Congress and are designed to address problems of systemic poverty and chronic underdevelopment in those regions. Every county or parish that is currently included in a commission through enacted or proposed legislation is similarly included in that same commission under this bill. While the bill follows the successful organizational model of the Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC), it does not include the ARC or the Denali Commission (a wholly intrastate commission) in its framework.

Regional commissions provide vital assistance to the development of the Nation's most chronically poor and distressed regions. They are true Federal-State partnerships, bringing together Federal, State, and local governments to expand the economic and development opportunities of a chronically distressed region. These regions typically experience rates of poverty and unemployment that are more than 150 percent of the national average. Further, some of these areas lack the transportation and basic public infrastructure necessary to support business development, and importantly, create jobs in the region.

The regional commissions are designed to assist areas in overcoming chronic economic distress by focusing on the distressed region as a whole. By recognizing that systemic economic distress follows geographic and natural

resource realities, rather than arbitrary State or political subdivision borders, the commissions are able to concentrate their efforts over the entire region—regardless of State lines. One way that federally designated regional commissions work within the region to overcome the effects of chronic underdevelopment is through investment in infrastructure, including transportation, telecommunications and other basic public infrastructure. The commissions also assist the region in obtaining job skills training, entrepreneurship, technology, and business development. Through these efforts, commissions work to improve the economic development of these systemically distressed regions.

Regional commissions also supplement the state share of other Federal programs to ensure that areas that do not even have the economic means of meeting a required State or local funding share are not denied the opportunity to participate in these programs. Regional commissions assist in local development planning by helping provide local development districts with the resources and expertise necessary to formulate and follow a comprehensive, strategic regional development plan. Often it is the local development planning that is the key for the successful implementation of economic and infrastructure development programs.

The Regional and Economic Infrastructure Development Act is modeled after the statute authorizing the ARC. The ARC has demonstrated that regional commissions are successful in fighting chronic underdevelopment and poverty. Since the ARC's creation in 1965, employment in the 13-State region has grown by nearly 66 percent. In contrast, in the decade preceding its creation, employment in the region had declined by 1.5 percent. Further, the poverty rate of the region has been cut by more than one half—from 31.1 percent in 1960 to 13.6 percent in 2000.

As the Nation continues to suffer through a weakened economy, the need for these commissions becomes even more important. Figures released this August show that the national unemployment rate has increased to 6.1 percent, the highest level since July 1994. Further, since January 2001, the number of people unemployed increased from 5.95 million to 8.91 million—an increase of almost 3 million, or 50 percent.

Moreover, workers who have lost their jobs are having more trouble finding new jobs. The average length of unemployment is now almost 20 weeks, the longest it has been in nearly two decades. Within the last 2 years, the number of workers who have been unemployed for longer than 6 months has increased by more than 1.3 million to nearly 2 million—an increase of almost 200 percent. One-half of the unemployed are out of work for more than 9 weeks and more than one in five have been out of work for more than 6 months.

As the economy continues to founder, it is these historically depressed regions—the regions that have already been struggling—that suffer a disproportionate share of the burden.

• 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.

Now, perhaps more than ever, there is a greater need for these regional commissions. This bill recognizes the importance of the regional commissions to these chronically distressed areas. The bill strengthens the commissions by establishing a uniform organizational structure, under which an affirmative vote of a commission requires a majority of State members plus the affirmative vote of the Federal cochairperson. With this voting structure, the bill ensures that the Federal and State roles in a commission are equal and interdependent, thereby promoting a true Federal-State partnership.

In addition, the bill establishes a coordinating council for the regional commissions consisting of representatives from all the commissions, including the Appalachian Regional Commission and the Denali Commission. The coordinating council is directed to meet biannually to discuss issues facing regions that suffer chronic distress and successful strategies for promoting regional development. While the council will assist the commissions in promoting regional development, it has no decision-making authority over any of the commissions.

Finally, the bill authorizes sufficient funds for each commission so that a commission will have the means available to fulfill its mission of promoting economic and infrastructure development. The bill authorizes \$30 million for each commission in fiscal year 2004 (the amount currently authorized for the Delta and Northern Great Plains Regional Authorities) and increases that authorization by \$5 million for each successive year through fiscal year 2008.

Frankly, I am concerned about this administration's lack of funding for existing regional commissions. In its fiscal year 2004 budget proposal, the administration slashes the budgets of the regional commissions—proposing only \$2 million for the Delta Regional Authority and no funding for the Northern Great Plains Regional Authority. If these budget proposals were to be enacted, the commissions, and their grant-making authority, would be rendered essentially ineffective. Providing the commissions with the funds necessary to carry out their purpose is crucial to the economic development of these regions.

It is time that we affirm our commitment to regional economic development by authorizing these commissions and providing the funding necessary from them to break the cycle of chronic distress in these regions. I believe this bill will help us do that.

SUMMARY OF THE REGIONAL ECONOMIC AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT ACT

The Regional Economic and Infrastructure Development Act organizes four regional commissions under a common framework, thereby providing a more uniform method for distributing economic assistance throughout the regions most in need of such assistance. It reauthorizes the Delta Regional Authority and the Northern Great Plains Regional Authority and creates two new regional commissions: the Southeast Crescent and the Southwest Border Regional Commission. Both of these latter commissions have been proposed in legislation introduced this Congress and are designed to address problems of systemic poverty and chronic underdevelopment in those regions. Every county or parish that is currently included in a commission through enacted or proposed legislation is similarly included in that same commission under this bill. While

the bill follows the successful organizational model of the Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC), it does not include the ARC or the Denali Commission (a wholly intrastate commission) in its framework.

PURPOSE

To organize the regional commissions in the lower 48 states (with the exception of the Appalachian Regional Commission) under a common framework, providing a more uniform organization structure among the commissions and a more uniform method for distributing economic assistance throughout the country.

COMMISSIONS

The bill reauthorizes the Delta Regional Commission and the Northern Great Plains Regional Commission, and creates the Southeast Crescent Regional Commission and the Southwest Border Regional Commission. The Delta Regional Commission and the Northern Great Plains Regional Commission are composed of the same states, counties, and parishes included in the existing Delta Regional Authority and Northern Great Plains Regional Authority. The Southeast Crescent Regional Commission and the Southwest Border Regional Commission are composed of the same states and counties proposed in legislation introduced in the 108th Congress to create a Southeast Crescent Regional Authority and a Southwest Border Regional Commission.

Each commission is authorized to receive appropriations of \$30 million for fiscal year 2004; \$35 million for fiscal year 2005; \$40 million for fiscal year 2006; \$45 million for fiscal year 2007; and \$50 million for fiscal year 2008.

Currently, some counties qualify for membership in more than one regional commission. The bill does not change that. However, the bill provides that an individual county may only receive economic assistance from one regional commission. Therefore, if a county is eligible for membership in more than one commission, it must select one commission in which it would like to participate and be eligible to receive funds. A county or parish can change its selection 90 days before the start of the fiscal year.

The Denali Commission and the Appalachian Regional Commission are not included in this statute.

COMPOSITION

Each commission includes a Federal cochairperson and a state cochairperson, who is selected from among the state members. Like current law, the Northern Great Plains Commission also includes a tribal cochairperson.

An affirmative vote of a commission requires an affirmative vote of the federal cochairperson plus a majority of state members.

Like the current laws authorizing regional commissions, the bill sets forth provisions for the salaries of commission members, the appointment of alternatives, and the hiring of additional staff, including an Executive Director.

The bill establishes a coordinating council for the regional commissions consisting of representatives from all the commissions, including the Appalachian Regional Commission and the Denali Commission. The coordinating council is directed to meet biannually to discuss issues facing regions that suffer chronic distress and successful strategies for promoting regional development. The council has no decision-making authority.

Also like current law, each state must develop a comprehensive economic development plan and each commission must develop an economic and infrastructure development plan.

Commissions are required to designate distressed, transitional and attainment coun-

ties, and isolated areas of distress within attainment counties, within their region and must allocate at least 50 percent of the appropriations made available to the commission to projects in distressed counties and isolated areas of distress.

ECONOMIC AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT GRANTS

Commissions have the authority to make grants to State and local governments, and public and nonprofit organizations, for economic development projects, with an emphasis on infrastructure projects, including transportation, basic public, and telecommunications infrastructure projects.

The bill provides for a commission share of 50 percent of the costs of projects; that percentage increases to up to 80 percent for distressed counties. These shares are increased by 10 percent (to 60 percent and 90 percent, respectively) for those projects that have a significant regional impact.

Commissions have the authority to make grants to local development districts to assist in the payment of the administration of the district. The commission of these grants is limited to 80 percent of the administrative expenses of the local development district receiving the grant.

Commissions have the authority to supplement part of the basic Federal contribution to projects authorized under other Federal grant programs and to increase the Federal contribution above the fixed maximum part of the cost. The federal share is the same for projects (50 percent and 80 percent for distressed counties, with a 10 percent bonus for regional projects), with the stipulation that the total federal contribution cannot exceed 80 percent.

IN RECOGNITION OF DR. JOHN A. DAVITT, PRESIDENT AND SUPERINTENDENT OF GLENDALE COMMUNITY COLLEGE

HON. ADAM B. SCHIFF

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 29, 2003

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate John Davitt who has dedicated 35 years of service to Glendale Community College.

John A. Davitt received a B.S. in History in 1954 and an M.A. in Secondary Education in 1958 from the University of San Francisco. In 1977, he graduated from the University of Southern California with a doctorate in Community College Administration-Higher Education. While he pursued his own studies, Dr. Davitt continued to exercise his passion to teach and serve the student community in the San Francisco Unified School District. From 1968 to 1980, he was a consultant for the American Association of Community and Junior Colleges, and from 1970 to 1985, he was a consultant for the College Entrance Examination Board.

Dr. Davitt has had a myriad of impressive employment and service experiences. From 1955 to 1957, he was stationed at Fort Mason, California as a First Lieutenant in the United States Army. From 1957 to 1964, he was a Social Studies teacher, counselor, and debating coach at Roosevelt Junior High School, and instructor at Galileo Adult School in San Francisco. Additionally, from 1964 to 1966 Dr. Davitt was a counselor at Merritt College. He was the director and assistant professor of the Institute for Training of Community College Student Personnel Workers at

California State University Los Angeles from 1966 to 1968. His distinguished list of memberships includes the Glendale Chamber of Commerce, and the Association of California Community College Administrators. He is also on the board of directors for Crestview Preparatory School and Flintridge Sacred Heart Academy.

In 1968, Dr. Davitt introduced his unique and open management style to our community by taking the position of Administrative Dean of Personnel Services at Glendale Community College. In 1983, he was named Vice President of Instructional Services. Subsequently, in 1985 he became the college's Superintendent-President, transforming the campus into an innovative and productive center for learning. Davitt fervently fosters and promotes ideals of development and growth. As President, he has led the college through unprecedented achievements. Dr. Davitt is a remarkable man whose unwavering passion and dedication have been instilled not only in the college's faculty, but student body as well.

I ask all Members of Congress to join me today in congratulating John Davitt on a truly exemplary professional and public service career, and for his immense commitment to Glendale Community College and the students it serves.

H.R. 7

HON. TODD TIAHRT

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 29, 2003

Mr. TIAHRT. Mr. Speaker, in my district, the Kansas Health Foundation is working to increase the health of Kansans, especially the health of children. Its goal is to make Kansas the best State in the Nation in which to raise a child. By working with individuals, communities, universities and other institutions, the Kansas Health Foundation is helping build a community of people who care about the health and well-being of children and other at-risk individuals.

I rise today in support of H.R. 7, the Charitable Giving Act of 2003. This bill will help organizations like the Kansas Health Foundation raise more funds and ultimately reach more people. All across this country we have organizations, foundations, churches and faith-based groups helping the disadvantaged. I am especially supportive of this bill because it encourages individuals and the private sector to act responsibly toward their neighbors and those who are less fortunate. By increasing the flow of funds to charitable organizations, we will help make America and the world a better place to live.

H.R. 7 will provide more than 85 million Americans who do not itemize on their Federal tax returns the ability to deduct a portion of their charitable contributions. By making it simpler for taxpayers to deduct money for charitable giving, we will be sending a positive message to taxpayers that encourages giving money to organizations that help those in need.

While America is the land of great opportunity, there remain many families, both here

and around the world, that lack food, shelter, medicine and other basic living needs. Millions of individuals across this country pool their resources to help meet many of these needs by giving money to their local churches and non-profit organizations. H.R. 7 will make such acts of goodwill even more rewarding for those who give by allowing taxpayers to claim a deduction for their charitable giving, even if the taxpayer does not itemize.

I applaud House Majority Whip Roy Blunt for sponsoring this important bill that will, in his words, help more charities help more Americans.

The Charitable Giving Act of 2003 further provides financial incentives for charitable giving by allowing older Americans the incentive to make tax-free contributions from their Individual Retirement Accounts. If people want to give donations to help those in need from their retirement savings, I think it is only proper that we reward such acts of generosity.

H.R. 7 would encourage more giving from the private business sector as well. By gradually increasing the cap on corporate charitable contributions from 10 percent to 20 percent over the next decade, Congress will be sending a clear message of community responsibility to corporate America. The more investment a company or business makes in its community, the more goodwill it generates.

I urge my colleagues to join me today in supporting the Charitable Giving Act of 2003. It is a well-crafted, bipartisan bill that deserves our full support.

TRIBUTE TO JERRY IZENBERG
AND PROJECT PRIDE

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 29, 2003

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise today to recognize the legendary columnist, Jerry Izenberg, and his immense contributions to the Newark community through his organization, Project Pride.

Jerry Izenberg has been a newspaperman for over 52 years, most recently with the New Jersey Star-Ledger, contributing columns that have appeared throughout the United States, as well as Puerto Rico, Alaska, Mexico, Canada and Italy. As a sportswriter, Jerry Izenberg's accomplishments are incredibly vast. Over his career, he has won numerous literary awards and recognitions, has been inducted into seven Halls of Fame and has been an integral part of the sports world in the United States. To this day, he continues to leave his mark on the sports writing world, all the while inspiring numerous young writers. And above all, Jerry Izenberg has also managed to be a dedicated family man, with his wife, Aileen, four children and four grandchildren.

Despite all of these remarkable professional and personal accomplishments, I can say with confidence that Jerry Izenberg is most proud of his work with Project Pride. As a native of Newark, New Jersey, Jerry knew of the hardships that the people of that area face on a regular basis. When he founded Project Pride

Incorporated 25 years ago, Jerry Izenberg took the personal initiative to create hope and opportunity for the children of Newark. Over the 25 years of its existence, Project Pride has helped send 902 kids to college, allowed the kids in Newark K-5 schools to study a variety of subjects and funded numerous community and athletic programs that have kept as many as 1,000 Newark kids off the streets. What is more amazing, Project Pride has accomplished all of it without accepting a single penny from Federal, State or local funds.

Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Education and Workforce Committee and a former teacher, I understand the significance of the work that Jerry Izenberg has done for the city of Newark. I know that my colleagues here in the U.S. House of Representatives not only join me today in recognizing the tremendous contributions of Jerry Izenberg and Project Pride, but also commending Jerry for his own personal dedication to continue providing the opportunity to so many of our youths.

A TRIBUTE TO THE ASSOCIATION
OF THEATRICAL PRESS AGENTS
AND MANAGERS

HON. JERROLD NADLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 29, 2003

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, it is my great personal pleasure to rise today in cognition of the Association of Theatrical Press Agents and Managers (ATPAM) for its contribution to the art of stage entertainment so immensely enjoyed by residents of New York and by audiences throughout the Nation and around the globe.

This year marks the seventy-fifth anniversary of ATPAM, an organization that has maintained a prominent place in the entertainment industry since it first received its charter from the American Federation of Labor in 1928. Since its inception, ATPAM, a coalition of press agents, publicity and marketing specialists, company managers and house and facilities managers, has devoted its resources to the enrichment of stage entertainment and the health, vitality, and success of its members.

ATPAM has also dedicated considerable efforts to philanthropy in its support of industry-wide charities such as the Actor's Fund of America and Broadway Cares/Equity Fights AIDS. ATPAM was able to expand that objective even further when it decided to affiliate with IATSE and carry its good work to a broader community. Most notable are ATPAM's exemplary actions in the wake of the September 11, 2001 attacks on New York. ATPAM members accepted salary cuts in order to keep Broadway going after 9/11, and mobilized members of other New York theatrical unions to follow their lead.

The Association of Theatrical Press Agents & Managers has been an inspiration to the entertainment industry since its founding seventy-five years ago, and remains a tremendous force for the cultural arts of New York City and beyond. Today, I am proud to stand before Congress and join ATPAM in their celebration.

IN HONOR OF NEIL DESENA

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 29, 2003

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Neil DeSena for his years of dedicated leadership throughout the community of Bayonne, New Jersey. Mr. DeSena was unanimously selected as the Grand Marshall for this year's Bayonne Columbus Committee parade to be held on Sunday, October 12, 2003.

Mr. DeSena has been a devoted member of the Bayonne community for over thirty years. His exemplary work in local organizations and his understanding of the needs of Bayonne residents have provided a great service to the entire community. First elected as the Third Ward Councilman in 1970, Mr. DeSena served four consecutive four year terms. In 1986, Mr. DeSena was re-elected to the City Council as a Councilman-at-Large. He currently serves as a personal aide to Mayor Joseph V. Doria, Jr.

A veteran of World War II and the Korean War, Mr. DeSena fought on behalf of his country with great honor and valor, receiving an honorable discharge with the rank of Staff Sergeant.

A licensed broker, Mr. DeSena opened his own insurance company in 1982. His natural leadership qualities led him to serve as the president of the Local 164 Insurance Workers International Union, and as a member of the Union's General Executive Board.

Mr. DeSena has received several awards from various community and business organizations, including the Patriots Award for God, Country, and Home from the Catholic War Veterans Post 1612 and the Ladies Auxiliary.

He recently received the 2003 Honor Citizen Award from the New Jersey Honor Legion Police, and is a recipient of the Rudy DeAngelo Foundation Award and the Boy Scout Distinguished Award.

Mr. DeSena pursued professional studies at the Professional School of Business, St. Peter's College, Seton Hall University and Fairleigh Dickenson University. He and his wife Marie are the proud parents of Robert, Julianne, and Neil, and the grandparents of Jessica and Robert Thomas.

Today, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Neil DeSena for his years of service and dedication to the citizens of Bayonne.

TRIBUTE TO C. DIXON OSBURN,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF SLDN

HON. MARTIN T. MEEHAN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 29, 2003

Mr. MEEHAN. Mr. Speaker, this November marks 10 years since our Nation imposed the discriminatory law known as "Don't Ask, Don't Tell" on the lesbian, gay and bisexual patriots of our Nation. During the past decade, almost 10,000 men and women have been fired from our armed forces simply because of their sexual orientation.

Many of those men and women have sought the assistance and advocacy of Servicemembers Legal Defense Network (SLDN), the Nation's only legal aid and advocacy organization for those harmed by the military's gay ban. In August, SLDN's Executive Director, C. Dixon Osburn, commemorated 10 years of service to the organization he founded and the brave Americans it

serves. Mr. Osburn co-founded the organization in 1993 with former Army Captain Michelle Benecke.

Under Mr. Osburn's leadership, SLDN has provided legal services to 5,000 service members and obtained 35 changes in military policy and practice related to "Don't Ask, Don't Tell, Don't Pursue, Don't Harass." Also under his leadership, SLDN's policy efforts have included obtaining new Pentagon and Service policies on anti-gay harassment, an Executive Order on hate crimes in the military and an Executive Order providing, for the first time, a limited psychotherapist privilege in the armed forces.

Due in large part to Mr. Osburn's work, The Boston Globe has said "[SLDN] knows far more than the Pentagon about what reality is like in the military and helps individuals caught in the mess." Deb Price of The Detroit News also commended their work, noting that: "SLDN has repeatedly forced the Pentagon not just to take notice, but to change." And The Nation reports, "It's amazing how much this small legal-aid group has accomplished already."

Mr. Osburn received the 1994 GAYLAW Distinguished National Service Award, and the 1998 Kevin Larkin Award for Public Service from the Massachusetts Lesbian and Gay Bar Association. In 1998, Mr. Osburn was named by The Advocate magazine as one of the Top 10 National Gay Leaders. In 2000, under Mr. Osburn's leadership, SLDN received "Organization of the Year" awards from both the District of Columbia Bar Association Young Lawyers Division and the International Lesbian & Gay Museum of History. I am honored today to recognize his decade of leadership at the helm of SLDN and his unparalleled advocacy for our men and women in uniform.

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 Tuesday, September 30, 2003 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

OCTOBER 1

9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings to examine climate change.
SR-253

Environment and Public Works
Business meeting to consider S. 1643, to exempt certain coastal barrier property from financial assistance and flood insurance limitations under the Coastal Barriers Resources Act and the National Flood Act of 1968, S. 1066, to correct a technical error from Unit T-07 of the John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System, S. 1663, to replace certain Coastal Barrier Resources System maps, S. 994, to protect human health and the environment from the release of hazardous substances by acts of terrorism, proposed legislation providing for the reauthorization of the Dingell-Johnson Sport Fish Restoration Act, and the nomination of Michael O. Leavitt, of Utah, to be Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.
SD-406

Governmental Affairs
To hold hearings to examine the need for federal real property reform.
SD-342

10 a.m.
Finance
Business meeting to consider an amendment in the nature of a substitute to S. 1637, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to comply with the World Trade Organization rulings on the FSC/

ETI benefit in a manner that preserves jobs and production activities in the United States, to reform and simplify the international taxation rules of the United States.
SD-215

Judiciary
To hold hearings to examine the nomination of Dora L. Irizarry to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of New York.
SD-226

2:30 p.m.
Foreign Relations
To hold hearings to examine the nominations of Robert B. Charles, of Maryland, to be an Assistant Secretary of State (International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs), and H. Douglas Barclay, of New York, to be Ambassador to the Republic of El Salvador.
SD-430

OCTOBER 2

Time to be announced
Governmental Affairs
Business meeting to consider the nomination of C. Suzanne Mencer, of Colorado, to be the Director of the Office for Domestic Preparedness, Department of Homeland Security.
Room to be announced

9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings to examine media ownership.
SR-253

Judiciary
Business meeting to consider pending calendar business.
SD-226

10 a.m.
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
To resume hearings to examine the implementation of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (Public Law 107-204) and restoring investor confidence.
SD-538

Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions
To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Energy and Commerce to examine National Institutes of Health management of biomedical research to prevent and cure disease in the 21st Century.
SD-106

Energy and Natural Resources
National Parks Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine S. 524, to expand the boundaries of the Fort Donelson National Battlefield to authorize the acquisition and interpretation of lands associated with the campaign that resulted in the capture of the fort in 1862, S. 1313, to establish the Congaree Swamp National Park in the State of South Carolina, S. 1472, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to provide a grant for the construction of a statue of Harry S Truman at Union Station in Kansas City, Missouri, and

S. 1576, to revise the boundary of Harpers Ferry National Historical Park.
SD-366

2 p.m.
Indian Affairs
To hold hearings to examine S. 1438, to provide for equitable compensation of the Spokane Tribe of Indians of the Spokane Reservation in settlement of claims of the Tribe concerning the contribution of the Tribe to the production of hydropower by the Grand Coulee Dam.
SR-485

2:30 p.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings to examine Amtrak.
SR-253

Foreign Relations
To hold hearings to examine challenges for U.S. policy to Cuba.
SD-419

Intelligence
To hold closed hearings to examine certain intelligence matters.
SH-219

OCTOBER 15

10 a.m.
Indian Affairs
To hold hearings to examine S. 550, to amend the Indian Land Consolidation Act to improve provisions relating to probate of trust and restricted land.
SR-485

OCTOBER 16

10 a.m.
Indian Affairs
To hold hearings to examine the Missouri River Master Manual.
SR-485

OCTOBER 21

10 a.m.
Indian Affairs
To hold hearings to examine S. 1565, to reauthorize the Native American Programs Act of 1974.
SR-485

OCTOBER 22

10 a.m.
Indian Affairs
Business meeting to consider pending calendar business; to be followed by a hearing on the Tribal Self Governance Act Amendments of 2003.
SR-485

OCTOBER 30

2:30 p.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Water and Power Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine S. 1097, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to implement the Calfed Bay-Delta Program.
SD-366