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No. 64

House of Representatives

The House met at 12:30 p.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Miss McMORRIS).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC
May 16, 2005.

I hereby appoint the Honorable CATHY McMORRIS to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

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

MORNING HOUR DEBATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 4, 2005, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning hour debates. The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties, with each party limited to not to exceed 30 minutes, and each Member, except the majority leader, the minority leader, or the minority whip, limited to not to exceed 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MURPHY) for 2 minutes.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SAVES MONEY AND LIVES

Mr. MURPHY. Madam Speaker, today I had the pleasure of meeting with a group of bright students from Jeannette High School in Jeannette, Pennsylvania. In today's world, so many high school and college students make information technology a common part of their everyday lives. They have learned so much about technology that it is commonplace in America to use a card to access your bank machine. In fact, anywhere in the world

one can do that. We even take it for granted that you can take your car to have an oil change, and the person who is doing that oil change will be able to tell you all about your car, when your last oil change was done, where, how much, et cetera.

But in America today if you try and access the same sort of information about your own health, your needs in a hospital, hospitals are often at a loss to gather that information. Even the best hospitals in America have that trouble. So today in America thousands of patients are having unnecessary tests, undergoing surgeries they do not need and taking harmful drugs due to our paper-based health care system, and the consequences are deadly and costly. Because of this, sadly, hundreds of patients will die today and thousands more will be put at risk. And all of this can be prevented. Simply put, paper kills.

To solve this problem, I have introduced, along with my colleague the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. KENNEDY) the 21st Century Health Care Information Act, to make it easier for doctors to take advantage of new technologies, including electronic medical records and electronic prescribing into their everyday practices. Electronic medical records and electronic prescribing centralizes patient information in a secure and confidential manner to improve patient safety and increase the quality, availability and accessibility of health care.

Congress can no longer ignore the over \$100 billion in savings and the countless number of lives that can be saved by these new technologies. If you believe in saving lives and saving money, I would urge my colleagues to support this legislation to prevent further medical errors from taking the lives of those whom we hold dear.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues if they wish to learn more about the benefits of health information tech-

nology and this act to visit my website at murphy.house.gov.

CLOSURE OF CANNON AIR FORCE BASE AN ENORMOUS MISTAKE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 4, 2005, the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. UDALL) is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Madam Speaker, Friday the 13th unfortunately lived up to its ominous reputation when this administration and Secretary Donald Rumsfeld of the Department of Defense announced that they were closing Cannon Air Force Base in Eastern New Mexico. They announced that Cannon was closing and all 2,800 employees would be moved to other areas.

I can tell you one thing; our Congressional delegation, all the Democrats and all the Republicans, along with our Governor, Governor Richardson, are united to fight this, because we believe this is an ill-advised decision, an ill-considered decision and a wrongheaded move. I just want to talk today about a couple of the reasons why this is ill-considered.

First of all, there is the issue of encroachment. When you have an Air Force base, you do not want residential areas nor industrial areas nearby. Of the 56 Air Force bases in this country, this is one of the best in terms of the encroachment issue. The local communities have worked very closely and formed a committee to try to make sure that this Air Force base was not encroached upon. There has been a robust buffer around this base for years and years.

Secondly, there is the issue for our airmen and women of practicing and training in supersonic air space. We have initiated in New Mexico something called the New Mexico Training

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

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



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Range Initiative. It will be approved in October by the FAA and the Air Force. What that training initiative is going to do is make sure that as those pilots get off the ground, within a matter of minutes, they can train in supersonic air space. This is not true anywhere else in the country. For many, many pilots, they must fly 2 to 3 hours in order to get to a training area.

At Cannon Air Force Base, there are nearby bombing ranges, there is training, there is going to be this access to supersonic air space, which is enormously important, and they will be able to train immediately and not have to travel those long distances. That fact was not even considered by the Department of Defense because their cut-off date was December of 2004, so we are going to put that fact before the commission.

The third issue is what is called the military value and mission of this particular base. This is a top-notch base. It is an exceptional base. We have spent as a country \$53 million over the last 6 or 7 years improving the towers, improving the runways, improving and enhancing the fire-fighting capability on the base and increasing base housing so that the base is in the kind of shape to make sure that our airmen and women that train there are ready to go into battle.

To close, this is a bad decision. Our Congressional delegation and Governor are united. We are going to persuade that base closing commission that this was not the right decision for the country.

Madam Speaker, Friday the 13th was a day that unfortunately lived up to its ominous reputation when the Department of Defense (DoD) released its Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) recommendations. In what I and the entire New Mexico Congressional Delegation believe is an enormous mistake, the Secretary of Defense included Cannon Air Force Base on its list of bases recommended for closure.

The BRAC process was established over a decade ago following the collapse of the Soviet Union as a means to realign or close military installations that are believed to be no longer needed for our Nation's defense. There have been BRAC rounds in 1988, 1991, 1993, and 1995. This year's BRAC round, however, was expected to be one of the largest as Defense Secretary Don Rumsfeld pledged to shrink the number of military installations in the United States by as much as 25 percent. Although Secretary Rumsfeld recently acknowledged that the BRAC round would be less extensive than earlier thought, DoD still recommended closing 33 bases, including Cannon.

This is just the beginning of our fight to save Cannon. The list of recommendations submitted by the DoD to the BRAC Commission is only the first stage of a lengthy process. The next step is the Commission must submit its list of recommendations to President Bush on September 8th. The President will then either approve or disapprove the recommendations made by the BRAC Commission and submit to Congress. Congress will then have an up-or-down vote on the recommendations.

Until September 8th, however, I will work with the entire Congressional Delegation, Governor Richardson, and the Clovis and Portales Communities to fight to get Cannon off the list of recommended closures.

A central argument we will make to the commissioners is the issue of "range encroachment." It is the process whereby a military base is progressively hemmed in by urban growth, competition for air space, and other factors. Such a development can detract from a base's desirability, and thus make it a target for future closure and realignment in the BRAC round. Cannon has two long runways, excellent airspace, and bombing ranges with no encroachment issues.

Additionally, the Department of Defense did not take into account the New Mexico Training Range Initiative as part of its analysis of Cannon's military value. Although the Initiative has yet to be fully approved, it is expected to be by October of this year. The Training Range Initiative will allow training at supersonic speeds, only further adding to the exceptional capabilities offered by Cannon Air Force Base. It is further evidence of the DoD's shortsightedness that they failed to take into account this valuable initiative.

Cannon Air Force Base is a critical component of our Nation's defense. It is also equally, if not more, important to the communities of Clovis and Portales and the entire State of New Mexico. There are several months to fight the DoD's recommendation and I plan to do so vigilantly side-by-side with you, the other members of the Congressional Delegation, and Governor Richardson to show the BRAC Commissioners just how valuable Cannon, Clovis, and Portales are to our Nation.

FEDERALIZING THE CRIME OF KILLING A POLICE OFFICER AND FLEEING THE COUNTRY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 4, 2005, the gentleman from California (Mr. DREIER) is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Mr. DREIER. Madam Speaker, I have taken this time today to announce the introduction of legislation. Today my very distinguished colleague, the gentleman from California (Mr. SCHIFF), has joined me in introducing legislation that calls for making it a Federal crime to kill a law enforcement officer and flee the country.

Just yesterday we saw the memorial held for the fallen peace officers, and we had here in Washington the Sheriff of Los Angeles County, Lee Baca, who is really the progenitor of this legislation, along with the Chief of Police of the City of La Verne, Ron Ingels, who was representing the California Police Chiefs Association and the Los Angeles County Police Chiefs Association.

We have had over the past 3 years a very tragic case in Southern California. Three years ago this last month we saw the tragic murder of Deputy Sheriff David March by a Mexican national, who chose to first shoot Deputy March and leave and then return and put the gun to Deputy Sheriff March's head and kill him, and then flee the

country, knowing full well that he would face, if extradited, the death penalty, and that would prevent the Mexican government from extraditing him.

Well, over the past 3 years, in a bipartisan way, my colleagues the gentleman from California (Mr. MCKEON), who represents the March family, along with the gentleman from California (Mr. SCHIFF), whom I mentioned, the gentleman from California (Mr. BERMAN), and a wide range of Members, especially of the California delegation, have come together trying to deal with this issue.

While the introduction of today's legislation will not directly deal with the March case, it clearly is legislation that is designed to ensure that as we look at the prospect of someone killing a law enforcement officer and fleeing the country, we will have the full force of the Federal Government behind our quest for a resolution. This does not in any way preempt the opportunity for county and State jurisdictions to pursue with vigor a case such as this, but it does provide the option for the Federal Government to be involved, and also to deal with any kind of negotiating that might be necessary to ensure that someone can be extradited.

Madam Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to join as cosponsors of this legislation, which will federalize the crime of killing a law enforcement officer and fleeing the country. As I say, the bill is going to be introduced today, so I would encourage as many of my colleagues as possible to join on board in this bipartisan effort to help ensure that we bring the killers of law enforcement officials to justice.

AIR FORCE ACADEMY INAPPROPRIATELY AND IMPROPERLY PUTTING PRESSURE ON CADETS TO FOLLOW CERTAIN RELIGIOUS PRACTICES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 4, 2005, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. FRANK) is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Madam Speaker, a couple of weeks ago I was disturbed to read of reports that people at the Air Force Academy were inappropriately and improperly putting pressure on cadets to follow certain religious practices. In this particular case, cadets who did not follow a certain brand of Christianity were being ridiculed and being criticized, and the allegations were that they were even being pressured by officials of the Academy to follow this specific set of religious practices.

Obviously, we should create a situation in which people of any religious persuasion are free at the Academy to follow that. But for young men and women who were sent to the Academy to learn to lead our Air Force and defend our country in that important institution to be subjected to religious

pressures, religious ridicule and criticism because they do not particularly follow one or another religion is terrible public policy, and, of course, unconstitutional.

When I heard that, my reaction was to give the Air Force the benefit of the doubt. I wrote a letter to the Air Force Academy and the Secretary of the Air Force asking that the Air Force be looking into this, and I had read that in fact they were. So I thought, well, I hope we are talking with reasonable people. These allegations sounded to me like things that no reasonable person would allow to go forward. Let us see what happens. I decided I would wait to see what the Air Force did.

Well, I am not waiting anymore, because the Air Force has acted. They have made things worse. They have done some things that confirm the view that I and others have that there is something seriously wrong.

Captain Melinda Morton, an Air Force chaplain, number two in the chaplaincy there, was just transferred, well ahead of when she was supposed to be transferred, to Okinawa.

Now, I mean no disrespect to Okinawa. For the people that live there, it is home, and it is a wonderful home. It has a lot of advantages. But when you are the number two in the chaplaincy in Colorado and you are sent to Okinawa very suddenly, it is clearly meant to be a rebuke, and the reason that the number two in the chaplain's office was sent to Okinawa was because she was supporting the criticisms.

According to a New York Times article, which I will include for the record, she was told by the Chief Chaplain, Colonel Whittington, after a critical report on this subject from a team from the Yale Divinity School, she was asked to denounce the report and defend the Academy. But she said she could not do that because she agreed with the report. It was about 2 weeks later that she was transferred to Okinawa.

So we have here not just a refusal to deal with inappropriate abuse of people on religious grounds, but a punishment of a very brave officer, a woman of integrity, a chaplain, a member of the clergy, who in pursuance of her faith and her obligations and her understanding of the Constitution refused to say something that she thought untrue about a report.

When intelligent people say silly things, it generally means that they do not want to tell you the truth. The explanation the Air Force gives for sending her to Okinawa makes no sense at all. I do not believe we have put in charge of the Academy people incapable of making sense, so when they tell us things that are just silly, I think they are covering up.

They gave a convoluted argument about, well, the other guy is going to leave, so she is going to have to leave afterwards, and, therefore, they both have to leave together. It makes zero sense. If anything, you would probably

say if a new person was coming in, it would be better to have her there to help train him.

Then we were also told by both the New York Times and the Associated Press that Colonel Whittington, the chaplain who apparently asked her to denounce the report, and when she disagreed with him and said she could not denounce the report she agreed with, and the report said there had been inappropriate religious pressure, he apparently was part of an effort to penalize her. We are told that he could not give an interview to the New York Times and the AP because he was being interviewed by the Air Force Special Study Panel.

Now, I doubt very much that the Air Force Special Study Panel is grilling him 18 hours a day, or even 10 hours a day. In other words, there is obviously no conflict between being interviewed by this panel and also talking to the press.

Why do they not let the chaplain talk to the press? Because they are afraid if he told the truth it would be embarrassing, is my inference. If there is a different argument, let them give it to us.

Madam Speaker, we should note that among those who brought these allegations to light originally is a proud Air Force Academy alumni, Michael Weinstein, who worked for the Reagan Administration, whose son is now there, who said he has spoken to 117 people at the Academy who validate the accusation that there is inappropriate pressure put on people and that people are subject to disadvantages if they do not follow a particular religious view.

The Air Force has got to reverse this pattern of religious oppression at the Academy, of religious abuse, "oppression" may be too strong; it has got to stop the transfer of a brave woman for speaking out; and they have got to take seriously a problem, rather than make it worse.

Madam Speaker, I include for the record the May 15, 2005, New York Times article entitled "Air Force Chaplain Says She Was Removed for Being Critical."

[From the New York Times, May 25, 2005]

AIR FORCE CHAPLAIN SAYS SHE WAS REMOVED FOR BEING CRITICAL

(By Laurie Goodstein)

A chaplain at the Air Force Academy in Colorado Springs who has accused her superiors of using their positions to promote evangelical Christianity among the cadets says she was fired from an administrative job because of her outspokenness and was given orders to ship out to Japan.

An Air Force task force, meanwhile, has finished an investigation at the academy into charges by the chaplain and others that officers there were inappropriately proselytizing the cadets.

The academy chaplain, Capt. Melinda Morton, said she had disagreed with her boss, the academy's chief chaplain, Col. Michael Whittington, after a critical report by a team from the Yale Divinity School was released to the news media in April. The report, dated July 2004 and which she helped

write, found that some academy chaplains were insensitive to the religious diversity of the cadets.

Captain Morton said her boss asked her to denounce the report and defend the academy, but she told him she agreed with it. She said that about two weeks later, on May 4, she received an e-mail message from Colonel Whittington dismissing her from her position as his administrative assistant, or "executive officer." However, she remains a chaplain, retains her rank and earns the same salary.

"That is pretty plainly, in my mind, retribution," Captain Morton said. "That makes a big point on a staff. The point is, 'We don't regard Mel as trustworthy and we humiliate her by firing her.' However, in the whole scope of things, that's pretty minor to what's going on in the academy."

She also said that in March she received orders to transfer to Okinawa, and from there could be deployed to Iraq or Afghanistan. Captain Morton said she was surprised because in December she was told by Colonel Whittington that she would be staying at the academy through summer 2006 to see several projects through. At the time, Captain Morton was developing a sensitivity training program for the academy and was involved in pastoral care for cadets who were victims in a sexual abuse scandal that swept the academy in 2003.

An academy spokesman, Lt. Col. Laurent Fox, said in an interview that Captain Morton's dismissal as executive officer and her reassignment to Okinawa were entirely routine, and not retribution. He said that Captain Morton was removed from her position in order to make way for a new executive officer because Colonel Whittington was leaving the academy in June and Captain Morton is leaving in July.

"We don't see this as a dismissal," Colonel Fox said. "This kind of a transition is a normal process that happens in squadrons across the Air Force."

Colonel Fox said he knew nothing about a meeting that led to a quarrel over the Yale Divinity School report. A request to interview Colonel Whittington was denied because he was being interviewed by the task force investigating the religious climate at the academy. The task force is expected to release a preliminary report on May 23.

Complaints about the religious climate at the academy first surfaced after fliers were passed out in the dining hall advertising a showing of the movie "The Passion of the Christ." An alumnus of the academy, Mikey Weinstein, grew concerned after he visited his son at the school last year and learned that he had been subject to repeated religious slurs because he is Jewish.

Mr. Weinstein, who served in the Reagan administration, said yesterday that he became enraged and set out to see if others had similar experiences. He said he has now spoken with 117 academy cadets, staff members and faculty members who complained about religious intimidation and proselytizing at the academy. Of the 117 people, 8 are Jewish, one is an atheist, about 10 are Catholic and the rest are nonevangelical Protestants.

His son was interviewed by the task force this week, Mr. Weinstein said. He said he was not interviewed by the task force, even though "I have a boatload of information," he said.

"I can't reveal people's names, but I thought it might be useful," he said.

[From Associated Press, May 13, 2005]

CHAPLAIN SAYS SHE WAS OUSTED

(By Robert Weller and Jon Sarche)

DENVER.—A top Air Force Academy chaplain said Thursday she was fired for speaking

up about anti-Semitism and other reports of religious intolerance among cadets and staff, including allegations that evangelical Christians wield too much influence.

Capt. Melinda Morton said she was fired last week by her boss, Col. Michael Whittington. Morton said she was pressured to deny a report by Yale Divinity School Professor Kristen Leslie that a chaplain told 600 cadets during basic training last year "to go back to their tents and tell their fellow cadets that those who are not born again will burn in the fires of hell."

"I was told by Chaplain Whittington that if someone was going to be loyal to the chaplaincy and the Air Force, then someone would take a certain view of the Yale report and view Dr. Leslie as disloyal," Morton said.

Both chaplains had been scheduled to leave the school this year, with Whittington, the academy's chief chaplain, retiring and Morton, his executive officer, scheduled for an overseas assignment. She called that an excuse to get rid of her.

The Air Force's chief chaplain, Maj. Gen. Charles Baldwin, said Morton was not fired.

Her duties have changed, however, because Whittington will retire in June rather than in July as originally planned. Morton has been scheduled for reassignment to an Air Force base in Japan for some time, Baldwin said.

The academy said Whittington was unavailable because he was being interviewed for a Pentagon investigation into more than 50 complaints of religious intolerance in the past several years.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until 2 p.m.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 48 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until 2 p.m.

□ 1400

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California) at 2 p.m.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Daniel P. Coughlin, offered the following prayer:
Lord God, Ruler of heaven and Earth, You created us to glorify You both in prayer and by our daily labor.

Look with favor upon us as we begin a new week in Your presence. Let us be fellow workers with You in building an earthly Nation that will reflect the attributes of Your heavenly Kingdom.

Grant to us, O Lord, joy and peace that we may bring these gifts to all we meet, for we desire to live, move, and have our being in You, 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 South Carolina (Mr. WILSON) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina 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.

CONGRATULATING BASCOMB UNITED METHODIST CHURCH

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

Mr. PRICE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor and enthusiasm that I congratulate Bascomb United Methodist Church as they join together for their 175th Homecoming Celebration on June 5, 2005, a church with a rich heritage which continues to serve the Cherokee County community and beyond.

The church began in a mill in 1830 when W.K. McCanless organized a group of Christians which came to be known as Bascomb Church, named for antebellum orator and bishop Henry Bascomb. The church predates the founding of Cherokee County; and as the congregation grew, they moved to a log cabin which also served as a school.

In 1883, after negotiation for land, the framed and painted church was completed with cornerstones bearing the names of the trustees. Modern renovations include additions for classrooms and fellowship and stained glass windows. The chancel cross in the chapel is made from timbers from the 1883 frame building.

With pride I recognize Bascomb United Methodist Church for its 175 years of offering a place of loving care and joyous worship to the people of Woodstock, Georgia, and beyond. I ask all Members to join me in honoring and congratulating the congregation for their remarkable achievements.

NEWSWEEK ERROR

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

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, all Americans are distressed by the anti-American images that surfaced this weekend in Afghanistan. United States flags are being burned, the American military is being harshly criticized, our good name is being stained. What is more, people are dying.

All of this because of the carelessness of one group of magazine editors at Newsweek magazine. This magazine recently reported that U.S. investigators

had determined American guards at Guantanamo Bay Naval Base had desecrated the Quran by flushing the holy book down the toilet.

Now we have learned that Newsweek has acknowledged errors in its story. The source used by Newsweek's reporters was anonymous, and it is obvious that the magazine failed to fully investigate this "source" and his or her claims.

Newsweek decided to publish these accusations in haste, without regard for the great pain and suffering that they could, and ultimately would, cause.

Some in the media are simply fanatical about being first, and we as a country and as a culture must draw the line and demand more from our media.

Today, I call on Newsweek to fully retract its story and to apologize to the people of Afghanistan whose lives have been forever impacted by this carelessness and to the American people for damaging our good name.

TEXAS MLR

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

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, some good news today from down in my home State of Texas. Recognizing that a unique turnaround is under way in the State of Texas in the arena of medical liability reform, the American Medical Association today announced that it was removing Texas from its list of States in crisis from the medical liability crisis.

The medical liability crisis in Texas was halted thanks to sweeping reforms that took place almost 2 years ago, in September, 2003, when voters in the State of Texas passed a constitutional amendment which placed an upper limit on noneconomic damages on pain and suffering.

Since those reforms were passed, signs of improvement are widespread in Texas. Access to care is increasing and claims are down; physician recruitment, physician retention is up, especially in high-risk specialties. New insurers are entering the Texas medical liability market, creating more choices for doctors. Subsequently, competition is increasing; and all five of the largest insurers in the Texas medical liability market have announced rate cuts. Rates are down. Doctors are coming back to the State of Texas. This is good news for the patients of Texas as access and affordability have increased.

This House should take up the bill that we passed 2 years ago and react similarly.

FILIBUSTER ARGUMENT A FRAUD

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

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, this weekend, respected columnist Charles Krauthammer of the Washington Post correctly revealed the Senate Democratic filibuster of judicial nominees as a fraud.

He thoughtfully researched that one of the great traditions, customs, and unwritten rules of the Senate is that we do not filibuster judicial nominees. Only once in 200 years has a filibuster been successful, and it reflected uniquely a lack of votes for confirmation.

Senate Majority Leader FRIST is to be commended for maintaining the constitutional case for an up-or-down vote. Democrat obstructionism is a radical deviation from allowing Senators to vote on nominees who are highly qualified. Senator FRIST is courageously protecting the American people to take an unwritten 200-year-old rule to make it written.

In conclusion, God bless our troops and we will never forget September 11.

CALLING ON ISIKOFF AND WHITAKER TO ISSUE FULL RETRACTION AND APOLOGY FOR NEWSWEEK STORY

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

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, today I stand as co-chair of the Afghan Caucus with the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE).

Newsweek reporter Michael Isikoff fabricated an incident at Guantanamo Bay where American soldiers allegedly desecrated a copy of the Quran. Yesterday, Newsweek editor Mark Whitaker announced that Newsweek may have "inaccurately reported" the incident; yet he refuses to run a retraction.

Isikoff inaccurately reported an incident that led to riots throughout the Muslim world. Isikoff inaccurately reported an incident that led to the death of 17 innocent people. Isikoff inaccurately reported an incident that resulted in the international condemnation of the American military.

Newsweek's behavior is not merely unfortunate. It is criminal. Journalists wield considerable power, and therefore, must exercise responsibility. Though Isikoff's actions resulted in the death of innocent people, he is evidently accountable to no one. His Newsweek editor, Mark Whitaker, even refuses to run a retraction.

Michael Isikoff and Mark Whitaker's fraud explains why the Gallup poll says that media credibility is at its lowest point in 30 years.

I call on Michael Isikoff and Mark Whitaker to take responsibility by issuing a full retraction of their fabricated story and an apology to the Nation and to the Afghans. America's troops are in enough danger without self-righteous, yellow journalists like Michael Isikoff defaming them for a cheap headline.

NEWSWEEK MUST REWRITE OR RETRACT STORY

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

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, as a co-chair of the Afghan Caucus, let me acknowledge the fact that, although we have the first amendment, and we have a respected journalists and a respected publication, it is appropriate that we have an apology for the tragedy that has occurred in Afghanistan and in Pakistan.

Hundreds or tens of tens have lost their lives because of a report that soldiers at Guantanamo Bay flushed the Quran down the toilet, a report that has now been suggested by the person who reported it to be inaccurate.

I think in order to get ourselves back on track to create a more peaceful atmosphere in Afghanistan and to not undermine the peaceful track that the Afghani people are on with President Karsai, we must apologize, Newsweek must apologize, and it must, it must, rewrite the story or retract it if it is inaccurate or untrue.

It is important to note that everything that is said by Americans today can be characterized around the world to disturb the orderly peacefulness and the operations of new governments by countries where conflicts exist. It is appropriate that we recognize that the importance of our soldiers' safety rises above any potential thought that one cannot apologize.

So I hope that we will accept and recognize this need that the media and Newsweek will stand and apologize so that we can begin to rebuild and repair the schism that has now been created.

Telling the truth by media at all times, painful or not, is important, and an apology is owed; and I hope that this will occur very shortly.

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:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, May 13, 2005.

Hon. J. DENNIS HASTERT,
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 May 13 at 9:29 am:

That the Senate agreed to without amendment H. Con. Res. 86.

That the Senate agreed to without amendment H. Con. Res. 135.

That the Senate agreed to without amendment H. Con. Res. 136.

With best wishes, I am
Sincerely,

JEFF TRANDAHL,
Clerk of the House.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE HON. BART STUPAK, MEMBER OF CONGRESS

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

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, May 6, 2005.

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

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

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

Sincerely,

BART STUPAK,
Member of Congress.

REAPPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS TO COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 201(b) of the International Religious Freedom Act of 1998 (22 USC 6431 note), amended by section 681(b) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 2003 (22 USC 2651 note), and the order of the House of January 4, 2005, the Chair announces that on May 14, 2005, the Speaker reappointed the following members on the part of the House to the Commission on International Religious Freedom:

Ms. Nina Shea, Washington, D.C., for a 2-year term ending May 14, 2007, to succeed herself;

and upon the recommendation of the minority leader:

Ms. Felice Gaer, Paramus, New Jersey, for a 2-year term ending May 14, 2007, to succeed herself.

CBO COST ESTIMATE ON H.R. 1817, DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2006

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, on May 3, 2005, the Committee on Homeland Security filed its report on H.R. 1817, the Department of Homeland Security Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006. At that time the committee had not yet received a Congressional Budget Office cost estimate, and it filed the report without the cost estimate required in clause 3(c)(3) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives. Subsequently, the committee received the CBO cost estimate on H.R. 1817, and I am submitting it herewith for the RECORD.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the enclosed estimate be inserted into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at the appropriate place.

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

There was no objection.

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE COST
ESTIMATE

*H.R. 1817—Department of Homeland Security
Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006*

Summary: H.R. 1817 would authorize the appropriation of \$34.2 billion for fiscal year 2006 to fund the major operations of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). CBO estimates that implementing H.R. 1817 would cost about \$33 billion over the 2006–2010 period, assuming appropriations of the authorized amounts. Enacting the bill would not affect direct spending or receipts.

H.R. 1817 contains an intergovernmental mandate as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA) by exempting certain information related to critical infrastructure from state and local laws that provide public access to information. CBO estimates that the costs, if any, to state and local governments would be minimal and well below the annual threshold established in that act (\$62 million in 2005, adjusted annually for inflation). H.R. 1817 contains no new private-sector mandates as defined in UMRA.

Estimated cost to the Federal Government: The estimated budgetary impact of H.R. 1817 is shown in the following table. For this estimate, CBO assumes that the authorized amounts will be appropriated near the beginning of fiscal year 2006 and that outlays will follow the historical spending rates for these activities. The costs of this legislation fall within budget functions 050 (national defense), 300 (natural resources and environment), 400 (transportation), 450 (community and regional development), 550 (health), 600 (income security), 750 (administration of justice), and 800 (general government).

	By fiscal year, in millions of dollars—					
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
SPENDING SUBJECT TO APPROPRIATION						
Department of Homeland Security Spending Under Current Law:						
Estimated Budget Authority ¹	38,469	0	0	0	0	0
Estimated Outlays	31,928	14,443	7,939	3,475	1,308	594
Proposed Changes:						
Authorization Level	0	34,152	0	0	0	0
Estimated Outlays	0	17,418	7,513	5,123	2,391	683
Department of Homeland Security Spending Under H.R. 1817:						
Authorization Level ¹	38,469	34,152	0	0	0	0
Estimated Outlays	31,928	31,861	15,452	8,598	3,699	1,277

¹ The estimated 2005 level is the amount of appropriations less offsetting collections for that year for operations of DHS.

Intergovernmental and private-sector impact: H.R. 1817 contains an intergovernmental mandate as defined in UMRA by exempting certain information related to critical infrastructure from state and local laws that provide public access to information. CBO estimates that the costs, if any, to state and local governments would be minimal and well below the annual threshold established in that act (\$62 million in 2005, adjusted annually for inflation). H.R. 1817 contains no new private-sector mandates as defined in UMRA.

Section 306 would require the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security to issue regulations for the security of maritime cargo moving within the intermodal transportation system. Those regulations would relate to the securing, recording, and verifying of seals on maritime cargo containers in the hauling of cargo from one mode of transportation to another. According to DHS, a notice of proposed rulemaking that incorporates the recommendations referred to in the bill has been drafted and is pending review. Based on information from DHS, CBO anticipates that the Secretary will issue those regulations. Thus, CBO expects that the provisions in this section would impose no additional mandates on public or private-sector entities.

State and local governments would benefit from programs to improve interoperable communications and to reimburse costs for having law enforcement officers trained to enforce immigration laws. Any costs incurred by those governments would be incurred voluntarily.

Estimate prepared by: Federal Costs: Mark Grabowicz; Impact on State, Local, and Tribal Governments: Melissa Merrell; Impact on the Private Sector: Paige Piper/Bach.

Estimate approved by: Peter H. Fontaine, Deputy Assistant Director for Budget Analysis.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER
PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a 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.

LINDA WHITE-EPPS POST OFFICE

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 627) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 40 Putnam Avenue in Hamden, Connecticut, as the "Linda White-Epps Post Office".

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 627

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

SECTION 1. LINDA WHITE-EPPS POST OFFICE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 40 Putnam Avenue in Hamden, Connecticut, shall be known and designated as the "Linda White-Epps Post Office".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Linda White-Epps Post Office".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. MILLER) and the gentlewoman from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. MILLER).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 627 will designate this post office in Hamden, Con-

necticut, as the Linda White-Epps Post Office. Linda White-Epps lived a life that is very fitting for this high honor. Mrs. White-Epps was a breast cancer and women's health advocate in her community ever since she personally overcame a bout with breast cancer in 1990.

□ 1415

A result of her battle with the dreaded disease, she founded a group called "Sisters' Journey," a nonprofit organization that provides support to survivors and anyone affected by this dreaded disease.

She was also a member of both the local NAACP executive board and the local Boys and Girls Club Board of Directors. In 2001, she was elected to the Hamden City Council. That same year, she was named a "Point of Light" for her work on behalf of women's health issues by the Points of Life Foundation, a national volunteer organization devoted to community service.

Mr. Speaker, sadly, though, Linda White-Epps' form of cancer relapsed more than a decade later and she passed away in 2003. Over the years I know she became very close with the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO), and I want to commend my distinguished colleague for her work on this bill. This Post Office will help citizens of Hamden, Connecticut to remember their dear friend, Linda, as well as her contributions and her charitable life.

Linda White-Epps' grandfather was a letter carrier, making this honor of a Post Office all the more fitting and meaningful for her family. I strongly support this resolution and I urge all of my colleagues to do the same.

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

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

I am pleased to join my colleague, the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. MILLER), in consideration of H.R. 627,

legislation designating a postal facility in Hamden, Connecticut after the late Linda White-Epps.

This measure was introduced by my good friend, the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO), introduced on February 8, 2005 and unanimously reported by the Committee on Government Reform on May 5, 2005. It enjoys the support and cosponsorship of the entire Connecticut delegation.

By all accounts, Linda White-Epps was a very active member of her community. A member of the Hamden Legislative Council, Ms. White-Epps served on the executive board of the local NAACP and on the Board of Directors of the local Boys and Girls Club. Most importantly, she was a two-time presidential Point of Light recipient and a breast cancer activist.

Linda White-Epps will forever be remembered for founding "Sisters' Journey," a nonprofit support organization for women of color who have survived breast cancer. The organization published a calendar featuring African American cancer survivors and their stories and their words of support. The calendar also serves as an important reminder to conduct breast self-exams and schedule mammograms.

Although Linda survived breast cancer in 1990, it eventually took her life in October of 2003.

Mr. Speaker, I commend my colleague for seeking to honor the legacy of Linda White-Epps and urge the swift passage of this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the sponsor of this legislation, the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO).

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentlewoman from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN) and the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. MILLER) for their kind remarks about a wonderful, wonderful woman. I also want to say thank you to my colleagues in Connecticut for their support of this effort.

I rise in support of the legislation that would name the Whitneyville Branch Post Office in Hamden, Connecticut the "Linda White-Epps Post Office," and this is in honor of her heroic work on behalf of women battling breast cancer.

To all who knew her Linda White-Epps was an inspiration, a true friend. An extraordinary young woman who did so much to improve the lives of those around her, she dedicated her life to her community. She served in the town government on Hamden's Legislative Council and on the boards of local nonprofits. As my colleagues have heard, she served as an executive board member of the NAACP and on the Board of Directors of the local Boys and Girls Club.

But it was her devotion to raising awareness about breast cancer in African American women that became her life's work. Linda herself had beaten breast cancer in 1990, but knew that the disease continued to affect minority communities disproportionately,

with African American women facing only a 72 percent 5-year survival rate, 15 percent lower than the survival rate for white women.

That disparity inspired Linda to search for ways to bring survivors together. Knowing that many women often wait too long to be tested and are reluctant to talk about their problems, she wanted to ensure that all women, regardless of race, would be able to take advantage of the remarkable medical advances we have seen over these last several years. Whether it was early detection or increasing access to the best health care possible, she wanted to give every woman a fighting chance of beating this disease. She knew as a breast cancer survivor, as I do as an ovarian cancer survivor, that no one should have to depend on luck when it comes to fighting cancer.

So she created Sisters' Journey, a nonprofit organization which provides education and support to breast cancer survivors, their friends, and their families, and it was the first of its kind in Connecticut.

In 1999, Sisters' Journey published a calendar featuring the pictures of women who have beaten the disease. Each turn of a page provides a look at another month, more stories from "sisters" and words of encouragement to women, teaching women to conduct self-examinations and to get mammograms regularly. The unveiling of the calendar still occurs every October at a fund-raiser known as the "Pink Tea," a tradition Linda started.

In addition to Sisters' Journey, she organized the first Relay for Life held in the Hamden community, raising nearly \$50,000 for the American Cancer Society.

Sadly, Linda, a grandmother of two, finally succumbed to the disease in 2003, and we miss her to this day. For all her outspokenness on behalf of women too reserved to speak up for themselves, Linda faced her own breast cancer in such a quiet way that many of her neighbors and friends were not aware of the gravity of her illness.

Linda approached advocacy with the same humility, dignity, and grace, receiving numerous awards from the American Cancer Society for her efforts. She won the Greater New Haven NAACP Freedom Fund Award and the "Daily Point of Light" award by the Points of Life Foundation, which honors those who have made a commitment to bring people together through service to help meet critical needs in their communities. Indeed, she did. And today, Linda's legacy lives on in her mother, Phyllis White, who long joined Linda on her journey. Now she has taken up her cause as well, bringing new energy to that effort.

Mr. Speaker, Linda White-Epps lived a life of hope and of resilience, perseverance, and dedication to community. She did bring people together and for the greatest of causes. As the granddaughter of a postal carrier, renaming the Hamden Post Office in Linda's

honor would be a most fitting tribute. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers at this time, and I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to support H.R. 627, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California). The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. MILLER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 627.

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. MILLER of Michigan. 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.

ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE, SR.
POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1760) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 215 Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard in Madison, Wisconsin, as the "Robert M. La Follette, Sr. Post Office Building".

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 1760

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

SECTION 1. ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE, SR. POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 215 Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard in Madison, Wisconsin, shall be known and designated as the "Robert M. La Follette, Sr. Post Office Building".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Robert M. La Follette, Sr. Post Office Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. MILLER) and the gentlewoman from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. MILLER).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous

material on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

This important legislation, introduced by the distinguished gentleman from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN), names a Post Office in Madison, Wisconsin as the "Robert M. La Follette, Sr. Post Office Building."

Robert La Follette, Sr. was a giant in Wisconsin and American politics around the turn of the 20th century. He served the people of the Badger State as a Congressman, a Senator, a Governor, and even ran and finished third in the 1924 presidential election, falling to incumbent President Calvin Coolidge. His passion and his rousing speaking style earned him the nickname "Fighting Bob."

As a member of this body, he was chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture in the 51st Congress, after which he lost a reelection bid in 1890. He returned home to a law career in Madison that began before his first stint in Congress.

Sixteen years after his defeat in 1906, he was elected to return to Washington, this time as a United States Senator. He was reelected three times before he died in office in 1925, shortly after his bid for the presidency ended the previous year.

His legacy was further enhanced when his son actually succeeded him as a Senator and went on to a significant political career of his own. Another son also held up the family name by becoming Governor of Wisconsin in 1931.

Mr. Speaker, all seven members of the Wisconsin delegation have joined Congresswoman BALDWIN as cosponsors of H.R. 1760 to prove the stature of Robert La Follette in Wisconsin political history. This Post Office in Madison will be an appropriate memorial to his legacy.

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

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

I rise in support of this bill, and I would first like to thank my colleagues from the Wisconsin delegation, Representatives OBEY, SENSENBRENNER, PETRI, MOORE, KIND, GREEN and RYAN, who have joined me as original cosponsors of this bipartisan resolution to designate the Post Office at 215 Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard in Madison, Wisconsin as the "Robert M. La Follette, Sr. Post Office Building."

Mr. Speaker, Robert, otherwise known as "Fighting Bob" La Follette, is a true Wisconsin hero and a leader of the progressive movement. He was born on a farm in Primrose, Wisconsin on June 14, 1855. This would have been the 150th year of his birth. La Follette was elected to this body at the young age of

29 and served three terms as a Republican from 1885 to 1891. It is such a privilege to hold his congressional seat over 100 years later.

After losing his seat, La Follette returned to Wisconsin to practice law in Madison. It was at that point that La Follette reached a turning point in his political career, when he felt that a party stalwart was trying to bribe him to fix a court case. La Follette decided that it was time to challenge corruption in politics. He did so by taking his ideas directly to the people. La Follette went on speaking tours at county fairs and as a Chautauqua lecturer. He spoke about his commitment to eliminating the corruption in government and in corporations, the railroads, and banks.

He was elected Governor of Wisconsin in 1900, as a Republican, and during his tenure La Follette was able to pass and implement many progressive reforms and anti-corruption measures, including instituting the direct primary election in Wisconsin.

La Follette was elected by the Wisconsin State Legislature to the U.S. Senate in 1905, over 100 years ago, and he was elected while he was still serving as Governor of the State. He resigned as Governor in 1906 to once again return to Washington to represent the people of Wisconsin.

In the Senate, he fought against corruption and led the investigation into the infamous Teapot Dome scandal that revealed the oil lease scandals of the Harding administration. His principled work in the Senate was so highly regarded that a mural of La Follette was placed in the Senate Reception Room in 1959 as part of a collection of five outstanding Senators.

La Follette ran for President on the Progressive ticket in 1922. The Progressive Party championed a populist agenda, which included reforms to outlaw child labor, allow workers to organize, increase protection of civil liberties, and end discrimination on the basis of race, class, and creed. Just outside the House chamber doors, you can visit a statue of "Fighting Bob" La Follette. Wisconsin chose La Follette as one of two State heroes to be included in the U.S. Capitol's National Statuary Hall collection.

□ 1430

Mr. Speaker, this weekend I had the privilege of addressing graduating students as a commencement speaker at the University of Wisconsin, Madison. In that speech, I spoke to the graduates about the obligation to carry one of Fighting Bob's legacies forward, the Wisconsin Idea.

The Wisconsin Idea is the notion that government should collaborate with the State's public universities to address serious social and economic problems. In simple terms, the Wisconsin Idea is often expressed by saying that the boundaries of the university are the boundaries of the State.

I would also like to share with you one other of my personal heroes, La

Follette's wife, Belle Case La Follette, who La Follette regarded as an equal partner in life. Belle Case La Follette was the first woman to graduate from the University of Wisconsin law school. She was a woman before her time, supporting women's suffrage and advocating civil rights legislation for ethnic and racial minorities.

La Follette referred to her as my wisest and best counselor. Mr. Speaker, I would like to close with how appropriate the location of the Madison Capitol Station Post Office is in honoring La Follette. This post office is in the shadow of the Wisconsin State capitol, where La Follette developed many of his progressive ideas and support for farmers and the working person, opposition to monopolies and corruption in politics, and his belief that a strong democracy requires fair distribution of both wealth and power.

This summer, on June 14, Fighting Bob's greatest supporters will come to Madison for his 150th birthday celebration. And I am particularly grateful that this bill has been brought to the floor for a vote in time for this celebration.

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

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. PETRI).

Mr. PETRI. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to speak in support of H.R. 1760, a bill to designate a post office in Madison, Wisconsin, as the Robert M. La Follette, Sr. Post Office Building.

Fighting Bob La Follette was a strong progressive Republican voice for the people in the late 19th and early 20th century. During his political career as a district attorney, and especially as a Congressman, Governor and Senator, Bob La Follette fought to improve the lot of farmers, workers, children and women, and battled against corruption in politics.

As Governor of Wisconsin, he proposed and implemented the Wisconsin Idea, a philosophy that public leadership, in combination with academic expertise, will improve the performance of government. This philosophy was the driving force in the progressive movement, and here in Washington led to the creation of, among other things, the Congressional Research Service.

Bob La Follette believed that the government should be more directly in the hands of the people. Therefore, he pursued policies, such as the establishment of direct primary nomination. Under his leadership, Wisconsin became one of the first States to adopt child labor laws and pass a women's suffrage amendment.

As a Congressman and Senator, he brought his progressive Republican politics to the national stage by playing a major role in bringing about the direct election of Senators and spearheading an investigation into the Teapot Dome scandal. And you can imagine how popular he was when elected to the United

States Senate and stood up and asked for a roll call vote over and over and over again, for the first time in a generation putting his colleagues on the record as to whether they were voting for or against railroad legislation and a variety of other things.

And the public record, combined with direct election of Senators, revolutionized the United States Senate and American politics from the Mississippi west in our country, in particular.

Bob La Follette was the kind of American that all of us, regardless of party, can be proud of. Accordingly, I urge support of H.R. 1760.

Ms. BALDWIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to my friend, the gentlewoman from Wisconsin (Ms. MOORE).

Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, it is with such great pride and pleasure that I stand here in support of H.R. 1760, to name a post office after Fighting Bob La Follette.

You have heard from my other colleagues from Wisconsin about the institutions that this man has built and the impact that this one man has made on not only the institutions in Wisconsin, developing a civil service system, that has had an impact throughout our country, establishing the Congressional Research Service, which really put us on par with the K Street lobbyists in terms of having information and knowledge about the initiatives that take place here.

But Fighting Bob La Follette has put us on the map internationally, as Wisconsin has been a leader in the world, training people in democratic institutions. Fighting Bob La Follette is a hero to me. He was a powerful voice, a Lincoln Republican. He was a powerful voice with the underrepresented, outspoken for their issues no matter how unpopular or controversial.

He denounced any discrimination based on race, creed, class, during the era, for example, of the Ku Klux Klan resurgence. He called for investigations of World War I profiteers and defended antiwar activists that were sent to jail.

One of the favorite quotes of Bob La Follette that I think is apropos for where we are today was a quote that he made arguing on the United States Senate floor, and I would like to end my remarks with that quote: "We should not seek to inflame the mind of our people by half truths into the frenzy of war. The poor, who are always the ones called upon to rot in the trenches, at some time will be heard. There will come an awakening. They will have their day, and they will be heard."

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

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I would urge all of my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. KIND. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 1760, to designate the post office located at 215 Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard in Madison, Wisconsin, as the "Robert M. La Follette, Sr. Post Office Building."

"Fighting Bob" La Follette was one of our great American leaders. He spearheaded political reform in both Wisconsin and the Nation, laying the framework for the progressive movement. As governor of Wisconsin, he gained the respect of local farmers, small business owners, and intellectuals with his pledge to break the power of the private monopoly system over the economic life of the American people.

La Follette consistently championed the rights of women, minorities, the working class, and the poor. He called for reform of a tax system that disproportionately burdened middle and lower income Americans, and he campaigned for agricultural reform to relieve the distress of farmers. La Follette's progressive party also called for government control of railroads, the outlawing of child labor, the right of workers to organize unions, and increased protection of civil liberties.

"Fighting Bob" La Follette was a man fierce in his convictions and steeped in the ideals of Lincoln and Jefferson. In 1957, the Senate voted him one of the five most outstanding Senators of all time.

Mr. Speaker, I fully support H.R. 1760 to rename a post office in Madison, Wisconsin in honor of this extraordinary American, Robert La Follette.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 1760 to designate the postal facility at 215 Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard in Madison, Wisconsin, as the "Robert M. La Follette, Sr. Post Office Building."

A man of the people, Bob La Follette captured the hearts and minds of Wisconsin's citizens and rose to a place of distinction in the history of my State and this Nation. His storied political career began as a Republican when he was elected District Attorney of Dane County in 1880.

"Fighting Bob," as he would become known, served right here in the House of Representatives from 1885 to 1891. Although he was defeated for re-election in 1890, Fighting Bob returned to his law practice and demonstrated the resilience for which he developed a sterling reputation.

After two failed attempts for the Governorship, La Follette was elected Wisconsin's twentieth Governor in 1990. During his three terms as Governor in the early 1900's, La Follette led the State out of debt and earned a reputation as a skilled orator and a champion of the people.

Fighting Bob returned to Washington in 1906 following his election to the U.S. Senate, where he served until his death in 1925 at 70 years of age. It is no accident that one of my State's two statues prominently displayed in Statuary Hall is dedicated to "Fighting Bob" La Follette. He served Wisconsin and the United States honorably. I urge my colleagues to join me in honoring Bob La Follette by supporting this resolution.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California). The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. MILLER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1760.

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

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan. 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. Res. 266.

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

There was no objection.

SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF PEACE OFFICERS MEMORIAL DAY

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 266) supporting the goals and ideals of Peace Officers Memorial Day.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 266

Whereas the well-being of all people of the United States is preserved and enhanced as a direct result of the vigilance and dedication of law enforcement personnel;

Whereas more than 870,000 law enforcement personnel, the highest amount ever in the United States, serve their fellow citizens as guardians of peace;

Whereas peace officers are on the front line in preserving the right of the children of the United States to receive an education in a crime-free environment, a right that is all too often threatened by the insidious fear caused by violence in schools;

Whereas 153 peace officers across the Nation were killed in the line of duty during 2004, well below the decade-long average of 165 deaths annually, and a major drop from 2001 when 230 officers were killed, including 72 officers in the September 11th terrorist attacks;

Whereas every year, a law enforcement officer is killed somewhere in the United States every 53 hours, and there are also 56,000 assaults against our law officers each year, resulting in 17,000 injuries;

Whereas section 136 of title 36, United States Code, requests that the President issue each year a proclamation designating May 15 as Peace Officers Memorial Day in honor of Federal, State, and local officers killed or disabled in the line of duty; and

Whereas on May 13, 2005, more than 20,000 peace officers are expected to gather in Washington, D.C. to join with the families of their recently fallen comrades to honor those comrades and all others who went before them: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of Peace Officers Memorial Day to honor Federal, State, and local peace officers killed or disabled in the line of duty; and

(2) calls upon the people of the United States to observe such a day with appropriate ceremonies and respect.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. MILLER) and the gentlewoman from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. MILLER).

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to rise in support of House Resolution 266 that supports the goals and the ideals of Peace Officers Memorial Day.

This occasion is a day of remembrance of all Federal, State, and local law enforcement officials who were killed or disabled in the line of duty during the past year.

Peace Officers Memorial Day highlights National Police Week, which is observed with several events in Washington this week, from May 15 through May 21. More than 20,000 peace officers and their families are expected to congregate here in the Nation's Capital for National Police Week 2005.

Mr. Speaker, on October 1, 1962, President John F. Kennedy signed into law legislation that designates both May 15 as National Peace Officers Memorial Day, and the week containing May 15 as National Police Officers Week.

However, the first National Peace Officers Memorial Day service was not officially held until May 15, 1982, and since then May 15 has indeed been a solemn date on the law enforcement calendar.

In addition to the focus of the observance here in Washington, National Police Week is also recognized by police officers across the country. And since we all witnessed police officers' indescribable bravery on September 11, 2001, Americans have intensified their appreciation for the men and women of our Nation's law enforcement.

These courageous individuals are the essential parts of our entire homeland security effort. They deserve to be thanked by each and every one of us for the protection that they provide and for the freedom that they ensure.

Peace officers are true American heroes. Mr. Speaker, I certainly want to thank the distinguished gentleman from Colorado (Mr. HEFLEY), a great friend of law enforcement, for sponsoring House Resolution 266.

Mr. Speaker, I am confident that all of my colleagues will join the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. HEFLEY) and myself in supporting this resolution.

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

Ms. BALDWIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I might consume.

Mr. Speaker, each day peace officers nobly protect our families, friends, and neighbors from crime. Peace officers work to improve the quality of life for all of us. For that, they deserve our sincere appreciation and respect.

While it is impossible to suitably thank these brave Americans for the tremendous sacrifices they make, we pause this week to salute them for their courage, dedication and service, and to pay our respects for those who have fallen in the line of duty.

Currently, more than 850,000 men and women guard our communities, and do

so at great risk. Each year in the United States, one in 15 officers is assaulted, one in 46 officers is injured, and one in every 5,255 officers is killed in the line of duty. In total, more than 17,500 men and women have made the ultimate sacrifice.

In 2004, 154 law enforcement officers died while serving in the line of duty, well below the decade-long average of 169 deaths annually, and well below the 2001 total of 237.

A number of factors have contributed to this reduction, including better equipment, increased use of bullet-resistant vests, improved training, and advanced emergency medical care.

But the work of peace officers continues to take the lives of too many men and women who work to ensure our safety. So far this year, 42 peace officers have been killed in the line of duty.

Mr. Speaker, I support the goals and ideals of Peace Officers Memorial Day to honor Federal, State, and local peace officers killed or disabled in the line of duty; and I call upon the people of the United States to observe such a day with appropriate ceremonies and respect.

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

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I would urge all Members to support the adoption of House Resolution 266.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today as a supporter of H. Res. 266, which supports the goals and ideals of Peace Officers Memorial Day. I want to thank Mr. HEFLEY for introducing this necessary recognition of our peace officers and the sacrifice they make everyday for Americans. I hope everyone in this Nation will take the time to observe Peace Officers Memorial Day to honor Federal, State, and local peace officers killed or disabled in the line of duty.

Today, more than 870,000 law enforcement personnel, the highest amount ever in the United States, serve their fellow citizens as guardians of peace. Unfortunately, while these brave men and women seek to keep the peace they are too often taken by the violence they are working to prevent. Every year, a law enforcement officer is killed somewhere in the United States every 53 hours, and there are also 56,000 assaults against our law officers each year, resulting in 17,000 injuries. I want to take a moment to honor the law enforcement officers from the City of Houston who day in and day out work to keep my constituents safe. Last Friday on May 13, 2005, more than 20,000 peace officers gathered here in Washington, DC to join with the families of their recently fallen comrades to honor those comrades and all others who went before them. I wish to join them in this recognition of the brave and honorable law enforcement officers who served this Nation despite the danger.

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, today the House of Representatives will overwhelmingly support H. Res. 266, a resolution that pays tribute to Peace Officers Memorial Day, which took place yesterday. This is a special day to honor those law enforcement officers who have fall-

en or become disabled in the line of duty. As a former officer with the Michigan State Police and Escanaba City Police Department as well as founder and co-chair of the Law Enforcement Caucus, I am a proud cosponsor of this Resolution and want to thank my colleague Representative HEFLEY for introducing it once again this year.

The House will also overwhelmingly support H.R. 2107, a bill that requires the maintenance of the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial in Washington, DC and provides for the addition of the names of those in law enforcement who have made the ultimate sacrifice.

Last Friday at the 17th Annual Candlelight Vigil, more than 20,000 family members, law enforcement officers, and friends of law enforcement gathered at this Memorial to respect, honor, and remember the 153 law enforcement heroes who in 2004 made the ultimate sacrifice.

Since September 11, 2001, many in this nation and this Congress have come to recognize the importance of the sacrifices made by our law enforcement officers. Every day these men and women protect and serve, often putting their own lives at risk.

Peace Officers Memorial Day brings us together to honor the sacrifice our nation's law enforcement and public safety officers make to our communities and our nation every day.

It is important as we discuss and pass both H. Res. 266 and H.R. 2107 that we must also resolve to provide our public safety officers the resources they need to meet the daily challenges of their jobs—especially at a time when we have placed greater demands on them to fight and prevent terrorist threats. We can do that by fully funding important grant programs such as COPS, Byrne, and Local Law Enforcement Block Grants.

These programs allow our local agencies to buy essential protective gear, hire the officers that they need, and obtain all the resources they must have to make themselves and our communities safe.

Congress can provide these resources through grants, especially the Community Oriented Policing Services or "COPS" program. This program was so successful that it helped to put 100,000 cops on the street under President Clinton. It is critical that Congress fully fund this program!

Unfortunately, the President's budget devastates the COPS program, requesting only \$117.8 million for this important program. That is a \$381.2 million cut below last year's level!

The President's budget also zeroes out the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance grant program that provides funding for 19 different programs for counter-drug initiatives in rural communities. These grants are used to administer vital programs such as multi-jurisdictional drug enforcement teams, anti-drug education programs, treatment programs and alternative sentencing initiatives.

If enacted, the President's budget cuts will have far reaching effects on our local communities. Local drug enforcement teams are crucial to keeping our communities drug free. If Byrne Grants are zeroed out they will be unable to hire the officers they need to sustain their drug enforcement teams.

And let me tell you—when it comes to drug abuse, no community—urban or rural—is immune to this problem. To highlight how important these local teams are to our rural districts, take a look at this article from a local paper in

my First Congressional District of Michigan. On April 13th the Huron Undercover Narcotics Team seized 3,000 Oxycontin tablets from a home in the rural county of Presque Isle. This is just one example of the critical work these Narcotics Teams do everyday to keep our communities safe.

This Country's Drug problems are not going away. In fact, with the emergence of prescription drugs used and dealt illegally like Oxycontin, some would argue the problems are getting worse. My question is why are we zeroing out the funding that enables programs like the Huron Undercover Narcotics Team to exist and combat this problem that is only growing more severe?

We also need to provide assistance to help regional law enforcement and first responders talk to each other in times of emergency. My bill, H.R. 1323 "The Public Safety Interoperability Implementation Act", would provide grants to local law enforcement agencies to modernize their communication systems and become interoperable. These are the kinds of resources and tools I'm talking about!! We need to do everything possible to ensure that our law enforcement officers are fully interoperable.

Currently, firefighters and law enforcement officials may not be able to communicate with each other even if they work in the same jurisdiction. The tragic events of September 11th illustrated why it is so important that our law enforcement officials are fully interoperable. 343 firefighters and 72 law enforcement officers lost their lives in the World Trade Center on September 11th. 121 of these brave firefighters lost their lives due to fact that they were unable to talk to each other.

When our first responders are confronted with an emergency situation, it is absolutely necessary that they are able to communicate with one another so they can fully assess the situation and how best to handle it. These are the kind of resources and tools our first responders need. We need to do everything possible to ensure that our law enforcement officers that play an integral role in our nations anti-terrorism efforts are fully interoperable.

We also need to ensure that programs like Thin Blue Line are fully funded. The Thin Blue Line is a non-profit, volunteer organization that assists and supports the families of injured or deceased officers of law enforcement agencies. Thin Blue Line began in Michigan and is now beginning to expand throughout the nation. Thin Blue Line volunteers assist families with applying for benefits, counseling, and answering their question during the most difficult of circumstances. These officers have made the ultimate sacrifice in the line of duty and their families deserve to be honored, respected, and supported any way we can.

I am hopeful that we can continue to show our commitment to law enforcement by supporting their important funding needs as well as supporting these important pieces of legislation. It is the least we can do for those who put their lives on the line for us everyday.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. MILLER) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 266.

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. MILLER of Michigan. 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.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. RENZI. 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. 1046.

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

There was no objection.

AUTHORIZING THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR TO CONTRACT WITH CITY OF CHEYENNE, WYOMING, FOR WATER STORAGE IN KENDRICK PROJECT, WYOMING

Mr. RENZI. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1046) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to contract with the City of Cheyenne, Wyoming, for the storage of the city's water in the Kendrick Project, Wyoming.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 1046

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

SECTION 1. WATER STORAGE CONTRACTS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this Act:

(1) CITY.—The term "city" means—
(A) the city of Cheyenne, Wyoming;
(B) the Board of Public Utilities of the city; and
(C) any agency, public utility, or enterprise of the city.

(2) KENDRICK PROJECT.—The term "Kendrick Project" means the Bureau of Reclamation project on the North Platte River that was authorized by a finding of feasibility approved by the President on August 30, 1935, and constructed for irrigation and electric power generation, the major features of which include—

(A) Seminoe Dam, Reservoir, and Powerplant; and
(B) Alcova Dam and Powerplant.

(3) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Commissioner of Reclamation.

(4) STATE.—The term "State" means the State of Wyoming.

(b) CONTRACTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may enter into 1 or more contracts with the city for annual storage of the city's water for municipal and industrial use in Seminoe Dam and Reservoir of the Kendrick Project.

(2) CONDITIONS.—

(A) TERM; RENEWAL.—A contract under paragraph (1) shall—

(i) have a term of not more than 40 years; and

(ii) may be renewed on terms agreeable to the Secretary and the city, for successive terms of not more than 40 years per term.

(B) REVENUES.—Notwithstanding the Act of May 9, 1938 (52 Stat. 322, chapter 187; 43 U.S.C. 392a)—

(i) any operation and maintenance charges received under a contract executed under paragraph (1) shall be credited against applicable operation and maintenance costs of the Kendrick Project; and

(ii) any other revenues received under a contract executed under paragraph (1) shall be credited to the Reclamation Fund as a credit to the construction costs of the Kendrick Project.

(C) EFFECT ON EXISTING CONTRACTORS.—A contract under paragraph (1) shall not adversely affect the Kendrick Project, any existing Kendrick Project contractor, or any existing Reclamation contractor on the North Platte River System.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. RENZI) and the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. UDALL) each will control 20 minutes.

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

□ 1445

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

H.R. 1046 provides long-term water supplies to the City of Cheyenne, Wyoming. This important bill authorizes the Bureau of Reclamation to enter into a long-term water contract with Cheyenne. Due to uncertainty in the law, the Federal Government cannot enter into long-term, non-project water contracts with municipal entities without the express consent of Congress. This bill simply provides that authority.

I urge my colleagues to support this non-controversial bill that seeks to provide much needed long-term water use certainty.

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

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. UDALL of New Mexico asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Resources and the 108th Congress approved legislation identical to H.R. 1046. We have no objection to this legislation.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. RENZI) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1046.

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.

POTASH ROYALTY REDUCTION
ACT OF 2005

Mr. RENZI. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 485) to provide that the royalty rate on the output from Federal lands of potassium and potassium compounds from the mineral sylvite in the 5-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act shall be reduced to 1.0 percent, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 485

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

TITLE I—POTASH ROYALTY REDUCTION

SEC. 101. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Potash Royalty Reduction Act of 2005”.

SEC. 102. POTASSIUM AND POTASSIUM COMPOUNDS FROM SYLVITE.

(a) **ROYALTY RATE.**—Notwithstanding section 102(a)(9) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701(a)(9)), section 2 of the Act of February 7, 1927 (30 U.S.C. 282) and the term of any lease issued under such section 2, the royalty rate on the quantity or gross value of the output from Federal lands of potassium and potassium compounds from the mineral sylvite at the point of shipment to market in the 5-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act shall be 1.0 percent.

(b) **RECLAMATION FUND.**—Fifty percentum of any royalties paid pursuant to this title during the 5-year period referred to in subsection (a), together with any interest earned from the date of payment, shall be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury to the payor of the royalties to be used solely for land reclamation purposes in accordance with a schedule to implement a reclamation plan for the lands for which the royalties are paid. No payment shall be made by the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to this subsection until the Secretary of the Interior receives from the payor of the royalties, and approves, the reclamation plan and schedule, and submits the approved schedule to the Secretary of the Treasury. The share of royalties held by the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to this subsection, and interest earned thereon, shall be available until paid pursuant to this subsection, without further appropriation; shall not be considered as money received under section 35 of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 191) for the purpose of revenue allocation; and shall not be reduced by any administrative or other costs incurred by the United States.

(c) **STUDY AND REPORT.**—After the end of the 4-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, and before the end of the 5-year period beginning on that date, the Secretary of the Interior shall report to the Congress on the effects of the royalty reduction under this title, including a recommendation on whether the reduced royalty rate for potassium from sylvite should apply after the end of the 5-year period.

TITLE II—SODA ASH ROYALTY REDUCTION

SEC. 201. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Soda Ash Royalty Reduction Act of 2005”.

SEC. 202. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds the following:

(1) The combination of global competitive pressures, flat domestic demand, and spiraling costs of production threaten the future of the United States soda ash industry.

(2) Despite booming world demand, growth in United States exports of soda ash since 1997 has been flat, with most of the world's largest markets for such growth, including Brazil, the People's Republic of China, India, the countries of eastern Europe, and the Republic of South Africa, have been closed by protectionist policies.

(3) The People's Republic of China is the prime competitor of the United States in soda ash production, and recently supplanted the United States as the largest producer of soda ash in the world.

(4) Over 700 jobs have been lost in the United States soda ash industry since the Department of the Interior increased the royalty rate on soda ash produced on Federal land, in 1996.

(5) Reduction of the royalty rate on soda ash produced on Federal land will provide needed relief to the United States soda ash industry and allow it to increase export growth and competitiveness in emerging world markets, and create new jobs in the United States.

SEC. 203. REDUCTION IN ROYALTY RATE ON SODA ASH.

Notwithstanding section 102(a)(9) of the Federal Land Policy Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701(a)(9)), section 24 of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 262), and the terms of any lease under that Act, the royalty rate on the quantity or gross value of the output of sodium compounds and related products at the point of shipment to market from Federal land in the 5-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act shall be 2 percent.

SEC. 204. STUDY.

After the end of the 4-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, and before the end of the 5-year period beginning on that date, the Secretary of the Interior shall report to the Congress on the effects of the royalty reduction under this title, including—

(1) the amount of sodium compounds and related products at the point of shipment to market from Federal land during that 4-year period;

(2) the number of jobs that have been created or maintained during the royalty reduction period;

(3) the total amount of royalty paid to the United States on the quantity or gross value of the output of sodium compounds and related products at the point of shipment to market produced during that 4-year period, and the portion of such royalty paid to States; and

(4) a recommendation of whether the reduced royalty rate should apply after the end of the 5-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. RENZI) and the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. UDALL) each will control 20 minutes.

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

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. RENZI. 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. 485.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 485 is a bill that actually contains the language from

bills introduced by two of my colleagues from the western United States.

Title I of this bill contains language by my friend, the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. PEARCE). This language provides for a 5-year period the royalty rate on potash produced from Federal lands shall be 1 percent.

Potash is used primarily as an agriculture fertilizer because it is a source of soluble potassium, one of the three primary plant nutrients; the others are fixed nitrogen and soluble phosphorus. The 5-year reduction in royalty rates provides the industry the ability to employ new and more efficient production methods in potash mining, sustain and create new jobs, extend the life of existing deposits and make technological advances that will expand the availability of the Nation's potash resources.

Title II of this bill contains language introduced by my colleague, the gentlewoman from Wyoming (Mrs. CUBIN), which will reduce for 5 years the royalties paid on trona to help balance the unfair playing field in the world market that U.S. trona producers face from countries like China.

The U.S. soda ash industry, which until recently was the largest in the world, has operations in Wyoming, Colorado, and California, with the bulk of total production through four plants in the State of Wyoming. The total estimated value of the industry is around \$800 million.

The current Federal royalty on soda ash produced in the United States ranges from 4 percent to 6 percent. Mines in the Rocky Mountain region, Colorado and Wyoming, pay 6 percent. Mines in California pay only 4 percent.

Until 2003, the United States was the world's largest exporter of soda ash. In 2003, China passed the United States as the world's number one exporter.

Producers in China manufacture a synthetic product while the United States exports natural soda ash. This bill will reduce the Federal royalty to the statutory minimum of 2 percent for a period of 5 years. This will make the U.S. soda ash more attractive to foreign purchases and provide a window of opportunity to tackle the global barriers that limit market access for U.S. soda ash.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 485 is supported by the majority and minority of the committee. I urge adoption of the bill.

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

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. UDALL of New Mexico asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, the House passed similar royalty relief legislation in the 108th Congress. The bill before us contains provisions sponsored by the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. PEARCE) and the gentlewoman from Wyoming (Mrs. CUBIN).

We have no objection to this legislation.

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

Mr. RENZI. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. UDALL), who is the champion of American potash and the sodium industry here in America and I appreciate his advocacy.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. RENZI) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 485, 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.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

NATIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS MEMORIAL MAINTENANCE FUND ACT OF 2005

Mr. RENZI. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2107) to amend Public Law 104-329 to modify authorities for the use of the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Maintenance Fund, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 2107

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 "National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Maintenance Fund Act of 2005".

SEC. 2. COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT WITH RESPECT TO NATIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT MEMORIAL MAINTENANCE FUND.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 201 of Public Law 104-329 is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(d) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Effective on and after the date of the enactment of the National Law Enforcement Memorial Maintenance Fund Act of 2005, the following applies, notwithstanding other provisions of this Act:

“(A) The Secretary of the Interior, acting through the National Park Service, shall enter into a cooperative agreement with the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund, Inc., a nonprofit corporation incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia, to carry out the purposes of the Fund as described in subsection (b).

“(B) In accordance with the terms of such agreement, the Secretary shall transfer all amounts in the Fund to the Corporation.

“(2) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this subsection—

“(A) the term ‘Corporation’ means the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund, Inc; and

“(B) the term ‘Secretary’ means the Secretary of the Interior.”

(b) PURPOSES OF FUND.—Section 201(b) of Public Law 104-329 is amended—

(1) in paragraph (3), by inserting “and” after the semicolon;

(2) by striking paragraphs (4), (6), and (7), and redesignating paragraph (5) as paragraph (4); and

(3) in paragraph (4) (as so redesignated), by striking the semicolon and inserting a period.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. RENZI) and the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. UDALL) each will control 20 minutes.

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

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. RENZI. 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. 2107.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2107, introduced by my colleague on the Committee on Resources, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SAXTON), would transfer funds of the 1996 sale of a commemorative coin from the National Park Service to the Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund for the purpose of maintaining the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial. The Memorial Fund, a non-profit organization incorporated in Washington, DC, that raised the original \$12 million to build the Memorial, wishes to have access to the \$1.4 million raised from the coin sales to maintain the memorial in an effective and timely manner.

Today, more than 16,500 fallen law enforcement officers' names are inscribed on the Memorial, dating back to the first recorded police fatality in 1792.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2107 is supported by the majority and minority of the committee and the administration.

Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of the bill.

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

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. UDALL of New Mexico asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, we support passage of this measure.

Yesterday, May 15, was National Peace Officers Memorial Day and the first day of National Police Week, which are both intended to commemorate the service and sacrifice of those who keep our communities safe. While this legislation is technical in nature, it is an important way in which Members can show their respect for those honored by this memorial and for those who continue to serve as peace officers.

Mr. Speaker, there are today more than 17,000 names listed on the memorial here in our Nation's capital. Sadly, another 153 names will be added to the

list for 2004, brave men and women who died in the line of duty protecting and serving others.

We all had a personal reminder last week of what that selfless service really means when many Capitol Police officers remained behind on the Capitol grounds to evacuate Members, staff, and visitors. Thankfully, that episode proved to be a nonthreatening incident; however, it clearly highlighted the potential dangers the women and men of the Capitol Police are trained and willing to confront.

We would encourage everyone to visit the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial and to let law enforcement officers know just how much we appreciate their service as they go about their duties this week.

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

Mr. RENZI. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SAXTON), the author of this bill.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, this bill will transfer control of the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund from the National Park Service to the nonprofit National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund to ensure the much needed maintenance and repairs to the memorial are made in an effective and timely manner.

In 1996, the United States Commemorative Coin Act of 1996 was signed into law. This law mandated the minting and sale of several commemorative coins, including the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Silver Dollar. Surcharges from the coin sale were to be placed in a special interest-bearing account established by the U.S. Treasury and to be maintained by the National Park Service. The revenues generated were then to be used to maintain the memorial and interest accrued was to be used towards establishing a scholarship fund for the children of officers who were killed in the line of duty.

Unfortunately, due to a series of unintentional oversights, the nearly \$1.4 million generated from the sale of the coin was misplaced and until recently was never invested by the U.S. Treasury in an interest-bearing account, as required by law.

For the past 6 years, the Memorial Fund has tried, unsuccessfully, to gain access to the maintenance fund to make needed repairs to the memorial. During this time, the Memorial Fund has spent more than \$250,000 of its own funds, despite the existence of the \$1.4 million.

Therefore, to ensure the money of the maintenance fund is spent in accordance with the original intent of the law, I have worked with the National Park Service and the National

Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund to introduce legislation requiring the Park Service and the Officers Memorial Fund enter into a cooperative agreement outlining how the money in the maintenance fund will be spent. It is imperative that we correct this oversight and ensure the financial viability of the Officers Memorial Fund.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2107, the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Maintenance Fund of 2005. The bill will transfer control of the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund from the National Park Service to the non-profit National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund to ensure the much needed maintenance and repairs to the Memorial are made in a timely and effective manner.

In 1996, the United States Commemorative Coin Act of 1996 was signed into law. This law mandated the minting and sale of several commemorative coins, including a National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Silver Dollar. Surcharges from the coin sale were to be placed in a special interest-bearing account established by the U.S. Treasury and to be maintained by the National Park Service. The revenues generated were then to be used to maintain the Memorial, and interest accrued was to be used towards establishing a scholarship fund for the children of officers who were killed in the line of duty.

Unfortunately, due to a series of unintentional oversights, the nearly \$1.4 million generated from the sale of the coin was misplaced, and until recently, was never invested by the U.S. Treasury in an interest-bearing account, as required by law.

For the past six years, the Memorial Fund has tried, unsuccessfully, to gain access to the maintenance Fund to make needed repairs to the memorial. During this time, the Memorial Fund has spent more than \$250,000 of its own funds, despite the existence of \$1.4 million they raised from the sale of the commemorative coin. These funds were intended for the purpose of making repairs to the memorial, as specifically outlined in federal legislation.

Therefore, to ensure the money in the maintenance fund is spent in accordance with the original intent of the law, I have worked with the National Park Service and the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund to introduce legislation requiring the Park Service and the Officers Memorial Fund enter into a cooperative agreement outlining how the money in the maintenance fund will be spent. It is imperative we correct this oversight, and secure the financial viability of the Officers Memorial Fund.

This past Friday, the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial held their annual candlelight vigil, honoring the 153 brave men and women who lost their lives in defense of their communities in 2004. The Memorial hosted nearly 20,000 family members, law enforcement officers, and friends of law enforcement, who gathered to pay tribute to these fallen heroes. In addition to the pain and suffering of tragically losing a loved one, can you imagine the added stress had these families visited an unkempt site? Had the Officers Memorial Fund not used their own funds to provide routine maintenance and repair, grieving families would not have descended upon a memorial fit to honor the sacrifices made by their loved ones.

Ladies and gentlemen, in 1984, Congress honored those officers who worked devotedly and selflessly on behalf of the people of our Nation by authorizing a memorial built in their honor. Over a decade later, Congress again authorized support for our law enforcement community by issuing a coin sale to help cover the costs of maintaining their memorial. Which brings us to today, over 20 years later, we must continue to ensure these sacrifices made are memorialized in perpetuity.

This week, the Nation pays tribute to our law enforcement community by celebrating National Police Week. Enacted 43 years ago, this weeklong celebration commemorates law enforcement officers, past and present, who have, through their courageous and enduring commitment to maintaining the safety and security of all citizens, earned the respect and recognition of this grateful Nation.

Please join me in continuing to honor these brave men and women by supporting H.R. 2107.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the legislation introduced by the gentleman from New Jersey, Mr. SAXTON. H.R. 2107, the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Maintenance Fund Act of 2005 is a timely bill given that we are celebrating "National Police Week."

I am pleased that the 17th Annual Candlelight Vigil was held at the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial last Friday. A reading of the 415 names newly engraved on the Memorial immediately followed the ceremony, and I send my condolences to the families of all of the fallen officers whose names were inscribed.

This important bill amends the United States Commemorative Coin Act of 1996 to direct the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the National Park Service, to: (1) enter into a cooperative agreement with the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund, Inc., Corporation, to carry out the Fund's purposes, generally, maintaining and repairing the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial in Washington, D.C., and periodically adding to it the names of law enforcement officers who have died in the line of duty; and (2) transfer all amounts in the Fund to the Corporation, in accordance with the terms of such agreement.

Furthermore, H.R. 2107 revises the purposes of the Fund to repeal: (1) authority to provide educational scholarships to immediate family members of law enforcement officers killed in the line of duty whose names appear on the Memorial; and (2) limitation of the Fund's use for its own administration to the lesser of ten percent of its annual income or \$200,000 during any one-year period, including an emergency affecting the Memorial's operation.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize the city of Houston's law enforcement officers for the bravery that they exhibit in keeping the constituents of the 18th Congressional District safe. Lastly, I send condolences to the families and friends of Houston law enforcement officers who have fallen in the line of duty.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. RENZI) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2107.

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. RENZI. 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.

NEWLANDS PROJECT HEAD- QUARTERS AND MAINTENANCE YARD FACILITY TRANSFER ACT

Mr. RENZI. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 540) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey the Newlands Project Headquarters and Maintenance Yard Facility to the Truckee-Carson Irrigation District, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 540

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

SECTION 1. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Table of contents.

TITLE I—NEWLANDS PROJECT HEAD- QUARTERS AND MAINTENANCE YARD FACILITY TRANSFER

Sec. 101. Short title.

Sec. 102. Conveyance of Newlands Project Headquarters and Maintenance Yard Facility.

TITLE II—INLAND EMPIRE AND CUCAMONGA VALLEY RECYCLING PROJECTS

Sec. 201. Inland Empire and Cucamonga Valley recycling projects.

TITLE III—RIVERSIDE-CORONA FEEDER WATER PROJECT

Sec. 301. Planning, design, and construction of the Riverside-Corona Feeder.

Sec. 302. Project authorizations.

TITLE IV—AINSWORTH UNIT, SANDHILLS DIVISION, PICK-SLOAN MISSOURI BASIN PROGRAM

Sec. 401. Ainsworth Unit, Sandhills Division, Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program.

TITLE V—WICHITA PROJECT EQUUS BEDS DIVISION

Sec. 501. Short title.

Sec. 502. Equus Beds Division.

TITLE VI—LOWER RIO GRANDE VALLEY WATER RESOURCES CONSERVATION AND IMPROVEMENT

Sec. 601. Short title.

Sec. 602. Authorization of additional projects and activities under the lower rio grande water conservation and improvement program.

Sec. 603. Reauthorization of appropriations for lower rio grande construction.

Sec. 604. Sunset provision.

TITLE VII—BROWNSVILLE PUBLIC UTIL- ITY BOARD WATER RECYCLING AND DESALINIZATION PROJECT

Sec. 701. Brownsville Public Utility Board water recycling and desalination project.

TITLE VIII—EL PASO, TEXAS, WATER RECLAMATION, REUSE, AND DESALINATION PROJECT

Sec. 801. El Paso, Texas, water reclamation, reuse, and desalination project.

TITLE I—NEWLANDS PROJECT HEADQUARTERS AND MAINTENANCE YARD FACILITY TRANSFER

SEC. 101. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Newlands Project Headquarters and Maintenance Yard Facility Transfer Act”.

SEC. 102. CONVEYANCE OF NEWLANDS PROJECT HEADQUARTERS AND MAINTENANCE YARD FACILITY.

(a) CONVEYANCE.—The Secretary of the Interior shall convey to the Truckee-Carson Irrigation District, Nevada, as soon as practicable after the date of the enactment of this Act and in accordance with all applicable law and the terms of the memorandum of agreement between the District and the Secretary dated June 9, 2003 (Contract No. 3-LC-20-8052), all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to real property within the Newlands Projects, Nevada, known as 2666 Harrigan Road, Fallon, Nevada, and identified for disposition on the map entitled “Newlands Project Headquarters and Maintenance Yard Facility”.

(b) TREATMENT OF PROCEEDS FROM FALLON FREIGHT YARD AS CONSIDERATION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, amounts received by the United States for the lease and sale of Newlands Project lands comprising the Fallon Freight Yard shall, for purposes of this section, be treated as payment in full of consideration for the property conveyed under subsection (a).

(c) REPORT.—If the Secretary has not completed such conveyance within 12 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit a report to the Congress explaining the reasons the conveyance has not been completed and stating the date by which the conveyance will be completed.

(d) ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW, REMEDIATION, AND REMOVAL.—The Secretary may not make any conveyance under this section until the completion with respect to the conveyance, in accordance with the memorandum of agreement referred to in subsection (a), of—

(1) compliance with requirements relating to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. et seq. 4321 et seq.) and cultural resources; and

(2) environmental site assessments, remediation, or removal.

(e) LIABILITY.—The United States shall not be liable for damages of any kind arising out of any act or omission by, or occurrence relating to, the Truckee-Carson Irrigation District or its employees, agents, or contractors relating to the property conveyed under this section and occurring prior to, on, or after the date of such conveyance.

TITLE II—INLAND EMPIRE AND CUCAMONGA VALLEY RECYCLING PROJECTS

SEC. 201. INLAND EMPIRE AND CUCAMONGA VALLEY RECYCLING PROJECTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the “Inland Empire Regional Water Recycling Initiative”.

(b) IN GENERAL.—The Reclamation Water and Groundwater Study and Facilities Act (Public Law 102-575, Title XVI; 43 U.S.C. 390h et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 1637. INLAND EMPIRE REGIONAL WATER RECYCLING PROJECT.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in cooperation with the Inland Empire Utilities

Agency, may participate in the design, planning, and construction of the Inland Empire regional water recycling project described in the report submitted under section 1606(c).

“(b) COST SHARING.—The Federal share of the cost of the project described in subsection (a) shall not exceed 25 percent of the total cost of the project.

“(c) LIMITATION.—Funds provided by the Secretary shall not be used for operation and maintenance of the project described in subsection (a).

“(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section \$20,000,000.

“(e) SUNSET.—The authority of the Secretary to carry out any provisions of this section shall terminate 10 years after the date of the enactment of this section.

“SEC. 1638. CUCAMONGA VALLEY WATER RECYCLING PROJECT.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in cooperation with the Cucamonga Valley Water District, may participate in the design, planning, and construction of the Cucamonga Valley Water District satellite recycling plants in Rancho Cucamonga, California, to reclaim and recycle approximately 2 million gallons per day of domestic wastewater.

“(b) COST SHARING.—The Federal share of the cost of the project described in subsection (a) shall not exceed 25 percent of the capital cost of the project.

“(c) LIMITATION.—Funds provided by the Secretary shall not be used for operation and maintenance of the project described in subsection (a).

“(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section, \$10,000,000.

“(e) SUNSET.—The authority of the Secretary to carry out any provisions of this section shall terminate 10 years after the date of the enactment of this section.”.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—The table of sections in section 2 of Public Law 102-575 is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 1636 the following:

“1637. Inland Empire Regional Water Recycling Program.

“1638. Cucamonga Valley Water Recycling Project.”.

TITLE III—RIVERSIDE-CORONA FEEDER WATER PROJECT

SEC. 301. PLANNING, DESIGN, AND CONSTRUCTION OF THE RIVERSIDE-CORONA FEEDER.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Interior, in cooperation with the Western Municipal Water District, may participate in a project to plan, design, and construct a water supply project, the Riverside-Corona Feeder, which includes 20 groundwater wells and 28 miles of pipeline in San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, California.

(b) AGREEMENTS AND REGULATIONS.—The Secretary may enter into such agreements and promulgate such regulations as are necessary to carry out this section.

(c) FEDERAL COST SHARE.—

(1) PLANNING, DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION.—The Federal share of the cost to plan, design, and construct the project described in subsection (a) shall be the lesser of 35 percent of the total cost of the project or \$50,000,000.

(2) STUDIES.—The Federal share of the cost to complete the necessary planning study associated with the project described in subsection (a) shall not exceed 50 percent of the total study cost.

(d) IN-KIND SERVICES.—In-kind services performed by the Western Municipal Water District shall be considered a part of the local cost share to complete the project described in subsection (a).

(e) LIMITATION.—Funds provided by the Secretary under this section shall not be

used for operation or maintenance of the project described in subsection (a).

(f) SUNSET.—The authority of the Secretary to carry out any provisions of this section shall terminate 10 years after the date of the enactment of this section.

SEC. 302. PROJECT AUTHORIZATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Reclamation Water and Groundwater Study and Facilities Act (Public Law 102-575, title XVI; 43 U.S.C. 390h et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 163 . YUCAIPA VALLEY REGIONAL WATER SUPPLY RENEWAL PROJECT.

“(a) AUTHORIZATION.—The Secretary, in cooperation with the Yucaipa Valley Water District, may participate in the design, planning, and construction of projects to treat impaired surface water, reclaim and reuse impaired groundwater, and provide brine disposal within the Santa Ana Watershed described in the report submitted under section 1606.

“(b) COST SHARING.—The Federal share of the cost of the project described in subsection (a) shall not exceed 25 percent of the total cost of the project.

“(c) LIMITATION.—Funds provided by the Secretary shall not be used for operation or maintenance of the project described in subsection (a).

“(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section \$20,000,000.

“(e) SUNSET.—The authority of the Secretary to carry out any provisions of this section shall terminate 10 years after the date of the enactment of this section.

“SEC. 163 . CITY OF CORONA WATER UTILITY, CALIFORNIA, WATER RECYCLING AND REUSE PROJECT.

“(a) AUTHORIZATION.—The Secretary, in cooperation with the City of Corona Water Utility, California, is authorized to participate in the design, planning, and construction of, and land acquisition for, a project to reclaim and reuse wastewater, including degraded groundwaters, within and outside of the service area of the City of Corona Water Utility, California.

“(b) COST SHARE.—The Federal share of the cost of the project authorized by this section shall not exceed 25 percent of the total cost of the project.

“(c) LIMITATION.—The Secretary shall not provide funds for the operation and maintenance of the project authorized by this section.

“(d) SUNSET.—The authority of the Secretary to carry out any provisions of this section shall terminate 10 years after the date of the enactment of this section.”.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—The table of sections in section 2 of Public Law 102-575 is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 163 the following:

“Sec. 163 . Yucaipa Valley Regional Water Supply Renewal Project.

“Sec. 163 . City of Corona Water Utility, California, water recycling and reuse project.”.

TITLE IV—AINSWORTH UNIT, SANDHILLS DIVISION, PICK-SLOAN MISSOURI BASIN PROGRAM

SEC. 401. AINSWORTH UNIT, SANDHILLS DIVISION, PICK-SLOAN MISSOURI BASIN PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Interior shall extend for the period described in subsection (b) the water service contract for the Ainsworth Unit, Sandhills Division, Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program, Nebraska, consisting of—

(1) the water service contract entered into by the Secretary of the Interior under—

(A) section 9(e) of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939 (43 U.S.C. 485h(e));

(B) section 9(c) of the Act of December 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 887, chapter 665);

(C) the Act of August 21, 1954 (68 Stat. 757, chapter 781); and

(D) the Act of May 18, 1956 (70 Stat. 160, chapter 285); and

(2) the water service contract for the set project located in Cherry, Brown, and Rock Counties, Nebraska, for the use of a part of the waters of the Snake River, a tributary of the Niobrara River.

(b) PERIOD OF EXTENSION.—The water service contract described in subsection (a) shall be extended for 4 years after the date on which the contract expires under the water service contract and law in existence before the date of enactment of this Act.

TITLE V—WICHITA PROJECT EQUUS BEDS DIVISION

SEC. 501. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Wichita Project Equus Beds Division Authorization Act of 2005”.

SEC. 502. EQUUS BEDS DIVISION.

The Act entitled “An Act to provide for the construction of the Cheney division, Wichita Federal reclamation project, Kansas, and for other purposes” (Public Law 86-787; 74 Stat. 1026) is amended by adding the following new section:

“SEC. 10. EQUUS BEDS DIVISION.

“(a) AUTHORIZATION.—The Secretary of the Interior may assist in the funding and implementation of the Equus Beds Aquifer Recharge and Recovery Component which is a part of the ‘Integrated Local Water Supply Plan, Wichita, Kansas’ (referred to in this section as the ‘Equus Beds Division’). Construction of the Equus Beds Division shall be in substantial accordance with the plans and designs.

“(b) OPERATION, MAINTENANCE, AND REPLACEMENT.—Operation, maintenance, and replacement of the Equus Beds Division, including funding for those purposes, shall be the sole responsibility of the City of Wichita, Kansas. The Equus Beds Division shall be operated in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

“(c) AGREEMENTS.—The Secretary of the Interior may enter into, or agree to amendments of, cooperative agreements and other appropriate agreements to carry out this section.

“(d) ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.—From funds made available for this section, the Secretary of the Interior may charge an appropriate share related to administrative costs incurred.

“(e) PLANS AND ANALYSES CONSISTENT WITH FEDERAL LAW.—Before obligating funds for design or construction under this section, the Secretary of the Interior shall work cooperatively with the City of Wichita, Kansas, to use, to the extent possible, plans, designs, and engineering and environmental analyses that have already been prepared by the City for the Equus Beds Division. The Secretary of the Interior shall assure that such information is used consistent with applicable Federal laws and regulations, including principles and guidelines used in preparing feasibility level project studies.

“(f) TITLE; RESPONSIBILITY; LIABILITY.—Nothing in this section or assistance provided under this section shall be construed to transfer title, responsibility, or liability related to the Equus Beds Division (including portions or features thereof) to the United States.

“(g) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated as the Federal share of the total cost of the Equus Beds Division, an amount not to not exceed 25 percent of the total cost or \$30,000,000 (January, 2003 prices), whichever is less, plus or minus such amounts, if any, as may be

justified by reason of ordinary fluctuations in construction costs as indicated by engineering cost indexes applicable to the type of construction involved herein, whichever is less. Such sums shall be nonreimbursable.

“(h) SUNSET.—The authority of the Secretary to carry out any provisions of this section shall terminate 10 years after the date of the enactment of this section.”.

TITLE VI—LOWER RIO GRANDE VALLEY WATER RESOURCES CONSERVATION AND IMPROVEMENT

SEC. 601. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Lower Rio Grande Valley Water Resources Conservation and Improvement Act of 2005”.

SEC. 602. AUTHORIZATION OF ADDITIONAL PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES UNDER THE LOWER RIO GRANDE WATER CONSERVATION AND IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM.

(a) ADDITIONAL PROJECTS.—Section 4(a) of the Lower Rio Grande Valley Water Resources Conservation and Improvement Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-576; 114 Stat. 3067) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(20) In Cameron County, Texas, Bayview Irrigation District No. 11, water conservation and improvement projects as identified in the March 3, 2004, engineering report by NRS Consulting Engineers at a cost of \$1,425,219.

“(21) In the Cameron County, Texas, Brownsville Irrigation District, water conservation and improvement projects as identified in the February 11, 2004, engineering report by NRS Consulting Engineers at a cost of \$722,100.

“(22) In the Cameron County, Texas, Harlingen Irrigation District No. 1, water conservation and improvement projects as identified in the March, 2004, engineering report by Axiom-Blair Engineering at a cost of \$4,173,950.

“(23) In the Cameron County, Texas, Cameron County Irrigation District No. 2, water conservation and improvement projects as identified in the February 11, 2004, engineering report by NRS Consulting Engineers at a cost of \$8,269,576.

“(24) In the Cameron County, Texas, Cameron County Irrigation District No. 6, water conservation and improvement projects as identified in an engineering report by Turner Collie Braden, Inc., at a cost of \$5,607,300.

“(25) In the Cameron County, Texas, Adams Gardens Irrigation District No. 19, water conservation and improvement projects as identified in the March, 2004, engineering report by Axiom-Blair Engineering at a cost of \$2,500,000.

“(26) In the Hidalgo and Cameron Counties, Texas, Hidalgo and Cameron Counties Irrigation District No. 9, water conservation and improvement projects as identified by the February 11 engineering report by NRS Consulting Engineers at a cost of \$8,929,152.

“(27) In the Hidalgo and Willacy Counties, Texas, Delta Lake Irrigation District, water conservation and improvement projects as identified in the March, 2004, engineering report by Axiom-Blair Engineering at a cost of \$8,000,000.

“(28) In the Hidalgo County, Texas, Hidalgo County Irrigation District No. 2, a water conservation and improvement project identified in the engineering reports attached to a letter dated February 11, 2004, from the district’s general manager, at a cost of \$5,312,475.

“(29) In the Hidalgo County, Texas, Hidalgo County Irrigation District No. 1, water conservation and improvement projects identified in an engineering report dated March 5, 2004, by Melden and Hunt, Inc. at a cost of \$5,595,018.

“(30) In the Hidalgo County, Texas, Hidalgo County Irrigation District No. 6, water

conservation and improvement projects as identified in the March, 2004, engineering report by Axiom-Blair Engineering at a cost of \$3,450,000.

“(31) In the Hidalgo County, Texas Santa Cruz Irrigation District No. 15, water conservation and improvement projects as identified in an engineering report dated March 5, 2004, by Melden and Hunt, Inc. at a cost of \$4,609,000.

“(32) In the Hidalgo County, Texas, Engelman Irrigation District, water conservation and improvement projects as identified in an engineering report dated March 5, 2004, by Melden and Hunt, Inc. at a cost of \$2,251,480.

“(33) In the Hidalgo County, Texas, Valley Acres Water District, water conservation and improvement projects as identified in an engineering report dated March, 2004, by Axiom-Blair Engineering at a cost of \$500,000.

“(34) In the Hudspeth County, Texas, Hudspeth County Conservation and Reclamation District No. 1, water conservation and improvement projects as identified in the March, 2004, engineering report by Axiom-Blair Engineering at a cost of \$1,500,000.

“(35) In the El Paso County, Texas, El Paso County Water Improvement District No. 1, water conservation and improvement projects as identified in the March, 2004, engineering report by Axiom-Blair Engineering at a cost of \$10,500,000.

“(36) In the Hidalgo County, Texas, Donna Irrigation District, water conservation and improvement projects identified in an engineering report dated March 22, 2004, by Melden and Hunt, Inc. at a cost of \$2,500,000.

“(37) In the Hidalgo County, Texas, Hidalgo County Irrigation District No. 16, water conservation and improvement projects identified in an engineering report dated March 22, 2004, by Melden and Hunt, Inc. at a cost of \$2,800,000.

“(38) The United Irrigation District of Hidalgo County water conservation and improvement projects as identified in a March 2004, engineering report by Sigler Winston, Greenwood and Associates at a cost of \$6,067,021.”.

(b) INCLUSION OF ACTIVITIES TO CONSERVE WATER OR IMPROVE SUPPLY; TRANSFERS AMONG PROJECTS.—Section 4 of such Act (Public Law 106-576; 114 Stat. 3067) is further amended by redesignating subsection (c) as subsection (e), and by inserting after subsection (b) the following:

“(c) INCLUSION OF ACTIVITIES TO CONSERVE WATER OR IMPROVE SUPPLY.—In addition to the activities identified in the engineering reports referred to in subsection (a), each project that the Secretary conducts or participates in under subsection (a) may include any of the following:

“(1) The replacement of irrigation canals and lateral canals with buried pipelines.

“(2) The impervious lining of irrigation canals and lateral canals.

“(3) Installation of water level, flow measurement, pump control, and telemetry systems.

“(4) The renovation and replacement of pumping plants.

“(5) Other activities that will result in the conservation of water or an improved supply of water.

“(d) TRANSFERS AMONG PROJECTS.—Of amounts made available for a project referred to in any of paragraphs (20) through (38) of subsection (a), the Secretary may transfer and use for another such project up to 10 percent.”.

SEC. 603. REAUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR LOWER RIO GRANDE CONSTRUCTION.

Section 4(e) of the Lower Rio Grande Valley Water Resources Conservation and Improvement Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-576;

114 Stat. 3067), as redesignated by section 602(b) of this title, is further amended by inserting before the period the following: “for projects referred to in paragraphs (1) through (19) of subsection (a), and \$42,356,145 (2004 dollars) for projects referred to in paragraphs (20) through (38) of subsection (a)”.

SEC. 604. SUNSET PROVISION.

The authority of the Secretary to carry out the projects added by paragraphs (20) through (38) of the amendment made by section 602(a) of this title shall terminate 10 years after the date of the enactment of this section.

TITLE VII—BROWNSVILLE PUBLIC UTILITY BOARD WATER RECYCLING AND DESALINIZATION PROJECT

SEC. 701. BROWNSVILLE PUBLIC UTILITY BOARD WATER RECYCLING AND DESALINIZATION PROJECT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Reclamation Wastewater and Groundwater Study and Facilities Act (Public Law 102-575, title XVI; 43 U.S.C. 390h et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

“SEC. 163 . . . BROWNSVILLE PUBLIC UTILITY BOARD WATER RECYCLING AND DESALINIZATION PROJECT.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in cooperation with the Brownsville Public Utility Board, may participate in the design, planning, and construction of facilities to reclaim, reuse, and treat impaired waters in the Brownsville, Texas, area.

“(b) COST SHARING.—The Federal share of the cost of the project described in subsection (a) shall not exceed 25 percent of the total cost of the project.

“(c) LIMITATION.—Funds provided by the Secretary shall not be used for operation and maintenance of the project described in subsection (a).

“(d) SUNSET.—The authority of the Secretary to carry out any provisions of this section shall terminate 10 years after the date of the enactment of this section.”.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of sections in section 2 of Public Law 102-575 is amended by inserting after the last item relating to title XVI the following:

“163 . . . Brownsville Public Utility Board water recycling and desalination project.”.

TITLE VIII—EL PASO, TEXAS, WATER RECLAMATION, REUSE, AND DESALINIZATION PROJECT

SEC. 801. EL PASO, TEXAS, WATER RECLAMATION, REUSE, AND DESALINIZATION PROJECT.

(a) AUTHORIZATION.—The Reclamation Wastewater and Groundwater Study and Facilities Act (Public Law 102-575, title XVI; 43 U.S.C. 390h et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

“SEC. 16xx. EL PASO, TEXAS, WATER RECLAMATION, REUSE, AND DESALINIZATION PROJECT.

“(a) AUTHORIZATION.—The Secretary, in cooperation with the State and local authorities, is authorized to participate in the design, planning, and construction of the El Paso Water Reclamation, Reuse, and Desalination project to reclaim and reuse wastewater and to treat and reuse impaired and brackish groundwater in the service area of the El Paso Water Utilities Public Service Board, El Paso, Texas.

“(b) COST SHARE.—The Federal share of the cost of the project authorized by this section shall not exceed 25 percent of the total cost of the project.

“(c) LIMITATION.—The Secretary shall not provide funds for the operation and maintenance of the project authorized by this section.

“(d) SUNSET.—The authority of the Secretary to carry out any provisions of this

section shall terminate 10 years after the date of the enactment of this section.”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections in section 2 of such Act is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 16xx the following:

“Sec. 16xx. El Paso, Texas, water reclamation, reuse, and desalination project.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. RENZI) and the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. UDALL) each will control 20 minutes.

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

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. RENZI. 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. 540.

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

There was no objection.

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

H.R. 540 directs the Secretary of the Interior to transfer 35 acres of the Truckee-Carson Irrigation District as soon as practicable. Before the transfer takes place, all environmental analyses will be completed in accordance with Federal, State and local laws.

As amended, this important bill also includes a number of other bipartisan water measures either favorably reported by the Committee on Resources in the waning days of the 108th Congress or those which were passed in the last Congress but were not considered by the Senate. Today's effort is an attempt to make it easier for Senate to pass these measures.

These bipartisan bills include H.R. 386, legislation offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HINOJOSA) and some of his lower Rio Grande, Texas colleagues, to help local irrigation districts and communities preserve their water supplies; H.R. 802, a bill authored by the gentleman from California (Mr. DREIER) and the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. NAPOLITANO), to authorize Federal assistance for a water recycling project in California's Inland Empire; H.R. 855, legislation introduced by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ORTIZ), to provide Federal dollars to the City of Brownsville's desalination project; H.R. 863, a bill sponsored by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. REYES), to provide Federal assistance to the City of El Paso's alternative water supply project; H.R. 1008, legislation authored by the gentleman from California (Mr. CALVERT) and the gentleman from California (Mr. LEWIS), to allow Federal assistance for water projects in southern California; H.R. 1197, a bill sponsored by the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. OSBORNE), to extend irrigation contracts in Nebraska; and finally, H.R. 1327, legislation offered by the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. TIAHRT), to provide Federal assistance to the City of Wichita's aquifer recharge project.

□ 1500

Mr. Speaker, these are bipartisan bills and deserve unanimous support.

Once again, I urge my colleagues to pass H.R. 540 and the measures included therewith.

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. UDALL of New Mexico asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, we support passage of H.R. 540 and the amendment to the bill which adds seven new titles. The amendment authorizes several important projects for water recycling, improvements to irrigation efficiency, conservation of groundwater and surface water, and desalination of water.

I particularly want to draw attention to titles VI, VII and VIII of this legislation. These titles incorporate the text of H.R. 386, H.R. 855 and H.R. 863, respectively.

These bills, introduced by the gentlemen from Texas (Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. ORTIZ, and Mr. REYES), my colleagues, will help finance projects to stretch the limited water supplies in their districts. I commend my friends from Texas for their leadership in introducing these bills and for working hard to secure their passage.

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

Mr. RENZI. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. GIBBONS).

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, first, let me thank my good friend and colleague from Arizona for allowing me the privilege to rise today in support of legislation I introduced, the Newlands Project Headquarters and Maintenance Yard Facility Transfer Act, H.R. 540.

This legislation passed the House under suspension of the rules last year, but was not considered in the Senate prior to the adjournment of the 108th Congress. I truly appreciate the opportunity to stand before my colleagues again in support of this legislation that is so important for the people of the Second District of the State of Nevada.

The purpose of this legislation is to transfer all right, title, and interest in the Newlands Project to the Truckee-Carson Irrigation District, otherwise known as TCID. This conveyance consists of approximately 35 acres and will allow TCID to make permanent improvements on this land for the continued operation of the Newlands Reclamation Project.

In 1996, the Bureau of Reclamation certified that TCID had repaid the original construction costs designated for repayment to the United States. The original construction costs included the cost of the land on which the initial headquarter facilities were located. In the late 1970s, however, TCID had outgrown the original facilities and moved to the current site, which is the area to be conveyed through this legislation.

TCID paid for the land where the original facilities were located; however, they were never compensated when they vacated these lots, despite the fact that a Federal post office now sits on the original tract of land that housed the project headquarters.

Critics will charge that this bill unfairly favors the TCID and that the land is a taxpayer asset and should be treated accordingly. Those assertions simply do not make sense.

The Bureau of Reclamation certified that the Newlands Project had been paid for and asking the TCID to pay for their land that their headquarters is currently located on would be in effect asking them to pay for it twice.

To say that H.R. 540 is a giveaway is simply incorrect and misrepresents the intent of this important legislation. This bill is a fair solution to an unfair situation.

Therefore, I urge my colleagues to join me and Senator JOHN ENSIGN and Senator HARRY REID and Governor Kenny Guinn of Nevada and the local leaders of Churchill County and the city of Fallon, Nevada, in supporting this legislation.

I want to thank the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. RENZI), my good friend and colleague, once again for allowing me to speak on this bill. I appreciate the consideration of this legislation that is so very important to my constituents in Nevada.

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. GIBBONS) for his leadership on this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I yield as much time as he may consume to the gentleman from El Paso, Texas (Mr. REYES), and also recognize his crucial leadership on water issues in the border area.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this legislation which will help several local communities around the country address their water management issues.

Like many communities in the West, one of the greatest challenges facing my congressional district of El Paso, Texas, has been providing an adequate water supply to our rapidly growing population.

Fortunately, our community is meeting this challenge successfully, in part through the construction of a major inland desalination plant that will treat the brackish water of the Hueco Bolson so it can be utilized by the people of El Paso and the surrounding region, as well as Fort Bliss military base. The project, which is a partnership of the El Paso Water Utilities and the Department of Defense, is set to begin construction and should be completed within the year.

I am proud to say that El Paso is leading the way when it comes to inland desalination, in addition to our ongoing conservation and reclamation initiatives. This bill will further our ef-

forts by authorizing the city of El Paso to expand the soon-to-be constructed desalination plant or to construct an additional plant if and when additional capacity is required over the next 10 years.

Ensuring a reliable, long-term water source for El Paso and the El Paso region is essential for the community's future. Desalination, and therefore, this legislation, is an integral part of that effort.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. GIBBONS) and the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. RAHALL), the chairman and ranking member of the full committee, and the gentleman from California (Mr. RADANOVICH) and the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. NAPOLITANO), the chairman and ranking member of the Subcommittee on Water and Power, for their assistance in moving this important legislation forward.

I would also like to thank my two colleagues from Arizona and from New Mexico for granting me the opportunity to speak this afternoon. Mr. Speaker, I urge all my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. HINOJOSA. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 540, a bill that will authorize a variety of water projects including several in my congressional district. I want to thank Chairman POMBO and Ranking Member RAHALL for including my legislation, H.R. 386, in this bill.

I represent a region of the country that is subject to periodic droughts and yet is experiencing phenomenal population growth.

The 2000 Census showed that the population of Hidalgo County, in my district, increased by 48 percent. On the Mexican side of the border, millions have come to work in the maquiladoras and to take advantage of the economic boom that has come from NAFTA.

This growth has placed an enormous strain on water delivery systems along the Texas-Mexico border. Agriculture irrigation water often flows through open dirt ditches and studies show that much is lost to seepage and evaporation.

Municipalities rely on the water from the irrigation delivery systems to meet the water needs of growing communities.

H.R. 540 will authorize 19 projects that will allow border water districts to continue upgrading and modernizing our antiquated water delivery systems through the installation of water pipes and canal linings. Similar projects were authorized in the 106th and 107th Congresses.

We have already made a great deal of progress because this has been a collaborative effort. The irrigation districts have provided matching funds. The Texas Water Development Board and Texas A&M University have paid for many of the engineering studies. Federal appropriators have provided more than \$10 million. As a result, we are seeing water savings of almost 80 percent in the projects that have been completed.

Most importantly, Federal authorization has allowed us to tap into the resources of the North American Development Bank. To date, NADBank has approved almost \$24 million for these projects and passage of H.R. 540 will make these new projects eligible for NADBank assistance.

These funds are being put to good use. Numerous projects are already underway and some are almost completed.

When the metering system is fully installed, irrigation districts will have a much clearer picture of water usage and water savings. This data will be vital to improving water management throughout the region.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to thank House Resources Chairman RICHARD POMBO and Subcommittee on Water and Power Chairman GEORGE RADANOVICH, for their hard work in moving H.R. 802 as a part of this larger resources package bill, H.R. 540 as amended, to the House floor.

I introduced this Inland Empire Water Recycling Initiative, H.R. 802, to authorize \$30 million total for the Inland Empire Utilities Agency (IEUA) and the Cucamonga Valley Water District (CVWD) to assist in constructing two water recycling projects which will nearly 100,000 acre-feet of new water annually to the area's water supply.

It is imperative that we continue to approve measures preventing water supply shortages in the Western United States. This recycling initiative will help meet the water needs of the Inland Empire and begin a strategic federal-local partnership to bring a significant amount of new water supply to the region.

I am pleased that this initiative has the support of all member agencies of the Inland Empire Utilities Agency, as well as the water agencies downstream in Orange County. IEUA encompasses approximately 242 square miles and serves the cities of Chino, Chino Hills, Fontana, Ontario, Upland, Montclair, and Rancho Cucamonga.

IEUA and CVWD are replacing water-intensive applications like landscape and agricultural irrigation, construction, and industrial cooling with high-quality recycled water, fresh water can be conserved or used for drinking, thereby reducing the dependence on expensive imported water.

In addition, by recycling water which would otherwise be wasted and unavailable, these agencies provide that the water available goes through at least one more cycle of beneficial use before it is ultimately returned to the environment.

I want to reiterate my thanks to the House Resources Committee, as well as to my colleagues, KEN CALVERT, GRACE NAPOLITANO, GARY MILLER, and JOE BACA for cosponsoring H.R. 802.

And last but certainly not least, I appreciate the visionary leadership of Mr. Robert DeLoach, General Manager of the Cucamonga Valley Water District and Mr. Rich Atwater, CEO and General Manager of the Inland Empire Utilities Agency.

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, having no additional speakers, I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. RENZI) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 540, 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 authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey the Newlands Project Headquarters and Maintenance Yard Facility to the Truckee-Carson Irrigation District."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

UPPER HOUSATONIC VALLEY NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA ACT

Mr. RENZI. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 938) to establish the Upper Housatonic Valley National Heritage Area in the State of Connecticut and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 938

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 "Upper Housatonic Valley National Heritage Area Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) The upper Housatonic Valley, encompassing 29 towns in the hilly terrain of western Massachusetts and northwestern Connecticut, is a singular geographical and cultural region that has made significant national contributions through its literary, artistic, musical, and architectural achievements, its iron, paper, and electrical equipment industries, and its scenic beautification and environmental conservation efforts.

(2) The upper Housatonic Valley has 139 properties and historic districts listed on the National Register of Historic Places, including—

- (A) five National Historic Landmarks—
 - (i) Edith Wharton's home, The Mount, Lenox, Massachusetts;
 - (ii) Herman Melville's home, Arrowhead, Pittsfield, Massachusetts;
 - (iii) W.E.B. DuBois' Boyhood Homesite, Great Barrington, Massachusetts;
 - (iv) Mission House, Stockbridge, Massachusetts; and
 - (v) Crane and Company Old Stone Mill Rag Room, Dalton, Massachusetts; and
- (B) four National Natural Landmarks—
 - (i) Bartholomew's Cobble, Sheffield, Massachusetts, and Salisbury, Connecticut;
 - (ii) Beckley Bog, Norfolk, Connecticut;
 - (iii) Bingham Bog, Salisbury, Connecticut; and
 - (iv) Cathedral Pines, Cornwall, Connecticut.

(3) Writers, artists, musicians, and vacationers have visited the region for more than 150 years to enjoy its scenic wonders, making it one of the country's leading cultural resorts.

(4) The upper Housatonic Valley has made significant national cultural contributions through such writers as Herman Melville, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Edith Wharton, and W.E.B. DuBois, artists Daniel Chester French and Norman Rockwell, and the performing arts centers of Tanglewood, Music Mountain, Norfolk (Connecticut) Chamber Music Festival, Jacob's Pillow, and Shakespear & Company.

(5) The upper Housatonic Valley is noted for its pioneering achievements in the iron,

paper, and electrical generation industries and has cultural resources to interpret those industries.

(6) The region became a national leader in scenic beautification and environmental conservation efforts following the era of industrialization and deforestation and maintains a fabric of significant conservation areas including the meandering Housatonic River.

(7) Important historical events related to the American Revolution, Shays' Rebellion, and early civil rights took place in the upper Housatonic Valley.

(8) The region had an American Indian presence going back 10,000 years and Mohicans had a formative role in contact with Europeans during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

(9) The Upper Housatonic Valley National Heritage Area has been proposed in order to heighten appreciation of the region, preserve its natural and historical resources, and improve the quality of life and economy of the area.

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this Act are as follows:

(1) To establish the Upper Housatonic Valley National Heritage Area in the State of Connecticut and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

(2) To implement the national heritage area alternative as described in the document entitled "Upper Housatonic Valley National Heritage Area Feasibility Study, 2003".

(3) To provide a management framework to foster a close working relationship with all levels of government, the private sector, and the local communities in the upper Housatonic Valley region to conserve the region's heritage while continuing to pursue compatible economic opportunities.

(4) To assist communities, organizations, and citizens in the State of Connecticut and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in identifying, preserving, interpreting, and developing the historical, cultural, scenic, and natural resources of the region for the educational and inspirational benefit of current and future generations.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) HERITAGE AREA.—The term "Heritage Area" means the Upper Housatonic Valley National Heritage Area, established in section 4.

(2) MANAGEMENT ENTITY.—The term "Management Entity" means the management entity for the Heritage Area designated by section 4(d).

(3) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—The term "Management Plan" means the management plan for the Heritage Area specified in section 6.

(4) MAP.—The term "map" means the map entitled "Boundary Map Upper Housatonic Valley National Heritage Area", numbered P17/80,000, and dated February 2003.

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

(6) STATE.—The term "State" means the State of Connecticut and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

SEC. 4. UPPER HOUSATONIC VALLEY NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established the Upper Housatonic Valley National Heritage Area.

(b) BOUNDARIES.—The Heritage Area shall be comprised of—

(1) part of the Housatonic River's watershed, which extends 60 miles from Lanesboro, Massachusetts to Kent, Connecticut;

(2) the towns of Canaan, Colebrook, Cornwall, Kent, Norfolk, North Canaan, Salisbury, Sharon, and Warren in Connecticut; and

(3) the towns of Alford, Becket, Dalton, Egremont, Great Barrington, Hancock,

Hinsdale, Lanesboro, Lee, Lenox, Monterey, Mount Washington, New Marlboro, Pittsfield, Richmond, Sheffield, Stockbridge, Tyringham, Washington, and West Stockbridge in Massachusetts.

(c) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

(d) MANAGEMENT ENTITY.—The Upper Housatonic Valley National Heritage Area, Inc. shall be the management entity for the Heritage Area.

SEC. 5. AUTHORITIES, PROHIBITIONS, AND DUTIES OF THE MANAGEMENT ENTITY.

(a) DUTIES OF THE MANAGEMENT ENTITY.—To further the purposes of the Heritage Area, the management entity shall—

(1) prepare and submit a management plan for the Heritage Area to the Secretary in accordance with section 6;

(2) assist units of local government, regional planning organizations, and nonprofit organizations in implementing the approved management plan by—

(A) carrying out programs and projects that recognize, protect and enhance important resource values within the Heritage Area;

(B) establishing and maintaining interpretive exhibits and programs within the Heritage Area;

(C) developing recreational and educational opportunities in the Heritage Area;

(D) increasing public awareness of and appreciation for natural, historical, scenic, and cultural resources of the Heritage Area;

(E) protecting and restoring historic sites and buildings in the Heritage Area that are consistent with heritage area themes;

(F) ensuring that signs identifying points of public access and sites of interest are posted throughout the Heritage Area; and

(G) promoting a wide range of partnerships among governments, organizations and individuals to further the purposes of the Heritage Area;

(3) consider the interests of diverse units of government, businesses, organizations and individuals in the Heritage Area in the preparation and implementation of the management plan;

(4) conduct meetings open to the public at least semi-annually regarding the development and implementation of the management plan;

(5) submit an annual report to the Secretary for any fiscal year in which the management entity receives Federal funds under this Act, setting forth its accomplishments, expenses, and income, including grants to any other entities during the year for which the report is made;

(6) make available for audit for any fiscal year in which it receives Federal funds under this Act, all information pertaining to the expenditure of such funds and any matching funds, and require in all agreements authorizing expenditures of Federal funds by other organizations, that the receiving organizations make available for such audit all records and other information pertaining to the expenditure of such funds; and

(7) encourage by appropriate means economic development that is consistent with the purposes of the Heritage Area.

(b) AUTHORITIES.—The management entity may, for the purposes of preparing and implementing the management plan for the Heritage Area, use Federal funds made available through this Act to—

(1) make grants to the State of Connecticut and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, their political subdivisions, nonprofit organizations and other persons;

(2) enter into cooperative agreements with or provide technical assistance to the State of Connecticut and the Commonwealth of

Massachusetts, their subdivisions, nonprofit organizations, and other interested parties;

(3) hire and compensate staff, which shall include individuals with expertise in natural, cultural, and historical resources protection, and heritage programming;

(4) obtain money or services from any source including any that are provided under any other Federal law or program;

(5) contract for goods or services; and

(6) undertake to be a catalyst for any other activity that furthers the purposes of the Heritage Area and is consistent with the approved management plan.

(c) **PROHIBITIONS ON THE ACQUISITION OF REAL PROPERTY.**—The management entity may not use Federal funds received under this Act to acquire real property, but may use any other source of funding, including other Federal funding outside this authority, intended for the acquisition of real property.

SEC. 6. MANAGEMENT PLAN.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The management plan for the Heritage Area shall—

(1) include comprehensive policies, strategies and recommendations for conservation, funding, management and development of the Heritage Area;

(2) take into consideration existing State, county, and local plans in the development of the management plan and its implementation;

(3) include a description of actions that governments, private organizations, and individuals have agreed to take to protect the natural, historical and cultural resources of the Heritage Area;

(4) specify the existing and potential sources of funding to protect, manage, and develop the Heritage Area in the first 5 years of implementation;

(5) include an inventory of the natural, historical, cultural, educational, scenic, and recreational resources of the Heritage Area related to the themes of the Heritage Area that should be preserved, restored, managed, developed, or maintained;

(6) describe a program of implementation for the management plan including plans for resource protection, restoration, construction, and specific commitments for implementation that have been made by the management entity or any government, organization, or individual for the first 5 years of implementation; and

(7) include an interpretive plan for the Heritage Area.

(b) **DEADLINE AND TERMINATION OF FUNDING.**—

(1) **DEADLINE.**—The management entity shall submit the management plan to the Secretary for approval within 3 years after funds are made available for this Act.

(2) **TERMINATION OF FUNDING.**—If the management plan is not submitted to the Secretary in accordance with this subsection, the management entity shall not qualify for Federal funding under this Act until such time as the management plan is submitted to the Secretary.

SEC. 7. DUTIES AND AUTHORITIES OF THE SECRETARY.

(a) **TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.**—The Secretary may, upon the request of the management entity, provide technical assistance on a reimbursable or non-reimbursable basis and financial assistance to the Heritage Area to develop and implement the approved management plan. The Secretary is authorized to enter into cooperative agreements with the management entity and other public or private entities for this purpose. In assisting the Heritage Area, the Secretary shall give priority to actions that in general assist in—

(1) conserving the significant natural, historical, cultural, and scenic resources of the Heritage Area; and

(2) providing educational, interpretive, and recreational opportunities consistent with the purposes of the Heritage Area.

(b) **APPROVAL AND DISAPPROVAL OF MANAGEMENT PLAN.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall approve or disapprove the management plan not later than 90 days after receiving the management plan.

(2) **CRITERIA FOR APPROVAL.**—In determining the approval of the management plan, the Secretary shall consider whether—

(A) the management entity is representative of the diverse interests of the Heritage Area, including governments, natural and historic resource protection organizations, educational institutions, businesses, and recreational organizations;

(B) the management entity has afforded adequate opportunity, including public hearings, for public and governmental involvement in the preparation of the management plan;

(C) the resource protection and interpretation strategies contained in the management plan, if implemented, would adequately protect the natural, historical, and cultural resources of the Heritage Area; and

(D) the management plan is supported by the appropriate State and local officials whose cooperation is needed to ensure the effective implementation of the State and local aspects of the management plan.

(3) **ACTION FOLLOWING DISAPPROVAL.**—If the Secretary disapproves the management plan, the Secretary shall advise the management entity in writing of the reasons therefore and shall make recommendations for revisions to the management plan. The Secretary shall approve or disapprove a proposed revision within 60 days after the date it is submitted.

(4) **APPROVAL OF AMENDMENTS.**—Substantial amendments to the management plan shall be reviewed by the Secretary and approved in the same manner as provided for the original management plan. The management entity shall not use Federal funds authorized by this Act to implement any amendments until the Secretary has approved the amendments.

SEC. 8. DUTIES OF OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES.

Any Federal agency conducting or supporting activities directly affecting the Heritage Area shall—

(1) consult with the Secretary and the management entity with respect to such activities;

(2) cooperate with the Secretary and the management entity in carrying out their duties under this Act and, to the maximum extent practicable, coordinate such activities with the carrying out of such duties; and,

(3) to the maximum extent practicable, conduct or support such activities in a manner which the management entity determines will not have an adverse effect on the Heritage Area.

SEC. 9. REQUIREMENTS FOR INCLUSION OF PRIVATE PROPERTY.

(a) **NOTIFICATION AND CONSENT OF PROPERTY OWNERS REQUIRED.**—No privately owned property shall be preserved, conserved, or promoted by the management plan for the Heritage Area until the owner of that private property has been notified in writing by the management entity and has given written consent for such preservation, conservation, or promotion to the management entity.

(b) **LANDOWNER WITHDRAW.**—Any owner of private property included within the boundary of the Heritage Area shall have their property immediately removed from the boundary by submitting a written request to the management entity.

SEC. 10. PRIVATE PROPERTY PROTECTION.

(a) **ACCESS TO PRIVATE PROPERTY.**—Nothing in this Act shall be construed to—

(1) require any private property owner to allow public access (including Federal, State, or local government access) to such private property; or

(2) modify any provision of Federal, State, or local law with regard to public access to or use of private property.

(b) **LIABILITY.**—Designation of the Heritage Area shall not be considered to create any liability, or to have any effect on any liability under any other law, of any private property owner with respect to any persons injured on such private property.

(c) **RECOGNITION OF AUTHORITY TO CONTROL LAND USE.**—Nothing in this Act shall be construed to modify the authority of Federal, State, or local governments to regulate land use.

(d) **PARTICIPATION OF PRIVATE PROPERTY OWNERS IN HERITAGE AREA.**—Nothing in this Act shall be construed to require the owner of any private property located within the boundaries of the Heritage Area to participate in or be associated with the Heritage Area.

(e) **EFFECT OF ESTABLISHMENT.**—The boundaries designated for the Heritage Area represent the area within which Federal funds appropriated for the purpose of this Act may be expended. The establishment of the Heritage Area and its boundaries shall not be construed to provide any nonexisting regulatory authority on land use within the Heritage Area or its viewshed by the Secretary, the National Park Service, or the management entity.

SEC. 11. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—There is authorized to be appropriated for the purposes of this Act not more than \$1,000,000 for any fiscal year. Not more than a total of \$10,000,000 may be appropriated for the Heritage Area under this Act.

(b) **MATCHING FUNDS.**—Federal funding provided under this Act may not exceed 50 percent of the total cost of any assistance or grant provided or authorized under this Act.

SEC. 12. SUNSET.

The authority of the Secretary to provide assistance under this Act shall terminate on the day occurring 15 years after funds are first made available for this Act.

The **SPEAKER pro tempore**, Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. RENZI) and the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. UDALL) each will control 20 minutes.

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

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. RENZI. 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. 938, the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 938, introduced by the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Mrs. JOHNSON), and amended by the Committee on Resources, contains four titles. However, all four titles passed this House in the 108th Congress.

Title I would establish the Upper Housatonic National Heritage Area in the State of Connecticut and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. It would

preserve the area's contributions in literature, art, music, architecture, iron and paper, and its electrical equipment industries.

Title II amends the Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor Act in order to transition their management authority from a Federal commission to a nonprofit organization, which is in line with more recent Heritage Area management.

Title III would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a suitability and feasibility study of establishing the St. Croix National Heritage Area in St. Croix, U.S. Virgin Islands.

Title IV would establish the Northern Rio Grande National Heritage Area across three counties within the State of New Mexico to commemorate the unique combination of cultures, languages, folk arts, customs, and architecture associated with the Spanish colonization of New Mexico, beginning as far back as 1598.

I urge adoption of this bill.

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

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. UDALL of New Mexico asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak on H.R. 938. The majority has explained the pieces of this package. As the sponsor of the legislation comprising title IV, I would like to focus my remarks on the Northern Rio Grande National Heritage Area, which will be designated in the State of New Mexico.

I introduced this legislation earlier this year. A companion bill in the Senate, introduced by New Mexico's two Senators, currently awaits a vote on the floor of that body. In the 107th Congress, identical language passed the House unanimously. I am obviously pleased that today we, once again, have the opportunity to move closer to making this bill a law so New Mexicans can take additional steps to preserve and learn from our rich history.

The establishment of the Northern Rio Grande National Heritage Area is a citizen-driven effort to protect the remaining significant resources representative of the Spanish and Pueblo colonial era in north-central New Mexico. The bill identifies the northern New Mexico counties of Rio Arriba, Santa Fe and Taos as a National Heritage Area, an elite designation from Congress reserved for areas regarded as significant resources.

Northern New Mexico boasts many sites of historic and cultural significance. Our State is a blend of Pueblo and Hispanic cultures, making it a very unique and special place in our country. This legislation would identify many of the sites that tell northern New Mexico's story, help preserve them and, in the process, allow them to be more thoroughly enjoyed by New Mexicans and visitors to our State.

Preservation would directly lead to economic development of this area through enhanced tourism.

Title IV creates a nonprofit corporation governed by a 25-member board of trustees charged with developing a management plan for the heritage area. The board will be comprised of representatives from the State, affected counties, tribes, cities, and others. The corporation's plan would include recommendations for identifying, conserving and preserving cultural, historical and natural resources within the heritage area, along with strategies to promote tourism of the region's natural and cultural assets.

The city of Espanola, the city of Santa Fe, Santa Fe County, Rio Arriba County, Taos County, La Jicarita Enterprise Community, the Chimayo Cultural Preservation Association, and the Eight Northern Pueblos support the Northern Rio Grande Heritage Area.

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

Mr. RENZI. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve my time.

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. OLVER).

Mr. OLVER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from New Mexico for yielding time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 938, but I will confine my remarks to title I of the bill which would establish the Upper Housatonic Valley National Heritage Area in Connecticut and Massachusetts.

Let me start by thanking the gentleman from Connecticut (Mrs. JOHNSON) for her persistence, her diligence, and her hard work on this legislation. It has been a pleasure working with her.

During the 106th Congress, H.R. 4312 authorized the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a feasibility study of the Upper Housatonic as a potential national heritage area. The study establishes that the Upper Housatonic Valley meets the Interior Department's criteria for such a designation.

The Park Service recognizes the valley as distinctive for having a landscape that includes a blend of industrial innovations, environmental conservation initiatives, and cultural achievements of national significance.

The Upper Housatonic Valley includes 29 communities in western Massachusetts and northwestern Connecticut. I would like to highlight a few of the many contributions this region of New England brings to our national heritage.

Herman Melville, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Edith Wharton, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Norman Rockwell, Suzy Frelinghuesen are just a few of the prominent artists and writers who have made the Housatonic Valley their home and the subject of their work. Today, visitors can see these artists' work on display in local museums before taking in a classical music concert

at Tanglewood or visiting the magnificently restored Shaker Village in Hancock. The Upper Housatonic has a rich cultural heritage and thriving artistic community to this day.

Elizabeth Mumbet Freeman is a person my colleagues may not be familiar with today, but her role in our national history is rightfully recognized in the newly reopened National Archives exhibit, Charters of Freedom.

□ 1515

A slave from Sheffield, Massachusetts, Mumbet sued in Massachusetts court for her freedom, leading to the abolition of slavery in Massachusetts in 1793. Many years later, the great civil rights leader, W.E.B. Dubois, made his home in Great Barrington, Massachusetts. His papers are archived and open to the public today in the University of Massachusetts in Amherst.

As I hoped to highlight for you today, the Upper Housatonic Valley is an area rich in culture, history, and innovation against the backdrop of scenic landscapes. Its designation as a National Heritage Area will help preserve this treasure for years to come. I urge an "aye" vote in support of this legislation.

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 938, a bill to establish the Upper Housatonic Valley National Heritage Area Act. The Upper Housatonic Valley, encompassing 29 towns in the hilly terrain of western Massachusetts and northwestern Connecticut, is a singular geographical and cultural region that has made significant national contributions through its literacy, artistic, musical, and architectural achievements, its iron, paper, and electrical equipment industries and its scenic beautification and environmental conservation efforts.

I would like to thank Chairman POMBO and the Resources Committee for bringing this legislation forward and for recognizing that through this broad, flexible and locally led initiative, the States of Connecticut and Massachusetts will be able to make real progress in protecting the river and its heritage. The heritage area has broad support throughout the region, from historic and civic organizations, local businesses and governments, and our State governments have expressed strong support for the establishment of a National Heritage Area and are enthusiastic about the potential for celebration and preservation of the heritage. It also has inspired the development of a local organization that has already begun hosting hiking events and historic visits.

Congress established criteria in our 2000 legislation that clarifies that designation requires a cultural, natural and historical heritage of national significance, must have broad public support and a qualified entity to manage the Area. The Park Service agreed that the Upper Housatonic Valley meets the Department's ten interim criteria for designation of a national heritage area and cite us as the best example of how to go about becoming a National Heritage Area.

The Upper Housatonic Valley National Heritage Area would extend from Lanesboro, Massachusetts, 60 miles South to Kent, Connecticut. This region of New England was

home to the Nation's first industrial iron sites from the 1730s to the 1920s. The first blast furnace was built in 1762 by Ethan Allen and supplied the iron for the cannons that helped George Washington's army to make other weapons for soldiers of the Revolutionary army. While most of the furnaces, mine sites and charcoal pits have been lost to development and time, the few that remain are in need of refurbishment. The Beckley Furnace in Canaan, Connecticut, was designated an official project by the Millennium Committee to Save America's Treasures and now has been well restored.

The Valley's history as a cultural retreat from the Boston and New York areas provides both past and current riches for the country. Since the 1930s visitors from all over have come to hear the music at Tanglewood, Music Mountain and Norfolk, see the paintings at the Norman Rockwell Museum, watch serious theater at Stockbridge and musical treats at Sharon. Today's local authors draw on a long tradition going back to the 19th century, when Herman Melville, Nathaniel Hawthorne and Edith Wharton lived and wrote here.

The Housatonic Valley is also rich with environmental and recreational treasures. The Housatonic River, just below Falls Village, Connecticut, is one of the prized fly-fishing centers in the Northeast and is enjoyed by fisherman from not only Connecticut and Massachusetts but the entire eastern seaboard. Olympic rowers have trained in this river as children have learned to swim, boat and fish and value its ecosystem. The Upper Housatonic Area, with its remoteness from, but ties to large cities, occupy a special niche in our national culture and I encourage my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 938, to establish the Upper Housatonic Valley National Heritage Area in Connecticut and Massachusetts. I am particularly pleased that Title 2 of the bill includes legislation I sponsored in the last Congress and again in this Congress to provide for a study of the suitability and feasibility of establishing my home island of St. Croix as a National Heritage Area was also included in this package.

I want to begin by thanking Chairman RICHARD POMBO and Ranking Member NICK RAHALL for their support in including my bill in H.R. 938.

Mr. Speaker, I can think of no more fitting place that should be studied for possible designation as a national Heritage Area than my home island of St. Croix, U.S. Virgin Islands. The island of St. Croix has a long, distinguished, and varied history, including being the site where Christopher Columbus first stepped onto what is now American soil. There is significant interest in preserving and enhancing the natural, historical and cultural resources of the island on a cooperative basis and such a study would provide guidance on how we can best achieve those purposes.

Even though each one of the four major islands of the U.S. Islands Virgin Islands can make a good case for designation as a National Heritage Area, the island of St. Croix with its two historic towns—Christiansted built in 1734 and Frederiksted built in 1752—is richly blessed with all of the attributes that would justify this designation.

The towns historic architecture matured over a 100-year period. The town of Christiansted

is one of the finest examples of Danish architectural designs in this hemisphere. Its history can be traced back some 4,000 years to 2500 B.C. It is also the place where one of our founding fathers and first Treasury Secretary, Alexander Hamilton, lived and worked during his formative years.

In 1493, Columbus arrived at what is now the Salt River National Historic Park and Ecological Preserve, making it the only site under the American flag where his men went ashore, as well as the first recorded hostile encounter between Europeans and Native Americans.

Frederiksted has the distinction of having been the first jurisdiction to have raised its flag in salute of the new Republic of the U.S.A., and indeed the first designed flag was done by a resident of that island.

Mr. Speaker, I can go on and on about the many unique and significant features of the island of St. Croix, but in the interest of time I would say that this is the third time that we would have passed this bill in the House and sent it to the other body and I hope that the third time will be the charm. I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 938.

Mr. WELLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my support for H.R. 938. Among its provisions, H.R. 938 incorporates bill language from H.R. 1820 which reauthorizes the Illinois and Michigan, I & M, Canal National Heritage Corridor to receive appropriations and transfers management entity status from the now defunct federal, I & M Commission to the non-profit Canal Corridor Association. I would like to commend Chairman POMBO and the House Committee on Resources for their hard work on this important piece of legislation.

The I & M Canal changed the Nation in 1848 when it opened the first shipping route between New York and New Orleans, designating Chicago as the Nation's greatest inland port. While the canal eventually fell into disuse due to new transportation methods and routes, in 1982 business and industry leaders founded the Canal Corridor Association to help revitalize the I & M Canal region, and in doing so, created a national model for regional partnership, conservation and renewal. I am proud to say that the I & M Canal National Heritage Corridor was America's charter National Heritage area, being created by an act of Congress in 1984. For 20 years, the Federal I & M Commission has worked to carry out the mission of the I & M Canal National Heritage Corridor. Its efforts have been particularly successful during the past 5 years that Phyllis Ellin has provided strong leadership as the Executive Director of the Commission.

Since 1984, the I & M Canal National Heritage Corridor has increasingly become an engine of economic growth in communities up and down the length of the Corridor; primarily through an increase in tourism but also in the use of the Corridor for recreational purposes. After consulting with local officials and those most interested and involved in the I & M Canal, it seems that the private sector approach offers more advantages to handle the increased work load brought on by the recent success of the canal and interest in heritage tourism.

As a result, H.R. 938 designates the Canal Corridor Association, CCA, as the new management entity of the I & M Canal National Heritage Corridor. The CCA seeks to enhance economic vitality by raising awareness of and expanding the parks, trails, landscapes, and

historic sites that make the I & M Canal region a special place. They have also successfully implemented education programs and improved the cultural, environmental, historic and tourism resources that the canal offers.

Under the leadership of Ana Koval I am firmly convinced that the CCA, through their governance of the I & M Canal, will continue to successfully educate citizens of the nationally historical importance of the I & M Canal and to play a pivotal role in the continued economic redevelopment of the region.

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, having no additional requests for time, I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. RENZI) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 938, 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.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 16 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 (Mr. BRADLEY of New Hampshire) 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:

H.R. 627, by the yeas and nays;

H. Res. 266, by the yeas and nays; and

H.R. 2107, by the yeas and nays.

The first and third electronic votes will be conducted as 15-minute votes. The second vote in this series will be a 5-minute vote.

LINDA WHITE-EPPS POST OFFICE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 627.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. MILLER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 627, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 390, nays 0, not voting 43, as follows:

[Roll No. 171]

YEAS—390

Abercrombie	Davis (FL)	Hulshof
Aderholt	Davis (KY)	Hunter
Akin	Davis (TN)	Hyde
Alexander	Davis, Jo Ann	Inglis (SC)
Allen	Davis, Tom	Inslee
Andrews	Deal (GA)	Israel
Baca	DeFazio	Issa
Bachus	DeGette	Jackson (IL)
Baird	Delahunt	Jackson-Lee
Baker	DeLauro	(TX)
Baldwin	DeLay	Jefferson
Barrow	Dent	Jenkins
Bartlett (MD)	Dicks	Jindal
Barton (TX)	Dingell	Johnson (CT)
Bass	Doggett	Johnson (IL)
Bean	Doolittle	Johnson, E. B.
Beauprez	Drake	Johnson, Sam
Becerra	Dreier	Jones (NC)
Berkley	Duncan	Jones (OH)
Berman	Edwards	Kaptur
Berry	Ehlers	Keller
Biggert	Emanuel	Kelly
Bilirakis	Emerson	Kennedy (MN)
Bishop (GA)	Engel	Kennedy (RI)
Bishop (NY)	English (PA)	Kildee
Bishop (UT)	Eshoo	Kind
Blackburn	Etheridge	King (IA)
Blumenauer	Evans	King (NY)
Blunt	Everett	Kingston
Boehlert	Farr	Kirk
Boehner	Fattah	Kline
Bonilla	Feeney	Knollenberg
Bonner	Ferguson	Kolbe
Bono	Filner	Kucinich
Boozman	Fitzpatrick (PA)	Kuhl (NY)
Boren	Flake	LaHood
Boswell	Foley	Langevin
Boucher	Forbes	Latham
Boustany	Ford	LaTourette
Boyd	Fortenberry	Leach
Bradley (NH)	Fossella	Lee
Brady (PA)	Fox	Levin
Brown (OH)	Frank (MA)	Lewis (CA)
Brown (SC)	Franks (AZ)	Lewis (KY)
Brown-Waite,	Frelinghuysen	Linder
Ginny	Gallegly	Lipinski
Burgess	Garrett (NJ)	LoBiondo
Butterfield	Gerlach	Lofgren, Zoe
Buyer	Gibbons	Lowe
Calvert	Gillmor	Lucas
Camp	Gingrey	Lungren, Daniel
Cannon	Gonzalez	E.
Cantor	Goode	Lynch
Capito	Goodlatte	Mack
Capps	Gordon	Maloney
Capuano	Granger	Marchant
Cardin	Green (WI)	Markey
Cardoza	Green, Al	Matheson
Carnahan	Green, Gene	Matsui
Carter	Grijalva	McCarthy
Case	Gutknecht	McCaul (TX)
Castle	Hall	McCollum (MN)
Chabot	Harman	McCotter
Chandler	Harris	McCreery
Chocola	Hart	McDermott
Cleaver	Hastings (FL)	McGovern
Clyburn	Hastings (WA)	McHenry
Coble	Hayes	McHugh
Cole (OK)	Hayworth	McIntyre
Conaway	Hefley	McKeon
Conyers	Hensarling	McKinney
Cooper	Herger	McMorris
Costello	Herseth	McNulty
Cox	Higgins	Meehan
Cramer	Hinche	Meeks (NY)
Crenshaw	Hinojosa	Melancon
Crowley	Hobson	Menendez
Cubin	Hoekstra	Mica
Cuellar	Holt	Michaud
Culberson	Honda	Miller (FL)
Cummings	Hookey	Miller (MI)
Cunningham	Hostettler	Miller (NC)
Davis (CA)	Hoyer	Miller, Gary

Miller, George	Rangel	Snyder
Mollohan	Regula	Sodrel
Moore (KS)	Rehberg	Solis
Moore (WI)	Reichert	Spratt
Moran (KS)	Renzi	Stark
Murphy	Reyes	Stearns
Murtha	Reynolds	Strickland
Musgrave	Rogers (AL)	Stupak
Myrick	Rogers (KY)	Sullivan
Nadler	Rogers (MI)	Tancredo
Napolitano	Rohrabacher	Tanner
Neugebauer	Ross	Tauscher
Ney	Rothman	Taylor (NC)
Northup	Roybal-Allard	Terry
Norwood	Royce	Thomas
Nunes	Ruppersberger	Thompson (CA)
Nussle	Rush	Thompson (MS)
Oberstar	Ryan (OH)	Thornberry
Obey	Ryan (WI)	Tiahrt
Olver	Ryun (KS)	Tiberi
Ortiz	Sabo	Tierney
Osborne	Salazar	Towns
Otter	Sánchez, Linda	Turner
Owens	T.	Udall (CO)
Oxley	Sanchez, Loretta	Udall (NM)
Pallone	Sanders	Upton
Pascarell	Saxton	Van Hollen
Pastor	Schackowsky	Velázquez
Paul	Schiff	Visclosky
Payne	Schwartz (PA)	Walden (OR)
Pearce	Schwartz (MI)	Walsh
Pelosi	Scott (GA)	Wamp
Pence	Scott (VA)	Watson
Peterson (MN)	Sensenbrenner	Watt
Peterson (PA)	Serrano	Waxman
Petri	Sessions	Weiner
Pickering	Shadegg	Weldon (PA)
Pitts	Shaw	Weller
Platts	Shays	Westmoreland
Poe	Sherman	Whitfield
Pombo	Sherwood	Wilson (NM)
Pomeroy	Shimkus	Wilson (SC)
Porter	Shuster	Wolf
Price (GA)	Simmons	Woolsey
Price (NC)	Simpson	Wu
Putnam	Skelton	Wynn
Radanovich	Slaughter	Young (AK)
Rahall	Smith (NJ)	
Ramstad	Smith (TX)	

NOT VOTING—43

Ackerman	Graves	Moran (VA)
Barrett (SC)	Gutierrez	Neal (MA)
Brady (TX)	Holden	Pryce (OH)
Brown, Corrine	Istook	Ros-Lehtinen
Burton (IN)	Kanjorski	Smith (WA)
Carson	Kilpatrick (MI)	Souder
Clay	Lantos	Sweeney
Costa	Larsen (WA)	Taylor (MS)
Davis (AL)	Larson (CT)	Wasserman
Davis (IL)	Lewis (GA)	Schultz
Diaz-Balart, L.	Manzullo	Waters
Diaz-Balart, M.	Marshall	Weldon (FL)
Doyle	Meek (FL)	Wexler
Gilchrest	Millender-	Wicker
Gohmert	McDonald	Young (FL)

□ 1854

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. COSTA. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 171, had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF PEACE OFFICERS MEMORIAL DAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BRADLEY of New Hampshire). The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and agreeing to the resolution, H. Res. 266.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by

the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. MILLER) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 266, 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 391, nays 0, not voting 42, as follows:

[Roll No. 172]

YEAS—391

Abercrombie	Davis (FL)	Hunter
Aderholt	Davis (KY)	Hyde
Akin	Davis (TN)	Inglis (SC)
Alexander	Davis, Jo Ann	Inslee
Allen	Davis, Tom	Israel
Andrews	Deal (GA)	Issa
Baca	DeFazio	Jackson (IL)
Bachus	DeGette	Jackson-Lee
Baird	Delahunt	(TX)
Baker	DeLauro	Jefferson
Baldwin	DeLay	Jenkins
Barrow	Dent	Jindal
Bartlett (MD)	Dicks	Johnson (CT)
Barton (TX)	Dingell	Johnson (IL)
Bass	Doggett	Johnson, E. B.
Bean	Doolittle	Johnson, Sam
Beauprez	Drake	Jones (NC)
Becerra	Dreier	Jones (OH)
Berkley	Duncan	Keller
Berman	Edwards	Kelly
Berry	Ehlers	Kennedy (MN)
Biggert	Emanuel	Kennedy (RI)
Bilirakis	Emerson	Kildee
Bishop (GA)	Engel	Kind
Bishop (NY)	English (PA)	King (IA)
Bishop (UT)	Eshoo	King (NY)
Blackburn	Etheridge	Kingston
Blumenauer	Evans	Kirk
Blunt	Everett	Kline
Boehlert	Farr	Knollenberg
Boehner	Fattah	Kolbe
Bonilla	Feeney	Kucinich
Bonner	Ferguson	Kuhl (NY)
Bono	Filner	LaHood
Boozman	Fitzpatrick (PA)	Langevin
Boren	Flake	Latham
Boswell	Foley	LaTourette
Boucher	Forbes	Leach
Boustany	Ford	Lee
Boyd	Fortenberry	Levin
Bradley (NH)	Fossella	Lewis (CA)
Brady (PA)	Fox	Lewis (KY)
Brown (OH)	Frank (MA)	Linder
Brown (SC)	Franks (AZ)	Lipinski
Brown-Waite,	Frelinghuysen	LoBiondo
Ginny	Gallegly	Lofgren, Zoe
Burgess	Garrett (NJ)	Lowe
Butterfield	Gerlach	Lucas
Buyer	Gibbons	Lungren, Daniel
Calvert	Gillmor	E.
Camp	Gingrey	Lynch
Cannon	Gonzalez	Mack
Cantor	Goode	Maloney
Capito	Goodlatte	Marchant
Capps	Gordon	Markey
Capuano	Granger	Matheson
Cardin	Green (WI)	Matsui
Cardoza	Green, Al	McCarthy
Carnahan	Green, Gene	McCaul (TX)
Carter	Grijalva	McCollum (MN)
Case	Gutknecht	McCotter
Castle	Hall	McCreery
Chabot	Harman	McDermott
Chandler	Harris	McGovern
Chocola	Hart	McHenry
Cleaver	Hastings (FL)	McHugh
Clyburn	Hastings (WA)	McIntyre
Coble	Hayes	McKeon
Cole (OK)	Hayworth	McKinney
Conaway	Hefley	McMorris
Conyers	Hensarling	McNulty
Cooper	Herger	Meehan
Costa	Herseth	Meeks (NY)
Costello	Higgins	Melancon
Cox	Hinche	Menendez
Cramer	Hinojosa	Mica
Crenshaw	Hobson	Michaud
Crowley	Hoekstra	Miller (FL)
Cubin	Holt	Miller (MI)
Cuellar	Honda	Miller (NC)
Culberson	Hookey	Miller, Gary
Cummings	Hostettler	Miller, George
Cunningham	Cunningham	Mollohan
Davis (CA)	Davis (CA)	Moore (KS)

Moore (WI) Rehberg Snyder
 Moran (KS) Reichert Sodrel
 Murphy Renzi Solis
 Murtha Reyes Spratt
 Musgrave Reynolds Stark
 Myrick Rogers (AL) Stearns
 Nadler Rogers (KY) Strickland
 Napolitano Rogers (MI) Stupak
 Neugebauer Rohrabacher Sullivan
 Ney Ross Tancredo
 Northup Rothman Tanner
 Norwood Roybal-Allard Tauscher
 Nunes Royce Taylor (NC)
 Nussle Ruppertsberger Terry
 Oberstar Rush Thomas
 Obey Ryan (OH) Thompson (CA)
 Olver Ryan (WI) Thompson (MS)
 Ortiz Ryan (KS) Thornberry
 Osborne Sabo Tiahrt
 Otter Salazar Tiberi
 Owens Sánchez, Linda Tierney
 Oxley T. Towns
 Pallone Sanchez, Loretta Turner
 Pascrell Sanders Udall (CO)
 Pastor Saxton Udall (NM)
 Paul Schakowsky Upton
 Payne Schiff Van Hollen
 Pearce Schwartz (PA) Velázquez
 Pelosi Schwarz (MI) Visclosky
 Pence Scott (GA) Walden (OR)
 Peterson (MN) Scott (VA) Walsh
 Peterson (PA) Sensenbrenner Wamp
 Petri Serrano Watson
 Pickering Sessions Watt
 Pitts Shadegg Waxman
 Platts Shaw Weiner
 Poe Shays Weldon (PA)
 Pombo Sherman Weller
 Pomeroy Sherwood Westmoreland
 Porter Shimkus Whitfield
 Price (GA) Shuster Wilson (NM)
 Price (NC) Simmons Wilson (SC)
 Putnam Simpson Wolf
 Radanovich Skelton Woolsey
 Rahall Slaughter Smith (NJ)
 Ramstad Smith (TX) Wu
 Rangel Smith (TX) Wynn
 Regula Smith (WA) Young (AK)

NOT VOTING—42

Ackerman Gutierrez Moran (VA)
 Barrett (SC) Holden Neal (MA)
 Brady (TX) Istook Pryce (OH)
 Brown, Corrine Kanjorski Ros-Lehtinen
 Burton (IN) Kaptur Souder
 Carson Kilpatrick (MI) Sweeney
 Clay Lantos Taylor (MS)
 Davis (AL) Larsen (WA) Wasserman
 Davis (IL) Larson (CT) Schultz
 Diaz-Balart, L. Lewis (GA) Waters
 Diaz-Balart, M. Manzullo Weldon (FL)
 Doyle Marshall Wexler
 Gilchrest Meek (FL) Wicker
 Gohmert Millender
 Graves McDonald Young (FL)

□ 1903

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.

NATIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS MEMORIAL MAINTENANCE FUND ACT OF 2005

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BRADLEY of New Hampshire). The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 2107.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. RENZI) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2107, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 392, nays 0, not voting 41, as follows:

[Roll No. 173]

YEAS—392

Abercrombie DeLauro Jones (OH)
 Aderholt DeLay Kaptur
 Akin Dent Keller
 Alexander Diaz-Balart, M. Kelly
 Allen Dicks Kennedy (MN)
 Andrews Dingell Kennedy (RI)
 Baca Doggett Kildee
 Bachus Doolittle Kind
 Baird Drake King (IA)
 Baker Dreier King (NY)
 Baldwin Duncan Kingston
 Barrow Edwards Kirk
 Bartlett (MD) Ehlers Kline
 Barton (TX) Emanuel Knollenberg
 Bass Emerson Kolbe
 Bean Kucinich
 Beauprez English (PA)
 Becerra Eshoo LaHood
 Berkley Etheridge Langevin
 Berman Evans Latham
 Berry Everett LaTourette
 Biggert Farr Leach
 Bilirakis Fattah Lee
 Bishop (GA) Feeney Levin
 Bishop (NY) Ferguson Lewis (CA)
 Bishop (UT) Filner Lewis (GA)
 Blackburn Fitzpatrick (PA) Lewis (KY)
 Blumenauer Flake Linder
 Blunt Foley Lipinski
 Boehlert Forbes LoBiondo
 Boehner Fortenberry Lofgren, Zoe
 Bonilla Fossella Lowey
 Bonner Foxx Lucas
 Bono Frank (MA) Lungren, Daniel
 Boozman Franks (AZ) E.
 Boren Frelinghuysen Lynch
 Boswell Gallegly Mack
 Boucher Garrett (NJ) Maloney
 Boustany Gerlach Marchant
 Boyd Gibbons Markey
 Bradley (NH) Gillmor Matheson
 Brady (PA) Gingrey Matsui
 Brown (OH) Gonzalez McCarthy
 Brown (SC) Goode McCaul (TX)
 Brown-Waite, Goodlatte McCollum (MN)
 Ginny Gordon McCotter
 Burgess Granger McCreery
 Butterfield Green (WI) McDermott
 Buyer Green, Al McGovern
 Calvert Green, Gene McHenry
 Camp Grijalva McHugh
 Cannon Gutknecht McIntyre
 Cantor Hall McKeon
 Capito Harman McKinney
 Capuano Harris McMorris
 Cardin Hart McNulty
 Cardoza Hastings (FL) Meehan
 Carnahan Hastings (WA) Meeks (NY)
 Carter Hayes Melancon
 Case Hayworth Menendez
 Castle Hefley Mica
 Chabot Hensarling Michaud
 Chandler Herger Miller (FL)
 Choccola Herseht Miller (MI)
 Cleaver Higgins Miller (NC)
 Clyburn Hinchey Miller, Gary
 Coble Hinojosa Miller, George
 Cole (OK) Hobson Mollohan
 Conaway Hoekstra Moore (KS)
 Conyers Holt Moore (WI)
 Cooper Honda Moran (KS)
 Costa Hooley Murphy
 Costello Hostettler Murtha
 Cox Hoyer Musgrave
 Cramer Hulshof Myrick
 Crenshaw Hunter Nadler
 Crowley Hyde Napolitano
 Cubin Inglis (SC) Neugebauer
 Cuellar Inslee Ney
 Culberson Israel Northup
 Cummings Issa Norwood
 Cunningham Jackson (IL) Nunes
 Davis (CA) Jackson-Lee Nussle
 Davis (FL) (TX) Oberstar
 Davis (KY) Jefferson Obey
 Davis (TN) Jenkins Olver
 Davis, Jo Ann Jindal Ortiz
 Davis, Tom Johnson (CT) Osborne
 Deal (GA) Johnson (IL) Otter
 DeFazio Johnson, E. B. Owens
 DeGette Johnson, Sam Oxley
 Delahunt Jones (NC) Pallone

Pascrell Ryan (OH) Stupak
 Pastor Ryan (WI) Sullivan
 Paul Ryun (KS) Tancredo
 Payne Sabo Tanner
 Pearce Salazar Tauscher
 Pelosi Sánchez, Linda Taylor (NC)
 Pence T. Terry
 Peterson (MN) Sanchez, Loretta Thomas
 Peterson (PA) Sanders Thompson (CA)
 Petri Saxton Thompson (MS)
 Pickering Schakowsky Thornberry
 Pitts Schiff Tiahrt
 Platts Schwartz (PA) Tiberi
 Poe Schwarz (MI) Tierney
 Pombo Scott (GA) Towns
 Pomeroy Scott (VA) Turner
 Porter Sensenbrenner Udall (CO)
 Price (GA) Serrano Udall (NM)
 Price (NC) Sessions Upton
 Putnam Shadegg Van Hollen
 Radanovich Shaw Velázquez
 Rahall Shays Visclosky
 Ramstad Sherman Walden (OR)
 Rangel Sherwood Walsh
 Regula Shimkus Wamp
 Rehberg Shuster Watson
 Reichert Simmons Watt
 Renzi Simpson Waxman
 Reyes Skelton Weiner
 Reynolds Slaughter Weldon (PA)
 Rogers (AL) Smith (NJ) Weller
 Rogers (KY) Smith (TX) Westmoreland
 Rogers (MI) Smith (WA) Whitfield
 Rohrabacher Snyder Wilson (NM)
 Ross Sodrel Wilson (SC)
 Rothman Solis Wolf
 Roybal-Allard Spratt Woolsey
 Royce Stark Wu
 Ruppertsberger Stearns Wynn
 Rush Strickland Young (AK)

NOT VOTING—41

Ackerman Graves Neal (MA)
 Barrett (SC) Gutierrez Pryce (OH)
 Brady (TX) Holden Ros-Lehtinen
 Brown, Corrine Istook Souder
 Burton (IN) Kanjorski Sweeney
 Capps Kilpatrick (MI) Taylor (MS)
 Carson Lantos Wasserman
 Clay Larsen (WA) Schultz
 Davis (AL) Larson (CT) Waters
 Davis (IL) Manzullo Weldon (FL)
 Diaz-Balart, L. Marshall Wexler
 Doyle Meek (FL) Wicker
 Ford Millender Young (FL)
 Gilchrest McDonald
 Gohmert Moran (VA)

□ 1921

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. GUTIERREZ. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably absent from this chamber today. I would like the RECORD to show that, had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall votes 171, 172 and 173.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I was regrettably delyead in my return to Washington, DC and therefore unable to be on the House floor for rollcall votes 171, 172, and 173. Had I been here I would have voted "yea" for rollcall vote 171, "yea" for rollcall vote 172, and "yea" for rollcall vote 173.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. KILPATRICK of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, personal business in my district prevents me from being present for legislative business

scheduled for today, Monday, May 16, 2005. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on H.R. 627, designating the "Linda White-Epps" Post Office in Hamden, CT (rollcall No. 171); "yea" on H. Res. 266, a resolution supporting the goals and ideals of Peace Officers Memorial Day (rollcall No. 172); and "yea" on H.R. 2107, the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial and Maintenance Fund Act of 2005 (rollcall No. 173).

UPPER HOUSATONIC VALLEY NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA ACT

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

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I rise to thank the gentleman from California (Mr. POMBO), chairman of the Committee on Resources, for bringing out today and through this House H.R. 938, legislation that establishes the Upper Housatonic Valley National Heritage Area and designates a number of other National Heritage Areas as well.

This program of National Heritage Areas is really a wonderful program. The 29 towns that encompass the Upper Housatonic Valley have worked together, their first selectmen, their historic societies, and a very large group of volunteers to inventory the historic, the economic, and the environmental assets of this area. And truly, in my district as in the others, they are unique areas, uniquely important historically and uniquely endowed environmentally.

By having a structure within which they could work together with the technical experts from the Federal level, they have developed a knowledge that enables them to plan and will enable them to strengthen the economy through thoughtful tourism programs. Truly this is a partnership between the Federal Government and very small local governments that will bless every life in the Upper Housatonic Valley and the other Heritage Areas throughout the country.

IMPORTANT ISSUES NOT BEING ADDRESSED

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

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, how disappointing that instead of using the first months of this new Congress to address the important issues facing our Nation, we have spent most of our time on issues that cater to special interests.

Instead of helping retirees by strengthening our pension system, my colleagues on the other side of the aisle are seeking to dismantle Social Security. They want to take away the safety net, a safety net that seniors depend on, in favor of giving even more money to Wall Street.

Instead of developing a meaningful energy policy to lessen our dependence

on foreign oil, we spend time on the House floor passing an energy bill that will do nothing to relieve rising gas prices, but instead give tax incentives to big oil and gas companies.

The Republican leadership must stop abusing this body and the people we represent. They are doing it for their own self-interests, and it is time the people take this House back. It is the people's House.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BRADLEY of New Hampshire). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2005, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

PRESCRIPTION DRUG PRICES AND THE COST OF HEALTH CARE

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

Mr. GUTKNECHT. Mr. Speaker, for those Members who are going home and having town hall meetings and meeting with constituents, the one issue that comes up with almost every small business, big business, medium-sized businesses, and it comes up with families and school boards, as well as coming up with representatives of State legislatures, it is the cost of health care.

One of the issues we talk a lot about in Minnesota, because we are so close to the Canadian border, is the difference between what we pay for prescription drugs and what people on the other side of the Canadian border pay for the same drugs.

I have in my hands two boxes of Celebrex. We had a hearing last week in the Committee on Government Reform and I held these up and asked: Can anyone tell me which one of these drugs came from another country and which one came from the United States? Well, the answer is you cannot tell because they are exactly the same. Another question, though, about the Celebrex, is which one is safe? Well, according to the FDA, and now according to the company itself, depending upon the condition you may have with your heart and blood, neither one of them may actually be safe.

What I want to talk a little bit about tonight is the differences between what we pay here in the United States and what they pay in Germany for the same drugs. I have a list here, and we have some pharmacies now around the world who, on a regular basis, will send us via e-mail what the pricing is right then for anyone who walks in off the street to buy the drugs.

Here are a few examples. I am going to talk later about the drug Nexium. You can buy that at the Metropolitan Pharmacy in Frankfurt, Germany, for \$60.25. That same drug, same potency, same everything, made in the same

plant, sells at a local pharmacy in Rochester, Minnesota, for \$145.33.

Look at Prevacid. In Germany, it is \$35.22, American. In the United States it is \$146.47. Zocor. This is an interesting drug. You can walk in off the street with a prescription and you can buy it in Germany, 30 tablets, 10 milligrams, for \$23.83. That same drug in Rochester, Minnesota, will be \$85.

□ 1930

But what I want to talk about is the Germans. Even if we add up 10 of the most commonly prescribed drugs, in Germany you can buy all of those for \$455.57. Those same drugs in the United States would be more than double that at \$1,040.04.

That is bad enough, but what makes it even worse is the Germans are looking at cutting the cost that they paid for prescription drugs. Recently, the German health care system announced that they would not pay for Lipitor. Why not? Well, the ministry decided last year it could no longer cover the high prices of some of the branded drugs because they were deemed to have the same medical efficacy as available generics.

The point is even though they are buying Lipitor considerably cheaper than we buy it here in the United States, they still think it is too much and the manufacturers cannot justify the price.

The other story is from The Washington Post where even the Department of Defense is starting to get it right. They are saying they will not reimburse for Nexium except in rare circumstances. Nexium is the new purple pill, and it came out to replace Prilosec. That is why we have to pay so much for these drugs, because these are blockbuster drugs.

The truth of the matter is by their only filings with the FDA, Nexium is not much more effective than Prilosec. As the Department of Defense says in the article, Nexium is not worth the money. It goes on to say it is pretty dubious to pay \$4 a pill for Nexium when over-the-counter Prilosec is 67 cents.

Mr. Speaker, I think Americans ought to have access to world-class drugs. I think we ought to pay our fair share. I think we ought to be willing to subsidize the starving people in sub-Saharan Africa, but I do not think Americans should have to subsidize the starving Swiss. I do not think Americans ought to be forced to pay the world's highest prices for these drugs. No one can tell the difference. These are the same drugs. They come from the same plants; and yet as Members can see, we are paying many times 50, 60, 70 percent more for the same drugs.

I am asking Members to join in this effort by cosponsoring my Pharmaceutical Market Access bill. We have been working on this for several years. It has passed the House a couple of

times. This time I think we can get it past the Senate as well.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take my Special Order at this time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KUHLMANN of New York). Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from California?

There was no objection.

SMART SECURITY AND REACHING OUT TO THE MUSLIM WORLD

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WOOLSEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, the Bush administration has done a woefully inadequate job of reaching out to the Muslim world. To quote an oft-used phrase, "They never seem to miss an opportunity to miss an opportunity."

I believe that fundamentally they fail to understand that most Muslims do not want to blow up Western sites and buildings; they want to live in a free society, one which allows them to worship the God of their choosing and raise their children in safety, much like every American.

Unfortunately, the Bush administration because of this lack of understanding has twisted the September 11 attacks in order to achieve a veritable clash of societies. The President uses phrases like "us versus them" and "you are either with us or against us." Quotes like these cause many non-violent Muslims to oppose the United States as they see a U.S. engaged in a war not against terrorism but against Muslims. They see the United States as a colonial occupier, not as a liberating government.

This has encouraged radical Muslim groups to step up their recruiting and their tactics. The net result is 3½ years after September 11, Americans are much less safe, not safer than they were. Instead of responding by reaching out to the Muslim world to address the root causes of terrorism, deprivation, resource scarcity and lack of educational opportunities, this administration invaded Iraq, a country that was not previously a haven for terrorists and had no relationship whatsoever to the events of September 11.

Regardless, in April 2003, the United States invaded Iraq with the support of a weak coalition of nations. Most countries, even those that fought in the first Gulf War in 1991, chose not to enter the second war in Iraq. They could not legitimize a war based on such faulty and wavering premises as the ones we heard in late 2002 and early 2003.

The war has been a disaster from nearly the beginning. Since April 2003, more than 1,600 American soldiers and at least 24,000 Iraqi civilians have paid for this arrogant foreign policy with

their lives. At least another 12,000 American soldiers have been seriously wounded and of course the U.S. has incurred a tremendous financial burden, so far a \$200 billion IOU.

Instead of addressing the threat of future terrorism by engaging the Muslim world through smart national security policies, the Bush administration took the fight to a country that became a terrorist enclave only after the U.S. invaded. It is quite clear that the war in Iraq was the worst possible response to the 9/11 terrorist attacks. Instead of stopping terrorism, the war has actually hindered our efforts, including any effort to capture Osama bin Laden.

But fortunately, there is another way. Over the last 2 years, I have developed and refined a national security platform called SMART Security. SMART is Sensible, Multilateral American Response to Terrorism for the 21st Century. Unlike our current policies, it will achieve real results. SMART Security will ensure America's security by reaching out and engaging the Muslim world. Instead of rushing off to war for the wrong reasons, SMART Security encourages the United States to work with other nations to address the most pressing global issues.

There is a demonstrated link between debt relief and lack of support for terrorism, which is why the SMART platform will encourage wealthy nations to provide debt relief and developmental aid for the world's poorest countries.

Not every international problem has a military answer; and that is why SMART Security will prevent terrorism, by addressing the very conditions which give rise to terrorism in the first place.

SMART Security also encourages democracy building, human rights education, conflict resolution through nonmilitary means, educational opportunities for women and girls, and strengthening civil society programs in the developing world.

Programs like these are the best way to encourage democracy in countries like Iraq, not through wars that cause thousands of deaths, cost billions of dollars. The SMART approach is a way to reach out to the Muslim world. It is time we stop putting all of our eggs in the military basket and start getting smart about our national security.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take my Special Order at this time.

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

There was no objection.

CHARGES DROPPED

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

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, my intent tonight was to come to the floor and talk about my opposition to CAFTA, which I think is a bad policy for the future of America.

But tonight I am glad to come to the floor after 4 weeks of coming and talking about Lieutenant Ilario Pantano, a Marine who was charged with murder for actions he took as a Marine officer in Iraq over a year ago. I have been on the floor for 4 weeks saying this man should never have been charged. He did his job as a Marine officer. But because of circumstances of a sergeant who did not like the gentleman, he filed charges 2½ months later.

I am pleased to say this past Friday I was notified by the attorney for Lieutenant Pantano that the hearing officer, Major Wynn at Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, in my district, has decided that he will recommend these charges be dropped: two charges of premeditated murder that should never have happened. But Major Wynn will now send his recommendations to General Huck who is in Iraq, and it is my hope and prayer that General Huck will agree with the hearing officer and drop these charges.

Mr. Speaker, what has been said about this is Lieutenant Pantano loves America. He had been a soldier during Desert Storm, came back, went back to his home State of New York, went to college and graduated in 3 years. He went into the stock market selling energy stocks making six figures. But shortly after September 11, he felt a passion because he had his brother and sister killed in the Twin Towers by terrorism, so he went back into the Marine Corps and was made an officer.

Shortly after the shooting in Iraq, he was actually recommended for promotion by the officer in charge, that he was competent and a real leader and the type of person that they needed to promote in the Marine Corps. But 2½ months later, a sergeant who was demoted by Lieutenant Pantano weeks before is the one who made the charges 2½ months later. But the good news tonight is that the hearing officer has made a recommendation that the charges of murder be dropped against Lieutenant Pantano.

Mr. Speaker, last Friday I had the pleasure to speak with Mary Pantano who stood by her son for months, and I had the pleasure to talk with her. I was convinced, even before I met her son, who is a wonderful man, I would love to have as a son or son-in-law, and she convinced me her son could not have done anything more than what he should have done as a Marine officer.

So tonight, as I begin to close, I thank God Almighty that he has helped the Pantano family, both the mother; wife, Jill; and the two cute boys who are his sons; and also Lieutenant Pantano.

Mr. Speaker, I close tonight by asking God, I think about our men and women in uniform in Iraq and Afghanistan, how difficult it must be for them

to do their job. But yet they are there and they are willing to do their job, and they are proud to be American soldiers, sailors, airmen and Marines.

Mr. Speaker, tonight I close by asking God to please bless our men and women in uniform, bless their families, bless the job that they are doing for this world to bring peace. I ask God for the families that have lost loved ones, that they be remembered with our blessings and prayers.

With that I ask three times, God please, God please, God please continue to bless America.

FAILED TRADE AGREEMENTS

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, nearly a year ago, President Bush signed the Central American Free Trade Agreement, a one-sided plan to benefit multinational corporations at the expense of the United States and Central American workers, small farmers, and small business people. Every trade agreement negotiated by this administration has been ratified by Congress within 60 days of its signing.

But CAFTA has languished in Congress for nearly 1 year. Why? Because this wrong-headed trade agreement offends both Republicans and Democrats. Just look at what has happened with our trade policy. In 1992, the year I first ran for Congress, was elected later that year, that year our trade deficit, meaning the amount of dollars we imported versus exported, our trade deficit was \$38 billion in 1992. Last year in 2004, it was \$618 billion. It is hard to argue our trade policy is working when the deficit goes from \$38 billion to \$618 billion in just 12 years.

Opponents to the Central American Free Trade Agreement know it is an extension of NAFTA, which clearly did not work for our country. It is the same old story. Every time there is a trade agreement, the President says it will mean more jobs for Americans, more manufacturing done in the United States, it will mean more economic prosperity and profits for U.S. companies. It will mean a rising standard of living in the developing world; it will mean more involvement, a higher standard of living in the developing world, and more workers working.

□ 1945

But it never works that way. So now they are trying this year because our trade policy clearly is not working, those promises every year, every trade agreement, never pan out.

This year the administration is tying the Central American Free Trade Agreement, saying it is not just going to ensure growth, it is going to help democracy in the developing world. Both Deputy Secretary of State Robert Zoellick and Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld have said CAFTA will help in

the war on terror, but 10 years of the North American Free Trade Agreement has done nothing to improve border security between Mexico and the United States, so that argument simply does not sell.

So they tried something else. Last week the U.S. Chamber of Commerce flew six Central American presidents around our country hoping they might be able to sell CAFTA. They went to Albuquerque, they went to Los Angeles, they went to Cincinnati, Ohio, in my State, trying to convince the media, trying to convince the public, trying to convince Members of Congress that CAFTA was a good idea.

Again they failed. The Costa Rican president after the trip announced his country would not ratify CAFTA unless an independent commission could determine the agreement will not hurt the working poor in his country.

The most powerful Republican in the House, Majority Leader TOM DELAY, even promised a vote on CAFTA by Memorial Day to try to drum up support in Congress. As you can see by this calendar, we are barely a week away from that deadline, the deadline to vote on the Central American Free Trade Agreement, set by Majority Leader Tom DeLay, the most powerful Republican in this Chamber. Echoed by the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, BILL THOMAS, they said there would be a vote by the end of this month. That is the 1-year anniversary of CAFTA. Remember, every other trade agreement was voted on within 2 months. This one has been a year. As you can see by the calendar, it has simply not happened. That is again because of the failures of NAFTA.

Last month, two dozen Democrats and Republicans in Congress joined more than 150 business groups and labor organizations saying vote "no" on the Central American Free Trade Agreement. Last week, more than 400 union workers and Members of Congress gathered in front of the U.S. Capitol delivered the same message, vote "no" on the Central American Free Trade Agreement, because Republicans and Democrats, labor and business, know what the administration refuses to admit, that CAFTA is about one thing. It is not about more manufacturing in the United States. It is not about creating jobs in the United States. It is one thing only. It is access to cheap Central American labor.

That is why CAFTA, like NAFTA, is not a trade agreement, it is an outsourcing agreement. It will move more American jobs offshore. It will mean more profits for large businesses and more hurt for small businesses, more hurt for small farmers. Congress must throw out this dysfunctional cousin of NAFTA and negotiate a trade agreement that will lift up workers in Central America.

When students such as those I met with today at Longfellow Elementary School in Lorain, Ohio, are guaranteed good-paying jobs when they graduate

from high school, then we will know finally our trade policy is working.

JUDICIAL NOMINEES

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

Mr. FRANKS of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, this is a critical time in the life of America. Our colleagues in the United States Senate are imminently approaching a crossroads that will forever impact the future of this Republic. They will choose the road that will restore the constitutional balance of power that our Founding Fathers so carefully constructed, or they will travel down that path that rewards a shameless behavior that has deliberately injured this delicate balance by transferring the executive power of judicial appointment to the legislative minority.

The Constitution's advice and consent has been twisted into mockery by the Senate minority. Men and women of outstanding character have come forth as judicial nominees to be undeservedly maligned, smeared, ridiculed and then left in nominations limbo indefinitely by this unprecedented, unconstitutional and outrageous judicial filibuster.

Mr. Speaker, this is a show of disregard and contempt for the world's flagship of freedom and toward her people and toward the time-honored principles of the United States Senate. We will recapture the civility that once presided over judicial appointments or we will forever surrender what Abraham Lincoln called "the angels of our better nature" to this bitterly partisan tactic that threatens the constitutional prerogative of the President of the United States to appoint good, decent and honorable men and women to the Federal judiciary.

Advice and consent is clearly written in the United States Constitution. This judicial filibuster to prevent a fair up-or-down vote is neither advice nor consent and, Mr. Speaker, it is not in the United States Constitution. Never before 2003, in 214 years of U.S. Senate deliberations, has any judicial nomination supported by the majority of the Senate been denied a fair up-or-down vote. Yet the minority would have the public believe that the majority is the one trying to change the rules here, calling it the nuclear option. It is the Senate minority, Mr. Speaker, that has launched this unprecedented, quote, nuclear option by devastating the constitutionally required just consideration of judicial nominees duly appointed by the President of the United States.

What the majority seeks is the constitutional option that is totally in keeping with 214 years of the rules, traditions and dignity of the United States Senate. Senate Democrats have strongly and arrogantly and openly

threatened to shut down the operations of the government if Republicans insist on the constitutional option. Mr. Speaker, I would suggest that it is far better to let the Democrats shut down this government temporarily than it is to allow them to shut down this Republic permanently.

In this critical struggle for the future of this Republic, one of two things will occur. Either the time-honored and tested provision of advice and consent, written in the Constitution, will prevail or unprecedented judicial filibuster and obstructionism will take its place and become the tragic legacy of these days.

Mr. Speaker, I should not have to remind my Republican colleagues that the people who have entrusted us with this majority have spoken with resounding voice on the issue of judicial nominations. They hear it and I hear it everywhere I go. The people of America have a profound sense of fair play and they are tired of some of their United States Senators cowering behind a distorted version of the true and impeccable auspices of the United States Senate. The people want their Senators to have the courage to take a stand on judicial nominations. The people want a fair up-or-down vote on judges, Mr. Speaker, and they will remember those who have the courage to do so and, sir, they will remember those who did not.

The people understand how important this really is. They understand that it is truly about the Constitution itself, and they innately embrace the core message of those magnificent words by Daniel Webster when he said, "Hold on, my friends, to the Constitution, and to the Republic for which it stands, for miracles do not cluster and what has happened once in 6,000 years may never happen again. So hold on to the Constitution, for if the American Constitution should fall, there will be anarchy throughout the world."

Mr. Speaker, the stakes could not be higher and this Republic truly hangs in the balance. We have a once in a lifetime opportunity to pass this miracle of the American constitutional Republic on to future generations that are yet to be. We owe it to the American people, we owe it to ourselves, we owe it to those future generations and we owe it to that vision of human freedom that our forefathers risked their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor to entrust to us.

Mr. Speaker, we must not fail.

INNOVATION CRISIS IS A HOMELAND SECURITY ISSUE

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

Mr. EMANUEL. Mr. Speaker, this week we are considering legislation to fund the Department of Homeland Security. These are necessary, important pieces of legislation, two bills we are taking up, that will help protect our

homeland from terrorist threats and make the type of investments we need to make in areas of our airports, ports, roads, chemical facilities and nuclear facilities. Overall the homeland security bill funding will increase by 4 percent.

But while we are focused on defending ourselves from terrorists here in the United States and fighting terrorists in Iraq, one has to wonder whether we are not missing some other threats that are looming on the horizon that America must protect themselves. Friday in the New York Times, Tom Friedman mentioned that the University of Illinois recently tied for 17th place in the world finals of a major computer competition. That is the university that also helped develop the Internet.

Seventeenth was the best of any U.S. university and the worst we have done in 29 years of the competition. Who was number one? Shanghai, China. Second place and third place were won, respectively, by Moscow State University and St. Petersburg Institute of Fine Mechanics and Optics. The last time an American university won the competition was 1997. I do not think I have to remind anyone here that the modern computer and the field of computer science was invented here in the United States, and yet the best we can do is 17th. But it is not just in computers and the computer competition that America's place in the world has fallen.

Last year, the Chinese produced 160,000 more engineers than we did. Nearly 40 percent of all the U.S. jobs in a science or technology field that require a Ph.D. are filled by foreigners, up from 25 percent in just 15 years. We now rank below 13 other countries, including Japan, South Korea and Germany, in the percentage of 24-year-olds with a college degree in science and engineering. That is down from third place just 25 years ago.

And according to the National Science Teachers Association, just 26 percent of recent high school graduates scored high enough on their ACT science test to have a good chance of completing a first-year college science course.

I say all this because it is about the foundation and this competition and this area that is going to lay the groundwork for whether America keeps its economic and competitive edge with the rest of the world. What would you think if that was the type of threat that you saw coming to the United States? What type of preparation would you do? We know what we are doing on homeland security. We created a new department. We are increasing its funding. What do we do as it relates to this type of falling down and declining percentages of Americans leading in the area of science and technology?

The recent budget we passed here cuts basic research by 13 percent. It cuts applied research by 15 percent. Investments in research facilities and

equipment are cut by 68 percent. We have to rely on Russians to service the International Space Station because we are cutting basic research funding at NASA by 7 percent. We are cutting the funding for the Department of Education. State grants for innovative education programs were cut by \$100 million. Funding for the improvement of postsecondary education was gutted by \$140 million.

These are not the type of priorities that understand the threat to the United States economic future and the type of global economy and global competition this country is facing. We are living on past times and on borrowed time in the area of science and technology, but that is not how the Chinese, Indians, Japanese, Germans and others across Europe are facing this competition.

America did well in 17th place. It can do better. The way it does better is it makes the type of investments in our universities. It allows the people in our high schools and in our colleges to understand the priorities. Unfortunately the budget we voted on did not reflect America's future and investment in its future. What it says is that as we deal with the terrorist threat of homeland security and increasing the funding by 4 percent, increasing our defense budget, making cuts in basic research and basic funding, and I did not add into that area, in the National Institutes of Health for the first time in over 15 years that budget was held without an increase, which basically means a cut.

These are not the type of investments of a major economy, the leader in the global economy, that builds and plans for the future. These are the cuts of an economy and an administration that does not see its vision for America's future as bright and as strong as the past and it is clearly not putting its money toward that investment. It is high time that we understand that as we take up these two pieces of legislation this week on homeland security, we understand there are other threats to the United States, ones that are looming on the horizon and coming to shore, and that is in the area of technology and competing against the Chinese and the Indians and we are not having a budget that reflects the types of investments we need to do.

CONGRATULATING WINFRED ORRELL

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

Mr. GINGREY. Mr. Speaker, I rise this evening to honor 30 years of service by Cobb County history teacher Winfred "Windy" Orrell, who is retiring from teaching this Friday, May 20. With admirable dedication, Mr. Orrell served his students not only in the classroom but also on the field as a coach for the football, baseball, track and cross-country teams at Campbell and Cobb County High Schools.

While some in Hollywood may know him as Julia Roberts' history teacher, Coach Orrell is most famous in Cobb County for his colorful history reenactments. His reenactment of the Battle of Vicksburg is legendary among his students as he crawls on his belly with imaginary rifle in hand, moving in and out of imaginary trenches. Mr. Orrell's desk has represented many ships, including the Alabama and the Bismarck. He knows how to get the very best out of every one of his students because he makes history enjoyable and memorable.

□ 2000

Mr. Orrell honed his skills at West Georgia College, where former Speaker of this House, Newt Gingrich, was his teacher. Mr. Orrell's gifts of teaching earned him two Campbell High School Teacher of the Year honors and five Star Teacher awards. He served as a social studies department head at Campbell High School for 15 years and at South Cobb High for 2.

He started teaching AP courses, advanced placement, in 1982 in the earliest days of the program and served as a successful example for the budding AP program across the State of Georgia.

As much as he loves teaching gifted students, Coach Orrell will be the first to tell us that the greatest moments of his teaching career have been helping those students in need, students that were disconnected from the school community and disillusioned with learning. He found great joy in restoring their hope and belief in the value of education. He let them know he believed in them and they had the capacity to learn and to achieve their goals.

Mr. Orrell has influenced his students and even other teachers. He leaves each school a better place to teach and learn than when he arrived. And his departure on Friday will be no different.

Mr. Speaker, I ask the Members to join me in congratulating Coach Windy Orrell for his service to teaching, providing inspiration to future leaders, and helping make Cobb County a standard bearer for Georgia education.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KUHLE of New York). Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. KAPTUR addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Ms. HERSETH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take my Special Order at this time.

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

There was no objection.

ELLSWORTH BRAC ANNOUNCEMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from South Dakota (Ms. HERSETH) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. HERSETH. Mr. Speaker, I rise this evening to express my profound disappointment and flat disagreement with the Department of Defense's recommendation to close Ellsworth Air Force Base in South Dakota as a part of the Base Realignment and Closure Commission. This recommendation is as misguided as they come.

While the BRAC process is necessary to ensure that our Armed Forces can efficiently and adequately serve our military needs at home and abroad into the 21st century, this decision does not accurately reflect the value of Ellsworth to that cause.

As Lead Wing for the Aerospace Expeditionary Force, the 28th Bomb Wing at Ellsworth Air Force Base played a decisive role in Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom. As they did in Kosovo and Afghanistan, the B-1 and her crews from Ellsworth Air Force Base performed superbly. During Operation Iraqi Freedom, B-1s played a vital role in helping liberate Iraq by dropping more than half the satellite-guided munitions. Ellsworth once again demonstrated that it is the backbone of America's bomber fleet and the base has fulfilled its missions admirably. This is a modern, well-equipped installation that has served our country for decades and is prepared to serve for decades to come. Ellsworth has substantially upgraded its infrastructure since the last round of base closures, which will allow Ellsworth to accept new missions and continue to grow. Rather than closing, Ellsworth is well situated to receive additional assignments.

In addition, Ellsworth's geographic and strategic strengths are many. Located in western South Dakota, Ellsworth is strategically positioned and is not threatened by urban encroachment or crowded air space, major factors that have not been given appropriate weight by the Department of Defense. In addition, the base is close to bomber training facilities in the region.

I am also concerned the Secretary of Defense did not adequately consider the benefits of locating military bases in rural regions. A disproportionate number of bases recommended for closure realignment resulting in a disproportionate number of lost jobs are in rural States such as Alaska, Maine, North Dakota, and South Dakota. This oversight is part and parcel of a continued disregard for not only the needs of rural America but the unique value and strengths rural America offers to our country as a whole.

Additionally, commencing a round of base closures during a time of war is questionable strategy and could be harmful to our national security. The current round of domestic base closures should wait until after the De-

partment of Defense completes its plans to bring troops back to the United States from overseas bases. I am also concerned about the risks associated with consolidating all of our B-1 bombers in a single location.

Furthermore, I am concerned that we are making base closure decisions prior to the Quadrennial Defense Review for 2005. The Quadrennial Defense Review analyzes force structure, modernization plans, military infrastructure, and the defense budget to help establish a roadmap for defense programs. It cannot be ignored before assessing base realignments and closures.

Finally, the economic impact of closing Ellsworth Air Force Base on South Dakota would be dramatic. Our State would lose our second largest employer and an estimated \$278 million a year. The loss of nearly 4,000 jobs would set South Dakota almost a year back in statewide job growth.

I have invited the chairman of the BRAC Commission, Anthony Principi, and other members of the commission to visit Ellsworth Air Force Base and hold one of their regional field hearings in Rapid City, home to Ellsworth. A visit to Ellsworth will allow the commission the opportunity to see what those of us from South Dakota already know: the B-1 bomber and Ellsworth Air Force Base are irreplaceable and crucial to our national security.

As the BRAC Commission moves forward and reviews the Department of Defense's recommendations, I am confident the BRAC Commission will realize the Department of Defense deviated substantially from their established base closure criteria when recommending Ellsworth for closure and will support removing it from the list.

THE FILIBUSTER

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, this week the Senate has returned, and I believe America's eyes will focus on whether or not this Congress has the integrity and respect for the institution to be reminded of the principles of democracy, which is that where there is a majority and a minority, a democratic nation respects the power, or at least the rights, of the minority.

We have heard this discussion about nonnuclear and nuclear and filibuster center around some suggestion that those who are opposing the elimination of such would, frankly, be considered antireligious, antipatriotic, and antidemocratic, as I listened to my good friend on the other side of the aisle even cite the Constitution to suggest that the Constitution provides the right of an up-or-down vote on Presidential judicial nominees.

The Constitution is large and small. Small in words, but large in its power. And it does say that the Senate gives

the advice and consent on the Supreme Court judges. It does not extend it to what we call Article III judges; but by inference, we would imagine that the Senate gives the advice and consent to the President on nominations, which includes the Supreme Court and made by inference these nominations.

But this question of filibuster is not issue oriented. It is not about judges being confirmed or wars being fought. It is about protecting the minority.

I might suggest to my good friends that I wish that we had participated in a filibuster in the fall of 2002 when this administration came to this Congress and argued that Saddam Hussein had weapons of mass destruction and that those weapons were pointed at the very heart and soul and minds of Americans and we were under immediate danger. It was a very difficult time. So many of us questioned the intelligence of the evidence, asked whether or not there were other alternatives or other options, asked the administration to go to the United Nations, and there was a lukewarm response.

Based upon the loss of life that we have experienced over the last 3 years, the amputees, the young men and women who have come home traumatized, needing mental health services, those who committed suicide, the families who buried their loved ones, I wish that the rights of the minority had been protected. But, more importantly, I wish that those who had the privilege of filibuster had stood on the floor of the House and filibustered this decision to go to war.

So there is value to that. There is value to the idea of protecting the rights of the minority. And that value, Mr. Speaker, is that this is a democracy. So I am saddened that the leader of the other body would even think that because they have not been able to get their way, the majority, that the rights of the minority should be extinguished or denied.

Let me say again this is not a question of a pointed rejection of the President's right to nominate. This is the sanctity and integrity of a procedure that allows the minority to be heard in opposition to the decisions being made by the majority.

I want to remind my colleagues that I stand here as an African American who lived for a very long time as a second class citizen in the United States of America. No, not me personally in terms of age, but the history of African Americans first came as two thirds of a person. The laws were against us. So in the early 1960s after Rosa Parks and Martin Luther King, President Lyndon Baines Johnson brought to this Congress the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the 1965 Voter Rights Act. And, Mr. Speaker, what were called the Dixiecrats and others took to the floor of the Senate and filibustered those bills, and they talked and they talked and they talked and they talked. If there ever was a time for us to begin to look at why that procedure should be eliminated, that was the time.

But those of us, young as we might have been, our advocates, our lawyers, our organizations from SCLC to the Urban League to APRI to the NAACP, organizations that had marched with Martin Luther King, never for once stood up and said get rid of the filibuster which protects the rights of minorities. It is not time at this time to do that, Mr. Speaker. If the judges cannot pass muster, protect the rights of the minority, it is not an issue of the judges and an issue of the war. It is a right of the minority to be protected, and the filibuster does that. And I ask the Senate to step away from any nuclear option and respect the integrity of this place.

SOCIAL SECURITY, PRIVATE ACCOUNTS, AND PAY EQUITY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. MALONEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, on April 19 of this year, we observed Equal Pay Day, a day that indicates just how far into each year a woman must work to earn as much as a man earned in the previous year. Because women on average earn less than men, they must work longer for the same pay.

While many of my colleagues have addressed the impact of the pay gap on working women, I want to call attention today to how Social Security reduces this inequity for women in retirement in a way that private accounts will not.

It is no surprise that women are particularly wary of President Bush's proposed private accounts for Social Security. Women are more likely than men to depend on Social Security for their financial well-being, not only in retirement but throughout their lives, through survivorships and disability benefits.

The vast majority of Social Security recipients are women, representing almost 60 percent of all beneficiaries age 65 and over. And an even higher percentage of women that are seniors and are in older age groups are on Social Security. Unfortunately, women still make less money than men, about 76 cents on the dollar, and usually work fewer years than men. Social Security provides proportionately higher benefits for lower earners; so the progressive benefit structure counteracts the pay and pension gaps that women experience during their working years.

As this chart shows, women typically earn about 24 percent less than men. Since their lifetime earnings are lower than men's, they receive smaller Social Security benefits than men, but the gap is narrower. The typical woman's Social Security benefit is only 17 percent lower than the typical man's, narrowing the gap by almost one third. In contrast, private accounts would preserve the wage gap. The typical woman would accumulate 24 percent less in her private account than the typical man.

By taking time out of the workforce to raise children or care for ailing parents or spouses, women typically lose more than a decade of earnings.

□ 2015

This second chart shows the impact that time out of the workplace would have on private account accumulations. A man born today with average earnings throughout his career who diverted 4 percent of his earnings into a private account would accumulate about \$204,000. A woman who earned 24 percent less each year would only accumulate about \$155,000. If she took 10 years out of the workforce, her private account accumulation would drop to about \$112,000, just over half what the typical man would accumulate. If she only took 5 years out of the workforce, her private account accumulation would drop to about \$132,000, 35 percent less than what the typical man would accumulate.

Women are also more likely to work part-time, less likely to be covered by an employer-sponsored pension plan, and more likely to work in low-paying fields. As a result, they have lower lifetime earnings, making Social Security a larger portion of their retirement income.

Because women earn less, they would have less to invest in private accounts than men and more to lose from the substantial benefit cuts under the kind of privatization plan the President supports. The President's preferred plan requires cutting guaranteed benefits by more than 25 percent, even for middle class workers, and even for those who choose not to invest in private accounts. Meanwhile, those that do choose a private account also would be hit with a privatization tax of 70 percent or more of the value of their account, which would be deducted from their Social Security benefits upon retirement. Because Social Security helps level the playing field for women, cutting their benefits would make it even harder for women to achieve financial security in retirement.

Without Social Security, more than half of white and Hispanic senior women and almost two-thirds of African American senior women would live in poverty. Also, because women live longer, whatever they are able to save in private accounts would have to be stretched to cover more years in their senior years. Unlike private savings, you cannot outlive Social Security, and the benefits are not eroded over time by inflation.

The President is having a hard time convincing the American people, especially women, that private accounts would be better for American families than Social Security, and rightly so. It has touched so many of our lives. Social Security is an insurance program, not an investment plan, and private accounts would destroy much of the insurance value of the program.

The President's private accounts pose a serious threat to the future economic security of all Americans. Private accounts would cut Social Security's funding, weaken the program, and make its financial problems worse, not better. Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan told Congress that private accounts would do absolutely nothing to improve Social Security's solvency. The government would have to borrow nearly \$5 trillion over 20 years to fund private accounts. That would increase interest rates, harm our economy, and lead to large tax increases.

Democrats want to work with President Bush to strengthen Social Security for the long term, but we need to get it right. Clearly, women are disadvantaged when facing retirement. They are paid less and work fewer years than men, on average. Any reform that is enacted must keep the safety net intact. Our mothers, our daughters, and our granddaughters are counting on us.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2360, DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2006

Mr. SESSIONS, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 109-83) on the resolution (H. Res. 278) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2360) making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2006, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

A SCIENTIFIC PERSPECTIVE ON ENERGY

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KUHLMAN of New York). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2005, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. EHLERS) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. EHLERS. Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure to rise again to address a topic of immediate and great importance to our Nation. I will be joined this evening in this discussion by my fellow scientist, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. BARTLETT). He is in the life sciences primarily, although he has done work in the physical sciences. I am a physicist by training, a nuclear physicist to be more precise, and we hope to give a scientific perspective on the issue of energy.

There are a number of topics I wish to discuss relating to this, but let me first say that as scientists we have a unique perspective on energy, because we have had to deal with it in both a theoretical and a pragmatic way. As a result of this, and our scientific training and analysis, and graphing, we developed a perspective which I believe is accurate, but which is not widely held, except by a few far-seeing energy companies and energy analysts.

And I would also like to mention, if I may, that we covered much of this

material last week, and I apologize to my colleagues for repeating it, but I have received a lot of questions and comments regarding the comments we made, and I felt in order to review it appropriately we would have to cover all of the material, but in a somewhat more cursory fashion. In addition, this evening we are going to add another dimension to the topic, and that is to discuss its relevance for national and economic security. So I hope that those who have listened to and seen the presentation last week will enjoy this one, again, because it will be somewhat modified.

The first point I would like to make about energy is that it is unique. Energy is unique, and unique means there is nothing else like it. That is very true about energy. Let me describe two, just two factors about energy that demonstrate this.

First of all, energy is our most basic natural resource. Why? Because without it, we cannot use our other natural resources. Just think about any natural resource you might wish to use, whether it is copper or iron or some other natural resource. Suppose you want to use some copper, you want to do some plumbing in your house or you want to run some copper wires through your house. Where do you get the copper? You have to dig copper ore out of the ground. It takes energy to do that. Once you get the copper out of the ground, you have to process it. You have to smelt it or use some similar process for that to purify the copper. That takes energy. Then you have to transport it to the fabrication plant. If you are going to use copper for plumbing, then you have to transport it to a plant that can convert it to tubing. It takes energy to transport it to the plant, and then it takes energy to manufacture the tubing from the copper. And when you finally finish, it takes energy to transport the copper to the store near your home, and it takes energy for you and your car to drive down and buy it and drive it back home, and finally, you install the copper. Every single step of the way of using that natural resource, that copper, involved the use of energy, and that is why I say energy is our most basic natural resource, because without it we cannot access and use our other natural resources.

The second unique aspect to energy as a resource is that it is a non-recyclable resource. Once you use it, it is gone. Now, that is not true of copper. You use copper tubing, and eventually the house may be demolished, you can save the copper and recycle it and use it over and over. The same with iron. The same with many other natural resources. But with energy, it is different. The laws of thermodynamics are very explicit and the laws of thermodynamics are laws of physics that have been known for over a century, well over a century, and there have been no violations observed to those laws. These are laws of nature governing our creation.

One aspect of that energy is it is a nonrecyclable resource. Once you use

it, it is gone. You put a tank full of gasoline into your car, you drive your car around, and a week later it is all gone. There is nothing left to recycle. It is energy that has been converted into kinetic energy of motion into friction, and eventually all of it gets converted into heat and radiates out into space.

Now, an important side effect of this, of our dependence on energy as being the most basic natural resource and something we cannot recycle, is that the price of energy affects our economy more than the price of almost any other resource. So when the price of gasoline goes up, it has a dramatic affect on us, but even more than that, and an even more dramatic affect, is the price of energy affects the cost of manufacturing something, the cost of digging it out of the ground. So when the price of energy goes up, the cost of living goes up because the price of almost everything goes up.

Let us take a look at something else about energy, another aspect. Energy appears to be intangible. You cannot really detect energy very well with your senses, and energy has many, many different forms. But you cannot touch it, see it, feel it, smell it, or taste it, except for light and heat; those are pretty obvious to our senses of seeing and the sense of feeling something hot. But energy is largely intangible. And, for most people, the only tangible aspect of energy is the price at the gas pump and the utility bill at the end of the month, and that is how you tell when you have used energy and how much you have used.

Now, it is different for scientists. The gentleman from Maryland (Mr. BARTLETT) and I recognize the nature of energy because we have worked with it so much. To us energy is very tangible and we can develop a sense of feeling for energy and when it is being used, but for most people it is not. That leads me to a comment that I made a number of times: I wish energy were purple. I really wish energy were purple, because if energy were purple we could see it, we could all see it. We could see when it is being used, when it is being wasted. And if in the middle of winter you drive up to your house and you look at your house and see purple oozing through the walls, you say, I better get better insulation in this house. Or you see rivulets of purple running from your windows and doors, you say, I have to tighten up those windows and doors. I cannot have all that money being wasted in energy. But we cannot see it, so we do not know it. If energy were purple, we would see how cars use it when they go by us on the freeway, we would see it around us in many different ways, and we would certainly treat it more carefully and certainly try to save more money by saving more energy.

Something else about energy I have pointed out before is how important it

is, that energy actually, as its very base, affects civilization. And by proof of that statement, I just offer two things. The reason it does affect civilization, by the way, is because energy represents the ability to do work. That is the actual definition in physics, and that relates to some of the ways that we use energy in everyday language. Have you ever gotten up in the morning and said, boy, I am full of energy today. I cannot wait to get out there and chop some wood. Or other mornings you wake up and you say, oh, I am so tired, I do not have any energy today; I do not think I can do anything. That is reflecting this statement.

Now, how does energy affect civilization? As I said, I give two examples. The first is use of nonhuman energy; in other words, the use of domesticated animals led to the agricultural revolution. People tried agriculture before the agricultural revolution took hold. It did not work. But once they developed a way to use nonhuman energy, they had animals pulling the plows, then it worked, because there was enough more energy added to the mix so that it actually helped advance the agricultural revolution and changed civilization.

Thousands of years later, we developed another use of energy, the first use of nonanimal energy. We turned away from domestic animals and we started developing engines, motors, tractors, things that could do work for us, and we ran those by using fossil fuels, first coal and then petroleum, oil, and natural gas. And that led to the industrial revolution, the second major revolution that historians talk about.

□ 2030

So energy has a dramatic effect on civilization. Now, how do we deal with energy use? And I have been amazed at the number of comments and telephone calls that I have received since we have put this on the board last week and talked about it, people who are intrigued by this as a very useful model.

And let me talk about this. Let us just look at the left-hand side first. We will talk about income savings and inheritance. Now, these terms are all familiar to everyone. Most of us try to get a job so that we have some income. This is the way we handle our money. We try to live within our means, within our income.

We also try to build up the savings account for special occasions, special events, saving money towards a car or a refrigerator, washing machine. And then some of us are fortunate enough to get an inheritance. So that is the way we handle our money.

Now, a model for responsible energy use is to look at energy in the same way. We have an income of energy on this planet. Where does it come from? Most of it comes from the sun. We have what is called solar energy which has many different forms. We receive it

mostly as light from the sun. And it takes 8 minutes to get here from the sun.

But the sun produces vast amounts of energy. And so we have a lot of solar energy impinging on the Earth at all times. That energy, a lot of it, goes into growing plants. We refer to that as biomass. And we take these plants, and we can burn that to extract energy from it.

Solar energy through differential heating of the atmosphere creates wind. And we can tap into wind energy. That is another way of using solar energy. Hydropower. Building big dams and backing up the water behind them, and having them turn the turbines so we generate the electricity. That again is solar energy. The sun's energy evaporating the water from the oceans and the lakes gets into the atmosphere, it rains down on the Earth behind the dams, and the water shed, we get to collect it behind the dams. So that is another way of using solar energy.

Wave energy. Waves are generated by the winds, which are generated by the sun's energy. So another way to tap solar energy. And, finally, tidal energy, which comes from the tides, which are generated by the motion of the Moon.

Now, all of those are sources of income for our energy mix. And if we are wise, we will try to live within our energy income, just as we try to have our families live within our personal income. So that is the best use of energy, try to use our income energy.

What about the savings? What does that represent? Well, first of all, in wood, solar energy helps grow the trees. The trees become very large. There is a lot of energy there. We can burn the wood as the people in this planet did for many millennia. But also there are other savings accounts we have below the surface.

Coal, oil, natural gas, all of them are captured solar energy. Energy that grows plants, the plants died, they decayed. And in the process of decaying, they are transformed into other chemicals. But they still return energy from the sun. And so we have a savings account on the surface of the Earth; we have the wood.

Underneath the Earth, underneath the surface we have coal, oil, natural gas. And this is over-simplified. I can name other examples.

Finally, an inheritance. These came with the Earth. As the Earth was created, it was very hot. Hot body. And a lot of that heat is still there underneath the surface of the Earth. In fact, the center of the Earth is molten iron. So it has a lot of heat there. And we could tap that inheritance, if we wish.

Also nuclear energy. That was there from the beginning of the Earth, and through radioactive decay. It has changed over the years. Nevertheless there is still a lot of nuclear energy available to us if we mine appropriate ores and use it properly.

So income, savings, inheritance. We should live within our income. We

should use our savings only for emergencies, and inheritance, tap into that when we need it; but if you have a good inheritance, you can tap into it for quite a while. The savings is where we are exceeding our quota; and my colleague, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. BARTLETT) will talk about that a bit later, and particularly the fact that we have finite resources of coal and natural gas and we should be quite careful in how we use those resources because there are not that many.

I am not saying we should not use them; but the point is, if we use them, we should use them to help develop other energy sources so that our children and grandchildren will have energy available for use.

Now, let me add something else that is of extreme importance on this issue. And these are quotes that are taken from the document prepared by the Energy Future Coalition and contained in a letter addressed to President Bush from representatives of this Energy Future Coalition. I cannot list all of the names corresponding to this, but Frank Gaffney was a leader in this, and James Woolsey, former Director of the CIA, certainly someone who knows about security, C. Boyden Gray, Robert McFarlane, and many others signed this document, including a number of our military people.

And I bring this forward because too many people in America have this idea somehow that conserving energy, using energy carefully, living within your income is some fuzzy-headed liberal idea. I am only pointing out here it is a national security issue as well, and we have got some very conservative individuals and military people who are signing and saying, well, the policy we are pursuing is not a good one.

First quote: "U.S. dependence on foreign petroleum poses a serious risk to our national and homeland security as well as our economic well-being." Why is that? Because if it is from foreign countries, first of all, we have to buy it. That contributes to an economic problem, namely, our deficit, a trade deficit.

But, secondly, much of the money is going to people who really are not that friendly to us, and, in fact, some are downright enemies. So dependence on foreign petroleum poses a serious risk to our national and homeland security.

Another quote from the document: "Some foreign interests have used oil revenues to purchase destabilizing weapons or to support terrorism." Where do you think Osama bin Laden got the money that he used to attack New York, destroy the Twin Towers and kill 3,000 Americans? It was not his personal fortune, although that also came from oil; but it came from many, many of the dollars that we sent overseas to buy oil.

And it really irritates me. It burns me up that our Nation is sending money abroad to people who are using it to, in turn, attack us. I would also say the same, incidentally, about the

drug trade, because much of the drug money has been used also in the war on terror against us.

Two other quotes in the document from the Energy Future Coalition, and the letter addressed to the President: "We must act now. Technologies exist today that can improve efficiency and produce clean domestic petroleum substitutes." There is no question about that. But they need some development money to really get going.

And some of these technologies are, for example, improved nuclear reactors. They will be safer and operate more efficiently. No green-house gases produced. We can do a much better job with that, but also with photovoltaics.

I have a report here which appeared in the American Physical Society News in April, about photovoltaics, so-called solar cells, which are now becoming very efficient and very soon will reach the point where they can be used, for example, as shingles on houses.

So on a house, you cannot only put shingles on your house to protect it from the rain, but also to generate electricity, to operate your appliances, your lights and everything inside the house.

Another important point from the Energy Future Coalition, and that is that the cost of action is far smaller than the risk of inaction. And there is no excuse for further delay. I totally agree with the comments in their letter; and I hope that we can, as a Nation, act on this, these ideas, and not only improve our energy future but also improve our national security.

Well, basically, I have been talking about energy because I hope this will help all of my colleagues and our Nation to appreciate energy. My hope is that a better understanding of energy will lead to a wiser use of it by our citizens.

Mr. Speaker, at this point, I am pleased to turn it over to my colleague, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. BARTLETT); and he will talk, as I said earlier, about petroleum reserves and what we are doing with our petroleum, and how we are using it so rapidly that the price is going up, as we know every time we go to the gas station, and it is going to get worse and worse until we take appropriate action.

I am pleased to yield to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. BARTLETT).

Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, the data that led these 30 people you mentioned, Jim Woolsey and Frank Gaffney, and there were about a dozen admirals and generals, and several retired heads of agencies in the government that signed that letter, these were really thought leaders in the country.

And the data that they quoted that led them to write that letter is what is on the board here. We have only 2 percent of the world's oil reserves. But we use 25 percent of the world's oil. And let me digress for just a moment. I have not been enthusiastic about drilling in ANWR, because if you have only

2 percent of the known reserves of oil in the world, and if ANWR is a part of that 2 percent, I am having some trouble understanding why it is a good idea to use that 2 percent up as quickly as possible.

Certainly we need oil, but we will need it in the future if our economy continues to grow even more than we need it now. So I think we need to reflect a bit on whether it is a good idea to exploit that resource now.

We import about two-thirds of the oil we use. And the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. EHLERS) said that is just going down hill from the direction we ought to be going, because during the Arab oil embargo, we imported only about a third of the oil that we used, and you may remember then the long lines at the service stations and a few fights over it, I think a death or two.

And you may remember that gas guzzling cars, you could hardly give them away. And now when we are importing two-thirds of our oil rather than a third of our oil, suddenly SUVs and pickup trucks represent more than half of the personal vehicles sold in the country.

So these 30 world and United States leaders who wrote this letter referred to this data. They said, Mr. President, this is an unacceptable national security risk. We cannot be using 25 percent of the world's oil, have only 2 percent of the reserves, and import two-thirds of what we use from other countries without having a big unacceptable national security risk.

And they noted, and the President agreed, because I have heard him say it more than once, that much of that oil we imported comes from countries that do not even like us very much.

This is indeed a big national security concern. Two other bullets on the chart point out some relevant factors that we need to be concerned with. First of all, the bullet here that says we are 5 percent, we are a bit less than that, actually about 1 percent out of 22 in the world, less than 5 percent of the world's population, and having only 2 percent of the known reserves, and using 25 percent of the world's oil, two-thirds of it coming to us from other countries, much of it from across the seas.

If those shipping lanes were interrupted or if there was some impediment to the flow of oil through some choke points in the world, we really could have an economy at risk.

One other thing that I wanted to denote, and that is from this little 2 percent of the reserves that we have, we are producing 8 percent of the world's oil. We are pretty good at pumping oil. That is both good news and bad news. It is good news in that we are importing only two-thirds of what we use. If we were not so good at sucking that oil out of the ground, we would be importing more than two-thirds of what we use.

The bad news is that it is going to be gone sooner doing that. And the more

efficient we become at pumping these reserves the more quickly they will be exhausted.

□ 2045

The Chinese recognize that we are pretty good at this, and as the next chart shows here, they have been scouring the world for oil. And they were in our country a week or two ago and what they were doing is talking with our technical people, how do you could it? How do you get that oil out of the ground from these wells that were nearly exhausted?

This chart shows the world, and by the way, this green here for Russia should come around the other side because that is Russia there right next to Alaska. Russia spans 11 time zones. They are now a major oil exporter.

One of the few countries that probably has several years before they peak in their, they have peaked but that peak is being stretched out because of very poor performance when the Soviet Union was disintegrating. So they have a ways to go before they are on the steep down slope of a curve that we are going to talk about in a minute. But what this shows is all of the places in the world that they have gone to and secured contracts, and in some places bought assets to make sure that they have access to the world's oil.

They are in our backyard. They have contracts in Canada. They have contracts in Colombia, in Venezuela, in Brazil, in Argentina, in Africa, several in the Middle East. They are now meeting with Russia to build a very large pipeline from the Sakhalin Island region, the Russian far east to get oil down to China and perhaps on down to the Korean Peninsula.

China's economy is growing very rapidly, 10 percent last year, about the same the year before. They increased their oil imports last year about 25 percent. I have a set of exponential curves that we will show in a moment that show what those growth rates mean, but we are focusing on energy this evening with particular reference to national security. And China recognizes their dependence on oil, not only are they scouring the world for oil, they have noted that they are dependent on the shipping lanes to get their oil. And they are now aggressively building a blue water navy.

There is no other country other than the United States that has a blue water navy. By that I mean a Navy that patrols the seven seas, that controls access to those shipping lanes.

A couple of years ago, one of the senior members of the Pentagon sent some interrogators to China and India to ask people, men on the street, up and down, from the workers up to the leaders of the country, questions about oil and what they saw as China's future. And they were surprised that most of the people they talked to in China recognized the dependence that China had on oil and recognized how vulnerable they were to disruption of that and how essential it was for them to develop the

capability so that they would have some assurance that they would continue to have oil in the future.

India is also growing rapidly. The next chart I want to show you is the one that brought us here. It is knowledge that we have had for half a century now, actually just about half a century, and this is a chart that was developed by a scientist called M. King Hubbert who worked for the Shell Oil Company. And he was observing the production of oil from oil fields in the United States and he was observing the exhaustion of those oil fields, and he noted that they all follow a bell curve way was not too surprising.

There are many things that follow a bell curve. How tall we are, how long we live. Most things in our world, the most of the data, most of the individuals, most of the length, most of the heights fall in a fairly narrow range in the future, but there are some that were very much less and some that were very much more and we call this a bell curve.

M. King Hubbert rationalized that if he added up all the individual bell curves in the country that he could predict when we would reach that peak. And he noted that when we reach the peak in these individual fields that about half of the oil had been exhausted.

Now, it is reasonable that the first half of the oil is going to be easier to get than the last half and it takes more and more energy to get the last part of the oil and it comes with more difficulty and so you cannot pull it out of the ground as fast. After observing this for a number of years, he made a prediction in 1956 that the United States would peak in oil production in the early seventies. As a matter of fact, it was 1970 that we peaked in oil production, and this smooth green curve here is his prediction. The more ragged green curve, the actual data points show how close to the predicted curve the data points fell.

It did peak in 1970 and we are now sliding down Hubbert Peak. As a matter of fact, we now are producing only about half as much oil as we produced in 1970, when we were self-sufficient in oil. The red curve here shows a similar Hubbert's Peak curve for the Soviet Union, Russia. It was the Soviet Union early on. Now it is Russia. You see how poorly they performed and how they deviated from the projected curve with the collapse of the Soviet Union. They now are getting their act together and they will have a second little peak here. This is larger, the peak back here is higher than the second peak will be.

Most other countries have a single peak and several of them have already peaked in oil production. The little blue line here that does not show up very well on this chart shows what happened with ANWR. And the next chart that shows all of the places that we get oil from in our country. I am sorry. I said ANWR. I am thinking Alaska. This is Prudhoe Bay. Two

places in Alaska, one we are getting oil from. That is Prudhoe Bay, and one we could get oil from if we drill there, which is ANWR.

This chart shows the contributions of Texas and the rest of the United States and this is liquids here. And notice what Prudhoe Bay did. We already reached our peak, and we are starting to slide down the peak, and there is a little blip as we slide down that peak from Prudhoe Bay. About a fourth of our oil production in our country comes from Prudhoe Bay. We are now reaching the end of the production from that field.

I am sure all of you can remember a little bit after that there was a lot of optimism because of what was supposed to be a major oil find in the Gulf of Mexico. That is this yellow. That is all it amounted to. We are still sliding down Hubbert's Peak. This did not stop the slide down Hubbert's Peak.

I would like to again mention ANWR. Mr. Speaker, you may be supportive of drilling in ANWR or you may not be supportive of drilling in ANWR, but the reality is that it will not make much difference whether we drill or not in ANWR. That will not come on line until maybe as much as 10 years, certainly not before 5 years. And when it comes on line, it is almost certainly going to be less than Prudhoe Bay was, and you see the fairly small contribution that Prudhoe Bay made.

Drilling in ANWR will not solve our oil problems, which is another concern about drilling there because if it gives people the illusion that we have solved our oil problem then we will have done a great disservice.

The next chart shows a generic curve and this is one that we really need to focus on. It shows a 2 percent rise. Let me show you this one next because this one shows some exponential curves and most people do not really understand the exponential function.

The story is told of the ancient kingdom in which one of its citizens invented the game of chess. It was very popular and the king was very pleased and he told his subject that I would like to reward you for what you have done. Anything which is reasonable I will give you for your contribution to our society.

And the inventor of the chess board said, I am a simple man with simple needs. And if you will simply take my chess board and put one grain of wheat on the first square and two grains of wheat on the second square and four grains of wheat on the third square and eight on the fourth square and just keep doubling the wheat until you have covered all the squares on my chess board, that will be adequate compensation for my contribution.

Well, the king was elated. How simple. All he wants is one grain of wheat and double it for each one after that. What he did not know was of course that there was no way that he could comply with that wish. My understanding is that that would represent

more wheat than is grown in the last 4 years in all of the world.

This is the exponential function.

Albert Einstein was asked about the next great energy source in the world after nuclear. What will be next, Dr. Einstein? And he said the most powerful force of the universe is the force of compound interest.

So here we see some curves where you have compound growth. The lower curve here is a 2 percent growth. This 2 percent growth rate represents the rate about the rate at which we have been growing.

Now, some people think you can represent a 2 percent growth with a straight line. But if that is what you project, then each year you have a lesser percentage growth rate than the year before. All of us who have interest in the bank and it is compounded know that what you get at the end of the year is more than the simple interest rate because you get interest on interest if it is compounded. Sometimes it is compounded almost instantaneously by computers. Sometimes it is compounded every month.

But when it is compounded, instead of having this lower flat curve, the 2 percent growth rate follows the second curve. In just a moment we will show you a generic curve that shows how that relates to where we are now.

This next growth rate is 4 percent growth, and this first dotted line here is 5 percent growth. And what I really want to focus on is this steep line here, and that is 10 percent growth and that is the way China has been growing.

Now, at 10 percent growth it doubles in 7 years. That means it is four times bigger in 14 years. That means it is eight times bigger in 21 years. Now, I think that it is unlikely that China will continue this 10 percent growth rate for 21 years. But if they did, they would be using eight times the energy that they are using today.

Where will they find that energy?

I would like to look at a couple of recognitions in news weeklies and they are fairly recent. This one is U.S. News and World Report. It is May 16. This is the last one. And I have here Time Magazine and I think May 9, so these are very current.

I think it is significant that two of our major news weeklies are focusing on the energy problem, particularly the oil and gas part of the energy problem.

The article in U.S. News and World Report is about Exxon Mobil. This is really a giant. "In the past year the corporate titan began pumping oil and natural gas from eight major new fields, including challenging projects in the deep water off Angola's coast, the icy depths of the North Sea, and the tough terrain of landlocked Chad." Yet Exxon's production continued to slip in spite of these new fields. Even these significant additions could not make up for the inexorable decline of the company's fast mature fields around the world.

Then the article goes on to note, "The company's production eroded nearly 5 percent in the first quarter."

By the way, in spite of this spectacular production of oil their stocks fell and they have enormous profits. Their stocks fell because they did not reach the expectations and that was because the company's production eroded nearly 5 percent in the first quarter, a rate that surprised analysts and caused Exxon to miss earning projections and therefore their stock fell.

It says here that Exxon has shown "little concern about its reserves, even though by the government's accounting method it replaced only 83 percent of the reserves it depleted last year."

They did pretty well because worldwide we are pumping about six barrels of every new barrel of oil that we find.

□ 2100

In a few moments, we will show you a chart which shows that the major oil discoveries from which we are pumping today occurred roughly 30, 40 years ago.

From a national security perspective, which is what we are focussing on relative to energy this evening, this phenomenal growth in China has to be a major concern. Where will they get that oil?

The next curve, the generic curve, shows what is probably the situation today or will shortly be in the near future. Notice that the past bell curves were pretty steep, and you can make them as high and steep as you want. You simply change the abscissas and the ordinate.

This is a 2 percent growth curve, and M.K. Hubbert predicted that the world would peak in its oil production about the turn of the millennium. That was delayed a little because he could not have known of the Arab oil embargo and the oil price hikes and the worldwide recession that occurred. Because of that, we reduced the consumption of oil, and there are now many people who believe that oil may be peaking in the world today.

As a matter of fact, yesterday there was what I think to be a fairly significant book that came out, written by the CEO of the largest energy investment bank in the world, Matt Simmons, and the title of the book is "Twilight in the Desert." The content of the book addresses Saudi Arabia and production of oil there. He believes that Saudi Arabia has probably peaked in their oil production. My colleagues may have noticed that a couple of weeks ago when the Saudi oil prince was here that he did not promise the President that they would increase oil production. That may be the right verb. It may very well be that he could not promise the President that they would increase oil production because many people believe that they cannot increase oil production.

This is just that little leisurely 2 percent growth curve. China is growing very much more rapidly you will re-

member. By the way, when this doubles, which goes from about here to here, that represents 35 years. So you get some idea of the scale here because a 2 percent growth rate doubles in about 35 years.

So you see that the real problem begins not when you reach peak oil, but it begins when you are nearing the peak, and the increase in production shows that it cannot keep pace with the increasing growth of demand. There is some belief that the peak production may, as a matter of fact, be several years off in the future. The latest I have heard is 2037. Even if it was 2037, it is really quite past time that we should have been addressing this.

Mr. EHLERS. Mr. Speaker, if I may reclaim the time for just a moment, I want to explain something that I discover often confuses individuals, and that is, when you reach the peak, they say, well, we have only used half of it, but the problem is that showed beautifully in that chart there, we are already in a habit of using so much oil, and it is going up yet. So even though we only used half, the demand is going to be so high, and as we go over the peak, production decreases, the oil becomes more expensive to retrieve because we may be tapping tar sands or shales at some point there. So you have double effect. It is going to be more expensive to find and produce, but at the same time, the demand keeps increasing. The demand versus supply gets worse, and so the price, of course, goes up and the wealthiest people can buy it.

To contrast that, we are talking a bit about solar energy. The best estimate we have at the moment is that the sun will probably continue for roughly 1 billion years, producing just as much energy as it is producing today. After that time, we have to start worrying. That is quite a contrast with the short-time scales here, and I find that much of the difficulty that we have is that most people have very short time horizons. If they have got enough for next week or next year, everything is fine.

This is a case where I think we have a particular responsibility, as the leaders of the Nation to recognize the long-time scale problems that are involved and change course so that we do not enter this catastrophic period where we are getting reduced production and increased demand. Prices are going to go skyrocketing. We will have at least a recession, probably a depression at that point, and so I think it is incumbent upon the Congress to recognize the situation we are in and take action now so to avoid disaster later.

With that, I will be happy to yield back to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. BARTLETT).

Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding to me again and thank him for that clarification. He is right.

At the top of Hubbert's peak, still about half the oil remains, and the problem is that it is not that we are

going to run out of oil. What we have run out of is high quality, readily available, cheap oil, and when the world's demand for oil keeps increasing along this curve, and the production of oil is the blue curve, then you see there is an ever increasing discrepancy between what we would like to burn and what there is to use.

The real question is: What will the world do; what will we do; what will China do; what will Russia do; what will the world do when it is recognized that, in fact, there will be no increased production of oil? The Third World is trying to industrialize. India and China are rapidly increasing their economies and using more and more energy, and by the way, not very efficiently.

One of the things that we might very well do to help ourselves in the end, and everybody, is to show them how to use energy more efficiently. Not only do we use 25 percent of the world's energy, we use it pretty efficiently. You might question, do we really need to use that much energy? We have a chart which we will show a little later that shows that people in California use only 60 percent of the energy of the rest of us in the country, and it would be hard to argue with California that they do not have a quality of life equivalent to ours. So you can use less energy.

I promised a slide, and the next one shows when we found this oil. It shows how long it is between when you find the oil and when you pump it. Of course, we might have pumped it a little sooner, because you are not going to pump oil that people are not demanding, and the world's economy grew. There were enough resources there in the oil in the ground that we could pump it out, but this shows when the peak occurred. This is worldwide. It shows that the peak occurred way back in the 1960s, well before 1970, and now we are peaking in production out here about 2000. So you see it is roughly 30, 40 years after the peak discoveries that we are peaking in the production of oil.

The next chart is a very interesting one, and it shows that drilling more will not necessarily get you more oil. By the way, even the oil companies now have fabulous profits, and ExxonMobil has billions of dollars in reserves. Their turnover is greater than most of the countries in the world. Why are they not out drilling for more oil? It is probably because they recognize what this little chart shows, and this shows what happens to oil drilling with the Reagan administration.

Remember, Hubbert's Peak peaked in 1970. By 1980, when Reagan came to office, we are already sliding down Hubbert's Peak, and that administration recognized that we were producing less oil. Their solution to that was to give the oil companies an incentive to go out and drill more. This yellow line here represents the number of wells drilled, and notice, there is a big spike

just after 1980 when they came in. They drilled a lot more wells but look what happened.

The green here represents the additional finds, as compared to the oil that we are pumping, and except for this one little brief green blip, there is just nothing but red after they started drilling for oil and kept on drilling for oil. Notice where it is now. It is way down. They recognize that there is not much return for aggressive drilling of oil, and so none of the major oil companies now are aggressively drilling for oil.

I mentioned the articles in these two magazines, and both of them reflect the reality that we really do have a national security implication here. This is the May 9 of this year Time magazine, and it has a good article that has questions and answers, and it makes it easy to read that way.

Is the world running out of oil? And the answer is, no, half the oil is left. That is not the problem. The problem is that you cannot get it out fast enough to meet the demands of our growing economies.

So cheap oil is now just part of history? And their answer is, yes, it is going to be expensive from now on.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate very much the time that the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. EHLERS) yielded me.

Mr. EHLERS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. BARTLETT), and I am pleased to reclaim the time. I would like to make a few additional points and see if he has any additional comments.

One thing we have not discussed tonight, which I think is very, very important, is to ask what is the highest and best use of the energy resources we have. Take, for example, natural gas, which many in this country use to heat their homes.

I live in Michigan, the so-called "Frozen North." We use natural gas to heat our homes, and it is wonderful. It is clean burning and so forth, but what has happened with natural gas, because it is clean burning, the power plants, which now have to meet strong environmental requirements if they are burning coal, say, well, let us burn natural gas, it is nice and clean, and we do not have these environmental requirements that we have with coal, and we will save money. So copious amounts of natural gas are being burned in electric power plants to produce electricity. At the same time, those of us who heat it with our homes, our heating bills double because there is just not that much natural gas available.

It is even more serious than that. I have often said that natural gas really is too valuable to burn. Why is that? Because natural gas is a beautiful feed stock for the petrochemical industry. We use a lot of fertilizer on our farms, and so do other countries and that is why we had the Green Revolution. We are able to feed far more people today than anyone anticipated because we are using a lot of chemical fertilizer.

Much of it is made from natural gas or petroleum.

Now, if we run short on supplies of natural gas and petroleum, as the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. BARTLETT) was showing us with his Hubbert curve, then you have a problem because where are we going to get the feed stocks for our petrochemical industry? Where will the plastic manufacturers get their materials, because that is all made from natural gas or petroleum? Where will the farmers get their agriculture because that is made from natural gas and oil? And so on and down the line. So we really as a Nation should be asking ourselves, what is the highest and best use of the energy resources we have.

We have huge amounts of coal available in this country. Russia, incidentally, has far more coal available than we do, but coal is dirty. But why do we not investigate ways that we can use that to provide for our electrical needs in a very clean way and reserve the natural gas in the oil for higher and better use?

There are other issues that arise from this, and again, recognizing the time spans available, we have not talked much about Europe tonight, but recognize that the reason we have not is because Europe basically has very little natural gas and oil left. They are importing virtually all of it. They still have some coal but not a huge amount of it. So we have not been talking about them, but they still use a lot of energy. Europe has a greater population than the U.S., and they use a great deal of energy.

Where are they getting it? They turned to nuclear energy. In the midst of all the discussion and upheaval in the United States about nuclear energy and the dangers and so forth, we produce only 20 percent of our electricity from nuclear energy. France, I believe, is at 80 percent now, and I believe India is even higher than that. These other Nations have turned to nuclear energy for two reasons.

First of all, they do not have supplies of fossil fuels such as coal, oil and natural gas.

□ 2115

Secondly, they have decided it is safer because it does not give off greenhouse gases. Maybe we have to learn a lesson from these other nations and say, look, oil and coal and natural gas are too valuable to just burn to produce electricity. Let us produce our electricity in other ways, perhaps nuclear fusion reactors, as France, India, and other nations are doing. Perhaps we should work more actively on fusion research so that we can build nuclear fusion reactors, which should be cleaner and safer by far. So there are a lot of different options to investigate.

Also, I mentioned earlier photo cells, or photovoltaics, and I mentioned this article from the American Physical Society News, excellent article, written by Dr. Alvin Compaan from the Univer-

sity of Toledo. I did not realize he had written it until I reached the end of the article when I was reading it, and I was delighted because he was a former student of mine some years ago at Calvin College. But he points out here, toward the end, that we have made so much progress in developing solar cells, or photovoltaics cells, that he envisions that by the year 2015 the electricity produced by photovoltaic cells, or solar cells, will cost only about 6 cents per kilowatt hour.

Well, that is more than competitive with the energy producing power plants today using coal, oil or natural gas, because they have transmission costs and transmission lines, whereas the photovoltaic cells can be in your back yard or on your roof.

He also says the current predictions are that half of all new U.S. electricity generation will be produced by photovoltaics by the year 2025. That will be an amazing growth, and it will be interesting to watch that and see if it happens, because that will definitely give us a heads-up and the opportunity to greatly improve our energy situation.

There are other ways, as I have outlined, of using solar energy, other ways of using our savings and our inheritance. But always keep in mind it is our responsibility to provide for our children and grandchildren the resources that they are going to need in this world to do their work, to grow plants, to produce products, to manufacture. And if we run away with all this coal, oil, and natural gas and do not leave our kids and grandkids any, and we do not do the research necessary now to provide alternatives, we are not helping our kids and grandkids. In fact, we are depriving them of things that they will need to go forward in life.

So I urge the Congress to adopt legislation that will help develop alternative energy sources that will make certain that our kids and grandkids have enough energy to use and can live a decent lifestyle, as we do today, and that we not waste our resources but shepherd them and use them wisely as a means of producing new energy resources that our children and grandchildren can use.

SENATE FILIBUSTER

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DENT). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2005, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I do not intend to use all the time this evening, but I did want to take to the floor this evening on the first day of this week because of my concern of what may be happening in the Senate on the issue of the filibuster.

I know that the word filibuster to many may seem a little obscure. People ask what it is about, why it is significant, but I do want to say that in

my home State of New Jersey there have been many manifestations by New Jersey residents of all walks of life about their concern if the Senate Republicans were to go so far as to eliminate the filibuster.

About 2 or 3 weeks ago, at Princeton University in New Jersey, a group of students started their own filibuster to basically point out how important they thought the filibuster was, and they went on for 2 or 3 weeks, or as far as I know they may still be continuing, but all hours of the night, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week having different students and different people, including myself, I went one day on a Saturday with my kids to basically talk about the filibuster. My son read from one of his favorite Goosebumps novels.

The point that so many of these Princeton University students and New Jersey residents were trying to make was that the filibuster is a guarantee of minority rights. They see it, and I see it, and the Democrats here in the House of Representatives see the filibuster as a way of checking the absolute power, the absolute power of the majority, in this case the Republican majority.

And of course it is true that the Republicans are in the majority. They control the majority in the Senate, here in the House, the President is also Republican, but I would feel the same way regardless of which party was in power; that the filibuster is a way to guarantee that the Senate acts on a consensus basis, particularly with judicial nominees.

It was always envisioned by our Founding Fathers that the Senate would be different than the House of Representatives. The House of Representatives, because each of us represents a fairly equal number of constituents, is the representative body of the people. We act through majority rule. However, in the Senate, it was always envisioned there had to be more of a consensus; that there would not be the power of the absolute majority. Because, after all, in the Senate they are not necessarily representative in the same way as the House. So you could have, as we have, two Senators from California, and they represent over 50 million people, or millions of people, as opposed to a smaller State, like Delaware or Wyoming, where the numbers may be 500,000 approximately.

So it was always envisioned the Senate should act more on a consensus basis, and that is one of the reasons why the filibuster is in place, to provide a check on the power of the majority; to make sure that minority rights are represented.

Now, I want to talk a little tonight, a little extended debate, if you will, on this whole issue, and I think it is important, first, to start with what the filibuster is. I am actually referencing a statement from the Filibuster Action Center at the People for an American Way. They say, what is the filibuster? The filibuster is one of our democracy's

oldest and most important checks on the power of the majority. It preserves two of our bedrock values: One, protecting the rights of the minority; and, two, promoting compromise. And it works like this. If at least 41 Senators strongly oppose a bill or a judicial nominee, they can vote to continue debate and block a final vote on the issue. A final vote can only be taken if and when the majority wins 60 Senators' votes.

In the context of a Supreme Court battle, the filibuster means that 60 Senate votes may be needed to confirm out of the mainstream judicial nominees rather than a simple majority of 51.

For two centuries, our leaders have supported the tradition of the filibuster in order to promote cooperation and compromise, and because they have recognized the dangers of one-party control and the importance of protecting the rights of the minority.

Now, there is a new word for what the Senate Republicans under Majority Leader FRIST are trying to do, and it is called the nuclear option. I think that is their own phrase. Proponents of the nuclear option seek to break Senate rules and eliminate the filibuster on judicial nominations. They basically argue, and their justification is, the false argument, that the Constitution requires an up-or-down vote in the full Senate on every judicial nomination.

This argument is very much refuted by more than 200 years of Senate history, during which literally thousands of judicial and executive branch nominees have been blocked in the Senate by filibusters, delays, and other tactics. Again, the idea being that it is necessary in the Senate, unlike the House, to have more of a consensus, hence the 60 votes.

Now, I would maintain, and I am continuing making reference to this document from the Filibuster Action Center, that the nuclear option proposed by the Senate Republicans is essentially a radical tactic that would prohibit Senators from using filibusters against extremist judicial nominees. Right-wing Senators and leaders are supporting this destructive action because they want to guarantee the Senate confirmation of far-right ideologues to our Federal courts, but especially our Supreme Court.

The nuclear option is actually a series of steps that right-wing Senators would take to eliminate the filibuster. The nuclear attack would likely begin with one party's Senators provoking a filibuster, most likely by trying to force the confirmation vote on an out-of-the-mainstream appeals court nominee. A Senator would then object, claiming that the filibuster could not be used on a judicial nomination. Vice President CHENEY or another Senator presiding over the Senate would rule in the radical right's favor and then that ruling would be appealed. At that point, a simple majority, with Vice President CHENEY as the tie-breaking

vote, if necessary, would then uphold the ruling and the filibuster would be part of American history.

Now, this nuclear option earns its name essentially for two reasons, Mr. Speaker. First, it breaks the Senate rules in order to eliminate another rule, the filibuster. Under normal Senate procedures it takes 67 Senators, or two-thirds, to end debate on changing a Senate rule. So normally you would have to have 67 Senators, even more than 60, to change a Senate rule; but the nuclear option would violate Senate rules and require only 50 Senators, plus the Vice President's tie breaker.

Secondly, the atmosphere in the Senate after this attack would resemble a nuclear winter. That is one of the reasons why they call it the nuclear option. All bipartisan cooperation would vanish and the Senate's legislative business would grind to a halt, only adding to the price Americans would pay for the right's reckless abuse of power.

I wanted to make three points, again, this is from the People for the American Way from the Filibuster Action Center, three very important points that I think they make.

One is that filibusters are in fact constitutional. The U.S. Constitution gives Senators the vital responsibility and power to confirm or reject the President's nominees to our Federal courts. That is in the Constitution, Article II, section 2. The Constitution also gives Senators the authority to create rules for their own Senate proceedings. That is in the Constitution, Article I, section 5.

For over 200 years, almost since the very founding of this republic, the filibuster tradition has been maintained under this authority and used by Senators of both parties, including the GOP Senate majority leader Bill Frist, in an effort to prevent the confirmation of judicial and other nominees.

The second point. If filibusters reflect the democratic vision of our Founding Fathers, a primary goal of the filibuster is to force greater deliberation and compromise on controversial Senate matters by requiring that they receive 60 votes to proceed. More of consensus. Since it is legitimate to filibuster controversial legislation that future Congresses can revisit, it is even more appropriate to allow filibusters when considering lifetime appointments to powerful positions on the Federal Judiciary.

Remember, these Federal judicial appointments are for life. That is in the Constitution. Our Founding Fathers wanted America's courts to be an independent branch of government, free of partisanship. Because Federal judges serve lifetime terms it is important both parties help determine who is appointed to the Federal bench.

Lastly, on this point, Mr. Speaker, and again I think this is so important, that filibusters are really necessary to prevent one party from having absolute power, which is what the Republican Party wants right now in Washington.

The outgoing Republican chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, Senator ORRIN HATCH, has himself explained that the filibuster is, and I quote, "one of the few tools that the minority has to protect itself and those the minority represents."

For 200 years, the filibuster has been an essential part of our system of checks and balances and has appropriated cooperation and compromise. I would say consensus. Senators have retained the filibuster rules because they recognize the dangers of one-party control and the importance of protecting the rights of the minority.

I think America works best when no one party has absolute power.

I just wanted to now go, if I could, Mr. Speaker, into this myth that I think Senator FRIST and certainly the leadership on the Republican side in the Senate are trying to give out to the American people; that somehow the Constitution requires an up-or-down vote on a judicial nominee.

If you look at the true history of checks and balances and the advise and consent in the Senate, it is often the case that a nominee never has a vote because the nominee is simply too far, in this case, to the right ideologically to achieve a consensus, to achieve the 60 votes. And there is nothing in the Constitution that says there has to be an up-or-down vote on a judicial nominee if that person is not acceptable because they are too extreme, which is essentially what we have in some of these cases.

□ 2130

Again, I am making reference to the People for the American Way report on this and they say: "To justify a truly unparalleled nuclear option parliamentary maneuver to end filibusters of judicial nominations by breaking the Senate's rules, Senate majority leader Bill Frist asserts that Democratic filibusters are unprecedented and that Senators have a constitutional duty to give Presidential nominations an up-or-down vote on the Senate floor. This assertion is squarely refuted by the history of the confirmation process in the Senate."

To the contrary, as the examples that I am going to be giving illustrate, for over 200 years Members of the Senate have used delaying tactics, including the filibuster, to defeat Presidential nominations to both the Federal judiciary and the executive branch. On many occasions, they have been successful.

Furthermore, nuclear option proponents themselves, including Senator FRIST, have repeatedly used the filibuster themselves to delay nominations, including judicial nominations, and have been successful in defeating nominations through a filibuster and other delaying tactics, in which case the nomination never came to the floor for an up-or-down vote.

Under the Senate rules, there is a right of unlimited debate on any ques-

tion that comes before the Senate, including a nomination. It takes 60 votes to invoke cloture, ending unlimited debate and bringing a nomination or other matter to a final vote. It takes two-thirds of the Senators present, as many as 67, to end debate or on a change to the Senate rules.

So the nuclear option is a proposed parliamentary maneuver which requires a simple majority to get around the Senate rules and amend the Senate rules that requires 60 Senators to end a filibuster. Nowhere in the Constitution, in the text of the Constitution, is there a requirement for a simple majority for a vote on nominations or for any vote at all. What the Constitution does expressly say is that the Senate holds the sole power to make its rules, which certainly must include the rules governing debate on the Senate floor. Again, this interpretation is validated by over 216 years of Senate consideration of nominations.

I want to give some examples because I do not want to just talk about this in the abstract. Until 1949 when Senate rule XXII was amended to allow the Senate to invoke cloture on any matter before the Senate, there was no way for the Senate to end extended debate or delaying tactics on a nomination. It simply kept going. In the last 32 years of the 20th century, the Senate leadership was forced to file cloture on at least 34 nominations to end a filibuster on the Senate floor.

Among those 34 were 13 judicial nominations, of which three people were nominated to be justices of the Supreme Court. So 26 of the 34 filibusters, including in these cases Federal judges, approximately three-quarters were led by Republican Senators.

So when they talk about how it is the Democrats are trying to do this, they should keep in mind that in three-quarters of the cases where filibusters were used in the last 30 or 40 years to stop a judicial nomination, it was the Republicans that were using the filibuster.

I will give some examples. Among these, Abe Fortas, nominated in 1968 to be a Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, was denied a final up-or-down vote by a Republican-led filibuster when the Senate failed to stop on a vote to invoke cloture by 45-43. In that case, while the vote indicates that a majority of the Senate supported a final vote because of primarily Republican obstructionism, a final up-or-down vote did not occur. Senator Howard Baker argued during debate in defense of the filibuster of Justice Fortas by a Senate minority: "On any issue, the majority at any given moment is not always right." Basically invoking the argument about minority rights.

Similarly, the nomination of Henry Foster to be Surgeon General was killed by a successful Republican filibuster in 1995, as was the nomination of Sam Brown to be a U.S. ambassador in 1994. On both of these votes, a clear majority of the Senate supported the nominations. The exact same advice

and consent clause in the Constitution applies to both judicial and executive branch nominations.

Mr. Speaker, I just wanted to point in several cases the proponents of the nuclear option are supporting or have supported several of these filibusters. For example, Senator FRIST supported a filibuster against U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals nominee Richard Paez in 2000. Senate Republicans, including FRIST, LOTT and MCCONNELL, were so adamant to try to block a final vote on Paez that they forced the Senate to vote an extremely rare motion to postpone the nomination indefinitely after cloture had been invoked.

Some current nuclear option proponents have been among the most frequent Republican filibusterers of nominations. Senators LOTT, HATCH and MCCONNELL all voted against cloture to continue a filibuster on 11 nominations during the first 3 years of the Clinton administration, including on two occasions where filibusters defeated nominees with majority support in the Senate.

Former Senate majority leader TRENT LOTT on at least one occasion even prevented a cloture motion from being filed on a nomination. In 1998, President Clinton named James Hormel to be the U.S. ambassador to Luxembourg. Despite an overwhelming bipartisan vote of approval in committee, 16 to 2, LOTT simply refused to bring the nomination to the floor despite clear evidence that at least 60 Senators would have voted to confirm the nomination.

I could give many more examples, but I am not going to. I am trying to point out the hypocrisy, essentially, in the fact the Senate Republicans, including some who oppose the filibuster, have in the past used it in so many cases, including against judicial nominees.

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. STUPAK) has joined me, and I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, I saw the gentleman speaking on the floor on this important issue, and I wanted to join the gentleman.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DENT). The gentleman will suspend. The Chair must advise the gentleman from New Jersey that, under clause 1 of rule XVII, his allusions to hypocrisy are improper.

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, I wanted to just come down here because it is a very important issue. It is often said in this House we sort of rush things through, and if it has 218 votes it passes; but the Senate is designed by our Founding Fathers to be more deliberate, more thoughtful, to take time and reason things out.

In order to do that, the minority party, whichever party it may be at the time, has certain rights that must be respected and honored. And what we have seen these last few years, that has not happened.

Unfortunately, when you have one party controlling the House, the Senate and the Presidency, at times they get caught up in their judicial power, their legislative power, their executive power; and they forget about the founding principles of this country, that is, that whether you are in the majority or minority party, there are certain things that should be respected and the right of the minority to be heard.

Whether it is a filibuster, or whether it is on the floor to have an amendment or a substitute bill, the minority should always have that right. In the last few years, I know I and other members of the minority party have felt we have been blocked from even having any thoughtful consideration of legislation. It is the main bill, no amendments are made in order, especially Democratic amendments, and they just ram things through.

Or with the Medicare reform bill, we have 15 minutes to vote; but it is left open for 3 hours and twist arms and have ethics investigations on the way those votes were obtained. Those are things when you do it at 3 in the morning and the vote closes at 6 in the morning like it did on the so-called Medicare reform bill, which is the prescription drug bill, and I am sure people will not be happy next year when they see it; but to hold a vote open from 3 to 6 in the morning, what is the majority afraid of?

One of the founding principles of any democracy, the credibility of your democracy, is how does that majority party treat the minority party. I never learned more about this than when I was dealing with a number of issues dealing with NATO, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. In order to be admitted to NATO, the dominant country, the majority population, has to treat that minority population with all due respect and courtesies in the legislature and in the executive and the way they are treated in their society.

Being of Slovakian descent, I was instrumental in trying to get Slovakia, and one of the reasons they were not admitted to NATO sooner, there was concern with how Slovakia treated the Hungarian minority in their country. And until reforms were made to show that the Hungarians had a voice in that country and an opportunity to make their views known, they were not going to be allowed into NATO.

So here we have the United States Senate, which says to bring anything before the floor, to have a thoughtful, deliberate consideration, you have to have 60 votes. It is 55-45. You have to have cooperation. The rules force you to cooperate.

Not like here where it is martial law: there is a rule, it passes, no amendments, no substitute bill, go with the majority bill and that is it, vote "yes" or "no."

But in the Senate, it is different. The rules force you to get along. It forces you to talk with each other and discuss

the legislation. What do you object to, how do we do this.

So that is why you have this 60-person majority to bring anything to the floor under a unanimous consent agreement.

If we look at the judicial nominations that President Bush has enjoyed in his 4-plus years in office, there have been 250, and I think 208 have been approved. This is 96 or 97 percent have been approved. That is the best record of any modern-day President: more than President Carter, President Clinton, or the first President Bush.

Not everyone who is nominated who may be a Federal district court judge is automatically qualified to be elevated to the court of appeals or even the Supreme Court. You have a different set of facts. One is a trial judge; the other one is an appellate review judge. And the higher up, the broader your powers over a greater part of the Nation, especially the judicial circuits, all the way to the Supreme Court where one vote could determine the law of the land. So I think you need to have a certain judicial temperament to be elevated to each one of those steps. Those few who have been objected to have been based upon judicial temperament of the individual or the inexperience, whatever it may be; but that is for the Senate to decide.

To change the filibuster rules, if you will, change it for all of it, but they only want to change it for judicial and Presidential nominees. Why not change it for all legislation?

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I think it is just an excuse. I think they are using the judicial nominees and ultimately we will see it for everything else. There is no reason to make the distinction. I would argue there is a stronger case for judicial nominees because they are lifetime judges, and so it is an even stronger case why there should be a consensus and a filibuster should be used.

Mr. STUPAK. Absolutely. If a filibuster is so bad, it should go to 51 votes and not 60, and do it for everything. If you are going to do it for the judges, do it for everybody. Let us do it for the environmental laws, labor laws. Let us do it for trade agreements, defense; let us do it before we go to war, as we did in Iraq. That took 60 votes. But we only want to do it for the select few people.

So if you are really going to have a majority and minority party, if you are going to respect the spirit and the thought behind a minority party being respected by the majority party, if you are going to change the rules, apply them to all of the rules, not selective rulemaking. That is worse than the autocracy or dictatorship or whatever word you want to use where one party determines everything. That is where you have to be very careful.

In my home State of Michigan, we had a judge nominated by President Clinton, Judge White, who sat for over 7 years. Judge White never got a hear-

ing, never did anything. The majority party, then the Republican Party, said we are not going to look at it. I am not saying that is the reason why they are blocking this handful of nominees by the President, because of Judge White; but the point being we have never seen the threat of nuclear option being used before. We saw Judge White sit there for 7 years and was certainly fit for the job. I am not saying tit for tat or anything like that, but what goes around comes around; and there will be a time, hopefully soon, when the Democratic Party will be back in the majority on the Senate side.

□ 2145

I would hate to see this where, well, you blocked us, we're going to block you, or you do this, we do that. That does not do anything for a democracy. The idea behind it that our Founding Fathers had for 217 years has been, there is a minority party which slows things down in the Senate. You may not like it but we have got to take our time and make sure that we do it properly. This President enjoys 96 or 97 percent of all his nominees being sent up and approved. But I guess they want 100 percent. I understand last week they even had an offer to approve a few more of these judges in good compromise, good spirit so we do not have any problems in the Senate. Because I really hate to see this nuclear option that you spoke so eloquently of become a reality in the U.S. Senate because that defeats the whole purpose of the Senate. We should have thoughtful deliberations, something we do not have a lot of time for here. And I understand the rules are different in the House because there are 435 of us. If we all got up to speak our mind, nothing would ever get done around here. But here is an opportunity to show the true principles of democracy and I think the true principles of democracy is again how the majority party treats the minority. They respect them. They give them an opportunity to be heard.

Do they have an opportunity to follow the rules and abide by them, those rules, when it applies to the minority when they are the majority or the majority when they are back to the minority? I would hope we would not get to this nuclear option. I would hope that reasonable minds would prevail. For 217 years it has served our country well. I just hope we do not change those rules on judicial nominees. As you indicated, it is a lifetime appointment, cannot be really recalled unless there is gross, gross, gross, improper behavior on the judicial bench which usually does not happen thankfully in this country.

We are a country of laws. We are a country of rules. No one party or no one person should prevail over them. This President has had, as I said, 96 or 97 percent, 208 of 215 nominees approved, some just in the last week or two. I do not think this nuclear option is viable. I would hope that we would

treat the Senate with all due respect. I would hope that the other body would take this decision carefully and not invoke a nuclear option. Because the only thing left then for the minority party on this side, being the Democratic Party on the Senate side, is to try to disrupt the proceedings of that Chamber.

If they are going to change the rules to suit them every time something they do not agree upon comes up, that is not really a democracy anymore and I think then the Senate minority party has to do what they feel is appropriate to bring attention to the mistreatment or maltreatment by the majority party. I hope it would not come to that because it does not speak well of our democracy. We are supposed to be an example for the rest of the world and how you treat a minority party by the majority certainly is one of the most critical factors that they look to.

We brag about how our country, that our President may ask us to declare war and if we do, the military listens to the civilian. That is a great respect that people always marvel at, how a popularly elected or electoral college-elected President can have control of the military, that the military does not see the President as a threat or the President does not see the military as a threat. That same principle should apply when we deal with one another in these great halls of Congress, whether it is the House or the Senate side.

Unfortunately we are not seeing that. If we don't get our own way, we'll just change the rules. After 217 years, that is not the way to run this country. For whatever reason why they have to have these last seven or eight judges approved to give the President 100 percent, no one gets 100 percent nowadays. Not even the schoolyard bully gets 100 percent. There are times when we have to stop and say, okay, step back a little bit. I would urge the majority party in the other body to step back and do not invoke this nuclear option.

Reading Congress Daily today, I guess the first signs of it are set for Wednesday. We hope it does not get to that. They are talking about staying in all weekend and debating this issue. Debates are fine. Let us respect the rules of the body, whether it is the House or the Senate.

I thank the gentleman from New Jersey for his leadership on this issue and others as he is down here each night working hard for the democracy and for the right of everyone to speak out during their time and place here on this House floor or in the other body.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my colleague from Michigan and his willingness to come down here tonight. I know we both feel very strongly about this. Sometimes I think it is hard to explain because people's images of the filibuster are somebody standing up on the Senate floor reading the phone book, almost like ridiculing the process. But the bottom line is it is a very important part of our democracy.

As you mentioned and I really did not get into it much tonight but I will mention briefly that we have seen here in the House many abuses of power by the Republican majority. You mentioned some of them, where bills do not even come to committee anymore, or bills in committee do not have a hearing, or they skip the subcommittee mark, or they go to full committee and they do not allow Democrats to offer amendments, or bills come to the House floor with a totally closed rule, so there is no opportunity for amendment, or there is very little time for debate. In fact, one of the reasons that you and I are here tonight doing special orders is because oftentimes we do not get a chance to speak during the day when legislation is being discussed because the rules are very limiting.

We have just seen many examples where the Republican majority has limited in the House of Representatives the ability of the minority to speak or offer amendments or offer changes in policy. We do not want to see the Senate go down that route. Clearly, particularly on judicial nominations, the intent of the framers was that there had to be a consensus and the Senate was going to be a deliberative body that operated more, as I said, on a consensus basis.

I just wanted to say again, I was making reference to this document from the People for the American way where Senator FRIST is justifying this nuclear option or this parliamentary maneuver where he would simply have a majority vote on a rule change and that has never been done in the history of the United States Senate. For over 200 years, nearly as long as there has been a Senate, there have been documented examples of presidential nominations rejected by the Senate without even having an up-or-down vote, through delay, inaction, parliamentary tactics, including the filibuster. That history, I think, demonstrates conclusively that from the text of the Constitution there is no requirement for the Senate to vote on a presidential nomination. There is not a requirement that the Senate take any action at all on a nomination, which has often been the case. And the history of the confirmation process in the Senate illustrates another central fact, that Presidents have had the most success with their nominations when they have viewed the entire Senate as a partner in the nominations process, not an adversary. If you listen to Senator FRIST, it is as if the Democrats are an adversary. That is not the way it is supposed to be. The better way out of this current stalemate and the best way to preserve our independent judiciary is not the tyranny of the majority in the Senate but a genuine bipartisan cooperation and consultation with Senators on both the Democrat and the Republican side of the aisle.

Mr. Speaker, as I said and my colleague has said, we continue to see abuse of power by the congressional Republicans.

I will give you another example. Earlier this year here in the House, Republican leaders ignored protocol and weakened the House ethics rules without ever talking with Democrats about the proposed rules change. It was the first time the House ethics rules have been changed without both sides, Democrats and Republicans, sitting at the table and writing new rules together. Fortunately, both conservative and liberal newspapers around the country and the American people saw the weakened rules for the Ethics Committee for what they were, just a power grab and an attempt by the Republican leadership to protect one of their own. The Republican leaders were forced to backtrack and reinstate the rules a couple of weeks ago after Democrats refused to allow the Ethics Committee to meet until the rules were reinstated and the pressure from the public became too great.

But it appears that the Senate Republicans learned nothing from that experience in the House with the rules change that the House Republicans tried to make here. Instead, the Senate Republicans seem prepared to overreach this week, as my colleague said, we hear as early as Wednesday, in an attempt to blow up 200 years of tradition in the U.S. Senate. Majority Leader FRIST and Senate Republicans are on the cusp of waging an unprecedented political grab, abusing their power in order to force through a few judges who have been unable to earn a bipartisan consensus for their lifetime judicial appointments.

This power grab was initiated by the White House, which manufactured a judicial crisis. I think my colleague from Michigan mentioned that since President Bush has taken office the Senate confirmed 208 of his judicial nominations and turned back only 10, a 95 percent confirmation rate. That is the highest approval rating for any President in modern times, including Reagan, Bush and Clinton. Thanks to these confirmations, President Bush now presides over the lowest court vacancy rate since Ronald Reagan was President.

There is no judicial crisis here, Mr. Speaker. It is manufactured by the Republicans. Despite the fact that Democrats have helped confirm 95 percent of President Bush's judicial nominees, the President is choosing to pick fights and resubmit the names of nominees who have been rejected during his first term. There were 10 nominees that our Democratic colleagues in the Senate opposed because they had serious questions about their independence and fairness.

One wonders, why are the Republicans preparing to throw out all these constitutional checks and balances just for a couple of extreme judges? Some people say it is because of the Supreme Court, that President Bush wants this fight on the filibuster before a Supreme Court justice retires, which is something that could happen anytime. That

may be what is behind it, but it is still really not the way to proceed. To say that Supreme Court nominees would only need 51 votes instead of 60, again there would be no consensus on the very important selection of Supreme Court judges.

Again, I think it is just the right wing of the Republican Party that wants to appoint extreme conservatives to the highest court in the land and they simply know they cannot do it if they have to meet the 60-vote threshold. The White House does not want to nominate another David Souter or an Anthony Kennedy or a Sandra Day O'Connor or a Steven Breyer, all of whom were confirmed with nearly unanimous bipartisan support. Instead, it wants to divide the country by picking a right-wing Supreme Court nominee that it knows could not garner bipartisan support.

I just think that again although the motivation may be in terms of the Supreme Court, the bottom line is that we should not be sacrificing this very important safeguard of our democracy, the filibuster, just to appoint some conservative judges that the President wants to nominate.

The last thing I wanted to say, again there is a difference between the House and the Senate. The framers did not want the Senate and the House to be the same. They saw two different bodies. One of the things that would likely happen is if this nuclear option was presented and the filibuster was overturned is the Senate would basically become a second House of Representatives. That is not what the Founding Fathers envisioned when they created two distinct Chambers.

Again, I do not know what is going to happen, but I think we have to speak out and say that this is not just something that myself and my colleague from Michigan feel strongly about. I know and I have even seen polling that suggests that the American people feel very strongly about this. That is one of the reasons why we had this 2 or 3-week filibuster at Princeton University and why some of the Princeton students came down here last week and brought a bus, they called it the "filibus," we were down on the Mall and we spoke to make the point of how important the filibuster is as a safeguard of democracy.

PEAK OIL

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. INGLES of South Carolina). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2005, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. BARTLETT) is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, the special orders of this evening, I think, have been a good example of a problem that faces families and businesses and countries and indeed is facing the world today and that is the tyranny of the urgent. So often, no matter whether it is your family or

your business or your government, the urgent takes precedence over the important. It is really urgent that we are talking about confirmation of the judges in the Senate and the possibility of the nuclear option. This is just an example of how frequently the need to deal with the urgent diverts us from considering things which in the long run are going to be very much more important than that.

Let me give you an example of what I am talking about here, and this is an article written by Matt Savinar. The introduction to it will really grab your attention if he is correct. This is what he says:

"Dear Reader:

"Civilization as we know it is coming to an end soon. This is not the wacky proclamation of a doomsday cult, apocalypse Bible prophecy sect or conspiracy theory society. Rather, it is the scientific conclusion of the best-paid, most widely respected geologists, physicists and investment bankers in the world. These are rational, professional, conservative individuals who are absolutely terrified by a phenomenon known as global peak oil."

It is not just Matt Savinar that is concerned about this because he quotes several people in his article. One of them is an investment banker that he referenced. That is Matthew Simmons, with whom I had lunch last week.

□ 2200

Simmons and Company International is considered the most reputable and reliable energy investment bank in the world. Given Matthew Simmons' background, what he has to say about peak oil is truly terrifying. For instance, in August of 2003, in an independent interview with "From the Wilderness" publisher Michael Ruppert, Simmons was asked if it was time for peak oil to become a part of the public policy debate. He responded, "It is past time. As I have said, the experts and politicians have no plan B to fall back on. If energy peaks," he might have said when energy peaks, "it will be a tremendous jolt to our economic well-being and to our health, greater than anyone could ever imagine."

When asked if there is a solution to the impending crisis, Simmons responded, "I don't think there is one. The solution is to pray. Under the best of circumstances, if all prayers are answered, there will be no crisis for maybe 2 years. After that," he says, "it's a certainty."

Mr. Speaker, if we are talking about things that are important, if he is correct, and this evening we will explore the evidence so that the listener can make up their own mind, but if he is correct, this truly is something which is important.

Former industry insider Jan Lundberg recently pointed out: "The scenario I foresee is that market-based panic will, within a few days, drive prices skyward." He is talking about a time when oil prices are peaking and

that this is the response of the market. "And as supplies can no longer slack daily world demand of over 80 million barrels a day," which it is now 84 million barrels a day, "the market will become paralyzed at prices too high for the wheels of economy and even daily living in 'advanced' societies. There may be an event that appears to trigger this final energy crash, but the overall cause will be the huge consumption on a finite planet."

In an earlier hour this evening, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. EHLERS) shared part of his Special Order hour with me, and he tells the story of when he was a little boy, he was told that there was about 250 years of oil remaining in the world. That was grossly over-optimistic; but even if it were true, his immediate response, he says was, gee, what will the world do when the oil is gone?

We may now be approaching peak oil. What will the world do?

"The trucks," he says, "will no longer pull into Wal-Mart or Safeway or other food stores. The freighters bringing packaged techno-toys and whatnot from China will have no fuel. There will be fuel in many places, but hoarding and uncertainty will trigger outages, violence, and chaos. For only a short time will the police and military be able to maintain order, if at all."

I am not sure that this has to be true. I really hope that it does not have to be true. And what we will be doing is talking about some of the things we need to keep it from being true. And I am sure all have heard of the Lundberg reports on gas prices.

Dr. Ted Trainer explains in a recent article on the thermodynamic limitations of biomass fuels, and this is his quote: "This is why I do not believe consumer-capitalist society can save itself. Not even its 'intellectual' classes or green leadership give any sign that this society has the wit or the will to even think about the basic situation we are in. As the above figures make clear, the situation cannot be solved without huge reduction in the volume of consumption."

Going on in a few moments we will have a chance to look at some curves that put that in context.

Dr. Smalley, in the February 2005, issue of Discover magazine gave the following prognosis as a result of the energy shortage brought on by peak oil and the fact that the world cannot produce oil as fast as the world's growing economies demand it: "There will be inflation as billions of people compete for insufficient resources. There will be famine. There will be terrorism and war." I hope he is not correct.

I am just reading these quotes, Mr. Speaker, to point out that it is not just one person. It is many people who are concerned about this.

The chief economist of Morgan Stanley recently predicted that we have a 90 percent chance of facing "economic Armageddon," while stating, "I fear

modern-day central banking is on the brink of systematic failure." No wonder someone like Matt Simmons says that the only solution is to pray.

And it is not just the people quoted in this article, Mr. Speaker. Recently, there have been two articles in major news weeklies. Just this week in U.S. News and World Report, an article on ExxonMobil points out that this giant was not able to meet its projection production last year. They slipped 5 percent, as a matter of fact. Although they made enormous profits, their stocks still fell because they did not meet expectations. The other article is one in Time magazine, and that is last week's Time magazine: "Why Gas Won't Get Cheaper," and they ask a number of interesting questions in the article and display a considerable understanding of the probability of peak oil. "Is the world running out of oil?" And the answer is "No." The world is not running out of oil. What the world is running out of is its ability to produce high-quality cheap oil on demand.

How did we get here? The chart that we have on the easel here shows a prediction that was made in 1956, and I keep coming back in discussions to M. King Hubbert because it was his predictions that started this discussion, which has now been going on for half a century. In 1956, he predicted that the United States would peak in its oil production about 1970. As a matter of fact, it was exactly 1970. How could he do that? How could he watch what was happening in 1956 and conclude that we would peak in oil production in this country in 1970?

What he was doing was watching the exploitation and exhaustion of individual oil fields, and he noted that they all followed a very similar pattern. They followed a bell curve, lots of bell curves. If we measure people, how tall they are, we will see some are very short, most are bunched in the middle, and a few are very tall. If we weigh people to see how much they weigh, we will find a few are 60, 70, 80 pounds, very few at that weight. A few would be up at 600, 700, 800, very few there. But the big mass of people are bunched in the middle, and that is called a typical bell curve.

He found that the production of oil followed this curve that is well known to scientists and statisticians. When oil is plentiful in the ground, it is easily pumped and it reached a peak, and he found that when it had reached that peak production rate that about half of the oil had been pumped.

It is reasonable, Mr. Speaker, that the last part of the oil would be more difficult to get. As a matter of fact, I just heard today that the scavaging wells that we have in our country, the yield between three and 10 barrels of oil a day, much of it electrical energy in pumping, are requiring more energy to get the oil out than we will get out of the oil. But, never mind, we may have enough electrical energy, and one

cannot put that in their car unless they have awfully big batteries and then it will not take them very far.

But we really do need the oil, and so they are producing the oil, which energy-wise is uneconomical to produce. So after we reached the peak production, we started falling down what is called Hubbert's Peak. This is a well-known phenomenon and M. King Hubbert became a celebrity among his peers because he predicted that the United States would peak in oil production in 1970. He looked at the world situation and made some guesses to how much more oil the world would find. And, by the way, most of it had been found during his lifetime. We are now pumping it some 30 or 40 years after it was found.

And he made a prediction of when oil production would peak in the world, and he said that that would be about the turn of the millennium. It was a little after that, obviously. He could not have known about the Arab oil embargo or the oil price hikes or the worldwide recession that reduced the demand for oil, and so we had a few years of grace. Mr. Speaker, I would like to point out that if M. King Hubbert was right about the United States and, using those same analysis techniques, he predicted that the world would peak in oil production at about the turn of the century, why should the world leaders not have been concerned that maybe, just maybe, he was right about world oil production peaking about the turn of the millennium? And if that was true, then we should have been embarking on an aggressive program to develop alternative energy sources.

Before leaving this, I would like to point out that the red is what happened in the Soviet Union and now Russia. There are going to have a second little peak here because they kind of came apart when the Soviet Union was dissolving, and we see the oil they pumped did not meet the expectations of the Hubbert's curve.

The next chart I want to show is kind of a schematic curve that shows the relationship between oil demand and oil use. During all of history until this time, there has been adequate oil in the ground and adequate capability to pump it that the oil supply has been equal to the demand for oil. But when we are reaching the peak of this curve and demand keeps on going up, there will be an increasing discrepancy between the amount of oil we would like to use and the amount of oil that is available to use.

This is a 2 percent growth curve. With 2 percent growth compounded, it doubles in 35 years; and so from this point to this point, it has doubled. So that is about 35 years. So it shows that rolling over this peak, and, by the way, sometimes this phenomenon is known as "the great rollover." We have been referring to it as peak oil. It about 35 years from this point to the end of the yellow there. And this points out that

the world problems with oil will occur considerably before the peak. In this schematic, it occurs about 17 years before the peak.

Have we peaked? It may very well be a few years in the future. But as production slows down as we reach that peak and demand keeps on going up, even before we reach the peak, there will be a discrepancy, a difference, between what we would like to use and what is available to use.

The next chart shows us something about the challenges that we face, and this is an interesting chart. The top graph here shows the history of the use of energy in the world, going clear back to the 1600s and bringing us up to the present. The brown curve here is wood; and for a very long time, that was the world's only energy source. And then the Industrial Revolution was almost floundering because we had decimated the forests in New England. There are now more forests in New Hampshire than there was at the time of the revolution because we had used the trees in very large numbers for producing coke, for producing charcoal, for producing iron.

And then we discovered coal, and notice how many more quadrillion BTUs we were able to produce with coal. That is for two reasons: one, because the energy density of coal is higher, and because it is more convenient to use.

□ 2215

And then, long before we ran out of coal, we transitioned to oil. And notice then what happened to energy use. That is because, again, these two qualities of oil, one is it is more convenient to use; you could have a coal cart following the engine and shovel coal as we did in trains for a long time and run the train on coal. That is very difficult to do with your car, but oil you can put in the tank of your car, and so we found lots more uses for energy, and the energy density of oil is greater than the energy density of coal. So we see a greatly increased production of BTUs with oil.

The challenge that we face as we roll over Hubbert's Peak, and the available oil does not meet the demands for oil in the world; the challenge we face is to find energy sources which can replace oil. Now, unless there is some sort of energy that we have not envisioned yet that is hidden out there, we just need to go find it, we are going to have to deal with the energy sources that are available to us.

The next chart shows us the energy density of a number of different substances, and it begins with something like domestic refuse which, by the way, can produce a lot of electricity if you burn it rather than putting it in a landfill; brown coal, which is a very poor quality coal, baled straw, this is the biomass that you may hear people talking about, dried dung, we burned buffalo chips when our forefathers went

west in this country, and they still burn dried dung in many parts of the world, and then that is just about the same as wood. Notice that coal is better than wood, higher energy density than wood. Then we go through coke and ethanol, and notice that ethanol does not have the same energy density, it is considerably less than crude oil and, of course, as you refine it, why you get the diesel and petrol, the automotive gasoline, naphtha is still higher, aviation fuel is still higher, and natural gas, which contains relatively more hydrogen, still has a higher energy density.

Just a word about this energy density and what that really means. The energy density in these fossil fuels is just incredible, and we have kind of taken them for granted, and we have fashioned a society and economy which is just about totally dependent on them. The energy in one barrel of oil, that is 42 gallons of oil, which today at the pump will cost something like \$100; it is about \$50 to buy it and another \$50 to refine it and transport it to the station. You are paying a little over \$2 a gallon, so that is about \$100 for that barrel of oil. That barrel of oil, Mr. Speaker, has the energy equivalent of about 25,000 man-hours of labor.

Now, in another life, I worked for IBM and we prepared a lot of responses to proposals, and we would price our manpower in man-years, and a man-year was 260 hours; that is the number of hours a person works in a year. So if I divide 260 hours into 25,000, I get roughly 12 man-years. What that means, Mr. Speaker, is that with this barrel of oil that costs you \$100, you have bought the work equivalent of 12 people working full-time for you for one year. What a cheap servant fossil fuels have been for us, and how addicted we have become to using them.

Another little example so that you can get perhaps a more personal appreciation of the energy density of these fossil fuels, imagine how far a gallon of gasoline, not very large, and still cheaper, by the way, than water in the grocery store, unless you buy it in a gallon jug in Wal-Mart or K-Mart or some place like that; but note how far that gallon of gas takes you in your car. And if you are going up a mountain, how long it would take you using some mechanical advantage to pull yourself up that mountain, and you can get some notion as to the energy density in these fossil fuels and the enormous challenge we have in finding alternatives, and alternatives we must find.

The next chart takes a look at some of the options that are available to us as we transition from our enormous dependence on oil and natural gas, which tend to go together, because natural gas is kind of a volatile from oil, it exists generally with oil; remember pictures of old oil derricks that are burning the natural gas off, we did not have pipelines, it was just a waste product and they burned it off. The gas is col-

lected there, it is gas associated with oil; if not, it is vented through the millennia to the atmosphere. Of course, we have some fields of only gas and they generally are much deeper where there has been more heat and all of the oil has, in a sense, been vaporized and become natural gas.

Here we have a list of the alternatives that are available to us, and there are some finite resources that we can tap, and we will need to do that, but we need to recognize two things. One is that there is some economic and environmental penalties that we will need to pay for tapping some of these, and the second is that they are also not forever. So we must not conclude that if we are successful in developing some of these; well there is one of these that could be forever and that is nuclear fusion. I think the odds of getting there, Mr. Speaker, are relatively small; about the same odds as you and I planning on our economic future by winning the lottery. That would be nice, but unlikely, and I think that fusion would be very nice, but just about as unlikely.

We have some enormous deposits of tar sands in Canada, and they have invited us to come there this summer to look at those. They are being exploited, by the way, and China has bought the rights to purchase much of the oil that they are producing from the tar sands and the oil shales. There is a lot of potential oil there. But the problem is that it is very difficult to get. It takes a lot of energy to get, with a pretty high environmental penalty. In a few moments we will show a chart that looks at energy profit ratios and we will see where the tar sands and oil shales fall on this plot.

Then there is coal. I would like to digress for just a moment. We will come back to this chart, but let us look at coal, because I know some people say, gee, we have a lot of coal in this country and China has a lot of coal, we are the two biggest economies in the world now, and why worry, we will just burn coal. And your children may come home from school and tell you there is a 500-year supply of coal. That really is not true. The best estimates today that, at current use rates, with no growth, there is about a 250-year supply of coal. Well, gee, that sounds like a lot of coal. Well, that would tide us over.

But notice what happens when I assume just 1.1 percent growth rate. Remember those exponential curves we showed; with just 1 percent growth rate. Notice what happens with 2 percent growth rate, it drops down to about 100 years. But since there are not very many uses for coal directly, except maybe firing a furnace that produces steam that drives a turbine that produces electricity, we are going to have to convert coal into gas and into oil.

I remember as a little boy that all of the lamps that we burned were not kerosene lamps, they were called coal oil

lamps, and that is because we learned that before we were refining oil to get kerosene, we had learned how to get oil from coal, so we can do that again. But notice what happens. When you recognize it, you are going to have to spend some of the energy in the coal to convert the coal to more usable forms. Now, our 250-year supply of coal, with no growth, now has shrunk to just about 50 years. When we have only a 2 percent growth and, by the way, last year the world economy grew 5 percent, we grew about 2 percent, the world economy grew 5 percent, and China's economy grew at about 10 percent last year, which, by the way, they doubled their economy in just 7 years.

We are going to have to depend more on coal clearly to tide us over, but it is a fantasy that it will carry us through to the indefinite future. We have to recognize that it is a resource that we have to use wisely.

Let us go back now to the original chart and look at the nuclear, this is a nuclear option, which is a little different than the other one, because we do have some nuclear options here. We produce 20 percent of our electricity with nuclear power plants in this country. France produces about 70, 80 percent of their electricity with nuclear power. There are three ways in which you can use nuclear power to produce electricity. One of those I mentioned already and that is fusion, and that is what the sun does. That is why we get so much energy from the sun. That is the hydrogen bomb, and you get a lot of energy from that over a very short time period, and it becomes difficult to effectively utilize that, but we are trying. We are trying to exploit fusion so that we can use it in a scale large enough to produce electricity economically. If we ever get there, we are kind of home free, Mr. Speaker, because this really could produce energy with which we could do wonderful things in the world. But the odds of getting there are pretty small, I think. You can use your own judgment, but I think that they are pretty small. So it is something that we need to keep pursuing, but let us not bank on it.

There are two other ways we can use nuclear power. One of them is in the lightwater reactors that uses fissionable uranium, which is probably in shorter supply in the world than either gas or oil. And so that is not a final solution. We really have to ramp up nuclear, and we really seriously need to look at nuclear power. I know there are some environmental concerns, and as long as oil was plentiful and natural gas burns cleanly, why worry about nuclear when you can burn these fossil fuels. But if, in fact, Mr. Speaker, we are at or will soon be at peak oil, then we need to reevaluate nuclear, and I know some of my friends are now taking a new look at nuclear who have been kind of stoutly opposed to nuclear in the past.

Well, since fission with fissionable uranium is limited because of a limited

supply in the world, the third way to produce electricity from nuclear is what is called the breeder reactor. We have none of those in this country. The only one we have here were producing nuclear weapons. France has a number of them. As the name implies, they produce more fuel than they use, and so this could be a big energy source. But it produces, the way we now use it, it produces by-products, Mr. Speaker, which have to be stored away for maybe as much as a quarter of a million years.

I have a feeling that anything which is so hot, that it has so much energy in it that you have to squirrel it away for a quarter of a million years ought to have enough energy in it that resourceful, creative, innovative people could find some use for it. And I think that that is a challenge that we need to address, because if we are going to have anything like a smooth transition and not have the dire predictions that I read in Savinar's article here, if we are going to have anything like a smooth transition to alternatives, we are going to have to use a whole lot more nuclear than we are using now to buy us time to move to these renewables.

Now, with nuclear, we are limited in the kind of energy we can produce. Heat, which can boil water and run turbines and produce electricity, that is the way we use nuclear energy now. Of course, there are limited things we can do with electricity, and so there are other types of energy that we need equivalent to the type of energy that we get from oil.

Now we look at some truly renewable sources, and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. EHLERS) earlier this evening was talking about how this is our income, and we ought not to be dipping into our savings, and our savings are things like tar sands and oil shales and coal and so forth; we ought to be able to make due with our income and if you keep dipping into your savings, by and by you will be bankrupt. That is what we have pretty much done as a society is dip into these savings and, from an energy perspective, we are near bankruptcy.

So you look at all of these renewables now and by and by, with the exception of nuclear and how much of that you are willing to put up with in terms of environmental effects and so forth, we are going to have to have a society that runs on these renewables, because obviously, fossil fuels are not forever. Solar is one of them. And by the way, Mr. Speaker, most of the energy that we are using or will use came from or comes from the sun. It is no wonder the ancients, so many of them, worshipped the sun, because they intuitively recognized it as the source of life. It was the sun that made the plants grow, that produced the coal. As a little boy I remember we used to use what was called run-of-mine coal. You took it from the mine just as it came, some big lumps and some dust, and I grew up in western Pennsylvania, and

some of the lumps were so big we could not put them in our furnace.

□ 2230

And so I would go to the basement, and with a sledgehammer I would break the lumps of coal to get them small enough to throw in the furnace. And I remember the feelings that I had, Mr. Speaker, when I broke open those big lumps of coal, and there was a fern leaf. And I recognized how many thousands of years ago that plant grew that was producing coal for us today.

And then, of course, it was the sun that made the little organisms grow in those ancient waters in a very much warmer Earth than we have today. It was warm at the poles because there is oil up at the poles. And these little organisms grew in the water. They would die and settle out to the bottom, and then in many places they would fall into deep crevices and the rains would wash sediment in over them. And time and pressure, the sediments were converted to rock, then with the movement of the tectonic plates in the Earth, they would sink down to where heat acting on this organic material trapped under the rocks would be converted to oil and gas.

And so all of the fossil fuels that we are burning came from the energy of the sun. Today, we can harness the energy of the sun in many ways. You build a house with windows that face south, and your house will be warmed by what we call passive solar heating. You can put a little mechanism on the top of your house that has a copper pipe painted black usually inside of it, under glass. You know what happens to your car in a parking lot, it gets really hot inside that glass, and you can heat your water with it.

We now have developed technologies where we can convert the photons into electricity. And the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. EHLERS) earlier mentioned the thin films that we have developed that you can incorporate in tiles for your floor or roof shingles for your house, or siding for your house, which can produce electricity.

That has been fairly expensive, like 26 cents a kilowatt hour. We pay about 7 now per hour now here in the East, but that is really coming down in price.

With oil at \$50 a barrel, and Goldman Sachs says it is going up to \$105, I do not how they picked that magic number, but since solar is coming down and the price of oil is going up, those curves will cross; and I hope we will see a whole lot more solar, because it is really clean. There are no byproducts, for at least 30 years. Those solar cells will sit there. Every time the sun shines or you have light, they will be producing electricity, less when there is no sun.

Then there is wind energy. Mr. Speaker, I have driven and seen some real forests of these wind machines, out in some of the passes in the West; and they are now producing electricity

at 3½ cents a kilowatt hour. Some people do not like their looks. I think they look a whole lot nicer than those swaths that we cut through our forests to run these high tension lines; and if we had more of these wind machines closer by, we would have less susceptibility to terrorist attacks, because we would have a distributed energy production, and we would not need so many high tension lines, and you would not have a grid which is at such risk.

Of course, the wind blows because the sun shines, and the differential heating produced by the sun causes the wind to blow, so that really is solar energy. We get it through wind, but it is the sun shining that makes the wind blow. And then there is true geothermal.

Now, that term is used in an interesting way in heat pumps. The ordinary heat pump is not very brightly, wisely conceived, because what it does in the winter time to warm you in the house, it tries to make the outside air even colder; and the summer time, to cool you in the house, it tries to make the outside air warmer.

If you are working not against the outside temperature, which can be zero in the winter time and 100 in the summer time, if you are working against the Earth or groundwater, obviously you are working against something which is a whole lot warmer in the winter and a whole lot cooler in the summer.

And they sometimes call that geothermal. But real geothermal is when you are doing what Iceland does and that is tap the energy from the core of the Earth, which is molten iron, and some places it comes close enough to the surface, sometimes it actually boils the water, it, of course, comes out through a volcano, but some places you can drill down deep enough, if you tap that heat, that is a very large molten core.

So that is an energy source that we have some places in the West we can tap that, which would be an important source of energy, but only in certain places. And then there is ocean energy. Two kinds of energy in the ocean. One is the waves, and of course we have waves in the ocean because the wind blows, and the wind blows because of the sun, and we come back again to the sun as the source of energy.

The other source of energy from the ocean are the tides. And this is about one of the few energy sources that does not come from the sun, and that of course comes from the Moon, because as the Moon goes around the Earth, it has the gravitational pull, and it is pulling the water up about 2 feet. How much energy would it take to raise the whole ocean 2 feet?

There is a whole lot of energy there if we could tap it. And we have tried, but that is very difficult, because there is an old axiom that says that energy, to be effective, must be concentrated. And these tides are spread out over far too great a distance, and they are difficult to tap.

But as energy becomes more and more critical, we should become more and more creative in how we approach tapping that energy source, because there is a lot of potential energy there that could be made available.

And the next point here is agricultural resources. This is one I really am very enthusiastic about. A few cautions, however. Our agriculture in this country is in trouble economically. And there are lots of potential sources of energy from agriculture. The soy diesel and biodiesel are an obvious energy source, and there are now engines today that will run on soy diesel, soybean oil, indeed, as well as on diesel fuel.

So this is a potential source of energy, ethanol, which everybody has heard about. And I would like to digress for just a moment and come back to this chart. I have another chart here that looks at ethanol. This points out some very interesting challenges that we have.

On the right here, it shows how you go from petroleum, that is crude oil, how you go from crude oil to gasoline. And it shows all of the energy inputs at every step from recovering it, to transporting it, to refining it, to hauling it to the gas station.

And to get 1 million Btus out of it, you had to consume 1.23 million Btus of fossil energy. So it cost you about 25 percent of the energy to produce the energy. On the other side here, we look at ethanol. And, of course, we start out with energy from the sun, and corn, and this is the energy input of the fertilizers and so forth to plant the corn and transport the corn and make the ethanol and transport the ethanol.

And for the same one million, it will be more volume, by the way. Do you remember the energy density? Lower for ethanol, more volume, but the same. We are comparing apples to apples, because it is a million Btus. To get a million Btus of ethanol, we had to use .74 million Btus of fossil fuel, still a net gain but not a really big net gain. But still worth doing.

The bottom here shows something really interesting. It shows the energy which is used to produce a bushel of corn. And I want to note how much of this energy comes from fossil fuel. Nitrogen. All of that comes from fossil fuel. All of the nitrogen fertilizers we have today are made from natural gas.

Until we learned how to do that, the only source of fertilizers was barnyard manures and guano. Guano is the droppings of birds and bats over thousands of years accumulating in caves and on tropical islands. There was an industry, before we learned how to make nitrogen fertilizer from natural gas, there was an industry that mined guano. That is gone now; that is not a resource we can fall back on.

By the way, Mr. Speaker, I do not know whether you have noticed or not in the summer time when you water your lawn, it is nowhere near as green as when you have a thunderstorm. You

may have wondered why. We used to call a thunderstorm poor man's fertilizer, because what the lightning does in the thunderstorm is to combine nitrogen of the air, and about four-fifths of all of the air is nitrogen, combines it in a form that can be carried down by the rain, into the soil so your lawn does look greener after nature waters it, as compared to you watering it, and that is because of the nitrogen which has been converted to a form by the lightning, which can be carried down by the water.

What will we do for nitrogen when natural gas is gone? Now we can produce it with other energy sources. But we are looking at enormous investments of energy. Because, look, nearly half of all of the energy that went into producing that bushel of corn is just the natural gas and the nitrogen fertilizer.

But let us go on. Here is the seed. Some energy went into growing that. Input hauling, that is fossil fuels. Purchased water. That was probably pumped using some fossil fuels. Chemicals, a whole bunch of those chemicals are made from fossil fuels, which, by the way, we have not mentioned the importance of oil and gas as feed stocks for an enormous petrochemical industry.

Some have very appropriately noted that gas, particularly, and oil are too good to burn. We live in a plastic world; that all comes from gas and oil.

And so many of these chemicals came from oil. For custom work, he came in to harvest on the combine. He used oil to drive his combine, oil helped produce the combine. Natural gas, electricity that could have been produced by these fossil fuels, oil or gas or coal. Here is liquid gas here, and gasoline and diesel fuel.

And then we come to the other two nutrients that we give corn in large quantities, that will put some lime on it to make sure that the Ph is okay. And then phosphate and potash. Now, we use fossil fuels in mining and hauling the phosphate and potash.

So you see, Mr. Speaker, that probably 95 percent, at least, of all of the energy that goes into producing corn comes from fossil fuels. The corn that we eat is in a very literal sense oil. Because if it were not for oil, unless we were producing corn in a very different way than we do today, we would not have corn to eat.

Let us go back to our selection of the options. And we were talking about ethanol, and methanol is similar. You get ethanol from the carbohydrates in plants and corn. You get methanol from sawdust and things like that. This is a one-carbon alcohol, this is a two-carbon alcohol. And then biomass. Biomass is just using corn stocks or switchgrass or trees or something like that to produce energy.

By the way, we still produce a lot of energy with wood. It is generally in industries where wood waste is a byproduct. If you have a lot of sawdust, you

burn the sawdust, and that produces energy. That is why the energy on one of those first charts I showed getting from wood is not zero now, because we are still using a fair amount of energy in some industries from wood because it is a waste product otherwise.

And then, of course, waste to energy. I mentioned that previously. We were looking at that as one of the lowest, that was the lowest on that chart, in fact, energy density. But, never mind. There is a whole lot of it. We still could get some meaningful energy out of it.

And then the last one here: hydrogen from renewables. And hydrogen bears spending just a moment talking about it, because hydrogen, contrary to what many people believe, is not an energy source. Hydrogen is, in effect, Mr. Speaker, pretty much the equivalent of a battery. A battery is a handy way to take electrons, electricity, and store them, and then get them back at another time at another place where you want to use it.

That is pretty much exactly what hydrogen is. There is no hydrogen out there that you can suck out of the air, or you can pump out of the ground. The way you get hydrogen is to invest energy to get it from natural gas, or to split water. Water is made up of two parts of hydrogen and one part of oxygen.

So you can get a lot of hydrogen from water. But you will always spend more energy making the hydrogen than you will ever get out of the hydrogen. Well, you say, gee, why are people talking about a hydrogen economy? And why is that a good idea if it will take more energy to produce the hydrogen than you will get out of the hydrogen?

It really is a good idea. And the reason it is a good idea is because once you have got the hydrogen, and you can produce it from like nuclear, coal, biomass, you cannot have a trunkful of garbage and run your car down, but you could produce electricity, and with electricity you could produce hydrogen, and then your car will run very well on that.

□ 2245

When you are using the hydrogen, if you are burning it, it does not matter how you burn it, if you use it in a fuel cell or reciprocating engine, the fuel cell is much better because it has twice the efficiency. You just get water. So the only pollution you have to worry about is the pollution at the site where you made the hydrogen. And the economies of scale make it a whole lot easier to control the pollution there than it does in a million cars running up and down the road. I am very supportive of the hydrogen economy.

I really need to emphasize again, Mr. Speaker, this is not a solution to our energy problem, Mr. Speaker. It will not replace oil. Hydrogen is simply the equivalent of a battery. It is a handy way to take energy from one place, to store it, to take it to another place

where you can use it in a very handy form, that you can use it in a nuclear cell and get at least the twice the efficiency of a reciprocating engine, that is the kind of engine you have in your car or truck, and that produces only water as a by-product which is not polluting.

The next chart we will show you shows some of the characteristics that you will have to look for in substitutes for oil as we run down the other side of Hubbert's Peak. Here on the ordinate we look at energy profit ratios. What that is is how much energy you have to put in to get energy out. If you are putting in one unit of energy and getting one unit of energy out, you do less than that in producing hydrogen. You put one more than one unit to get one unit out, but never mind. It is still a good idea because hydrogen burns so cleanly and is used so efficiently in a fuel cell.

The abscissa shows the economic effectiveness, how easy is it to transport it and use it. So where you want to be is right in the upper right-hand corner and most giant oil fields are up there all alone. That is gas and oil of course. There is not anything out there that competes with these.

Let us look at the alternatives that we have been talking about. Here is the 1970s direct use of coal. It was sort of good on the energy profit ratio but, boy, was it inconvenient to use. It is way over here on the left. Trains used it directly. You had the coal car and you shoveled it into the train and produced heat and steam and you ran the train with that.

Here is photovoltaics. In 1995 they were not very good. Photovoltaics is another name for solar cells. But we are now getting very much better with them. We are probably even better than this chart shows that we are moving up here. But they will never move to the right because they are stuck on the roof of your house or something like that. So you have to use the energy from them if you want to go someplace like to charge a battery or make hydrogen so you can put that in your car and go with that.

Electricity is produced from hydro plants, from coal fire plants, from nuclear plants; and notice that it is down here very close to the abscissas and it cannot much move from there. And notice that the energy profit ratio is not very high. Never matter, because electricity is so convenient. We do so many things with it, that it really does not matter that it is not produced very efficiently. And of course you cannot transport it very well so it is stuck somewhere down here on the abscissa and it never goes very high on the ordinate.

Look down here, in the worst possible place to be in terms of energy-profit ratio and that is tar sands and ethanol. Of course, the worst place to be is here by zero. It has no energy-profit ratio and you cannot do anything with it. Once you get the oil out of the tar sands and once you get the

ethanol, then it is very convenient. But notice how far it is down here in terms of energy-profit ratio. We are putting almost as much energy in as we are getting out of it.

Here is U.S. oil in the 1970s. It was up here, very convenient to use. But it is way down in energy profit ratio because we pumped our good oil a long time before 1970, our easy to get oil. We peaked in 1970 as you know. This is the oil use in 1985. It is sliding down. We are now in 2005. 20 years later. Look what it did in these 15 years. For our oil we are down somewhere near zero here. We are putting in almost as much energy as we are getting out. But never mind because the energy we are putting in is more convenient to get, like electrical energy.

I mentioned previously that some of our stripper wells, we are putting in more Btus of electrical energy than the Btus we will get out of the oil. But we are still doing it because oil is a commodity that is just so useful in our society.

The next chart shows us the transition that we need to go through if we are going to be successful in going from our enormous dependence on fossil fuels, particularly oil, and gas, if we are going to transition to these renewables. The first thing we have to do is voluntary conservation.

We have a chart if we can find it of the situation in California. It shows what the Californians did voluntarily. As you can see from this chart, this graph, the average citizen in California uses only about 60 percent of the energy that used in the rest of the country. Now, I know a lot of Californians. They are the biggest delegation here, and none of them believe that they have a lesser quality of life in California than we have in Mississippi or Oregon or Maryland, and they have done that through, much of it voluntary. Not all of it voluntary.

Let us go back to the other chart to show the route California has been following to get where they are. The next is organized voluntary conservation. By the way, there were no rolling blackouts in California because they voluntarily reduced their consumption of electricity by 11 percent which avoided the rolling blackouts that we were sure they were going to have. Now we have organized voluntary conservation. Let us work together. Let us share our experiences.

Monetary incentives, something where government can get involved. Policies for voluntary conservation.

Efficient technology retrofits. How can we live as well as we are living now using much less energy? We were a very creative people. We really can do this.

Finally, monetary incentives that will increase our efficiency.

The last chart we are going to show here kind of capitulates this and looks at where we are and what we need to be doing. What we clearly need to do is buy time. Remember that earlier chart

we are showed, Hubbert's Peak and the 2 percent exponential increase in use of energy? We have got to buy some time or we will be sliding down the other side of Hubbert's Peak, and you buy time by conservation and efficiency.

Conservation you can do very quickly. Turn down the thermostat. Turn out the light when you are not using it. Drive less in your car. Car pool. There are a lot of things we can do for efficiency.

We can buy time by using new technologies. Conservation and efficiency of course go hand in hand. Conservation you can do more quickly. Efficiency you have to develop the technologies to be more efficient. We have done that by the way. Our refrigerators today probably use half the electricity they did a couple of decades ago.

Then we need to use this time wisely. Once we bought some time we need to use wisely.

Now we are about out of time in our special order this evening, and I would like to talk a little bit at another time about Jevons' Paradox and how if the whole world does not do this, Jevons' Paradox which says the harder you work on some problems the worse they get.

Jevons' Paradox could be a real problem here. The whole world really needs to work together here. Suppose we really do have to and conserve and become more efficient and save a lot of oil and all that happens is that makes it more available to China to grow their economy and grow their military? That is an application of Jevons' Paradox. We are working real hard to solve the problem. And from our personal perspective and national security perspective in this country, we have just made the problem worse because we have made more oil and gas available for China.

But we are all in this boat together and the whole world needs to work together. Let us assume we do. Then we need to use it wisely and we need to make the investments in these alternatives that we should have been making. We have known for at least 25 years that peak oil was coming. If Hubbert was right about the United States, Mr. Speaker, then why was he not right about the world and why did we waste the last 25 years and paid no attention to the obvious necessity of freeing ourselves from this dependence on fossil fuels. For oil, much of that comes, two-thirds of it we import, much of that as the President says from countries that do not even like us.

The benefits of this, additional benefits include business opportunities. We are a very creative culture. We have lots of opportunities to make contributions here. Potential worldwide markets, if we are going to pioneer domestic job creation, environmentally benign technologies that are not producing greenhouse gases.

We need to be a role model. Like it or not we are a leader in the world. We

use a fourth of the world's oil, a fourth of the world's energy, we are a fourth of the world's economy. We are a role model. We have got to be a role model.

Mr. Speaker, I hope we can be a good role model, inspiring the rest of the world to do what needs to be done to conserve, have more efficiency, to buy time, to invest that very wisely. This can create a whole new economy with all of the technologies that are necessary to transition to these renewables.

By the way, Mr. Speaker, we have to have some other way of measuring success other than how much energy you use, a bigger car, a more expensive vacation, an enormous house that you heat and cool. These are the signs of success and they all require more energy. We are going to have to have a different yard stick by which we measure success. We can do it. I am sure we can but will not do it unless we mobilize, unless we all understand that this is something that we need to work together to solve.

Mr. Speaker, I have confidence that America can rise to this challenge, but the real challenge now is for all of us to understand that if we do not do this we are going to face a very bleak future as was quoted from all of these experts that Matt Savinar quotes in his article.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Ms. CARSON of Indiana (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today on account of an appointment in the district.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today on account of business in the district.

Ms. KILPATRICK of Michigan (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today and May 17.

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today and the balance of the week on account of a family medical emergency.

Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today.

Mr. POMEROY (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today on account of official business.

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today.

Ms. WATERS (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today on account of personal business.

Mr. KANJORSKI (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today and before 1:00 p.m. May 17 on account of official business in the district.

Mr. BARRETT of South Carolina (at the request of Mr. DELAY) for today on account of family 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 Ms. WOOLSEY) to revise and extend their remarks and include extra-

neous material:)

Ms. WOOLSEY, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. EMANUEL, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. KAPTUR, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. HERSETH, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, for 5 minutes, today.

Mrs. MALONEY, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. GUTKNECHT) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. GUTKNECHT for 5 minutes, May 23.

Mr. BILIRAKIS, for 5 minutes, May 19.

Mr. GINGREY, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. POE, for 5 minutes, May 19.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 58 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, May 17, 2005, at 9 a.m., for morning hour debates.

EXPENDITURE REPORTS CONCERNING OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL

Reports concerning the foreign currencies and U.S. dollars utilized for speaker-authorized official travel during the first quarter of 2004 and the first quarter of 2005, pursuant to Public Law 95-384 are as follows:

AMENDED REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, MR. BRYAN DAVIS AND HON. DONALD A. MANZULLO, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 22 AND OCT. 25, 2003

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Bryan Davis	10/22	10/25	Italy								
Hon. Donald Manzullo	10/22	10/25	Italy	1,073.00						1,073.00	6,696.61
Committee total											6,696.61

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

³ Returned 30 E.

DONALD A. MANZULLO, Chairman, May 4, 2005.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, MR. JASON FENTON, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN FEB. 21 AND MAR. 1, 2005

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Jason Fenton	2/21	3/1	China		894.00		5,889.02				6,783.02
Committee total					894.00		5,889.02				6,783.02

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

JASON FENTON, Apr. 4, 2005.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, MS. JACQUELINE MORAN, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN FEB. 19 AND FEB. 25, 2005

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Jacqueline Moran	2/19	2/22	New Dehli								
	2/23	2/25	Bangalore					85.00	160.00		1,180.00
								92.00	400.00		1,626.00
Committee total							177.00		560.00	21,921.00	2,806.00

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

JACQUELINE MORAN, Mar. 25, 2005.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, REV. DANIEL COUGHLIN, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN MAR. 18 AND MAR. 23, 2005

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Rev. Daniel Coughlin	3/18	3/20	Mexico		576.00						576.00
	3/20	3/23	Panama		708.00						708.00
Committee total					1,284.00						1,284.00

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

DANIEL COUGHLIN, Apr. 14, 2005.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, MS. JANICE MCKINNEY AND MS. VANESSA GRIDDINE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN MAR. 23 AND APR. 2, 2005

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Janice McKinney	3/23	3/25	Egypt		578.00	(³)					578.00
Vanessa Griddine	3/23	3/25	Egypt		578.00	(³)					578.00
Janice McKinney	3/25	3/27	Jordan		508.00	(³)					508.00
Vanessa Griddine	3/25	3/27	Jordan		508.00	(³)					508.00
Janice McKinney	3/27	3/29	Israel		724.00	(³)					724.00
Vanessa Griddine	3/27	3/29	Israel		724.00	(³)					724.00
Janice McKinney	3/29	3/31	Cyprus		780.58	(³)					780.58
Vanessa Griddine	3/29	3/31	Cyprus		780.58	(³)					780.58
Janice McKinney	3/31	4/02	Belgium		790.00	(³)					790.00
Vanessa Griddine	3/31	4/02	Belgium		790.00	(³)					790.00
Committee total					6,761.16						6,761.16

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

³ Military air transportation.

JANICE MCKINNEY, Apr. 8, 2005.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, MR. SCOTT PALMER, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN MAR. 30 AND APR. 5, 2005

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Scott Palmer	3/30	4/01	France		1,052.64		(³)				1,052.64
	4/01	4/05	Netherlands		2,125.02		(³)				2,125.02
Committee total					3,177.66						3,177.66

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

³ Military air transportation.

J. DENNIS HASTERT, Chairman, Apr. 22, 2005.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMISSION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2005

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Janice Helwig		1/10	United States				4,804.00				4,804.00
		1/11	Austria		4,172.00						4,172.00
		2/09	United States				4,803.00				4,803.00
		2/10	Austria		13,112.00						13,112.00
Committee total					17,284.00		9,607.00				26,891.00

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

CHRIS SMITH, Chairman, May 10, 2005.

AMENDED REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO THE NATO PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY MEETING IN BRUSSELS, BELGIUM; AND NATO PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY MEETING WITH ORGANIZATION FOR ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN PARIS, FRANCE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN FEB. 18 AND FEB. 23, 2005

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Michael Bilirakis	2/18	2/20	Belgium		1,185.00		(3)				
	2/21	2/23	France		1,386.00		(3)				2,571.00
Hon. John Boozman	2/18	2/20	Belgium		1,185.00		(3)				
	2/21	2/23	France		1,386.00		(3)				2,571.00
Hon. Randy Forbes	2/18	2/20	Belgium		1,185.00		(3)				
	2/21	2/23	France		1,386.00		(3)				2,571.00
Hon. Paul Gillmor	2/20	2/23	France		1,716.00		(3) 2,956.10				4,672.10
Hon. Joel Hefley	2/18	2/20	Belgium		1,185.00		(3)				
	2/21	2/23	France		1,386.00		(3)				2,571.00
Hon. Dennis Moore	2/18	2/20	Belgium		1,185.00		(3)				
	2/21	2/23	France		1,386.00		(3)				2,571.00
Hon. Thomas Petri	2/23	2/23	France		162.00		(3)				162.00
Hon. John Tanner	2/18	2/20	Belgium		1,185.00		(3)				
	2/21	2/23	France		1,386.00		(3)				2,571.00
Hon. Ellen Tauscher	2/18	2/20	Belgium		1,185.00		(3)				
	2/21	2/23	France		1,386.00		(3)				2,571.00
Kathy Becker	2/18	2/20	Belgium		1,185.00		(3)				
	2/21	2/23	France		1,386.00		(3)				2,571.00
Candace Bryan Abbey	2/18	2/20	Belgium		1,185.00		(3)				
	2/21	2/23	France		1,386.00		(3)				2,571.00
Beverly Hallock	2/18	2/20	Belgium		1,185.00		(3)				
	2/21	2/23	France		1,386.00		(3)				2,571.00
Kay King	2/18	2/20	Belgium		1,185.00		(3)				
	2/21	2/23	France		1,386.00		(3)				2,571.00
Susan Olson	2/18	2/20	Belgium		1,185.00		(3)				
	2/21	2/23	France		1,386.00		(3)				2,571.00
Patrick Prisco	2/18	2/20	Belgium		1,185.00		(3)				
	2/21	2/22	France		924.00		(3)				2,109.00
Mark Wellman	2/18	2/20	Belgium		1,185.00		(3)				
	2/21	2/23	France		1,386.00		(3)				2,571.00
Delegation Expenses:											
Representational Functions									5,310.06		5,310.06
Miscellaneous									815.68		815.68
Committee total					37,410.00		2,956.10		6,125.74		46,491.84

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
³ Military air transportation.

JOEL HEFLEY, Chairman, Apr. 18, 2005.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO ITALY, JORDAN, AND IRELAND, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 5 AND JAN. 11, 2005

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Kay Granger	1/6	1/7	Italy		218.00		(3)				
	1/7	1/10	Jordan		762.00		(3)				
	1/10	1/11	Ireland		343.00		(3)				1,323.00
Hon. Ellen Tauscher	1/6	1/7	Italy		218.00		(3)				
	1/7	1/10	Jordan		762.00		(3)				
	1/10	1/11	Ireland		343.00		(3)				1,323.00
Hon. Judy Biggert	1/6	1/7	Italy		218.00		(3)				
	1/7	1/10	Jordan		762.00		(3)				
	1/10	1/11	Ireland		343.00		(3)				1,323.00
Hon. John Shimkus	1/6	1/7	Italy		218.00		(3)				
	1/7	1/11	Jordan		762.00		(3)				
	1/10	1/11	Ireland		343.00		(3)				1,323.00
Mr. Darin Gardner	1/6	1/7	Italy		218.00		(3)				
	1/7	1/10	Jordan		762.00		(3)				
	1/10	1/11	Ireland		343.00		(3)				1,323.00
Mr. Simon Limage	1/6	1/7	Italy		218.00		(3)				
	1/7	1/10	Jordan		762.00		(3)				
	1/10	1/11	Ireland		343.00		(3)				1,323.00
Committee total					7,938.00						7,938.00

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
³ Military air transportation.

KAY GRANGER, Chairman, Mar. 31, 2005.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO EGYPT, LEBANON, ISRAEL, JORDAN, AND IRAQ, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN MAR. 18 AND MAR. 25, 2005

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Rep. Nancy Pelosi	3/19	3/20	Egypt		289.00		(3)				289.00
	3/20	3/20	Lebanon				(3)				
	3/20	3/23	Israel		1,086.00		(3)				1,086.00
	3/23	3/24	Jordan		254.00		(3)				254.00
	3/24	3/24	Iraq				(3)				
Rep. Henry Waxman	3/19	3/20	Egypt		289.00		(3)				289.00
	3/20	3/20	Lebanon				(3)				
	3/20	3/23	Israel		1,086.00		(3)				1,086.00
	3/23	3/24	Jordan		254.00		(3)				254.00
	3/24	3/24	Iraq				(3)				
Rep. George Miller	3/19	3/20	Egypt		289.00		(3)				289.00
	3/20	3/20	Lebanon				(3)				
	3/20	3/23	Israel		1,086.00		(3)				1,086.00
	3/23	3/24	Jordan		254.00		(3)				254.00

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO EGYPT, LEBANON, ISRAEL, JORDAN, AND IRAQ, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN MAR. 18 AND MAR. 25, 2005—Continued

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Rep. Edward Markey	3/24	3/24	Iraq				(³)				
	3/19	3/20	Egypt		289.00		(³)				289.00
	3/20	3/20	Lebanon				(³)				
	3/20	3/23	Israel		1,086.00		(³)				1,086.00
Rep. Anna Eshoo	3/23	3/24	Jordan		254.00		(³)				254.00
	3/24	3/24	Iraq				(³)				
	3/19	3/20	Egypt		289.00		(³)				289.00
	3/20	3/20	Lebanon				(³)				
Rep. James McGovern	3/20	3/23	Israel		1,086.00		(³)				1,086.00
	3/23	3/24	Jordan		254.00		(³)				254.00
	3/24	3/24	Iraq				(³)				
	3/19	3/20	Egypt		289.00		(³)				289.00
Rep. Linda Sánchez	3/20	3/20	Lebanon				(³)				
	3/20	3/23	Israel		1,086.00		(³)				1,086.00
	3/23	3/24	Jordan		254.00		(³)				254.00
	3/24	3/24	Iraq				(³)				
Rep. Darrell Issa	3/19	3/20	Egypt		289.00		(³)				289.00
	3/20	3/20	Lebanon				(³)				
	3/20	3/23	Israel		1,086.00		(³)				1,086.00
	3/23	3/24	Jordan		254.00		(³)				254.00
Hon. Wilson Livingood	3/24	3/24	Iraq				(³)				
	3/19	3/20	Egypt		289.00		(³)				289.00
	3/20	3/20	Lebanon				(³)				
	3/20	3/23	Israel		1,086.00		(³)				1,086.00
Philip Schiliro	3/23	3/24	Jordan		254.00		(³)				254.00
	3/24	3/24	Iraq				(³)				
	3/19	3/20	Egypt		289.00		(³)				289.00
	3/20	3/20	Lebanon				(³)				
Frederick Hill	3/20	3/23	Israel		1,086.00		(³)				1,086.00
	3/23	3/24	Jordan		254.00		(³)				254.00
	3/24	3/24	Iraq				(³)				
	3/19	3/20	Egypt		289.00		(³)				289.00
Jennifer Crider	3/20	3/20	Lebanon				(³)				
	3/20	3/23	Israel		1,086.00		(³)				1,086.00
	3/23	3/24	Jordan		254.00		(³)				254.00
	3/24	3/24	Iraq				(³)				
Deborah Spriggs	3/19	3/20	Egypt		289.00		(³)				289.00
	3/20	3/20	Lebanon				(³)				
	3/20	3/23	Israel		1,086.00		(³)				1,086.00
	3/23	3/24	Jordan		254.00		(³)				254.00
Michael Sheehy	3/24	3/24	Iraq				(³)				
	3/19	3/20	Egypt		289.00		(³)				289.00
	3/20	3/20	Lebanon				(³)				
	3/20	3/23	Israel		1,086.00		(³)				1,086.00
Committee total	3/23	3/24	Jordan		254.00		(³)				254.00
	3/24	3/24	Iraq				(³)				

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
³ Military air transportation.

NANCY PELOSI, Chairman, Apr. 18, 2005.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO GREECE, ALBANIA, AND ITALY, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN MAR. 29 AND APR. 2, 2005

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Deborah Pryce	3/29	3/30	Greece		380.45		(³)				380.45
Hon. Kay Granger	3/29	3/30	Greece		380.45		(³)				380.45
Hon. Thelma Drake	3/29	3/30	Greece		380.45		(³)				380.45
Lori Salley	3/29	3/30	Greece		380.45		(³)				380.45
Andrea Tantavos	3/29	3/30	Greece		380.45		(³)				380.45
Shiloh Roehl	3/29	3/30	Greece		380.45		(³)				380.45
Hon. Deborah Pryce	3/30	3/31	Albania		494.00		(³)				494.00
Hon. Kay Granger	3/30	3/31	Albania		494.00		(³)				494.00
Hon. Thelma Drake	3/30	3/31	Albania		494.00		(³)				494.00
Lori Salley	3/30	3/31	Albania		244.00		(³)				244.00
Andrea Tantavos	3/30	3/31	Albania		244.00		(³)				244.00
Shiloh Roehl	3/30	3/31	Albania		244.00		(³)				244.00
Hon. Deborah Pryce	3/31	4/2	Italy		1,020.00		(³)				1,020.00
Hon. Kay Granger	3/31	4/2	Italy		1,020.00		(³)				1,020.00
Hon. Thelma Drake	3/31	4/2	Italy		1,020.00		(³)				1,020.00
Lori Salley	3/31	4/2	Italy		1,020.00		(³)				1,020.00
Andrea Tantavos	3/31	4/2	Italy		1,020.00		(³)				1,020.00
Shiloh Roehl	3/31	4/2	Italy		1,020.00		(³)				1,020.00
Committee total					10,616.70						10,616.70

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
³ Military air transportation.

DEBORAH PRYCE, Chairman, Apr. 26, 2005.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO THE NATO PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING IN REYKJAVIK, ICELAND, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND APR. 4, 2005

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Joel Hefley	4/1	4/4	Iceland		1,308.00		(³)				1,308.00
Hon. Ben Chandler	4/1	4/4	Iceland		1,308.00		(³)				1,308.00
Hon. John Tanner	4/1	4/4	Iceland		1,308.00		(³)				1,308.00
Susan Olson	4/1	4/4	Iceland		1,308.00		(³)				1,308.00
Delegation Expenses:											
Representational								1,657.61			
Miscellaneous								115.20			
Committee total					5,232.00			1,772.81			7,004.81

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
³ Military air transportation.

JOEL HEFLEY, Chairman, Apr. 26, 2005.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO ROME, ITALY, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 7 AND APR. 8, 2005

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Tom DeLay	4/7	4/8	Italy		1,058.15		(³)				1,058.15
Hon. Nancy Pelosi	4/7	4/8	Italy		1,058.15		(³)				1,058.15
Hon. Steny H. Hoyer	4/7	4/8	Italy		1,058.15		(³)				1,058.15
Hon. Rosa DeLauro	4/7	4/8	Italy		1,058.15		(³)				1,058.15
Hon. David R. Obey	4/7	4/8	Italy		1,058.15		(³)				1,058.15
Hon. Charles B. Rangel	4/7	4/8	Italy		1,058.15		(³)				1,058.15
Hon. Christopher H. Smith	4/7	4/8	Italy		1,058.15		(³)				1,058.15
Hon. Marcy Kaptur	4/7	4/8	Italy		1,058.15		(³)				1,058.15
Hon. Jerry F. Costello	4/7	4/8	Italy		1,058.15		(³)				1,058.15
Hon. Christopher Cox	4/7	4/8	Italy		1,058.15		(³)				1,058.15
Hon. Michael R. McNulty	4/7	4/8	Italy		1,058.15		(³)				1,058.15
Hon. Ileana Ros-Lehtinen	4/7	4/8	Italy		1,058.15		(³)				1,058.15
Hon. John A. Boehner	4/7	4/8	Italy		1,058.15		(³)				1,058.15
Hon. Anna G. Eshoo	4/7	4/8	Italy		1,058.15		(³)				1,058.15
Hon. Tim Holden	4/7	4/8	Italy		1,058.15		(³)				1,058.15
Hon. Peter T. King	4/7	4/8	Italy		1,058.15		(³)				1,058.15
Hon. Bart Stupak	4/7	4/8	Italy		1,058.15		(³)				1,058.15
Hon. Steve Chabot	4/7	4/8	Italy		1,058.15		(³)				1,058.15
Hon. Phil English	4/7	4/8	Italy		1,058.15		(³)				1,058.15
Hon. Mark Foley	4/7	4/8	Italy		1,058.15		(³)				1,058.15
Hon. Gil Gutknecht	4/7	4/8	Italy		1,058.15		(³)				1,058.15
Hon. Sheila Jackson-Lee	4/7	4/8	Italy		1,058.15		(³)				1,058.15
Hon. Robert W. Ney	4/7	4/8	Italy		1,058.15		(³)				1,058.15
Hon. Robert Aderholt	4/7	4/8	Italy		1,058.15		(³)				1,058.15
Hon. Mark Green	4/7	4/8	Italy		1,058.15		(³)				1,058.15
Hon. Mike Ferguson	4/7	4/8	Italy		1,058.15		(³)				1,058.15
Scott Palmer	4/7	4/8	Italy		1,058.15		(³)				1,058.15
Brett Shogren	4/7	4/8	Italy		1,058.15		(³)				1,058.15
John Russell	4/7	4/8	Italy		1,058.15		(³)				1,058.15
Brendan Daly	4/7	4/8	Italy		1,058.15		(³)				1,058.15
Adm. John Eisold	4/7	4/8	Italy		1,058.15		(³)				1,058.15
Wilson Livingood	4/7	4/8	Italy		1,058.15		(³)				1,058.15
Rev. Daniel P. Coughlin	4/7	4/8	Italy		1,058.15		(³)				1,058.15
Committee total					34,918.95		4,285.07				39,204.02

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
³ Military air transportation.
⁵ Military air transportation return only.
⁶ Conair outbound.

J. DENNIS HASTERT, Chairman, Apr. 29, 2005.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO ROME, ITALY, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 22 AND APR. 24, 2005

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Peter King	4/22	4/24	Italy		1,932.55		(³)				1,932.55
Hon. Donald M. Payne	4/22	4/24	Italy		1,932.55		(³)				1,932.55
Hon. Patrick J. Kennedy	4/22	4/24	Italy		1,932.55		(³)				1,932.55
Hon. Daniel Lungren	4/22	4/24	Italy		1,932.55		(³)				1,932.55
Hon. Kevin Brady	4/22	4/24	Italy		1,932.55		(³)				1,932.55
Hon. John Larson	4/22	4/24	Italy		1,932.55		(³)				1,932.55
Hon. Grace Napolitano	4/22	4/24	Italy		1,932.55		(³)				1,932.55
Hon. Paul Ryan	4/22	4/24	Italy		1,932.55		(³)				1,932.55
Hon. Melissa Hart	4/22	4/24	Italy		1,932.55		(³)				1,932.55
Hon. Mark Kennedy	4/22	4/24	Italy		1,932.55		(³)				1,932.55
Hon. James Langevin	4/22	4/24	Italy		1,932.55		(³)				1,932.55
Hon. Hilda Solis	4/22	4/24	Italy		1,932.55		(³)				1,932.55
Hon. John Sullivan	4/22	4/24	Italy		1,932.55		(³)				1,932.55
Hon. Diane Watson	4/22	4/24	Italy		1,932.55		(³)				1,932.55
Hon. Steve King	4/22	4/24	Italy		1,932.55		(³)				1,932.55
Hon. Thaddeus McCotter	4/22	4/24	Italy		1,932.55		(³)				1,932.55
Hon. Linda Sánchez	4/22	4/24	Italy		1,932.55		(³)				1,932.55
Hon. Luis Fortuno	4/22	4/24	Italy		1,932.55		(³)				1,932.55
Hon. Daniel Lipinski	4/22	4/24	Italy		1,932.55		(³)				1,932.55
Hon. Michael McCaul	4/22	4/24	Italy		1,932.55		(³)				1,932.55
Hon. Charlie Melancon	4/22	4/24	Italy		1,932.55		(³)				1,932.55
Scott Palmer	4/22	4/24	Italy		1,932.55		(³)				1,932.55
Mike Stokke	4/22	4/24	Italy		1,932.55		(³)				1,932.55
Dean Aguiñen	4/22	4/24	Italy		1,932.55		(³)				1,932.55
David Lafferty	4/22	4/24	Italy		1,932.55		(³)				1,932.55
David Adams	4/22	4/24	Italy		1,932.55		(³)				1,932.55
Wilson Livingood	4/22	4/24	Italy		1,932.55		(³)				1,932.55

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO ROME, ITALY, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 22 AND APR. 24, 2005—
Continued

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Rev. Daniel P. Coughlin	4/22	4/24	Italy		1,932.55		(3)				1,932.55
	4/22	4/24	Italy		1,932.55		(3)				1,932.55
Committee total					56,043.95						56,043.95

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
³ Military air transportation.

J. DENNIS HASTERT, Chairman, May 2, 2005.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2004

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
J. Matthew Szymanski	10/22	11/06	China				10,714.00		478.00		12,684.00
Rich Beutel	10/22	11/06	China				10,714.00		366.00		12,777.00
Sean Devere	10/22	11/06	China				10,714.00		482.00		12,896.00
Tom Bezas	10/22	11/06	China				10,714.00		728.00		13,161.00
Hon. Ed Case	11/20	11/20	London				8,263.00		911.00		9,174.00
Military Air between Pakistan and Afghanistan.	11/21	11/22	Pakistan								
	11/22	11/22	Afghanistan								
	11/22	11/23	Pakistan								
	11/23	11/23	Afghanistan								
	11/23	11/24	Pakistan								
	11/24	11/24	London								
Bradley Knox	10/01	10/05	London		636.84				197.64		197.64
	10/05	10/08	Austria		1,019.18				(7)		1,019.18
	10/08	11/11	Czech Republic		1,765.00				(8) 605.00		605.00
Committee total											62,513.82

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
³ Military air transportation
⁷ Returned \$439.20.
⁸ Returned \$160.00.

DONALD A. MANZULLO, Chairman, Apr. 22, 2005.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2005.

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Bob Goodlatte	2/18	2/22	United Kingdom		1,928		(3)				1,928
	2/22	2/22	France				(3)				
	2/22	2/24	Romani		552		(3)				552
	2/24	2/27	Greece		1,167		(3)				1,167
	2/27	2/28	Ireland		343		(3)				343
Hon. Tom Osborne	2/18	2/22	United Kingdom		1,928		(3)				1,928
	2/22	2/22	France				(3)				
	2/22	2/24	Romania		552		(3)				552
	2/24	2/27	Greece		1,167		(3)				1,167
	2/27	2/28	Ireland		343		(3)				343
Hon. Stephanie Herseth	2/18	2/22	United Kingdom		1,928		(3)				1,928
	2/22	2/22	France				(3)				
	2/22	2/24	Romania		552		(3)				552
	2/24	2/27	Greece		1,167		(3)				1,167
	2/27	2/28	Ireland		343		(3)				343
Hon. Gil Gutknecht	2/18	2/22	United Kingdom		1,928		(3)				1,928
	2/22	2/22	France				(3)				
	2/22	2/24	Romania		552		(3)				552
	2/24	2/27	Greece		1,167		(3)				1,167
	2/27	2/28	Ireland		343		(3)				343
Hon. Mike McIntyre	2/18	2/22	United Kingdom		1,928		(3)				1,928
	2/22	2/22	France				(3)				
	2/22	2/24	Romania		552		(3)				552
	2/24	2/27	Greece		1,167		(3)				1,167
	2/27	2/28	Ireland		343		(3)				343
Hon. Bob Etheridge	2/18	2/22	United Kingdom		1,928		(3)				1,928
	2/22	2/22	France				(3)				
	2/22	2/24	Romania		552		(3)				552
	2/24	2/27	Greece		1,167		(3)				1,167
	2/27	2/28	Ireland		343		(3)				343
Hon. Robin Hayes	2/18	2/22	United Kingdom		1,928		(3)				1,928
	2/22	2/22	France				(3)				
	2/22	2/24	Romania		552		(3)				552
	2/24	2/27	Greece		1,167		(3)				1,167
	2/27	2/28	Ireland		343		(3)				343
Brent Gattis	2/18	2/22	United Kingdom		1,928		(3)				1,928
	2/22	2/22	France				(3)				
	2/22	2/24	Romania		552		(3)				552
	2/24	2/27	Greece		1,167		(3)				1,167
	2/27	2/28	Ireland		343		(3)				343
Lynn Gallagher	2/18	2/22	United Kingdom		1,928		(3)				1,928
	2/22	2/22	France				(3)				
	2/22	2/24	Romania		552		(3)				552
	2/24	2/27	Greece		1,167		(3)				1,167
	2/27	2/28	Ireland		343		(3)				343
Alise Kowalski	2/18	2/22	United Kingdom		1,928		(3)				1,928
	2/22	2/22	France				(3)				
	2/22	2/24	Romania		552		(3)				552
	2/24	2/27	Greece		1,167		(3)				1,167
	2/27	2/28	Ireland		343		(3)				343
Josh Maxwell	2/18	2/22	United Kingdom		1,928		(3)				1,928

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2005.—
Continued

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Brandon Ritchie	2/22	2/22	France		(³)						
	2/22	2/24	Romania		552						552
	2/24	2/27	Greece		1,167						1,167
	2/27	2/28	Ireland		343						343
	2/18	2/22	United Kingdom		1,928						1,928
Hon. Collin Peterson	2/22	2/22	France		552						552
	2/24	2/27	Greece		1,167						1,167
	2/27	2/28	Ireland		343						343
	2/22	2/24	Romania		552						552
	2/24	2/27	Greece		1,167						1,167
	2/27	2/28	Ireland		343						343
	1/9	1/13	Honduras			(10)					
	1/13	1/16	Panama		708		2,695.45				3,403.45
	2/18	2/20	Japan		816		(³)				816
	2/20	2/22	China		626		(³)				626
2/22	2/25	Thailand		696		(³)				696	
2/24	2/24	Sri Lanka			(³)						
2/25	2/27	Hong Kong		822		(³)				822	
3/20	3/24	Spain		660		4,030.60				4,690.60	
Committee total				51,865		6,726.05				58,591.05	

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
³ Military air transportation.
¹⁰ Commercial air transportation.

BOB GOODLATTE, Chairman, Apr. 28, 2005.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2005

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Jim Kolbe	1/07	1/15	New Zealand		(⁹) 1,686.00						1,686.00
	1/15	1/16	Thailand		(⁹) 232.00						232.00
	1/16	1/17	Indonesia		(⁹) 266.00						266.00
	1/17	1/18	Thailand		(⁹) 232.00						232.00
Misc. Transportation Costs							70.04				70.04
Commercial Airfare ⁹							9,897.64				9,897.64
Hon. Mark Steven Kirk	1/10	1/12	Netherlands		658.00						658.00
Commercial Airfare	1/13	1/15	Pakistan								
	1/16	1/17	Afghanistan		90.00						90.00
	1/17	1/18	Pakistan		1,052.00						1,052.00
James W. Dyer	12/30	12/31	Jordan		254.00						254.00
Commercial Airfare	12/31	1/01	Iraq		61.00						61.00
	1/01	1/02	Jordan		254.00						254.00
	1/02	1/03	Turkey		317.00						317.00
								(⁹)			
Hon. Frank Wolf	1/07	1/09	Kenya		590.00						590.00
Commercial Airfare							5,029.91			5,029.91	
Dixon Butler	2/19	2/26	Russia		2,058.00						2,058.00
Commercial Airfare							2,914.58			2,914.58	
Misc. Transportation Costs							144.58			144.58	
Scott Burnison	2/19	2/26	Russia		2,058.00						2,058.00
Commercial Airfare							2,914.58			2,914.58	
Misc. Transportation Costs							130.04			130.04	
Hon. C.W. Bill Young	2/18	2/19	Luxembourg		741.60						741.60
Commercial Airfare	2/19	2/22	Italy		2,182.00						2,182.00
							(⁹)				
Hon. Rodney Frelinghuysen	2/18	2/19	Luxembourg		741.60						741.60
Commercial Airfare	2/19	2/22	Italy		2,182.00						2,182.00
							(⁹)				
Douglas Gregory	2/18	2/19	Luxembourg		741.60						741.60
Commercial Airfare	2/19	2/22	Italy		2,182.00						2,182.00
							(⁹)				
Robert Blair	2/20	2/22	Indonesia		550.00						550.00
Commercial Airfare	2/22	2/25	Sri Lanka		750.00						750.00
Rodney Bent	2/20	2/22	Indonesia		550.00						550.00
Commercial Airfare	2/22	2/25	Sri Lanka		750.00						750.00
Hon. Harold Rogers	3/19	3/23	Spain		1,788.00						1,788.00
Commercial Airfare	3/23	3/26	Greece		1,167.00						1,167.00
	3/26	3/30	Italy		2,084.00						2,084.00
	3/30	3/31	Ireland		486.00						486.00
							(⁹)				
Hon. Martin Sabo	3/19	3/23	Spain		1,788.00						1,788.00
Commercial Airfare	3/23	3/26	Greece		1,167.00						1,167.00
	3/26	3/30	Italy		2,084.00						2,084.00
	3/30	3/31	Ireland		486.00						486.00
							(⁹)				
Hon. Ed Pastor	3/19	3/23	Spain		1,788.00						1,788.00
Commercial Airfare	3/23	3/26	Greece		1,167.00						1,167.00
	3/26	3/30	Italy		2,084.00						2,084.00
	3/30	3/31	Ireland		486.00						486.00
							(⁹)				
Stephanie Gupta	3/19	3/23	Spain		1,788.00						1,788.00
Commercial Airfare	3/23	3/26	Greece		1,167.00						1,167.00
	3/26	3/30	Italy		2,084.00						2,084.00
							3,377.04				3,377.04
Beverly Pheto	3/19	3/23	Spain		437.00						437.00
Commercial Airfare	3/23	3/26	Greece		1,167.00						1,167.00
	3/26	3/30	Italy		2,084.00						2,084.00
							4,730.64				4,730.64
Scott Burnison	3/19	3/23	Spain		1,788.00						1,788.00
Commercial Airfare	3/23	3/26	Greece		1,167.00						1,167.00
	3/26	3/30	Italy		2,084.00						2,084.00
	3/30	3/31	Ireland		486.00						486.00
							(⁹)				
Carol Murphy	3/18	3/20	Kuwait		788.00						788.00
Commercial Airfare	3/20	3/21	Uzbekistan		123.00						123.00

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2005—

Continued

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Misc. Transportation Costs	3/21	3/22	Afghanistan		65.00						65.00
Commercial Airfare							7,000.35				7,000.35
Tom Forhan	3/18	3/20	Kuwait		788.00						788.00
	3/20	3/21	Uzbekistan		123.00						123.00
	3/20	3/21	Afghanistan		65.00						65.00
Misc. Transportation Costs									125.00		125.00
Commercial Airfare							7,000.35				7,000.35
Committee total					53,957.80		74,785.63		180.00		128,923.43

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
³ Military air transportation.
⁹ Received only \$2,400 per diem.

JERRY LEWIS, Chairman, Apr. 26, 2005.

AMENDED REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, SURVEYS AND INVESTIGATIONS STAFF, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 22 AND OCT. 25, 2003

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²

HOUSE COMMITTEES

Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return.

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

JERRY LEWIS, Chairman, Apr. 29, 2005.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2005

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Visit to Hawaii, Wake Island, South Korea, China, Guam; January 6–16, 2005:											
Hon. J. Randy Forbes	1/6	1/7	Hawaii								
	1/8	1/8	Wake Island								
	1/8	1/11	South Korea		1,053.00						1,053.00
	1/11	1/15	China		1,236.00						1,236.00
	1/15	1/15	Guam								
	1/15	1/16	Hawaii								
Hon. Joe Wilson	1/6	1/7	Hawaii								
	1/8	1/8	Wake Island								
	1/8	1/11	South Korea		1,053.00						1,053.00
	1/11	1/15	China		1,236.00						1,236.00
	1/15	1/15	Guam								
	1/15	1/16	Hawaii								
Hon. Jeff Miller	1/6	1/7	Hawaii								
	1/8	1/8	Wake Island								
	1/8	1/11	South Korea		1,053.00						1,053.00
	1/11	1/15	China		1,236.00						1,236.00
	1/15	1/15	Guam								
	1/15	1/16	Hawaii								
Hon. Phil Gingrey	1/6	1/7	Hawaii								
	1/8	1/8	Wake Island								
	1/8	1/11	South Korea		1,053.00						1,053.00
	1/11	1/15	China		1,236.00						1,236.00
	1/15	1/15	Guam								
	1/15	1/16	Hawaii								
Hon. Ike Skelton	1/6	1/7	Hawaii								
	1/8	1/8	Wake Island								
	1/8	1/11	South Korea		1,053.00						1,053.00
	1/11	1/15	China		1,236.00						1,236.00
	1/15	1/15	Guam								
	1/15	1/16	Hawaii								
Hon. Niel Abercrombie	1/6	1/7	Hawaii								
	1/8	1/8	Wake Island								
	1/8	1/11	South Korea		1,053.00						1,053.00
	1/11	1/15	China		1,236.00						1,236.00
	1/15	1/15	Guam								
	1/15	1/16	Hawaii								
Hon. Rick Larsen	1/6	1/7	Hawaii								
	1/8	1/8	Wake Island								
	1/8	1/11	South Korea		1,053.00						1,053.00
	1/11	1/15	China		1,236.00						1,236.00
	1/15	1/15	Guam								
	1/15	1/16	Hawaii								
Hon. Jim Cooper	1/6	1/7	Hawaii								
	1/8	1/8	Wake Island								
	1/8	1/11	South Korea		1,053.00						1,053.00
	1/11	1/15	China		1,236.00						1,236.00
	1/15	1/15	Guam								
	1/15	1/16	Hawaii								
Hon. Madeline Bordallo	1/6	1/7	Hawaii								
	1/8	1/8	Wake Island								
	1/8	1/11	South Korea		1,053.00						1,053.00
	1/11	1/15	China		1,236.00						1,236.00
	1/15	1/15	Guam								
	1/15	1/16	Hawaii								
Hon. John F. Sullivan	1/6	1/7	Hawaii								
	1/8	1/8	Wake Island								
	1/8	1/11	South Korea		1,053.00						1,053.00
	1/11	1/15	China		1,236.00						1,236.00

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2005—
Continued

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total		
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	
B. Ryan Vaart	1/15	1/15	Guam									
	1/15	1/16	Hawaii									
	1/15	1/15	Guam									
	1/15	1/16	Hawaii									
	1/6	1/7	Hawaii									
	1/8	1/8	Wake Island									
	1/8	1/11	South Korea		1,053.00						1,053.00	
	1/11	1/15	China		1,236.00						1,236.00	
Erin C. Conaton	1/15	1/15	Guam									
	1/15	1/16	Hawaii									
	1/6	1/7	Hawaii									
	1/8	1/8	Wake Island									
	1/8	1/11	South Korea		1,053.00						1,053.00	
	1/11	1/15	China		1,236.00						1,236.00	
	1/15	1/15	Guam									
	1/15	1/16	Hawaii									
Delegation Expenses	1/11	1/14	China				384.51		5,832.06		6,216.57	
Visit to Israel with Codel Kyl, January 6–10, 2005: Hon. Adam Smith	1/6	1/10	Israel		1,356.00						1,356.00	
Visit to Jordan with Codel Granger, January 6–10, 2005: Hon. Ellen O. Tauscher	1/7	1/10	Jordan		762.00						762.00	
Visit to Italy, Uzbekistan, Afghanistan, Jordan, Iraq, Denmark, Ireland, January 7–14, 2005: Hon. Jim Saxton	1/10	1/11	Ireland		343.00						343.00	
Hon. Frank LoBiondo	1/7	1/8	Italy		264.00						264.00	
	1/9	1/9	Uzbekistan									
	1/9	1/10	Afghanistan		90.00						90.00	
	1/10	1/10	Uzbekistan									
	1/10	1/13	Jordan		762.00						762.00	
	1/11	1/11	Iraq									
	1/12	1/12	Iraq									
	1/13	1/14	Denmark		346.00						346.00	
	1/14	1/14	Ireland									
	1/7	1/8	Italy		264.00						264.00	
	1/9	1/9	Uzbekistan									
	1/9	1/10	Afghanistan		90.00						90.00	
	1/10	1/10	Uzbekistan									
	1/10	1/13	Jordan		762.00						762.00	
Hon. Mike Turner	1/11	1/11	Iraq									
	1/12	1/12	Iraq									
	1/13	1/14	Denmark		346.00						346.00	
	1/14	1/14	Ireland									
	1/7	1/8	Italy		264.00						264.00	
	1/9	1/9	Uzbekistan									
	1/9	1/10	Afghanistan		90.00						90.00	
	1/10	1/10	Uzbekistan									
	1/10	1/13	Jordan		762.00						762.00	
	1/11	1/11	Iraq									
	1/12	1/12	Iraq									
	1/13	1/14	Denmark		346.00						346.00	
	1/14	1/14	Ireland									
	Hon. Gene Taylor	1/7	1/8	Italy		264.00						264.00
1/9		1/9	Uzbekistan									
1/9		1/10	Afghanistan		90.00						90.00	
1/10		1/10	Uzbekistan									
1/10		1/13	Jordan		762.00						762.00	
1/11		1/11	Iraq									
1/12		1/12	Iraq									
1/13		1/14	Denmark		346.00						346.00	
1/14		1/14	Ireland									
1/7		1/8	Italy		264.00						264.00	
1/9		1/9	Uzbekistan									
1/9		1/10	Afghanistan		90.00						90.00	
1/10		1/10	Uzbekistan									
1/10		1/13	Jordan		762.00						762.00	
Hon. Marty Meehan	1/11	1/11	Iraq									
	1/12	1/12	Iraq									
	1/13	1/14	Denmark		346.00						346.00	
	1/14	1/14	Ireland									
	1/7	1/8	Italy		264.00						264.00	
	1/9	1/9	Uzbekistan									
	1/9	1/10	Afghanistan		90.00						90.00	
	1/10	1/10	Uzbekistan									
	1/10	1/13	Jordan		762.00						762.00	
	1/11	1/11	Iraq									
	1/12	1/12	Iraq									
	1/13	1/14	Denmark		346.00						346.00	
	1/14	1/14	Ireland									
	Thomas H. Hawley	1/7	1/8	Italy		264.00						264.00
1/9		1/9	Uzbekistan									
1/9		1/10	Afghanistan		90.00						90.00	
1/10		1/10	Uzbekistan									
1/10		1/13	Jordan		762.00						762.00	
1/11		1/11	Iraq									
1/12		1/12	Iraq									
1/13		1/14	Denmark		346.00						346.00	
1/14		1/14	Ireland									
1/7		1/8	Italy		264.00						264.00	
1/9		1/9	Uzbekistan									
1/9		1/10	Afghanistan		90.00						90.00	
1/10		1/10	Uzbekistan									
1/10		1/13	Jordan		762.00						762.00	
William H. Natter	1/11	1/11	Iraq									
	1/12	1/12	Iraq									
	1/13	1/14	Denmark		346.00						346.00	
	1/14	1/14	Ireland									
	1/7	1/8	Italy		264.00						264.00	
	1/9	1/9	Uzbekistan									
	1/9	1/10	Afghanistan		90.00						90.00	
	1/10	1/10	Uzbekistan									
	1/10	1/13	Jordan		762.00						762.00	
	1/11	1/11	Iraq									
	1/12	1/12	Iraq									
	1/13	1/14	Denmark		346.00						346.00	
	1/14	1/14	Ireland									
	Delegation Expenses	1/10	1/12	Jordan				266.32		3,083.15		3,349.47
Visit to Russia, North Korea, South Korea, China, Hong Kong, Japan, January 8–19, 2005: Hon. Curt Weldon	1/10	1/11	Russia		266.00						266.00	
Hon. Roscoe Bartlett	1/11	1/14	North Korea		950.00						950.00	
	1/14	1/15	South Korea		351.00						351.00	
	1/15	1/16	China		291.00						291.00	
	1/16	1/17	Hong Kong		411.00						411.00	
	1/17	1/18	Japan		408.00						408.00	
	1/10	1/11	Russia		266.00						266.00	
	1/11	1/14	North Korea		950.00						950.00	
	1/14	1/15	South Korea		351.00						351.00	
	1/15	1/16	China		291.00						291.00	
	1/16	1/17	Hong Kong		411.00						411.00	
	1/17	1/18	Japan		408.00						408.00	
	Hon. Solomon P. Ortiz	1/10	1/11	Russia		266.00						266.00
		1/11	1/14	North Korea		950.00						950.00

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2005—
Continued

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
	1/14	1/15	South Korea		351.00						351.00
	1/15	1/16	China		291.00						291.00
	1/16	1/17	Hong Kong		411.00						411.00
Hon. Silvestre Reyes	1/17	1/18	Japan		408.00						408.00
	1/10	1/11	Russia		266.00						266.00
	1/11	1/14	North Korea		950.00						950.00
	1/14	1/15	South Korea		351.00						351.00
	1/15	1/16	China		291.00						291.00
	1/16	1/17	Hong Kong		411.00						411.00
Douglas Roach	1/17	1/18	Japan		408.00						408.00
	1/10	1/11	Russia		266.00						266.00
	1/11	1/14	North Korea		950.00						950.00
	1/14	1/15	South Korea		351.00						351.00
	1/15	1/16	China		291.00						291.00
	1/16	1/17	Hong Kong		411.00						411.00
Henry J. Schweiter	1/17	1/18	Japan		408.00						408.00
	1/10	1/11	Russia		266.00						266.00
	1/11	1/14	North Korea		950.00						950.00
	1/14	1/15	South Korea		351.00						351.00
	1/15	1/16	China		291.00						291.00
	1/16	1/17	Hong Kong		411.00						411.00
Delegation Expenses	1/17	1/18	Japan		408.00						408.00
	1/10	1/11	Russia				2,065.00		5,908.00		7,973.00
	1/15	1/16	China				9.80		1,117.38		1,127.18
	1/16	1/17	Hong Kong				505.04		2,384.38		2,889.42
Visit to Russia, Staffdel Rusten, January 10–15, 2005:											
William C. Ostendorff	1/10	1/15	Russia		1,786.00						1,786.00
Commercial transportation							5,839.70				5,839.70
Visit to Pakistan, Afghanistan, Jordan, Iraq, Germany, January 12–18, 2005:											
Hon. John Kline	1/12	1/14	Pakistan		263.00						263.00
	1/14	1/14	Afghanistan								
	1/14	1/17	Jordan		762.00						762.00
	1/15	1/15	Iraq								
	1/16	1/16	Iraq								
	1/17	1/18	Germany		264.00						264.00
Hon. Jim Marshall	1/12	1/14	Pakistan		263.00						263.00
	1/14	1/14	Afghanistan								
	1/14	1/17	Jordan		762.00						762.00
	1/15	1/15	Iraq								
	1/16	1/16	Iraq								
	1/17	1/18	Germany		264.00						264.00
Hon. Kendrick Meek	1/12	1/14	Pakistan		263.00						263.00
	1/14	1/14	Afghanistan								
	1/14	1/17	Jordan		762.00						762.00
	1/15	1/15	Iraq								
	1/16	1/16	Iraq								
	1/17	1/18	Germany		264.00						264.00
Jeffrey A. Green	1/12	1/14	Pakistan		263.00						263.00
	1/14	1/14	Afghanistan								
	1/14	1/17	Jordan		762.00						762.00
	1/15	1/15	Iraq								
	1/16	1/16	Iraq								
	1/17	1/18	Germany		264.00						264.00
Mark R. Lewis	1/12	1/14	Pakistan		263.00						263.00
	1/14	1/14	Afghanistan								
	1/14	1/17	Jordan		762.00						762.00
	1/15	1/15	Iraq								
	1/16	1/16	Iraq								
	1/17	1/18	Germany		264.00						264.00
Delegation Expenses	1/12	1/14	Pakistan				98.42		3,633.67		3,732.09
	1/14	1/17	Jordan				337.98		4,222.84		4,560.82
Visit to Poland with Codel McCotter, January 25–28, 2005:											
Hon. Steve Israel	1/25	1/28	Poland		502.00						502.00
Commercial transportation							5,868.66				5,868.66
Visit to Germany and Ukraine with Codel McCain, February 11–13, 2005:											
Hon. Joe Schwarz	2/11	2/13	Germany		884.28						884.28
	2/11	2/11	Ukraine								
Hon. Ellen O. Tauscher	2/11	2/13	Germany		884.28						884.28
	2/11	2/11	Ukraine								
Hon. Mark Udall	2/11	2/13	Germany		884.28						884.28
	2/11	2/11	Ukraine								
Visit to Japan, China, Thailand, Sri Lanka, Hong Kong, with Codel Duncan, February 17–27, 2005:											
Hon. Solomon P. Ortiz	2/18	2/20	Japan		816.00						816.00
	2/20	2/22	China		626.00						626.00
	2/22	2/25	Thailand		696.00						696.00
	2/24	2/24	Sri Lanka								
	2/25	2/27	Hong Kong		822.00						822.00
Visit to Hong Kong, Vietnam, Laos, Thailand, February 18–28, 2005:											
Hon. John McHugh	2/20	2/22	Hong Kong		822.00						822.00
	2/22	2/24	Vietnam		452.00						452.00
	2/23	2/23	Laos								
	2/24	2/25	Thailand		294.50						294.50
Commercial transportation							8,490.53				8,490.53
Hon. Ken Calvert	2/20	2/22	Hong Kong		822.00						822.00
	2/22	2/24	Vietnam		452.00						452.00
	2/23	2/23	Laos								
	2/24	2/25	Thailand		294.50						294.50
Commercial transportation							8,490.53				8,490.53
Hon. Jim Marshall	2/20	2/22	Hong Kong		822.00						822.00
	2/22	2/24	Vietnam		452.00						452.00
	2/23	2/23	Laos								
	2/24	2/25	Thailand		287.00						287.00
Commercial transportation							8,490.53				8,490.53
John Chapla	2/20	2/22	Hong Kong		822.00						822.00
	2/22	2/24	Vietnam		452.00						452.00
	2/23	2/23	Laos								
	2/24	2/25	Thailand		294.50						294.50
Commercial transportation							8,490.53				8,490.53

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2005—
Continued

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Delegation Expenses	2/20	2/22	Hong Kong				50.83		2,385.42		2,436.25
	2/22	2/24	Vietnam				37.75		1,139.29		1,177.04
	2/24	2/25	Thailand				22.08		1,376.53		1,398.61
Visit to Puerto Rico, Panama, Honduras, February 18–25, 2005:											
Hon. Gene Taylor	2/18	2/20	Puerto Rico								
	2/20	2/22	Panama		472.00						472.00
	2/22	2/24	Honduras		446.00						446.00
Commercial transportation								1,249.79			1,249.79
Henry J. Schweiter	2/18	2/20	Puerto Rico								
	2/20	2/22	Panama		472.00						472.00
	2/22	2/24	Honduras		446.00						446.00
Commercial transportation								1,249.79			1,249.79
Delegation Expenses	2/20	2/22	Panama				1,304.00		974.88		2,278.88
Visit to Jordan, Iraq, Germany with Codel Cole, March 3–8, 2005:											
Hon. Daniel Boren	3/4	3/6	Jordan		712.00						712.00
	3/5	3/5	Iraq								
	3/6	3/6	Iraq								
	3/7	3/8	Germany		214.00						214.00
Commercial transportation								879.20			879.20
Visit to Alaska, Japan, Guam, Hawaii with Codel Issa, March 10–15, 2005:											
Hon. Madeleine Bordallo	3/10	3/11	Alaska								
	3/11	3/12	Japan (Iwo Jima)								
	3/12	3/14	Guam								
	3/14	3/15	Hawaii								
Visit to the United Kingdom, France, Italy, and Spain with Codel LaTourette, March 18–26, 2005:											
Hon. Tim Ryan	3/19	3/21	United Kingdom		992.00						992.00
	3/21	3/23	France		900.00						900.00
	3/23	3/25	Italy		1,106.00						1,106.00
	3/25	3/26	Spain		477.00						477.00
Commercial transportation								4,601.60			4,601.60
Visit to Mexico and Panama with Codel Hyde, March 18–23, 2005:											
Hon. Loretta Sanchez	3/18	3/20	Mexico		576.00						576.00
	3/20	3/23	Panama		708.00						708.00
Committee total					84,358.34		58,732.59		32,057.60		175,148.53

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

DUNCAN HUNTER, Chairman, Apr. 29, 2005.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON BUDGET, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2005

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Rob Portman	2/26	2/27	Kuwait, Iraq, Jordan		788.00		3,518.74				
	2/27	2/28	Germany		122.00		(³)				
Committee total					910.00		3,518.74				4,428.74

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

³ Military air transportation.

JIM NUSSLE, Chairman, Apr. 29, 2005.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2005

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Fred Upton	1/10	1/11	Russia		266.00						266.00
	1/11	1/14	North Korea		950.00						950.00
	1/14	1/15	South Korea		351.00						351.00
	1/15	1/16	China, People's Rep		291.00						291.00
	1/16	1/17	Hong Kong		411.00						411.00
	1/17	1/18	Japan		408.00						408.00
Hon. Darrell Issa	1/13	1/13	Thailand		236.00		1,959.55				2,195.55
Hon. Frank Pallone, Jr.	1/9	1/10	Sri Lanka		231.99		8,804.51				9,036.50
	1/10	1/12	India		412.00						412.00
	1/12	1/13	Indonesia		295.00						295.00
Hon. Mike Ferguson	1/6	1/9	Indonesia		121.00		10,310.20				10,431.20
	1/9	1/12	Sri Lanka		412.00						412.00
David Cavicce	2/21	2/25	Brazil		706.60		5,998.00				6,704.60
W. Christopher Leahy	2/21	2/25	Brazil		706.60		5,998.00				6,704.60
Hon. Rick Boucher	2/18	2/22	United Kingdom		1,928.00						1,928.00
	2/22	2/22	France		0.00						0.00
	2/22	2/24	Romania		552.00						552.00
	2/24	2/27	Greece		1,167.00						1,167.00
	2/27	2/28	Ireland		343.00						343.00
Hon. Barbara Curin	3/19	3/23	Spain		1,788.00						1,788.00
	3/23	3/26	Greece		1,167.00						1,167.00
	3/26	3/30	Italy		2,084.00						2,084.00
	3/30	3/31	Ireland		486.00						486.00
Hon. Cliff Stearns	3/19	3/23	Spain		1,788.00						1,788.00
	3/23	3/26	Greece		1,167.00						1,167.00
	3/26	3/30	Italy		2,084.00						2,084.00
	3/30	3/31	Ireland		486.00						486.00
Andrew Snowdon	3/28	3/30	England		830.00		828.87		283.36		1,942.23

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2005—Continued

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Thomas Freddo	3/28	3/30	England		830.00		828.87				1,658.87
Hon. Marsha Blackburn	3/23	3/24	Germany		497.00						497.00
	3/24	3/27	Israel		724.00						724.00
	3/27	3/28	Jordan		254.00						254.00
	3/28	3/28	Iraq								
	3/28	3/29	Spain		188.00						188.00
Committee total					24,161.19		34,728.00		283.36		59,172.55

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

JOE BARTON, Chairman, May 5, 2005.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL SERVICES, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2005

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Peggy Peterson	2/20	2/22	United Kingdom		964.00						964.00
	2/22	2/24	France		924.00						924.00
Carter McDowell	2/24	2/26	Belgium		790.00		6,667.76				7,457.76
	2/20	2/22	United Kingdom		964.00						964.00
Barbara Matthews	2/22	2/24	France		924.00						924.00
	2/24	2/26	Belgium		790.00		6,667.76				7,457.76
Justin Daly	2/20	2/22	United Kingdom		964.00						964.00
	2/22	2/24	France		924.00						924.00
Michael McLeney	2/24	2/26	Belgium		790.00		6,627.05				7,417.05
	2/20	2/22	United Kingdom		964.00						964.00
Jonathan Blackmer	2/22	2/24	France		924.00						924.00
	2/24	2/26	Belgium		790.00		6,627.05				7,417.05
Scott Wilber	2/20	2/22	United Kingdom		964.00						964.00
	2/22	2/24	France		924.00						924.00
Joseph Pinder	2/24	2/26	Belgium		790.00		6,276.76				7,066.76
	2/20	2/22	United Kingdom		964.00						964.00
Jaime Lizarraga	2/22	2/24	France		924.00						924.00
	2/24	2/26	Belgium		790.00		8,225.05				9,015.05
Scott Morris	2/20	2/22	United Kingdom		964.00						964.00
	2/22	2/24	France		924.00						924.00
Lawrence Stewart	2/24	2/26	Belgium		790.00		6,627.05				7,417.05
	2/20	2/22	United Kingdom		964.00						964.00
Hon. Scott Garrett	2/22	2/24	France		924.00						924.00
	2/24	2/26	Belgium		790.00		6,627.05				7,417.05
Hon. Barney Frank	1/10	1/12	Sri Lanka		412.00						412.00
	1/12	1/14	India		590.00		6,811.21				7,401.21
	1/22	1/30	Switzerland		2,168.00		6,784.58				8,952.58
Committee total											

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

MICHAEL G. OXLEY, Chairman, Apr. 29, 2005.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT REFORM, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND APR. 30, 2005

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
J. Anthony Haywood	3/7	3/11	Austria		1,392.00		4,901.74				6,293.74
Brien Beattie	2/21	3/01	China		894.00		5,908.58				6,802.58
Jaime Hjort	2/19	2/26	India		2,806.00		6,492.37				9,298.37
Jim Moore	2/19	2/26	India		2,806.00		6,492.37				9,298.37
John Hunter	2/19	2/26	India		2,806.00		6,492.37				9,298.37
Edward Kidd	2/19	2/26	India		2,806.00		6,492.37				9,298.37
Lorraine Gavaghan	2/19	2/26	India		2,806.00		6,492.37				9,298.37
Brandon Lerch	2/23	3/02	Germany		2,190.19		7,477.84				9,668.03
	3/02	3/04	Belgium		690.00						690.00
	3/04	3/06	England		830.00						830.00
Jeffrey Baran	1/28	2/01	Iraq		1,016.00		6,353.80				7,369.80
Christopher Shays	1/7	1/9	Indonesia		992.05		2,767.84				3,759.89
	1/9	1/10	Thailand		231.98		3,455.32				3,687.30
Hon. Marsha Blackburn	1/10	1/12	Sri Lanka		412.00		2,335.15				2,747.15
	1/11	1/13	Colombia		212.00		2,879.65				3,091.65
	1/13	1/16	Panama		708.00						708.00
Hon. Todd Platts	1/16	1/17	Honduras		223.00						223.00
	3/24	3/25	Germany		264.00						264.00
J. Marc Wheat	3/25	3/27	Israel		724.00						724.00
	3/27	3/28	Jordan		254.00						254.00
	3/28	3/29	Spain		297.00						297.00
	2/23	2/27	Germany		1,547.00		6,350.56				7,897.56
Nick Coleman	2/27	3/4	Belgium		1,725.00						1,725.00
	2/23	2/27	Germany		1,742.02		6,893.85				8,635.87
Hon. Stephen Lynch	2/27	3/4	Belgium		1,350.85						1,350.85
	3/24	3/25	Germany		264.00						264.00
	3/25	3/27	Israel		724.00						724.00
	3/27	3/28	Jordan		254.00						254.00

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT REFORM, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND APR. 30, 2005—

Continued

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Christopher Shays	3/28	3/29	Spain		297.00						297.00
	1/24	1/29	Switzerland		2,546.25		9,258.85				11,805.10
	1/29	2/01	Jordan		762.00						762.00
Lawrence Halloran	1/24	1/28	Switzerland		1,792.00		7,024.85				8,816.85
	1/28	2/01	Jordan		1,016.00						1,016.00
Nick Palarino	1/27	1/28	Turkey		552.00		6,708.76				7,260.76
	1/28	2/01	Jordan		1,016.00						1,016.00
Committee total					40,948.34		104,778.64				145,726.24

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

TOM DAVIS, Chairman, Apr. 29, 2005.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2005

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Curt Weldon	2/1	2/3	Russia		1,632.00		2,951.94				4,583.94
Jeshua Weerasinghe	2/19	2/23	India		1,180.00		6,318.59				7,498.59
Mandy Bowers	2/19	2/23	India		1,180.00		6,318.59				7,498.59
Committee total					3,992.00		15,589.12				19,581.12

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

CHRISTOPHER COX, Chairman, May 5, 2005.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON HOUSE ADMINISTRATION, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2005

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Christopher Otilio	2/17	2/26	India		2,806.00		6,492.37				6,298.37
David Duncan	2/21	3/1	China		894.00		5,908.58				6,802.58
Committee total											\$13,100.95

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

BOB NEY, Chairman, Apr. 12, 2005.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2005

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Lara Alameh	1/11	1/16	Israel		1,445.00						1,445.00
Douglas Anderson	1/6	1/7	China		313.00						313.00
	1/7	1/9	Indonesia		290.00						290.00
	1/9	1/10	Thailand		232.00						232.00
	1/10	1/12	Sri Lanka		412.00						412.00
	1/12	1/15	India		885.00						885.00
	1/6	1/15	(⁴)				10,258.91				10,258.91
Renee Austell	1/26	1/28	Poland		502.00		6,286.66				6,788.66
Hon. Shelley Berkley	1/26	1/28	Poland		502.00		7,591.66				8,093.66
	3/11	3/13	Spain		965.00		5,906.25				6,871.25
Hon. Howard Berman	2/11	2/13	Germany		370.00		(³)				370.00
Hon. Earl Blumenauer	1/6	1/7	China		313.00						313.00
	1/7	1/9	Indonesia		290.00						290.00
	1/9	1/10	Thailand		232.00						232.00
	1/10	1/12	Sri Lanka		412.00						412.00
	1/12	1/14	India		590.00						590.00
	1/6	1/14	Round Trip Airfare				7,691.29				7,691.29
Ted Brennan	1/10	1/13	Colombia		525.00						525.00
	1/13	1/16	Panama		558.00						558.00
	1/16	1/18	Honduras		496.00						496.00
	1/10	1/18	(⁴)				2,798.62				2,798.62
Hon. Dan Burton	2/11	2/15	Costa Rica		900.00		1,687.85		(³) 343.00		2,930.85
Hon. Steve Chabot	1/12	1/15	Egypt		867.00		6,428.76				7,295.76
Malik Chaka	1/22	1/24	Chad		590.00						590.00
	1/24	1/25	Algeria		272.00		(³)				272.00
Jean Condon	3/26	3/30	Libya		1,002.00		7,554.85				8,556.85
Frank Cotter	3/18	3/20	Mexico		576.00						576.00
	3/20	3/23	Panama		708.00		(³)				708.00
Ninfa DeLuna	3/17	3/20	Mexico		864.00						864.00
	3/20	3/23	Panama		708.00		1,187.11				1,895.11
Hon. Eliot Engel	1/10	1/11	Russia		266.00						266.00
	1/11	1/14	North Korea		118.75						118.75
	1/14	1/15	South Korea		351.00						351.00
	1/15	1/16	China		291.00						291.00
	1/16	1/17	Hong Kong (Indonesia)		411.00						411.00
	1/17	1/18	Japan		408.00		(³)				408.00
Hon. Eni Faleomavaega	1/6	1/10	India		1,583.00				(³) 670.13		2,253.13
	1/10	1/13	Sri Lanka		618.00						618.00
	1/6	1/3	(⁴)				6,901.09				6,901.09
	2/9	2/14	Tahiti		0		5,813.10				5,813.10
	3/18	3/20	Mexico		576.00						576.00

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2005—Continued

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
	3/20	3/23	Panama		708.00		(3)				708.00
	3/30	4/1	New Zealand		1,261.00		1,341.50				2,603.30
James Farr	3/17	3/20	Mexico		864.00						864.00
	3/20	3/23	Panama		708.00		1,808.19				2,516.19
David Fite	1/14	1/16	Pakistan		789.00						789.00
	1/16	1/17	Afghanistan		90.00						90.00
	1/14	1/17	(4)				8,425.86				8,425.86
Hon. Jeff Flake	1/7	1/9	Indonesia		290.00						290.00
	1/9	1/10	Thailand		232.00						232.00
	1/10	1/11	Sri Lanka		412.00						412.00
	1/7	1/11	(4)				4,428.30				4,428.30
Hon. Jeff Fortenberry	3/4	3/7	Jordan		550.00		887.35				1,437.35
Kristi Garlock	2/21	2/23	Turkey		390.00						390.00
	2/23	2/25	Italy		850.00						850.00
	2/21	2/25	(4)				5,657.29				5,657.29
Dennis Halpin	3/23	3/27	South Korea		1,204.00						1,204.00
	3/27	3/29	Japan		656.00						656.00
	3/23	3/29	(4)				9,278.42				9,278.42
Hon. Henry Hyde	3/18	3/20	Mexico		576.00				(5) 33,000.00		33,576.00
	3/20	3/23	Panama		708.00		(3)		(5) 5,035.99		5,743.99
Hon. Darrell Issa	3/12	3/12	Japan		0.0		(3)				0.0
Jonathan Katz	1/11	1/15	Egypt		2,312.00		5,415.84				7,727.84
	2/23	2/25	Ukraine		1,228.00		5,933.49				7,161.49
Kay King	3/25	3/26	Holland		309.00						309.00
	3/26	3/30	Libya		1,002.00						1,002.00
	3/25	3/30	(4)				7,577.47				7,577.47
Robert King	1/7	1/8	China		291.00						291.00
	1/8	1/11	North Korea		963.00						963.00
	1/11	1/13	China		582.00						582.00
	1/7	1/13	(4)				5,551.06				5,551.06
	3/25	3/26	Holland		309.00						309.00
	3/26	3/30	Libya		1,002.00						1,002.00
	3/25	3/30	(4)				7,577.47				7,577.47
Sheila Klein	3/18	3/20	Mexico		576.00						576.00
	3/20	3/23	Panama		708.00		(3)				708.00
Hon. Thomas Lantos	1/7	1/8	China		291.00						291.00
	1/8	1/11	North Korea		963.00						963.00
	1/11	1/13	China		582.00						582.00
	1/13	1/15	Hong Kong		822.00						822.00
	1/15	1/18	Taiwan		1,005.00						1,005.00
	1/7	1/18	(4)				6,486.54				6,486.54
	3/25	3/26	Holland		381.00						381.00
	3/26	3/29	Libya		1,002.00						1,002.00
	3/25	3/29	(4)				8,232.88				8,232.88
Hon. James Leach	1/6	1/7	China		313.00						313.00
	1/7	1/9	Indonesia		290.00				(5) 8,971.51		9,261.51
	1/9	1/10	Thailand		232.00				(5) 8,355.52		8,587.52
	1/10	1/12	Sri Lanka		412.00						412.00
	1/12	1/13	India		590.00						590.00
	1/13	1/16	Egypt		578.00						578.00
	1/16	1/18	(4)				7,691.29				7,691.29
Hon. Barbara Lee	1/22	1/24	Chad		590.00						590.00
	1/24	1/25	Algeria		272.00		(3)				272.00
Caleb McCarr	1/10	1/13	Colombia		675.00						675.00
	1/13	1/16	Panama		708.00						708.00
	1/16	1/18	Honduras		396.00						396.00
	1/10	1/18	(4)				2,798.65				2,798.65
	3/17	3/20	Mexico		864.00						864.00
	3/20	3/23	Panama		708.00		1,278.32				1,986.32
Hon. Betty McCollum	1/22	1/24	Chad		590.00						590.00
	1/24	1/25	Algeria		272.00		(3)				272.00
	2/25	3/1	Italy		520.00		6,163.07				6,683.07
	3/18	3/20	Mexico		576.00						576.00
	3/20	3/23	Panama		633.00		(3)				633.00
James McCormick	1/6	1/7	China		313.00						313.00
	1/7	1/9	Indonesia		240.00						240.00
	1/9	1/10	Thailand		232.00						232.00
	1/10	1/12	Sri Lanka		362.00						362.00
	1/12	1/13	India		590.00						590.00
	1/13	1/16	Egypt		478.00						478.00
	1/6	1/18	(4)				7,691.29				7,691.29
Hon. Thaddeus McCotter	1/26	1/28	Poland		502.00		6,441.74		(5) 1,252.00		8,195.74
	3/13	3/11	Spain		965.00		5,096.25				6,061.25
Matthew McLean	1/3	1/5	Botswana		290.00						290.00
	1/5	1/9	South Africa		772.00						772.00
	1/9	1/11	Madagascar		343.00						343.00
	1/11	1/14	Mozambique		576.00						576.00
	1/3	1/14	(4)				10,270.67				10,270.67
	2/20	2/23	Indonesia		648.00						648.00
	2/23	2/26	Sri Lanka		652.00						652.00
	2/20	2/26	(4)				11,169.95				11,169.95
John Mackey	1/10	1/12	Turkey		552.00						552.00
	1/12	1/15	Pakistan		1,052.00						1,052.00
	1/16	1/17	Afghanistan		90.00						90.00
	1/10	1/17	(4)				8,849.72				8,849.72
	2/21	2/26	Colombia		1,125.00		1,752.15				2,877.15
Alan Makovsky	1/11	1/15	Egypt		2,312.00		5,415.84				7,727.84
	3/25	3/26	Holland		381.00						381.00
	3/26	3/30	Libya		1,002.00						1,002.00
	3/25	3/30	(4)				7,577.47				7,577.47
Pearl Alice Marsh	1/22	1/24	Chad		590.00						590.00
	1/24	1/25	Algeria		272.00		(3)				272.00
	3/11	3/13	Spain		945.00		3,533.50				4,479.00
Richard Mereu	3/21	3/23	Belgium		648.50		5,908.13				6,556.63
Thomas Mooney	3/18	3/20	Mexico		576.00						576.00
	3/20	3/23	Panama		708.00		1,792.61				2,500.61
Paul Oostburg-Sanz	1/5	1/8	El Salvador		475.00						475.00
	1/8	1/11	Madagascar		334.00						334.00
	1/11	1/14	Mozambique		551.00						551.00
	1/5	1/14	(4)				14,499.46				14,499.46
	3/18	3/20	Mexico		526.00						526.00
	3/20	3/23	Panama		437.00		(3)				437.00
Hon. Donald Payne	1/8	1/9	Kenya		0.0		9,588.01				9,588.01
Hon. Ted Poe	1/29	2/1	Jordan		762.00		6,353.77				7,115.77
Amy Porter	1/22	1/24	Chad		590.00						590.00

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2005—Continued

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Patrick Prisco	1/24	1/25	Algeria		272.00		(³)				272.00
	2/18	2/21	Belgium		1,185.00						1,185.00
	2/21	2/23	France		924.00						924.00
	2/23	2/25	Austria		596.00						596.00
John Walker Roberts	2/18	2/25	(⁴)				3,284.25				3,284.25
	3/19	3/23	Belgium		1,035.00		6,496.13				7,531.13
Rotem Roizman	2/22	2/23	Turkey		226.00						226.00
	2/23	2/25	Italy		566.00						566.00
Hon. Edward Royce	2/22	2/25	(⁴)				5,657.29				5,657.29
	1/22	1/24	Chad		590.00						590.00
Susan Schiesser	1/24	1/25	Algeria		272.00		(³)				272.00
	3/17	3/20	Mexico		864.00						864.00
Douglas Seay	3/20	3/23	Panama		708.00		1,187.11				1,895.11
	3/18	3/20	Mexico		576.00						576.00
Thomas Sheehy	3/20	3/23	Panama		708.00		(³)				708.00
	1/22	1/24	Chad		590.00						590.00
Hon. Christopher Smith	1/24	1/25	Algeria		272.00		(³)				272.00
	1/8	1/9	Indonesia		121.00						121.00
Sam Stratman	1/9	1/10	Thailand		232.00						232.00
	1/10	1/13	Sri Lanka		412.00						412.00
Sarah Tillemann	1/8	1/13	(⁴)				10,369.89				10,369.89
	1/14	1/15	Thailand		232.00		5,700.00				6,002.05
Mark Walker	3/17	3/20	Mexico		864.00						864.00
	3/20	3/23	Panama		708.00		1,744.32				2,452.32
Hon. Diane Watson	1/7	1/8	China		291.00						291.00
	1/8	1/11	North Korea		963.00						963.00
Lynne Weil	1/7	1/11	(⁴)				1,796.87				1,796.87
	3/17	3/20	Mexico		814.00						814.00
Hillel Weinberg	3/20	3/23	Panama		658.00		1,682.32				2,340.32
	1/8	1/10	Thailand		463.99						463.99
Hon. Robert Wexler	1/10	1/12	Sri Lanka		412.00						412.00
	1/12	1/13	India		590.00						590.00
Lisa Williams	1/8	1/13	(⁴)				6,339.83				6,339.83
	1/22	1/24	Chad		590.00						590.00
Judy Wolverson	1/24	1/25	Algeria		272.00		(³)				272.00
	1/7	1/8	China		291.00						291.00
Peter Yeo	1/8	1/11	North Korea		963.00						963.00
	1/11	1/13	China		582.00						582.00
Hon. Gerald Weller	1/13	1/15	Hong Kong		822.00						822.00
	1/15	1/18	Taiwan		1,005.00						1,005.00
Hon. Robert Wexler	1/7	1/18	(⁴)				7,342.87				7,342.87
	3/20	3/23	Belgium		1,184.00						1,184.00
Hon. Howard Coble	3/23	3/25	United Kingdom		755.00						755.00
	3/25	3/30	Egypt		1,145.00						1,145.00
Hon. F. James Sensenbrenner, Jr.	3/20	3/30	(⁴)				7,889.45				7,889.45
	1/10	1/13	Colombia		318.00						318.00
Hon. Louis Gohmert	1/13	1/16	Panama		708.00						708.00
	1/16	1/18	Honduras		496.00						496.00
Hon. Daniel Lungren	1/10	1/18	(⁴)				2,879.65				2,879.65
	1/11	1/13	Egypt		578.00		5,415.84				5,993.84
Hon. Philip Kiko	2/23	2/25	Ukraine		1,228.00		5,933.49		(⁵) 475.10		7,636.59
	1/6	1/13	India		2,073.00		5,887.07				7,960.07
Hon. Daniel Lungren	3/18	3/20	Mexico		576.00						576.00
	3/20	3/23	Panama		708.00		(³)				708.00
Hon. Howard Coble	1/7	1/8	China		291.00						291.00
	1/8	1/11	North Korea		963.00						963.00
Hon. Howard Coble	1/11	1/13	China		582.00						582.00
	1/13	1/15	Hong Kong		822.00						822.00
Committee total	1/15	1/17	Taiwan		335.00						335.00
	1/7	1/17	(⁴)				6,646.79				6,646.79
Committee total					108,601.54		358,902.92		(⁵) 58,103.25		525,607.71

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
³ Military air transportation.
⁴ Round trip airfare.
⁵ Indicates delegation costs.

HENRY J. HYDE, Chairman, Apr. 29, 2005.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2005

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. F. James Sensenbrenner, Jr.	1/8	1/13	France, Paris		1,848.00		6,271.40				8,119.40
	1/13	1/17	Strasbourg		1,564.00						1,564.00
Philip Kiko	1/8	1/13	France, Paris		1,848.00		6,271.40				8,119.40
	1/13	1/17	Strasbourg		1,564.00						1,564.00
Hon. Louis Gohmert	3/3	3/5	Iraq		204.00		(³)				204.00
	3/6	3/8	Germany		314.00		2,835.42				3,149.42
Hon. Daniel Lungren	3/18	3/26	Beijing		(⁴)		(³)				
	3/27	3/31	Hong Kong		1,744.00		2,885.00				4,629.30
Hon. Howard Coble	3/18	3/20	Mexico		576.00		(³)				576.00
	3/20	3/23	Panama		708.00		(³)				708.00
Committee total					492.00		7,922.11				28,633.52

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
³ Military air transportation.
⁴ To be submitted.

F. JAMES SENSENBRENNER, Chairman, Apr. 26, 2005.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON RESOURCES, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2005

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Stevan Pearce	1/8	1/11	Korea		1,053.00		(3)				1,053.00
	1/11	1/15	China		1,236.00		(3)				1,236.00
Hon. J.D. Hayworth	2/18	2/20	Japan		816.00		(3)				816.00
	2/22	2/25	Thailand		696.00		(3)				696.00
	2/24		Sri Lanka—Day Trip				(3)				
	2/25	2/27	Honk Kong		822.00		(3)				822.00
Hon. Richard Pombo	2/19	2/20	Panama		236.00		(3)				236.00
	2/20	2/23	Argentina		861.00		(3)				861.00
	2/23	2/26	Brazil		661.00		(3)				661.00
	2/26	2/29	Trinidad and Tobago		1,245.57		(3)				1,245.57
Hon. Neil Abercrombie	2/19	2/20	Panama		236.00		(3)				236.00
	2/20	2/23	Argentina		861.00		(3)				861.00
	2/23	2/26	Brazil		661.00		(3)				661.00
	2/26	2/29	Trinidad and Tobago		1,245.57		(3)				1,245.57
Hon. Ruben Hinojosa	2/19	2/20	Panama		236.00		(3)				236.00
	2/20	2/23	Argentina		861.00		(3)				861.00
	2/23	2/26	Brazil		661.00		(3)				661.00
	2/26	2/29	Trinidad and Tobago		1,245.57		(3)				1,245.57
Hon. Jay Inslee	2/19	2/20	Panama		236.00		(3)				236.00
	2/20	2/23	Argentina		861.00		(3)				861.00
	2/23	2/26	Brazil		661.00		(3)				661.00
	2/26	2/29	Trinidad and Tobago		1,245.57		(3)				1,245.57
Hon. Grace Napolitano	2/19	2/20	Panama		236.00		(3)				236.00
	2/20	2/23	Argentina		861.00		(3)				861.00
	2/23	2/26	Brazil		661.00		(3)				661.00
	2/26	2/29	Trinidad and Tobago		444.00		(3)				444.00
Hon. Tom Tancredo	2/19	2/20	Panama		236.00		(3)				236.00
	2/20	2/23	Argentina		861.00		(3)				861.00
	2/23	2/26	Brazil		661.00		(3)				661.00
	2/26	2/29	Trinidad and Tobago		1,245.57		(3)				1,245.57
Hon. Jeff Flake	2/19	2/20	Panama		236.00		(3)				236.00
	2/20	2/23	Argentina		861.00		(3)				861.00
	2/23	2/26	Brazil		661.00		(3)				661.00
	2/26	2/29	Trinidad and Tobago		1,245.57		(3)				1,245.57
Hon. Dennis Rehberg	2/19	2/20	Panama		236.00		(3)				236.00
	2/20	2/23	Argentina		861.00		(3)				861.00
	2/23	2/26	Brazil		661.00		(3)				661.00
	2/26	2/29	Trinidad and Tobago		1,245.57		(3)				1,245.57
Hon. Dennis Cardoza	2/19	2/20	Panama		236.00		(3)				236.00
	2/20	2/23	Argentina		861.00		(3)				861.00
	2/23	2/26	Brazil		453.00		(3)				453.00
	2/26	2/29	Trinidad and Tobago		1,245.57		(3)				1,245.57
Hon. Devin Nunes	2/19	2/20	Panama		236.00		(3)				236.00
	2/20	2/23	Argentina		861.00		(3)				861.00
	2/23	2/26	Brazil		661.00		(3)				661.00
	2/26	2/29	Trinidad and Tobago		1,245.57		(3)				1,245.57
Hon. Donna Christensen	2/19	2/20	Panama		236.00		(3)				236.00
	2/20	2/23	Argentina		861.00		(3)				861.00
	2/23	2/26	Brazil		661.00		(3)				661.00
	2/26	2/29	Trinidad and Tobago		859.19		(3)				859.19
Hon. Madeleine Bordallo	2/19	2/20	Panama		236.00		(3)				236.00
	2/20	2/23	Argentina		861.00		(3)				861.00
	2/23	2/26	Brazil		661.00		(3)				661.00
	2/26	2/29	Trinidad and Tobago		1,245.57		(3)				1,245.57
Tony Babauta	2/19	2/20	Panama		236.00		(3)				236.00
	2/20	2/23	Argentina		861.00		(3)				861.00
	2/23	2/26	Brazil		661.00		(3)				661.00
	2/26	2/29	Trinidad and Tobago		1,245.57		(3)				1,245.57
Kristen Bossi	2/19	2/20	Panama		236.00		(3)				236.00
	2/20	2/23	Argentina		861.00		(3)				861.00
	2/23	2/26	Brazil		661.00		(3)				661.00
	2/26	2/29	Trinidad and Tobago		1,245.57		(3)				1,245.57
Steve Ding	2/19	2/20	Panama		236.00		(3)				236.00
	2/20	2/23	Argentina		861.00		(3)				861.00
	2/23	2/26	Brazil		661.00		(3)				661.00
	2/26	2/29	Trinidad and Tobago		1,245.57		(3)				1,245.57
Chris Foster	2/19	2/20	Panama		236.00		(3)				236.00
	2/20	2/23	Argentina		861.00		(3)				861.00
	2/23	2/26	Brazil		661.00		(3)				661.00
	2/26	2/29	Trinidad and Tobago		1,245.57		(3)				1,245.57
Rob Howarth	2/19	2/20	Panama		236.00		(3)				236.00
	2/20	2/23	Argentina		861.00		(3)				861.00
	2/23	2/26	Brazil		661.00		(3)				661.00
	2/26	2/29	Trinidad and Tobago		1,245.57		(3)				1,245.57
Dan Kish	2/19	2/20	Panama		236.00		(3)				236.00
	2/20	2/23	Argentina		861.00		(3)				861.00
	2/23	2/26	Brazil		661.00		(3)				661.00
	2/26	2/29	Trinidad and Tobago		1,245.57		(3)				1,245.57
Lisa Wallace	2/19	2/20	Panama		236.00		(3)				236.00
	2/20	2/23	Argentina		861.00		(3)				861.00
	2/23	2/26	Brazil		661.00		(3)				661.00
	2/26	2/29	Trinidad and Tobago		1,245.57		(3)				1,245.57
Todd Willens	2/20	2/23	Argentina		861.00		(3)	4,784.65			5,697.65
Dave Whaley	3/5	3/12	Italy		3,570.00		(3)	5,355.74			8,925.74
Committee total					63,258.31			14,801.82			78,060.13

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

³ Military air transportation.

RICHARD W. POMBO, Chairman, Apr. 28, 2005.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON RULES, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND APR. 1, 2005.

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. David Dreier	3/23	3/25	Egypt		578.00		(3)				578.00
	3/25	3/26	Jordan		359.65		(3)				359.65
	3/27	3/29	Israel		724.00		(3)				724.00
	3/29	3/30	Cyprus		780.58		(3)				780.58
	3/30	3/30	Lebanon		67.00		(3)				67.00
	3/31	4/01	Belgium		790.00		(3)				790.00

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON RULES, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND APR. 1, 2005.—Continued

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Lincoln Diaz-Balart	3/23	3/25	Egypt		578.00		(3)				578.00
	3/25	3/26	Jordan		359.65		(3)				359.65
	3/27	3/29	Israel		724.00		2,377.04				3,101.04
Hon. Doc Hastings	3/23	3/25	Egypt		578.00		(3)				578.00
	3/25	3/26	Jordan		359.65		(3)				359.65
	3/27	3/29	Israel		724.00		(3)				724.00
	3/29	3/30	Cyprus		780.58		(3)				780.58
	3/30	3/30	Lebanon		67.00		(3)				67.00
	3/31	4/01	Belgium		790.00		(3)				790.00
Hon. Phil Gingrey	3/23	3/25	Egypt		578.00		(3)				578.00
	3/25	3/26	Jordan		359.65		(3)				359.65
	3/27	3/29	Israel		724.00		(3)				724.00
	3/29	3/30	Cyprus		780.58		(3)				780.58
	3/30	3/30	Lebanon		67.00		(3)				67.00
	3/31	4/01	Belgium		790.00		(3)				790.00
Hon. Alcee Hastings	3/23	3/25	Egypt		578.00		(3)				578.00
	3/25	3/26	Jordan		359.65		(3)				359.65
	3/27	3/29	Israel		724.00		(3)				724.00
	3/29	3/30	Cyprus		780.58		(3)				780.58
	3/30	3/30	Lebanon		67.00		(3)				67.00
	3/31	4/01	Belgium		790.00		(3)				790.00
Bradley Smith	3/23	3/25	Egypt		578.00		(3)				578.00
	3/25	3/26	Jordan		359.65		(3)				359.65
	3/27	3/29	Israel		724.00		(3)				724.00
	3/29	3/30	Cyprus		780.58		(3)				780.58
	3/30	3/30	Lebanon		67.00		(3)				67.00
	3/31	4/01	Belgium		790.00		(3)				790.00
Hugh Halpern	3/23	3/25	Egypt		578.00		(3)				578.00
	3/25	3/26	Jordan		359.65		(3)				359.65
	3/27	3/29	Israel		724.00		(3)				724.00
	3/29	3/30	Cyprus		780.58		(3)				780.58
	3/30	3/30	Lebanon		67.00		(3)				67.00
	3/31	4/01	Belgium		790.00		(3)				790.00
Ed Cassidy	3/23	3/25	Egypt		578.00		(3)				578.00
	3/25	3/26	Jordan		359.65		(3)				359.65
	3/27	3/29	Israel		724.00		(3)				724.00
	3/29	3/30	Cyprus		780.58		(3)				780.58
	3/30	3/30	Lebanon		67.00		(3)				67.00
	3/31	4/01	Belgium		790.00		(3)				790.00
Robert Lawrence	3/23	3/25	Egypt		578.00		(3)				578.00
	3/25	3/26	Jordan		359.65		(3)				359.65
	3/27	3/29	Israel		724.00		(3)				724.00
	3/29	3/30	Cyprus		780.58		(3)				780.58
	3/30	3/30	Lebanon		67.00		(3)				67.00
	3/31	4/01	Belgium		790.00		(3)				790.00
Hon. Tom Cole	3/04	3/06	Jordan		508.00		(3)				508.00
Chris Caron	3/04	3/08	Germany		764.00		879.20				1,643.20
Adam Jarvis	3/04	3/08	Germany		764.00		879.20				1,643.20
	3/04	3/06	Jordan		508.00		(3)				508.00
	3/06	3/08	Germany		764.00		879.20				1,643.20
Committee total											

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
³ Military air transportation.

DAVID DREIER, Chairman, May 10, 2005.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2005

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Judy Biggert	1/7	1/10	Jordan		872.00						872.00
Amy Carroll	2/13	2/17	Belgium		1,975.00		874.87				2,849.87
Olwen Huxley	2/18	2/27	India		3,348.00		6,492.37				9,840.37
Hon. Lamar Smith	2/18	2/21	United Kingdom		1,928.00						1,928.00
	2/21	2/21	France								
	2/21	2/23	Romania		320.00						320.00
	2/24	2/26	Greece		1,167.00						1,167.00
	2/27	2/28	Ireland		343.00						343.00
Committee total					9,953.00		7,367.24				17,320.24

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

—Apr. 12, 2005.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2005

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Rich Beutel	1/09	1/15	China				8,350.57		1,104.20		9,454.77
									351.00		
J. Matthew Szymanski	2/21	3/1	China		894.00		5,908.58				6,802.58
	2/17	2/21	India		590.00						590.00
	2/21	3/1	China		894.00		5,908.58				6,802.58
Tom Bezas	2/21	3/1	China		894.00		5,908.58				6,802.58
Sean Devere	2/21	3/1	China		894.00		5,908.58				6,802.58
Patrick Wilson	2/21	3/1	China		894.00		5,908.58				6,802.58
Jim Meenan	2/21	3/1	China		894.00		5,908.58				6,802.58
Bradley Knox	2/28	3/2	France		924.00		6,184.28				6,309.94
Committee total									(3) 798.33		57,170.19

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
³ Returned currency.

DONALD A. MANZULLO, Chairman, Apr. 22, 2005.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON STANDARDS OF OFFICIAL CONDUCT, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2005

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²

HOUSE COMMITTEES
 Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return.

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

DOC HASTINGS, Chairman, Apr. 28, 2005.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2005

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²

Mark Zachares	1/2	1/8	Japan		1,224.00		7,249.60				8,473.60
Hon. Wayne Gilchrest	1/6	1/14	Indonesia		290.00						290.00
	1/9	1/10	Thailand		231.98		(³) 71.76				303.74
	1/6	1/14	Sri Lanka		412.00		(⁶)				412.00
	1/6	1/14	India		590.00		8,356.06				8,946.06
Hon. Michael Burgess	1/12	1/14	Pakistan		263.00		(³)				263.00
	1/14	1/14	Afghanistan				(³)				
	1/14	1/17	Jordan		762.00		(³)				762.00
	1/15	1/15	Iraq				(³)				
	1/16	1/16	Iraq				(³)				
	1/17	1/18	Germany		264.00		(³)				264.00
Hon. John Duncan	2/18	2/20	Japan		816.00		(³)				816.00
Hon. Jerry Costello	2/18	2/20	Japan		816.00		(³)				816.00
Hon. Tim Holden	2/18	2/20	Japan		816.00		(³)				816.00
Hon. E.B. Johnson	2/18	2/20	Japan		816.00		(³)				816.00
Hon. Henry Brown	2/18	2/20	Japan		816.00		(³)				816.00
Hon. Lincoln Davis	2/18	2/20	Japan		816.00		(³)				816.00
Chris Kennedy	2/18	2/20	Japan		816.00		(³)				816.00
Jimmy Miller	2/18	2/20	Japan		816.00		(³)				816.00
Jim Berard	2/18	2/20	Japan		816.00		(³)				816.00
Hon. Jim Coon	2/18	2/20	Japan		816.00		(³)				816.00
Hon. Stacie Soumbeniotis	2/18	2/20	Japan		816.00		(³)				816.00
Hon. John Duncan	2/20	2/22	China		626.00		(³)				626.00
Hon. Jerry Costello	2/20	2/22	China		626.00		(³)				626.00
Hon. Tim Holden	2/20	2/22	China		626.00		(³)				626.00
Hon. E.B. Johnson	2/20	2/22	China		626.00		(³)				626.00
Hon. Henry Brown	2/20	2/22	China		626.00		(³)				626.00
Hon. Lincoln Davis	2/20	2/22	China		626.00		(³)				626.00
Hon. Chris Kennedy	2/20	2/22	China		626.00		(³)				626.00
Jimmy Miller	2/20	2/22	China		626.00						626.00
Jim Berard	2/20	2/22	China		626.00						626.00
Jim Coon	2/20	2/22	China		626.00						626.00
Stacie Soumbeniotis	2/20	2/22	China		626.00						626.00
Rep. John Duncan	2/22	2/25	Thailand		696.00						696.00
Rep. Jerry Costello	2/22	2/25	Thailand		696.00						696.00
Rep. Tim Holden	2/22	2/25	Thailand		696.00						696.00
Rep. E.B. Johnson	2/22	2/25	Thailand		696.00						696.00
Rep. Henry Brown	2/22	2/25	Thailand		696.00						696.00
Rep. Lincoln Davis	2/22	2/25	Thailand		696.00						696.00
Rep. Chris Kennedy	2/22	2/25	Thailand		696.00						696.00
Rep. Jimmy Miller	2/22	2/25	Thailand		696.00						696.00
Rep. Jim Berard	2/22	2/25	Thailand		696.00						696.00
Rep. Jim Coon	2/22	2/25	Thailand		696.00						696.00
Rep. Stacie Soumbeniotis	2/22	2/25	Thailand		696.00						696.00
Rep. John Duncan	2/25	2/27	Hong Kong		822.00						822.00
Rep. Jerry Costello	2/25	2/27	Hong Kong		822.00						822.00
Rep. Tim Holden	2/25	2/27	Hong Kong		822.00						822.00
Rep. E.B. Johnson	2/25	2/27	Hong Kong		822.00						822.00
Rep. Henry Brown	2/25	2/27	Hong Kong		822.00						822.00
Rep. Lincoln Davis	2/25	2/27	Hong Kong		822.00						822.00
Rep. Chris Kennedy	2/25	2/27	Hong Kong		822.00						822.00
Rep. Jimmy Miller	2/25	2/27	Hong Kong		822.00						822.00
Rep. Jim Berard	2/25	2/27	Hong Kong		822.00						822.00
Rep. Jim Coon	2/25	2/27	Hong Kong		822.00						822.00
Stacie Soumbeniotis	2/25	2/27	Hong Kong		822.00						822.00
Hon. Russ Carnahan	3/3	3/3	Kuwait								0.00
	3/3	3/6	Jordan		508.00		879.30		(⁴)		1,387.30
	3/6	3/8	Germany		518.00		2,835.42		(⁵)		3,353.42
Hon. Steve LaTourette	3/19	3/21	United Kingdom		992.00		(⁸) 6,848.10				7,840.10
Hon. Corrine Brown	3/19	3/21	United Kingdom		992.00		(⁸) 5,052.10				6,044.10
Hon. E.B. Johnson	3/21	3/21	United Kingdom				(⁸) 4,601.60				4,601.60
Hon. John Mica	3/19	3/21	United Kingdom		992.00		(⁸) 5,820.72				6,812.72
Hon. Bill Shuster	3/19	3/21	United Kingdom		992.00		(⁸) 4,601.60				5,593.60
Jimmy Miller	3/19	3/21	United Kingdom		992.00		(⁸) 4,601.60				5,593.60
Ward McCarragher	3/18	3/21	United Kingdom		1,488.00		(⁸) 4,601.60				6,089.60
Glenn Scammell	3/18	3/21	United Kingdom		1,488.00		(⁸) 4,601.60				6,089.60
Adam Tsao	3/18	3/21	United Kingdom		1,488.00		(⁸) 4,601.60				6,089.60
Matt Wallen	3/18	3/21	United Kingdom		1,488.00		(⁸) 4,601.60				6,089.60
Jennifer Esposito	3/18	3/21	United Kingdom		1,488.00		(⁸) 4,601.60				6,089.60
Hon. Steve LaTourette	3/21	3/25	Paris France		900.00						900.00
Hon. Corrine Brown	3/21	3/23	Paris France		900.00						900.00
Hon. E.B. Johnson	3/21	3/23	Paris France		900.00						900.00
Hon. John Mica	3/21	3/23	Paris France		900.00						900.00
Hon. Bill Shuster	3/21	3/23	Paris France		900.00						900.00
Jimmy Miller	3/21	3/23	Paris France		900.00						900.00
Ward McCarragher	3/21	3/23	Paris France		900.00						900.00
Glenn Scammell	3/21	3/23	Paris France		900.00						900.00
Adam Tsao	3/21	3/23	Paris France		900.00						900.00
Matt Wallen	3/21	3/23	Paris France		900.00						900.00
Jennifer Esposito	3/21	3/23	Paris France		900.00						900.00
Hon. Steve LaTourette	3/23	3/25	Italy		1,106.00						1,106.00
Hon. Corrine Brown	3/23	3/25	Italy		1,106.00						1,106.00

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2005—Continued

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. E.B. Johnson	3/23	3/25	Italy		1,106.00						1,106.00
Hon. John Mica	3/23	3/25	Italy		1,106.00						1,106.00
Hon. Bill Shuster	3/23	3/25	Italy		1,106.00						1,106.00
Jimmy Miller	3/23	3/25	Italy		1,106.00						1,106.00
Ward McCarragher	3/23	3/25	Italy		1,106.00						1,106.00
Glenn Scammell	3/23	3/25	Italy		1,106.00						1,106.00
Adam Tsao	3/23	3/25	Italy		1,106.00						1,106.00
Matt Wallen	3/23	3/25	Italy		1,106.00						1,106.00
Jennifer Esposito	3/23	3/25	Italy		1,106.00						1,106.00
Hon. Steve LaTourette	3/25	3/26	Spain		477.00						477.00
Hon. Corrine Brown	3/25	3/26	Spain		477.00						477.00
Hon. E.B. Johnson	3/25	3/26	Spain		477.00						477.00
Hon. Bill Shuster	3/25	3/26	Spain		477.00						477.00
Jimmy Miller	3/25	3/26	Spain		477.00						477.00
Ward McCarragher	3/25	3/26	Spain		477.00						477.00
Glenn Scammell	3/25	3/26	Spain		477.00						477.00
Adam Tsao	3/25	3/26	Spain		477.00						477.00
Matt Wallen	3/25	3/26	Spain		477.00						477.00
Jennifer Esposito	3/25	3/26	Spain		477.00						477.00
Hon. John Mica	3/25	3/26	Italy		553.00						553.00
	3/26	3/30	Italy		2,088.00						2,088.00
Committee total					79,499.98		73,925.86				153,425.84

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
³ Military air transportation.
⁴ Jordan to Germany (Commercial airfare)
⁵ Germany to U.S.
⁶ All trips U.S. to countries in U.S.
⁷ Trip to Thailand.
⁸ U.S. to London, Madrid to U.S., roundtrip.

DON YOUNG, Chairman, Apr. 29, 2005.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN MAR. 10 AND MAR. 15, 2005

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Lane Evans	3/12	3/12	Japan								
Kevin Gash	3/12	3/12	Japan								
Kimo Hollingsworth	3/12	3/12	Japan								
Committee total											

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

BERNADINE DOLSON, Clerk, Apr. 27, 2005.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 22 AND FEB. 27, 2005

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Jim McDermott	1/22	1/24	Chad		590.00		(³)				590.00
	1/24	1/25	Algeria		272.00		(³)				272.00
Hon. John Larson	2/11	2/13	Germany		370.00		(³)				370.00
Hon. Ron Lewis	2/18	2/20	Japan		816.00		(³)				816.00
	2/20	2/22	China		626.00		(³)				626.00
	2/22	2/25	Thailand		696.00		(³)				696.00
	2/24	2/24	Sri Lanka		0.00		(³)				0.00
	2/25	2/27	Hong Kong		822.00		(³)				822.00
Committee total					4,192.00						4,192.00

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
³ Military air transportation.

BILL THOMAS, Chairman, May 2, 2005.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2005

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²

HOUSE COMMITTEES

Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return.

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

ROBERT W. NEY, Chairman, Apr. 13, 2005.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON TAXATION, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2005

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
HOUSE COMMITTEES											

Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return. ¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

BILL THOMAS, Chairman, Apr. 25, 2005.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS,
ETC.

Under clause 8 of rule XII, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1981. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a request for a FY 2006 budget amendment for the Departments of Agriculture, Education, Health and Human Services, Justice, and the Treasury; and the United States-Canada Alaska Rail Commission; (H. Doc. No. 109-26); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1982. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting a report regarding the progress made in launching the Physician Group Practice demonstration, pursuant to Public Law 106-554, section 412 (114 Stat. 2763A-515); 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 May 12, 2005, the following reports were filed on May 13, 2005]

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky: Committee on Appropriations. H.R. 2360. A bill making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2006, and for other purposes (Rept. 109-79). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina: Committee on Appropriations. H.R. 2361. A bill making appropriations for the Department of the Interior, environment, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2006, and for other purposes (Rept. 109-80). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

[The following actions occurred on May 13, 2005]

Mr. BARTON: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 1817. A bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2006 for the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 109-71 Pt. 2).

Mr. SENSENBRENNER: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 1817. A bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2006 for the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 109-71 Pt. 3).

[Filed on May 16, 2005]

Mr. OXLEY: Committee on Financial Services. H.R. 1224. A bill to repeal the prohibition on the payment of interest on demand deposits, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 109-81). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. BOEHLERT: Committee on Science. H.R. 1215. A bill to provide for the implementation of a Green Chemistry Research and Development Program, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 109-82). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. SESSIONS: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 278. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2360) making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2006, and for other purposes (Rept. 109-83). Referred to the House Calendar.

DISCHARGE OF COMMITTEE

[The following action occurred on May 13, 2005]

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XII the Committee on Government Reform, Science, Transportation and Infrastructure, Ways and Means, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence discharged from further consideration. H.R. 1817 referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. GIBBONS (for himself and Mrs. CUBIN):

H.R. 2362. A bill to reauthorize and amend the National Geologic Mapping Act of 1992; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. DREIER (for himself, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. MCKEON, and Mrs. BONO):

H.R. 2363. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to increase the penalty on persons who are convicted of killing peace officers and who flee the country; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROHRBACHER:

H.R. 2364. A bill to establish a Science and Technology Scholarship Program to award scholarships to recruit and prepare students for careers in the National Weather Service and in National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration marine research, atmospheric research, and satellite programs; to the Committee on Science.

By Mr. FILNER:

H.R. 2365. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to extend the time limitation for use of eligibility and entitlement for educational assistance under the Montgomery GI Bill; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Armed Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. FILNER (for himself, Mr. PETRI, Mr. SHAYS, Mrs. TAUSCHER, Mr. SNYDER, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, and Mr. STRICKLAND):

H.R. 2366. A bill to extend the current Department of Defense telecommunications

benefit program through the end of Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom and to provide for the application of the program to other contingency operations; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. FILNER (for himself, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. REYES, Mr. HINOJOSA, and Mrs. NAPOLITANO):

H.R. 2367. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to permit certain Mexican children, and accompanying adults, to obtain a waiver of the documentation requirements otherwise required to enter the United States as a temporary visitor; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FILNER:

H.R. 2368. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to provide for immediate implementation of full concurrent receipt for retired members of the Armed Forces who have a service-connected disability of both military retired pay paid by reason of their years of military service and disability compensation from the Department of Veterans Affairs paid by reason of their disability; to the Committee on Armed Services, and in addition to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. FILNER (for himself and Mr. MCNULTY):

H.R. 2369. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to provide for the Purple Heart to be awarded to prisoners of war who die in captivity under circumstances not otherwise establishing eligibility for the Purple Heart; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. FILNER:

H.R. 2370. A bill to direct the Secretary of Defense to issue a medal to certain veterans who died after their service in the Vietnam War as a direct result of that service, or who were presumptively exposed to ionizing radiation, herbicide agents, or chemical agents during their service in the Armed Forces; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BRADLEY of New Hampshire:

H.R. 2371. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on bitolylene diisocyanate (TODI); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. CAPITO:

H.R. 2372. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on 2-(Methoxycarbonyl)benzylsulfonamide; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. CAPITO:

H.R. 2373. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on 2-chlorobenzenesulfonamide; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. CAPITO:

H.R. 2374. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on ESPI; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. CAPITO:

H.R. 2375. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on CMBSI; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CASE:

H.R. 2376. A bill to designate the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands National Marine

Refuge, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. KLINE (for himself, Mr. BOUSTANY, and Mr. SOUDER):

H.R. 2377. A bill to reduce temporarily the duty on certain automotive catalytic converter mats; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky (for himself and Mr. BOUCHER):

H.R. 2378. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permit interest on Federally guaranteed water, wastewater, and essential community facilities loans to be tax exempt; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LYNCH:

H.R. 2379. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to require the Department of Veterans Affairs to fill prescriptions for drugs and medicines written by private physicians; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. MARKEY:

H.R. 2380. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on gemifloxacin, gemifloxacin mesylate, and gemifloxacin mesylate sesquihydrate; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. MYRICK:

H.R. 2381. A bill to reduce temporarily the duty on PHBA; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. MYRICK:

H.R. 2382. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Butralin; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. NUNES (for himself, Mr. RADANOVICH, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. COSTA, and Mr. CARDOZA):

H.R. 2383. A bill to redesignate the facility of the Bureau of Reclamation located at 19550 Kelso Road in Byron, California, as the "C.W. 'Bill' Jones Pumping Plant"; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. SWENEY:

H.R. 2384. A bill to adjust the boundary of Martin Van Buren National Historic Site, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. SIMMONS:

H. Con. Res. 152. Concurrent resolution commemorating Mystic Seaport: the Museum of America and the Sea in recognition of its 75th year; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN (for herself, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. FALCOMA, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. PENCE, Mr. MCCOTTER, and Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida):

H. Con. Res. 153. Concurrent resolution welcoming His Excellency Hamid Karzai, the President of Afghanistan, on the occasion of his visit to the United States in May 2005 and expressing support for a strong and enduring strategic partnership between the United States and Afghanistan; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. HIGGINS (for himself, Mr. PENCE, Mr. CROWLEY, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. WEINER, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. NADLER, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. ISRAEL, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mrs. TAUSCHER, Mr. SOUDER, Mr. AKIN, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. ROTHMAN, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. SESSIONS, and Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey):

H. Res. 279. A resolution condemning the recent vote by the British Association of University Teachers to boycott Bar-Ilan University and Haifa University; to the Committee on International Relations.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

23. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the Senate of the State of Hawaii, relative to Senate Resolution No. 104 urging the Congress of the United States to authorize and appropriate funds to allow all members of the Armed Forces Reserve Component to access the TRICARE Program; to the Committee on Armed Services.

24. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Maine, relative to H.P. 813 Joint Resolution memorializing the Congress of the United States not to close the Brunswick Naval Air Station; to the Committee on Armed Services.

25. Also, a memorial of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, relative to House Resolution No. 225 recognizing the month of May 2005 as "Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis Awareness Month" in Pennsylvania and memorializing the President and Congress of the United States to enact legislation to provide additional funding for research in order to find a treatment and cure for ALS; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

26. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of Michigan, relative to Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 12 memorializing Congress to enact highway reauthorization legislation with a level of funding that closes the gap between federal fuel tax dollars paid by Michigan motorists and dollars received to address Michigan's transportation needs; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 13: Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida.

H.R. 22: Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. FERGUSON, and Mrs. CAPPS.

H.R. 23: Mr. ISSA, Mrs. EMERSON, and Mr. LEACH.

H.R. 65: Mr. BOUCHER.

H.R. 136: Mrs. KELLY.

H.R. 193: Mr. CARDOZA, Mr. BERMAN, and Mr. ISSA.

H.R. 297: Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. STRICKLAND, Mr. DICKS, and Mr. MARKEY.

H.R. 299: Mr. GRIJALVA.

H.R. 303: Mr. EVERETT, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. HOLDEN, and Mr. CUMMINGS.

H.R. 314: Ms. HOOLEY.

H.R. 358: Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California.

H.R. 421: Mr. OWENS.

H.R. 438: Mr. CALVERT.

H.R. 535: Mr. FARR and Ms. PELOSI.

H.R. 558: Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. DAVIS of Florida, and Mr. SCHIFF.

H.R. 559: Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi.

H.R. 560: Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi.

H.R. 581: Mr. SHAW, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, and Ms. HERSETH.

H.R. 583: Mr. CLEAVER.

H.R. 594: Mr. CLEAVER and Mrs. LOWEY.

H.R. 615: Mrs. MYRICK.

H.R. 662: Mr. MCDERMOTT, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Mr. CAPUANO, and Mr. McNULTY.

H.R. 663: Mr. SERRANO.

H.R. 699: Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky, Mr. SPRATT, Mr. NEY, Mr. MCCOTTER, Mr. WU, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. BONNER, Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. HOOLEY, and Ms. HART.

H.R. 713: Mr. GINGREY.

H.R. 745: Mr. GILLMOR.

H.R. 788: Mr. CUBIN.

H.R. 824: Mr. CLAY and Mr. STARK.

H.R. 873: Mr. LEWIS of California.

H.R. 880: Mr. HINCHEY.

H.R. 908: Mr. FATTAH.

H.R. 916: Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. PAUL, Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mr. SNYDER, Mr. DAVIS of Florida, Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida, Mr. WICKER, Ms. BERKLEY, Ms. HOOLEY, and Mr. SANDERS.

H.R. 938: Mr. WELLER.

H.R. 972: Mr. RADANOVICH.

H.R. 988: Mr. WEXLER and Mr. DINGELL.

H.R. 1126: Mr. CAPUANO.

H.R. 1130: Mr. PASTOR and Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi.

H.R. 1150: Mr. BRADLEY of New Hampshire. H.R. 1204: Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. FORD, Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California, and Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi.

H.R. 1215: Mr. REICHERT.

H.R. 1216: Mr. GORDON, Mr. ADERHOLT, and Mr. BONNER.

H.R. 1232: Ms. BORDALLO.

H.R. 1245: Mr. ADERHOLT, Ms. ESHOO, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. CLEAVER, and Mr. THOMPSON of California.

H.R. 1262: Mr. SKELTON, Mrs. MCCARTHY, and Mr. SNYDER.

H.R. 1291: Mr. VAN HOLLEN and Mr. CALVERT.

H.R. 1316: Mr. WICKER and Mr. FRANKS of Arizona.

H.R. 1376: Mr. HYDE.

H.R. 1384: Mr. KLINE.

H.R. 1406: Mr. ANDREWS.

H.R. 1409: Mr. DAVIS of Illinois.

H.R. 1426: Ms. HOOLEY and Mr. MCKEON.

H.R. 1474: Ms. KILPATRICK of Michigan, Mr. ENGEL, Ms. CARSON, and Mr. RYAN of Ohio.

H.R. 1492: Mr. GUTIERREZ, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. BLUMENAUER, and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.

H.R. 1505: Mr. CRAMER.

H.R. 1554: Mrs. KELLY.

H.R. 1558: Mr. ROTHMAN and Mr. FILNER.

H.R. 1575: Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, Mr. HOEKSTRA, and Mr. WOLF.

H.R. 1581: Mr. TURNER.

H.R. 1600: Mr. BOUCHER.

H.R. 1606: Mr. BOUCHER.

H.R. 1607: Mr. CARDIN.

H.R. 1619: Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 1632: Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky, Mr. RANGEL, and Mr. KUCINICH.

H.R. 1651: Mr. HALL.

H.R. 1671: Ms. HOOLEY and Mr. WAMP.

H.R. 1680: Mr. MENENDEZ.

H.R. 1686: Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 1689: Mr. HYDE, Mr. CANNON, Mr. PENCE, Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida, and Mr. MILLER of Florida.

H.R. 1764: Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi.

H.R. 1776: Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. WELDON of Florida, and Mrs. CUBIN.

H.R. 1790: Mr. BOUSTANY.

H.R. 1835: Mr. BLUMENAUER.

H.R. 1898: Mr. UPTON, Mr. MCHENRY, Mr. FEENEY, Mr. REHBERG, Mr. BARRETT of South Carolina, and Mr. NEY.

H.R. 1944: Mr. MILLER of Florida.

H.R. 1973: Mr. SANDERS, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. CUMMINGS, and Mr. GRIJALVA.

H.R. 2000: Ms. HOOLEY and Mr. MENENDEZ.

H.R. 2012: Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 2017: Mr. EMANUEL, Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida, and Mr. LAHOOD.

H.R. 2018: Mr. MILLER of Florida
 H.R. 2041: Mr. MICHAUD.
 H.R. 2045: Mr. BOEHNER.
 H.R. 2047: Mrs. MUSGRAVE.
 H.R. 2074: Mr. MOORE of Kansas.
 H.R. 2088: Mr. PUTNAM.
 H.R. 2106: Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania and Mr. PLATTS.
 H.R. 2107: Mr. BASS.
 H.R. 2125: Mrs. MCCARTHY.
 H.R. 2126: Mrs. MCCARTHY.
 H.R. 2127: Mr. MCHUGH.
 H.R. 2134: Ms. BALDWIN.
 H.R. 2218: Mr. BURGESS.
 H.R. 2238: Mr. RANGEL, Mr. HOLT, Mr. SCHIFF, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. LINDER, Mr. NADLER, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. DAVIS of Alabama, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. McNULTY, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. WEINER, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Mr. CHANDLER, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. OLVER, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. BISHOP of New York, and Ms. KAPTUR.
 H.R. 2326: Mr. JENKINS, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, and Mr. WATT.
 H.R. 2328: Mrs. MCCARTHY, Mr. McNULTY, and Mr. YOUNG of Alaska.
 H.R. 2337: Mr. OTTER, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. RAHALL, Mrs. MUSGRAVE, and Mr. UDALL of Colorado.
 H.R. 2346: Mr. BAKER, Mr. BOUSTANY, and Mr. MELANCON.
 H.R. 2351: Mr. FILNER.
 H.R. 2358: Mr. MILLER of North Carolina and Mr. FORBES.
 H.J. Res. 12: Ms. BORDALLO and Mr. UDALL of Colorado.

H.J. Res. 38: Mr. WEINER.
 H.J. Res. 46: Mr. DEAL of Georgia.
 H. Con. Res. 71: Mr. DELAHUNT, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. FARR, and Mr. FATTAH.
 H. Con. Res. 85: Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas.
 H. Con. Res. 145: Mr. MARSHALL.
 H. Res. 123: Mr. WOLF and Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin.
 H. Res. 167: Mrs. CUBIN.
 H. Res. 185: Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin and Mr. DAVIS of Alabama.
 H. Res. 246: Mr. CASE.
 H. Res. 266: Mr. PLATTS, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Ms. NORTON, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. REICHERT, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. HOLT, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia, Mr. PRICE of Georgia, Mr. BEAUPREZ, Mr. OBERSTAR, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. MOORE of Kansas, Mr. OTTER, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, and Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida.

AMENDMENTS

Under clause 8 of rule XVIII, proposed amendments were submitted as follows:

H.R. 2360

OFFERED BY: MR. TANCREDO

AMENDMENT No. 1: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:
 SEC. 536. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available in this Act may be used in contravention of section 642(a) of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1373(a)).

H.R. 2360

OFFERED BY: MR. TOM DAVIS OF VIRGINIA

AMENDMENT No. 2: At the end of section 516, add the following:

Provided further, That this section shall cease to be effective at such time as the

President has selected a single agency to conduct security clearance investigations pursuant to section 3001(c) of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (Public Law 108-458; 50 U.S.C. 435b) and the entity selected under section 3001(b) of such Act has reported to Congress that the agency selected pursuant to such section 3001(c) is capable of conducting all necessary investigations in a timely manner or has authorized the entities within the Department of Homeland Security covered by this section to conduct their own investigations pursuant to section 3001 of such Act.

H.R. 2360

OFFERED BY: MR. HOSTETTLER

AMENDMENT No. 3: Page 12, line 20, after the first dollar amount, insert the following: “(increased by \$29,000,000)”.

Page 37, line 12, after the dollar amount, insert the following: “(decreased by \$29,000,000)”.

H.R. 2360

OFFERED BY: MR. HOSTETTLER

AMENDMENT No. 4: Page 7, line 17, after the first dollar amount, insert the following: “(increased by \$95,000,000)”.

Page 23, line 19, after the dollar amount, insert the following: “(decreased by \$15,000,000)”.

Page 26, line 23, after the dollar amount, insert the following: “(decreased by \$50,000,000)”.

Page 36, line 7, after the dollar amount, insert the following: “(decreased by \$20,000,000)”.

Page 37, line 12, after the dollar amount, insert the following: “(decreased by \$10,000,000)”.

H.R. 2360

OFFERED BY: MR. HOSTETTLER

AMENDMENT No. 5: Page 2, line 9, after the dollar amount, insert the following: “(decreased by \$500,000)”.

Page 4, line 2, after the dollar amount, insert the following: “(decreased by \$5,505,000)”.

Page 12, line 20, after the first dollar amount, insert the following: “(increased by \$193,200,000)”.

Page 16, line 5, after the dollar amount, insert the following: “(decreased by \$21,156,000)”.

Page 19, line 1, after the dollar amount, insert the following: “(decreased by \$47,500,000)”.

Page 34, line 19, after the dollar amount, insert the following: “(decreased by \$117,539,000)”.

Page 37, line 12, after the dollar amount, insert the following: “(decreased by \$1,000,000)”.

H.R. 2360

OFFERED BY: MR. HOSTETTLER

AMENDMENT No. 6: Page 2, line 9, after the dollar amount, insert the following: “(decreased by \$500,000)”.

Page 4, line 2, after the dollar amount, insert the following: “(decreased by \$5,505,000)”.

Page 7, line 17, after the first dollar amount, insert the following: “(increased by \$95,000,000)”.

Page 12, line 20, after the first dollar amount, insert the following: “(increased by \$193,200,000)”.

Page 12, line 20, after the first dollar amount, insert the following: “(increased by \$29,000,000)”.

Page 16, line 5, after the dollar amount, insert the following: “(decreased by \$21,156,000)”.

Page 19, line 1, after the dollar amount, insert the following: “(decreased by \$47,500,000)”.

Page 23, line 19, after the dollar amount, insert the following: “(decreased by \$15,000,000)”.

Page 26, line 23, after the dollar amount, insert the following: “(decreased by \$50,000,000)”.

Page 34, line 19, after the dollar amount, insert the following: “(decreased by \$117,539,000)”.

Page 36, line 7, after the dollar amount, insert the following: “(decreased by \$20,000,000)”.

Page 37, line 12, after the dollar amount, insert the following: “(decreased by \$29,000,000)”.

Page 37, line 12, after the dollar amount, insert the following: “(decreased by \$10,000,000)”.

Page 37, line 12, after the dollar amount, insert the following: “(decreased by \$1,000,000)”.

H.R. 2360

OFFERED BY: MR. LOBIONDO

AMENDMENT No. 7: In title I, in the item relating to “OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT”, after the first dollar amount, insert the following: “(reduced by \$130,000,000)”.

In title I, in the item relating to “OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR MANAGEMENT”, after the first dollar amount, insert the following: “(reduced by \$130,000,000)”.

In title I, in the item relating to “OFFICE OF THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER”, after the dollar amount, insert the following: “(reduced by \$16,000,000)”.

In title I, in the item relating to “OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER”, after the first dollar amount, insert the following: “(reduced by \$190,000,000)”.

In title II, in the item relating to “UNITED STATES COAST GUARD-ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS”, after the first dollar amount, insert the following: “(increased by \$466,000,000)”.

H.R. 2360

OFFERED BY: MR. SIMMONS

AMENDMENT No. 8: Page 19, line 1, after the dollar amount insert “(increased by \$24,000,000)”.

Page 40, line 19, after the dollar amount insert “(reduced by \$24,000,000)”.

H.R. 2360

OFFERED BY: MR. SOUDER

AMENDMENT No. 9: Page 2, line 9, after “\$133,239,000” insert “, of which \$6,000,000 shall be for the Office of Counterterrorism Enforcement to carry out its responsibilities under section 878 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, as amended”.

H.R. 2360

OFFERED BY: MR. POE

AMENDMENT No. 10: At the end of the bill, before the short title, insert the following (and conform the table of contents of the bill accordingly):

SEC. 509. None of the funds made available under this Act may be used to carry out section 105(a)(4) and (5) of the Aviation and Transportation Security Act of 2001 (49 U.S.C. 44917(a)(4) and (5)).

H.R. 2360

OFFERED BY: MS. JACKSON-LEE OF TEXAS

AMENDMENT No. 11: Page 2, line 9, after the dollar amount, insert the following: “(reduced by \$20,000,000)”.

Page 37, line 12, after the first dollar amount, insert the following: “(increased by \$20,000,000)”.

H.R. 2360

OFFERED BY: MS. JACKSON-LEE OF TEXAS

AMENDMENT No. 12: Page 2, line 9, after the dollar amount, insert the following: “(reduced by \$10,000,000)”.

May 16, 2005

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—HOUSE

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Page 14, line 21, after the first dollar amount, insert the following: “(increased by \$10,000,000)”.

H.R. 2360

OFFERED BY: MS. JACKSON-LEE OF TEXAS

AMENDMENT No. 13: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. 536. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used to support or supplement the the acts of volunteer patrols at or in the vicinity of the borders of the United States.

H.R. 2360

OFFERED BY: MR. MENENDEZ

AMENDMENT No. 14: Page 3, line 15, insert “(decreased by \$50,000,000)” after “\$146,084,000”.

Page 26, line 23, insert “(increased by \$50,000,000)” after “\$2,781,300,000”.

H.R. 2361

OFFERED BY: MR. RAHALL

AMENDMENT No. 1: At the end of the bill (before the short title) insert the following new section:

SEC. ____ . LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS FOR SALE OR SLAUGHTER OF FREE-ROAMING HORSES AND BURROS.

None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for the sale or slaughter of wild free-roaming horses and burros (as defined in Public Law 92-195).