

he was killed when he was hit by shrapnel from an explosive placed along a road on which he and other members of his unit were traveling.

Christopher set a standard of excellence and displayed the qualities of discipline, devotion, and dedication to country that are hallmarks of men and women throughout the long and distinguished history of the American military. As a result of his hard work, Christopher was advanced to the rank of Specialist, and he was posthumously awarded the Bronze Star and the Purple Heart.

Mr. Speaker, as you can imagine both Daphne and his native Kentwood are truly mourning the loss of this fine young man. I feel certain his many friends in Baldwin County, his coworkers at Golden Stevedoring in Mobile, and his family and friends in Louisiana, while mourning his loss, are also taking this opportunity to remember his many accomplishments during his brief 25 years, and to recall the fine gift they each received simply from knowing him and having him as an integral part of their lives.

I urge my colleagues to take a moment and pay tribute to Specialist Christopher Taylor and his selfless devotion to not only our country and the freedoms we enjoy, but to a people who are but now in the infancy of a new life—a new freedom—in their own land.

We should also remember his parents, Michael and Priscilla Taylor; his brothers David and Nathan; his maternal grandparents, Gerald and Betty Starling; and his paternal grandfather, Ernest Taylor. Our prayer is that God will give them all the strength and courage that only He can provide to sustain them during the difficult days ahead.

It was Joseph Campbell who said, "A hero is someone who has given his or her life to something bigger than oneself." Make no mistake, young Christopher Taylor was not only a dedicated soldier who made the ultimate sacrifice serving in the uniform of his country, but he was also a true American hero.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. DARLENE HOOLEY

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 9, 2004

Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, due to the fact that I was unavoidably detained in my district on the dates of March 2, 3, and 4, I was unable to vote on legislation before the House. I wish to submit for the RECORD how I would have voted on those bills.

On rollcall Vote No. 32, I would have voted "aye;" on rollcall vote No. 33, I would have voted "aye;" on rollcall vote No. 34, I would have voted "aye;" on rollcall vote No. 35, I would have voted "aye;" on rollcall vote No. 36, I would have voted "aye;" on rollcall vote No. 37, I would have voted "aye;" on rollcall vote No. 38, I would have voted "aye;" on rollcall vote No. 39, I would have voted "aye;" on rollcall vote No. 40, I would have voted "aye;" and, on rollcall vote No. 41, I would have voted "aye."

PAYING TRIBUTE TO BOB STORCH

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 9, 2004

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is a privilege to rise and today pay tribute to Bob Storch and thank him for his leadership and contributions to Colorado as supervisor of the Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre and Gunnison National Forests (GMUG). Only the level of integrity and honesty that he has brought to the position matches his thirty-eight years of service and dedication to the Forest Service. As Bob celebrates his recent retirement, let it be known that the citizens of Colorado and I are eternally grateful for the outstanding work Bob has done in preserving our National Forests.

Bob began working with the Forest Service as a seasonal laborer, and from 1991 until his retirement, oversaw one of the most complex and largest National Forests in the country. His forest system's 1,800 miles of rivers and streams are a primary source of water for western Colorado, as well as four other states, and provide products and income for the residents of forty-two communities. For his exceptional management of the forests, the GMUG Forests have received national awards for Excellence in Range Management and Outstanding National Forest fisheries, as well as numerous other awards for progressive land management.

Mr. Speaker, it is clear that Bob Storch has been an invaluable resource for the State of Colorado and to our National Forest System. His selfless dedication to preserving a priceless part of America's landscape is worthy of acknowledgment before this body of Congress and this nation today. Thanks Bob for all your hard work, and I wish you and your wife Nyla all the best in your well-deserved retirement.

THE DECISION OF THE FEDERAL COURT OF APPEALS IN USTA V. FCC

HON. HENRY BONILLA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 9, 2004

Mr. BONILLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the March 2, 2004, decision of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia in the case of USTA v. FCC. This decision represents the third consecutive time that many of the FCC's rules for the unbundling of network elements have been judicially reversed. This includes an opinion by the Supreme Court in 1999 in the case of AT&T v. Iowa Utilities Bd. The FCC's attempts to enact unbundling rules continue to be struck down because they fail to apply the Telecommunications Act of 1996's limiting standard.

The Telecommunications Act of 1996 required the FCC to establish unbundling rules pursuant to standards that the Congress legislated. The FCC after 8 years has still to carry out its statutory responsibilities.

It is my hope that the FCC will revise its rules forthwith, and with due attention to the limiting standard required by law.

INTRODUCTION OF THE PRESIDENTIAL \$1 COIN ACT OF 2004

HON. MICHAEL N. CASTLE

OF DELAWARE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 9, 2004

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the "Presidential \$1 Coin Act of 2004." When it is approved, it will create enormous opportunities to educate both children and adults about the history of this country. This legislation is the type we rarely have the opportunity to pass in Congress, and although it is not the goal of the program, it will likely earn the government as much as five billion dollars.

In many ways, this legislation is modeled after the wildly successful "50-State Quarter Program" which I authored and Congress passed and which at the end of last year reached its halfway point. We all know the story: five quarters a year bear images connected with one of the states, so that over a decade each state will have been honored. We all know how popular the program was: before the state quarter program started, the U.S. Mint was making about 400 million quarters a year, but by the next year it was making about 1.2 billion quarters. The Mint estimates that one person in each household is collecting the quarters and they are collecting a full set. According to the most recent numbers from the Mint, about \$4 billion worth of savings has been created for the federal government with an expected \$2 billion more through the life of the program.

The program I am introducing today adopts the same model, but uses the one-dollar gold coin introduced in 2000. For a number of reasons, that coin never achieved its promise of being a useful niche product for use in vending machines, transit systems and low-dollar-value transactions. This bill seeks to address each of the ills that befell the one-dollar coin.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation addresses all of the problems to the circulation of the dollar coin that were identified in an exhaustive General Accounting Office study of a year or so ago. Merchants said the coin wasn't available in useful quantities, and collectors and consumers often had a hard time finding the coin—if they could find it at all. Others said they would use it in commerce, but never got it as change.

The cost of counting and handling currency is much higher than the cost of counting and handling change, Mr. Speaker, and for those sectors of the economy that rely on low-dollar-value transactions, or high-volume transactions such as vending machines or transit systems, having a widely available, easily dispensed and accepted one-dollar coin will save money for businesses, which will help keep costs down for consumers.

Mr. Speaker, the legislation directs the Mint and the Federal Reserve to work with all aspects of the economy to eliminate the barriers to circulation that seem to have harmed the current one-dollar coin, ranging from making sure that the coin is accepted by vending machines—and that the machines are "stickered" to say so—to making sure it is conveniently packaged for retailers and is available in rolled form when it re-circulates through the system, which is not now the case.

It is important to note, Mr. Speaker, this program would be accepted by the public. In a