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House of Representatives

The House met at 10 a.m.

The Reverend Steven M. Torrence, Chaplain, Key West Police Department, Key West, Florida, offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, I thank You for the privilege and the honor to be here this morning in these hallowed halls on this, our Nation's National Day of Prayer. We as a people of many faiths and religions and backgrounds come together in a sign of unity to ask for Your guidance and blessings on this very important day.

We not only remember those who have given their lives to protect our great country in military service, but we also remember the men and women in law enforcement who risk daily and give their lives to protect each and every one of us.

As a Nation, let us remember that all people have one common origin. Fill our hearts with compassion for our neighbors and the desire to ensure justice for all. Help us share all the blessings You give us, and help us to secure justice and equality for every human being.

O God, help us bring an end to division and to continue to build our country on peace and love. Let us always remember that despite our differences, we are one human family.

Almighty God, bless our leaders with vision and foresight and with a clarity of purpose as they lead our country. Bless our country on this very special day of prayer. In Your name we pray. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. 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. Will the gentleman from New York (Mr. McNULTY) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. McNULTY led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

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

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Monahan, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed without amendment a concurrent resolution of the House of the following title:

H. Con. Res. 156. Concurrent resolution extending congratulations to the United States Capitol Police on the occasion of its 175th anniversary and expressing gratitude to the men and women of the United States Capitol Police and their families for their devotion to duty and service in safeguarding the freedoms of the American people.

The message also announced that the Senate has passed a bill of the following title in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 196. An act to establish a digital and wireless network technology program, and for other purposes.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. There will be 10 1-minutes on each side after that of the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN).

WELCOMING THE REVEREND STEVEN M. TORRENCE OF KEY WEST, FLORIDA

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

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, today we welcome a distinguished

member of the clergy, Reverend Stephen M. Torrence, from my district of Key West, Florida.

Reverend Torrence was ordained in the Universal Fellowship of Metropolitan Community Churches, and in 1985 was called to pastor the Metropolitan Community Church in Key West. Among his many community accomplishments, he was instrumental in organizing a nonprofit community-based AIDS organization, AIDS HELP, that serves Monroe County.

For over 12 years, Reverend Torrence has also served as a fully sworn officer, and is the Department Chaplain in the Key West Police Force.

Reverend Torrence has witnessed many tragedies as well as victories and always offered comforting spiritual guidance and gladsome praise. Monroe County, and especially Key West citizens, are grateful and blessed to have him help us through difficult times and join us in joyful celebrations.

We welcome Reverend Torrence to the people's House.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO HELP HOLOCAUST SURVIVORS COLLECT ON INSURANCE POLICIES

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

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, today at 12:30 I, along with my Democratic cosponsor, the gentleman from New York (Mr. ISRAEL), and Minnesota Senator NORM COLEMAN will introduce our legislation to help Holocaust survivors and their families collect on Holocaust-era insurance policies.

Mr. Speaker, I am fed up watching insurance companies thumb their noses at Holocaust survivors. I urge the Supreme Court to rule in favor of the survivors and their heirs in a case pending before the Supreme Court.

□ 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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Holocaust survivors and their heirs are being denied what is rightfully theirs. This is nothing more than white collar theft, and it is morally reprehensible. These heirs and survivors deserve what is rightfully theirs, and we will not give up until they are fully compensated.

AMERICA MUST REMAIN ENGAGED FOR PEACE TO TAKE HOLD IN THE MIDDLE EAST

(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, on this day of focusing on national prayer for those who wish to express their faith in their different ways, I think it is an appropriate time to reinforce the importance of peace throughout this world. Particularly as the road map for Mideast peace has been unveiled, it is important to reinforce the key element of that process.

Two years ago, approximately, in February of 2001, I rose to the floor of the House to indicate that the only way that we would have peace in the Middle East is if the United States remained engaged. Unfortunately, that did not occur for a number of months, but I do believe that we are now on the road to peace.

The key element again will be, even if there are difficulties, we must remain engaged. Even as we work with the Palestinians to cease immediately the violence, to break up the terrorist groups, to remove the illegal weapons, we must work with the Israelis as it relates to the road map in stopping the expanding of the settlements, and, as well, the attacks on Palestinians.

These are not easy challenges, and we cannot be daunted by failure. We must continue to work for peace, because it is worth it for all of the people of that region.

THE JUDICIAL NOMINATION OF PRISCILLA OWENS

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

Mr. HENSARLING. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my outrage with the treatment of Justice Priscilla Owen, a fellow Texan and a highly qualified nominee for the Fifth Circuit U.S. Court of Appeals.

Mr. Speaker, despite unanimously receiving the highest possible rating from the American Bar Association, despite appearing before the Senate Committee on the Judiciary twice to answer every single question posed to her, despite the fact that the bench to which she has been nominated has been designated a judicial emergency, despite the strong bipartisan support of former Texas supreme court judges and 15 past presidents of the state bar of Texas, Justice Priscilla Owen has still

not received an up-or-down vote in the Senate for almost 2 years.

When Republicans held the majority during President Clinton's term, no judicial nominee was ever deprived of a vote due to a filibuster. Now Democrats want to undermine our Constitution and change the rules.

Mr. Speaker, the President has a right to get a vote on his nominee.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LATOURETTE). The Chair would remind all Members that it is not appropriate to characterize the action or inaction of the other body.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND THE ECONOMY

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

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to comment on telecommunications and the economy. The telecommunications industry, Mr. Speaker, is in a state of crisis. Telecom jobs continue to shrink and capital continues to flow away from the industry.

When given the opportunity to help lead the telecommunications industry back on the road to health and fitness, the Federal Communications Commission failed miserably. I completely agree with the Communication Workers of America that the FCC "missed an opportunity to set out an effective national policy that would promote facilities-based competition in telecommunications."

Instead, the FCC left in place rules that require carriers to lease their network, or pieces of it, to competitors for below-cost rates. This policy has had a disastrous effect on the industry. Over half a million telecom jobs have been lost and investors have lost billions of dollars. The industry is in crisis, and some of that crisis can be traced directly to bad policy at the FCC. It is clear to me that the FCC did not adopt the right rules to promote telecommunications investment.

I sincerely hope that the FCC fixes this mess, or Congress will have to fix it.

FAITH-BASED ORGANIZATIONS AND THE AIDS EPIDEMIC

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

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, there is an epidemic of AIDS and HIV in Africa. It is heartbreaking to report this pandemic affecting 42 million souls, 8,500 deaths every day, and entire villages without a single adult.

Earlier this week we heard the President describe a compassionate vision of

moral obligation for the American people addressing this crisis that would bring not only \$15 billion, but would put a priority on the values of the American people, namely, abstinence and faithfulness to marriage, over condom distribution.

Sadly, Mr. Speaker, unless the House amends the bill today and adopts the Hyde-Pitts amendment that specifies that 33 percent of the prevention money will be spent on abstinence and monogamy programs first over and above condom distribution, the global AIDS bill will not reflect the values of the American people or the vision of the President of the United States of America.

The timeless values of abstinence and marital faithfulness before condom distribution are the cure for what ails the families of Africa. It is important that we not just send them money, but we must send them values that work.

□ 1015

AMERICAN PRIORITIES

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

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, perhaps some of us on our side of the aisle have been a little bit too critical of President Bush. After all he has in his budget a universal health care plan for 23 million people. He has in his budget money for school construction, 25,000 new schools, renovated schools, repaired schools.

The problem, Mr. Speaker, that is the President's budget for Iraq. Universal health coverage for 23 million Iraqis, school construction of 25,000 and renovation of 25,000 schools, but not a penny in the President's budget for school construction in this country, in spite of the fact that our school buildings, many of them are in awful shape, and not a penny for universal coverage of 40 million Americans without health insurance.

The reason? The tax cuts the President has asked for of \$500 billion in tax cuts. Half of those tax cuts go to the richest one percent of the people in the country. The people whose incomes average \$968,000. Money for school construction and health care in Iraq. No money for school construction and health care in the United States and tax cuts for the most privileged. It is the wrong priorities.

ISRAELI AND PALESTINIAN PEACE

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

Mr. INSLEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to note an encouraging sign that yesterday, the President of the United States evinced a willingness to become an active player in seeking a peaceful resolution of the Israeli/Palestinian conflict. And I do so because it is clear

that the United States of America is the only world force that has the ability to offer both peoples meaningful hope in this region. And as such, it is very important that our President of whatever party be engaged in that process. This President evinced some reluctance to do so early in his term. But I believe now has, by issuing this road map, stated an interest to become personally involved in trying to find a resolution of this dispute.

Both Democrats and Republicans have to note that this is a positive step at a very difficult time. Ending the violence by the Palestinians is paramount. And there is going to be daunting challenges working with our Israeli allies involving settlement issues; but the American President has to stay engaged. This is a first step. We welcome it. We look forward to its successes.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1298, UNITED STATES LEADERSHIP AGAINST HIV/AIDS, TUBERCULOSIS, AND MALARIA ACT OF 2003

Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Mr. Speaker, by the direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 210 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 210

Resolved, That at any time after the adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1298) to provide assistance to foreign countries to combat HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria, and for other purposes. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on International Relations. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. It shall be in order to consider as an original bill for the purpose of amendment under the five-minute rule the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on International Relations now printed in the bill. The committee amendment in the nature of a substitute shall be considered as read. No amendment to the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute shall be in order except those printed in the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution. Each amendment may be offered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole. All points of order against such amendments are waived. At the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted. Any Member may demand a

separate vote in the House on any amendment adopted in the Committee of the Whole to the bill or to the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LATOURETTE). The gentleman from Florida (Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART) is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Mr. Speaker, for the purposes of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to my good friend, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. HASTINGS), pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, Mr. Speaker, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

(Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

MODIFICATION TO AMENDMENT NO. 8 OFFERED BY MR. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART OF FLORIDA

Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that during consideration of H.R. 1298, pursuant to House Resolution 206, it shall be in order to consider the amendment that I have placed at the desk as amendment No. 8 in House Report 108-80.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Modification to Amendment No. 8 printed in House Report 108-80 offered by Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida:

Page 83, line 14, strike "For" and insert "(a) THERAPEUTIC MEDICAL CARE.—For".

Page 83, after line 22, add the following new subsection:

(b) ORPHANS AND VULNERABLE CHILDREN.—For fiscal years 2006 through 2008, not less than 10 percent of the amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations under section 401 for HIV/AIDS assistance for each such fiscal year shall be expended for assistance for orphans and vulnerable children affected by HIV/AIDS, of which such amount at least 50 percent shall be provided through non-profit, nongovernmental organizations, including faith-based organizations, that implement programs on the community level.

Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the modification be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the modification is agreed to.

There was no objection.

Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 210 is a structured rule providing for the consideration of H.R. 1298, the United States Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Act of 2003. The rule provides 1 hour of general debate evenly divided and con-

trolled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on International Relations.

Additionally, this rule makes 11 out of 13 amendments submitted to the Committee on Rules in order. Nearly half, 5 of the 11 of the amendments made in order were sponsored by members of the minority party. This is a fair rule that will allow all Members ample opportunity to debate the important issues associated with this bill.

The underlying legislation is as crucial as I think it is timely. The AIDS pandemic has affected the world like no other in recent history. The epidemic has claimed, just in the year 2002 alone, more than 3 million lives. I think we need to pause for a second and think about what that means, 3 million lives in one year. Also, an estimated 5 million people acquired the virus, the human immuno-deficiency virus, HIV, in 2002, according to the best estimate, bringing the number of people globally living with the virus to over 40 million.

This is, by all means, by every conceivable estimation, a catastrophe. However, this is not just a moral question, this critical situation has begun to threaten the security of the world, especially the developing world. The fragile governments often do not have the resources or the capability to handle threats as dangerous and as growing as this one. If states in the developing world begin to implode, collapse, the effects on the United States' national security and on the security of the international community could be absolutely disastrous.

A state absent of all order makes for a perfect climate for terrorists and drug traffickers to grow their enterprises to develop their enterprises. For example, Mr. Speaker, in key states in Africa, including Nigeria, South Africa and Kenya, it has been reported that over a third of their armed forces may be infected with this deadly virus. This is an inconceivable catastrophe.

The pandemic of AIDS also threatens on the prospects for democracy and economic prosperity, especially in Africa. According to the U.S. National Intelligence Council, "AIDS and the health problems associated with AIDS will hurt prospects for transition to democratic regimes as these problems undermine civil society, hamper the evolution of sound political and economic institutions, and intensify the struggle for power and resources."

The National Intelligence Council also estimates that the disease could reduce gross domestic product in some sub-Saharan African countries by 20 percent or more by the year 2010. We should consider the following fact from the most recent U.N. aids epidemic update, "In 4 southern African countries national adult HIV prevalence has risen higher than thought possible, exceeding 30 percent."

If the necessary investments, Mr. Speaker, to combat this pandemic is not made today, there will undoubtedly

be significantly higher costs for all, including for the United States in the future. It is time for the Congress to act.

At the podium before you, Mr. Speaker, the President, President George W. Bush, laid before Congress a bold vision in his State of the Union address. This legislation will make President Bush's vision a reality.

The underlying legislation authorizes \$3 billion for the executive branch, for the President under his leadership to combat HIV/AIDS worldwide in each of the next 5 years for a total of \$15 billion. Additionally, this legislation will create the position of coordinator for HIV/AIDS assistance at the State Department to administer the Global AIDS Initiative Fund. Response to the AIDS crisis cannot come too soon when one considers the far reaching effects of this horrible disease.

A fact that gives us all pause is that, for example, in Malawi alone, some 470,000 children under the age of 15 have been orphaned by AIDS. The underlying bill supports United States participation in the global fund and specifically authorizes up to \$1 billion in fiscal year 2004 and such sums as may be necessary through 2008.

The underlying legislation was reported favorably out of committee by a bipartisan vote of 37 to 8. I would like to thank the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE) for his extraordinary leadership on this issue, as well as the distinguished ranking member, another extraordinary leader, the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS).

Mr. Speaker, this bill provides crucial relief for those directly as well as indirectly affected by this crippling disease. This has been a bipartisan effort throughout the consideration of the bill, from consideration in the Committee on International Relations to this very balanced rule that has been reported out of the Committee on Rules, which continues this constructive debate by allowing nearly every Democrat amendment in order. I repeat that this process has been bipartisan, Mr. Speaker.

Accordingly, I urge my colleagues to support both the rule and the underlying legislation. I think there are few things that we could do in this Congress of more importance that will help more of our fellow human beings.

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

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. HASTINGS of Florida asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank my good friend and neighbor to the south, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART) for yielding me the customary time, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to voice my support in the strongest possible terms for the United States leadership

against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Act of 2003, H.R. 1298.

□ 1030

I have long been concerned with the problem of HIV/AIDS, not just in our own country but also as it affects the poor countries of the world. I am proud that the response to this disease has been truly a bipartisan one. AIDS is blind to party stripes or political affiliation.

Mr. Speaker, this bill provides \$15 billion over the next 5 years to increase and expand in a significant way our program to fight HIV/AIDS in sub-Saharan Africa and the Caribbean. The scientific community has not yet found a cure for HIV/AIDS, but there is a vast body of knowledge that has greatly improved the quality of treatment for those who have HIV and AIDS.

Sub-Saharan Africa is far more severely affected by AIDS than any other part of the world. In fact, AIDS has surpassed malaria as a leading cause of death in sub-Saharan Africa, and it kills many more people than armed conflicts. The statistics, Mr. Speaker, are startling. Africa, where an estimated 3½ million people were newly infected with HIV in 2002, has approximately 10 percent of the world's population but more than 70 percent of the worldwide total of people infected with HIV.

In 2002, the joint United Nations program on HIV/AIDS, commonly referred to as UNAIDS, reported 29.4 million people were living with HIV/AIDS in sub-Saharan Africa. According to the Congressional Research Service, at the end of 2001 an estimated 19 million Africans had lost their lives to AIDS, including an estimated 2.2 million who had died during that year alone. UNAIDS estimates that by the year 2020 an additional 55 million Africans will lose their lives to this awful disease.

Additionally, this pandemic is having a much greater impact on children in Africa than is the case in other parts of the world. According to UNAIDS, more than 600,000 African infants become infected with HIV each year through mother-to-child transmission, either at birth or through breast-feeding. These children have short life expectancies, and the number of them currently alive with HIV is approximately about 1 million. In 2001, about 11 million children became orphans because of AIDS in Africa. And because of the stigma attached to AIDS, children who become orphans through AIDS are at a high risk of being malnourished, abused, and denied an education.

In the Caribbean, the AIDS epidemic does not compare to the severity of the pandemic in Africa, but it has reached alarming levels. There are an estimated 420,000 people living with AIDS in Caribbean countries. Moreover, the HIV/AIDS adult prevalence rate in several countries in the Caribbean is among the highest outside of sub-Saharan Africa. Haiti, the Dominican Re-

public, and Guiana are the countries crying out for assistance.

Every day AIDS claims the lives of thousands of innocent people. According to the latest United Nations AIDS report, roughly 600,000 people die of AIDS on a daily basis. While this legislation directs action toward the AIDS problem in Africa and the Caribbean, the disease wreaks havoc in other regions of the world, including the United States. The fastest growing HIV/AIDS epidemic is in Eastern Europe and Eurasia. Further, Asia and the Pacific may also face a huge growth in this epidemic.

The impact of AIDS can extend beyond the direct loss of life. It has indirect effects on life and health costs not normally associated directly with the disease. Recently, for example, AIDS fueled deadly famines in east and southern Africa. The HIV/AIDS pandemic is a global human challenge that demands a global comprehensive response, and I am proud that the United States has signified that it is going to take the lead. This legislation authorizes up to \$1 billion for the global fund as a way to show our international leadership in the fight against the HIV/AIDS pandemic and to leverage funds out of other countries to reach the levels needed annually to address this problem.

I had the good fortune during the break to meet with the executive director of the Global Fund and our own Secretary of Health and Human Services and the minister for health in Italy when they signed an agreement indicating the Italian-American understandings with reference to approaching this problem. And I assured, and I am sure many of my colleagues can as well, the director of the Global Fund that we would do everything that we can to ensure appropriate resources are in the Global Fund to fight HIV/AIDS and malaria and tuberculosis.

This is a good bill. In fact, it mirrors many of the provisions of a bill I introduced on Tuesday. Mr. Speaker, the toll of this disease has brought unspeakable sorrow and distress to Africa, the Caribbean and other areas of the world. Our government has not done enough to address this disease in Africa and elsewhere. We should be proud of this effort and view it as a new start on the road to eradicating AIDS. That is the purpose of this legislation, Mr. Speaker. With the additional resources, both financial and human, provided for in this legislation, we can begin to stem the tide of this disease. We know what works in the effort to combat HIV and AIDS, and we need to get on about the business of doing it.

Mr. Speaker, America is a great country in many ways. In the long history of humankind, our greatness will be measured as much by what we do for the needy and the less fortunate of the world and in our country as it is by the quality of life we achieve right here in America. The real measure of our humanity as a Nation is our ability to

share our treasure, our time, and our talents with truly needy people.

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

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. I yield to my good friend, the gentleman from California and the ranking member of the Committee on International Relations.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my distinguished colleague for yielding to me, and since he may not participate in the debate on the bill itself, I wished to publicly pay tribute to his leadership role on this most important issue.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Reclaiming my time, Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS). I appreciate that very much.

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

Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I have no speakers at the present time, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 4 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE), who has, since she has been a Member of Congress, been totally committed to trying to alleviate AIDS in the world and has been the leader in legislation with reference to this problem, and certainly working with the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE) and the ranking member, the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS), has been directly involved in this particular piece of legislation.

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, let me thank my colleague, the gentleman from Florida, for yielding me this time and for his leadership and his assistance and guidance throughout this entire process.

Since I have been here in Congress and since 1998, we began to introduce and bring forward to this Congress the notion, really, of an AIDS Marshall Plan, which former Congressman Ron Dellums, my predecessor, conceived, brought to us, and indicated why the Congress should begin to go on record to take the lead in the world to fight this global pandemic.

I would like to thank our chairman, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE), and our ranking member, the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS), for their leadership and for making sure that this continues to be a bipartisan effort. This is not really a political issue. Both gentlemen have made sure that throughout this overall process that the people and their needs and the issues with regard to this pandemic stayed foremost in our mind and would not allow us to break down into our partisan squabbles that oftentimes we break down into. So I thank them both for their leadership.

I would like to now talk just a little bit about the Uganda model of success, which is, of course, the model the President has cited as the model he is looking to to address this pandemic in this bill, and also why I believe the 33

percent set-aside offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PITTS) is an amendment that goes counter to what the President's intentions and stated reasons for moving forward in the Uganda fashion.

First of all, each country, each village, each organization knows what strategies work best in terms of how they address this pandemic. This pandemic is killing so many people, there are so many orphans, there is so much disaster on the continent of Africa, that we have to marshal each and every effective way to stop it. So we should not in any way constrain this bill to a 33 percent set-aside that places for the most part abstinence as a priority.

Again, this flies in the face of what our agreement was in committee, and that is the ABC approach, which is the Uganda approach: abstinence, be faithful, use a condom. The three-pronged approach should be balanced, is balanced, and should be the approach we use in this bill. I do not know why this requirement now, after our committee debate and committee discussion, would be put into the bill when we know the President has called for all three approaches. In fact, the Washington Times today indicated its support for the three-pronged approach and not for us prioritizing one versus the others.

And let me just read what the Uganda model really is. I do not think we should be misled or misinformed about what Uganda is doing. Sophia Monico, who was the director of TASO, which is Uganda's premier HIV/AIDS group, said, and this is quoted in The New York Times article, she said: "It is so unfair to pull out one element of a bigger picture, a very small percentage of the whole picture, and say 'this is what works.'" She goes on to say that "Uganda is indeed a model for nations fighting AIDS, but it is not quite the model the religious right would like to believe. Ugandans are responding to a campaign known as ABC, which says: Abstain. If you can't abstain, be faithful. If you can't be faithful, use a condom. Contrary to the assertions," the article goes on to say, "of Mr. PITTS and others, there is really nothing unusual about this slogan."

The WHO has sanctioned this. This is the standard public health approach to prevent sexually transmitted diseases. And so, Mr. Speaker, today, as we debate this bill, I hope Members of Congress will understand that setting aside 33 percent for abstinence only flies in the face of ABC. It flies in the face of the Uganda model. It does us a disservice as we put forward this very good bill to now take a step backwards and put a requirement on our organizations that makes no sense, that will not work, and, quite frankly, that was defeated in committee.

So I want to see this move forward in a way I know the President wants to see it move forward, and that is the ABC approach, the standard multi-

faceted approach that gives all three approaches equal weight.

Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, precisely because issues like these are so important and need to be discussed is why we have made them in order in the Committee on Rules for discussion.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. PAUL).

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I want to call attention to something in the committee report that I consider an error, and I would like to make a suggestion so that it might not occur again. This particular legislation, not the rule as much as the legislation, I am not in support of for various reasons.

□ 1045

One, I think the odds are very slim that it is going to do a whole lot of good. It is very well-intended. I am a physician, and I cannot think of anything better than to wipe out AIDS in Africa, or in the United States, for that matter. But \$15 billion going to Africa on a questionable program bothers me because at the same time, we are cutting benefits to our veterans and also the elderly have a hard time getting medical care here. So there is a practical argument against the legislation.

In the bill and in the amendments, there is a lot of social engineering going on. I think if we are going to do any social engineering or social suggestions, it ought to be here and we ought not be naive enough to think we can change habits that exist in Africa.

But the point I wanted to bring up is the authority for doing programs like this. We have a rule in the House that we have to cite the constitutional authority, for the legislation we're dealing with. The committee report cites the authority from a very important section of the Constitution, article I, section 8, because literally we, the Congress, get our marching orders from article I, section 8, which is the section of the Constitution relating to making all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution the powers vested by the Constitution.

Well, that is where the shortcoming comes because if we read the Constitution, at the end of article I, section 8, it says, "To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers." Therefore, the "necessary and proper" clause is explicitly designed to give the authority to write the laws for the foregoing powers. Believe me, we will not find any authority in article I, section 8 for dealing with medical care problems in Africa.

I find it interesting here because quite often one side of the aisle when they do not like legislation will use my

argument in this case, and other times it is the other side of the aisle. So everybody makes my argument one time or the other. My suggestion is if the Constitution means anything, and if article I, section 8 means anything, it ought to be applied across the board or we ought to change the Constitution and say this is a mandate from the American people that we should pursue missionary work in Africa.

But most likely nobody is going to propose a change in the Constitution, the Constitution will not be changed, so the Congress chooses to ignore the Constitution when it feel like it; therefore, we have reduced the Constitution to something that has very little value anymore.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. WYNN) who has stood out on this issue for all the time he and I have served here in Congress.

Mr. WYNN. Mr. Speaker, let me begin by thanking the gentleman from Florida for yielding me this time and for his leadership on this issue.

It is very good to stand here in support of a bipartisan bill that addresses some of the real problems in the world today. Particularly in the wake of the situation in Iraq, it is important for the United States to show the world that we care about the big problems that affect other people in other countries as well as issues that affect American interests.

Let me take a moment to thank the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE) for her leadership. If anyone in this body has stood up on this issue, it is the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE), as well as the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS), and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE). This is truly a bipartisan bill. I would also like to applaud the President because he has pushed this issue \$15 billion to fight AIDS in Africa. I think that is a very good thing.

I hasten to note that many of these programs started under the Clinton administration, and for years, Democratic activists have been fighting for additional money to fight AIDS in Africa. I intend to support this bill; however, the rule allows amendments which I believe are problems.

Some of my conservative brethren come to this debate and argue that we ought to give more priority to abstinence. In a tone of some self-righteousness they suggest that abstinence ought to be the preferred method, and that this reflects American values. I think on the issue of fighting AIDS, the American value is saving as many lives as we possibly can. And for that reason when later today we have this amendment to prioritize and single out abstinence, I am going to oppose it.

I think our responsibility is to make resources available to be used in the best, most efficient way possible. Abstinence does have merit, I will be the first to say that. And where it can be

used effectively and advocated to young people, I would support that. But to say that abstinence should get a specific share of the money, even if it is not the most effective proposal, does not make sense. The American value is to save lives.

Now, it seems to me that we ought to use all available approaches and use our money most effectively and most efficiently. My conservative colleagues say look at the Uganda model. And as the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE) just pointed out, they have somewhat distorted it. They would have us believe that Uganda, which has been very successful in reducing AIDS, primarily relies on abstinence. That is not true.

It is true that Uganda has been successful in reducing infection rates from 26 percent to 6 percent over a 20-year period. It is not true that they rely solely or even primarily on abstinence. Abstinence is only part of their Anti-aids program. In fact, Ugandans used 80 million condoms last year. 80 million condoms. Condom use by prostitutes in Kampala, the capital city of Uganda, has increased from zero to 95 percent. It has been proven that condom use is an important part of the program.

What we are saying today is that we need to include all approaches: Abstinence, faithfulness, and condom use, and not single out any particular approach. Let the affected communities in Africa decide what works best and spend the money accordingly. If we do that, this is truly a great bill and we should be proud to support it.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER) who also has been in the leadership on this matter and serves on the Committee on International Relations.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, I am proud of what transpired in the Committee on International Relations this last couple of months in moving this legislation forward. It was reported out of committee by an overwhelming bipartisan majority, and it shows what we can do when we come together in a bipartisan fashion. I commend the administration for its support of a creative solution for the HIV-AIDS epidemic that Members from both parties can support.

It has been referenced that some of our colleagues have interpreted ABC as "anything but condoms," and we are going to talk about that on the floor as various amendments come forward; but I think it is critical that we take a step back and not put a political agenda ahead of a program with proven success.

I hope that my colleagues can withhold their desire to impose their standards on hundreds of millions of people that live in different countries with different cultures, in wildly different communities. There is too much at risk for global health, which certainly includes our own in this country. Addressing the AIDS epidemic, tuber-

culosis, and malaria not only benefits the health of those individuals, it is going to stabilize communities and regions that are devastating. And, yes, it is going to help us at home as we work to alleviate global issues of health, safety and security.

The SARS epidemic provides the most recent, graphic, current example of the need to address epidemics at a global level before they affect us here in America. I hope we can reflect not just on the hard work of the administration, our chairman, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE), the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS), active leaders like the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE), but reflect on how when the legislative process works when we put the imperative of problem solving ahead of political concerns.

We have more at stake these days than just dealing with the AIDS epidemic. I hope that this will be a template not just moving forward in this critical area, important as it is, but this is the way that we can solve homeland security issues, economic issues, and the great issues on the international arena as well.

Mr. Speaker, I commend our friends who were there, and I urge adoption of the rule and moving forward with approval of this and then going home this weekend thinking about what we have accomplished, how we have done it and where we can take it from here.

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

Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Florida (Mr. HASTINGS). I reiterate and strongly believe there are few things that we could do more important than what we are going to do today. I am very proud to have been able to bring forward this rule to provide for consideration of this extraordinarily important legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HYDE. 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 H.R. 1298, which we are about to consider.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

UNITED STATES LEADERSHIP
AGAINST HIV/AIDS, TUBER-
CULOSIS, AND MALARIA ACT OF
2003

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 210 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 1298.

□ 1058

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 1298) to provide assistance to foreign countries to combat HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria, and for other purposes, with Mr. LATOURETTE in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to the rule, the bill is considered as having been read the first time.

Under the rule, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE) and the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE).

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, not since the bubonic plague swept across the world in the last millennium killing more than 250 million people has our world confronted such a horrible, unspeakable curse as we are now witnessing with the growing HIV/AIDS pandemic.

In the very short time that we will spend today considering this legislation, thousands of people around the world will die of HIV/AIDS. The number of dead or dying is grotesquely high: 25 million already dead worldwide and growing at the rate of 8,500 every day, with the horror of entire villages populated only by orphans because the adults are dead or dying from AIDS.

I do not mean to demean the work of this House, but so much of what we do is really unimportant and trivial; but not today. Today we have an opportunity, the opportunity to do something significant and of lasting importance. Today we have an obligation, the obligation to do something reflecting our commitment to human solidarity. We have a privilege today, the privilege of doing something truly compassionate.

It is no exaggeration to compare the AIDS pandemic in Africa to the bubonic plague in medieval Europe. This plague took one-third of Europe's entire population, creating political chaos and set the course of civilization back for decades, perhaps centuries. AIDS in Africa is well on its way to doing something terribly similar, and similarly terrible. Tuesday's Wall Street Journal tells us 42 million people are infected with HIV/AIDS, 30 million in sub-Saharan Africa alone.

□ 1100

Today we need to consider H.R. 1298, the United States Leadership Against

HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Act of 2003. We would not be here today with this bill, that I think is an excellent one, without the sincere and heartfelt and invaluable assistance of the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS), which makes this a truly bipartisan effort.

This legislation authorizes the President's 5-year \$15 billion emergency plan for treatment and prevention of AIDS in those countries already facing crisis. The legislation creates a more responsive, coordinated, and effective approach among the various agencies of the U.S. Government involved in this global fight. The legislation promotes an approach that provides funds for antiretroviral therapy for more than 2 million people living with HIV. It encourages a strategy that extends palliative care for people living with AIDS. It supports efforts to find vaccines for HIV/AIDS and malaria. It emphasizes the need to keep families together with particular focus on the assistance needs of children and young people with HIV. It endorses prevention programs that stress sexual abstinence and monogamy as a first line of defense against the spread of this disease and contributes to multilateral initiatives that leverage the funds of other donor nations.

The HIV/AIDS pandemic is more than a humanitarian crisis. Increasingly, it is a threat to the security of the developed world. Left unchecked, this plague will further rip the fabric of developing societies, pushing fragile governments and economies to the point of collapse. So to those who suggest the U.S. has no stake in this pandemic, let me observe that the specter of failed states across the world certainly is our concern.

Africa is a central concern. Today radical Islam is spreading in several African countries, especially Nigeria. This threatens to undercut democracy and make Nigeria a failed state. It is in our interest to counter this movement by doing what we can to build democracy and a growing economy in Nigeria and elsewhere. The spread of HIV/AIDS frustrates this important mission. We also have a strong interest in seeing the development of professional African militaries, militaries capable of maintaining stability in their country, but also capable of contributing to peacekeeping operations elsewhere in Africa. Yet an examination of the HIV/AIDS rates among the armed forces of key African countries, including Nigeria, South Africa, and Kenya, reveals infection rates between 30 and 40 percent. HIV/AIDS is a national security issue for those countries and for us.

The President's proposal is based on America's deep conviction about the dignity of every human life, and these proposed remedies for the AIDS crisis in Africa recognize that human dignity. In adopting this proposal, we show the world that conviction and compassion go together as we demonstrate that compassion is not a sign

of weakness but of strength. America does not have to take on the African AIDS crisis alone; but as is often the case, American leadership, political or financial, is necessary if our friends around the world are to bear their fair share of the burden. That is what the President's proposal does. It sets a pattern of American leadership that others we believe will follow.

This bill is a compromise, a delicately arrived at, painstakingly negotiated compromise between various factions interested in this legislation; but it hangs together, and it works and it will advance the cause that we so desperately need to support. AIDS is a mortal challenge to our civilization. Let us today be animated by compassion and, yes, vision that always have defined what it means to be an American.

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

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise in strong support of this grand humanitarian legislation, and I urge all of my colleagues to make history today by securing its passage.

Mr. Chairman, we could not have reached this day had it not been for the heroic efforts of the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE), my distinguished chairman and good friend. His leadership on this issue has been a true profile in courage, and I salute him. I also want to identify myself with his powerful and eloquent opening statement. Our colleagues on the Committee on International Relations, the gentleman from California (Ms. LEE) and the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LEACH) on the Republican side, have also been critically instrumental to our success thus far as have many other members of the committee. With the support of every single Democrat and most Republicans on the Committee on International Relations, we have crafted a bipartisan piece of legislation worthy of this body's support.

Mr. Chairman, the \$15 billion authorized in this legislation to combat HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria worldwide is an enormous sum by any measure. It is five times the amount we considered authorizing for this cause just last year. For those of us who have long called for a real commitment of resources to address the HIV/AIDS crisis, our day has arrived. As impressive as these amounts are, they are no more than the crisis demands. Every day AIDS claims the lives of thousands of innocent men, women, and, yes, children, old and young, sick and able-bodied, destitute and affluent, unemployed and professional, African, Asian, and American. This disease, Mr. Chairman, does not discriminate. It targets us all; and in doing so, it ruins families, decimates communities, and fuels the violence and bloodshed that destroys whole nations. The political, economic, social, and humanitarian impact of this scourge cannot be contained to one region or to one population. It is a

global human challenge that demands a global humanitarian response with the United States in the lead.

The tragic history of this disease has shown that there are no silver bullets. We must use every means at our disposal to defeat it. All legislation builds to a significant extent upon Uganda's success in curbing the spread of AIDS through a combination of abstinence, monogamy, and condom use. In lending his support to this bill earlier this week, President Bush endorsed this three-pronged approach. In the President's words, preventing spread of HIV/AIDS requires a strategy emphasizing abstinence, marital fidelity, as well as condoms. Each element is crucial. Uganda's success in combating HIV/AIDS required not only abstinence and marital fidelity education programs but the distribution of nearly 80 million condoms per year. Countless lives will be lost if we fail to learn this lesson and undermine the balanced approach exquisitely negotiated and embodied in this bill.

Mr. Chairman, in the his State of the Union address earlier this year, the President issued a challenge to Congress to join him in a new global campaign to combat HIV/AIDS. Today we take up the President's challenge and seek to fully fund this bold initiative. An overwhelming vote by the House of Representatives today to pass H.R. 1298 without crippling amendments will bring the President's vision, a vision most of us share, close to reality. The time for words has passed and the time for action has arrived in our struggle against HIV/AIDS. I urge my colleagues to join me today to pass this historic legislation.

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

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LEACH).

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

Perspective is the most important and most difficult thing to apply to issues of the day. If one were to look at the 14th century, clearly the seminal event was the Bubonic plague in which some 20 million people died. Now, as many have died from AIDS as of the plague. Within a decade it will be a multiple of that figure. If sitting on the Moon, one might suggest that the most important public policy issue of our day is dealing with disease control, most particularly AIDS. In a very moral sense, it is probably the deepest philosophical issue of our time. Indeed, the global AIDS epidemic might be considered an epidemic of Biblical proportions.

Everyone in this Congress understands that foreign assistance is controversial, but we are, after all, our brother's keeper and we must be concerned for the global family. We also have to be concerned for our own families. To the degree AIDS is not thwarted abroad, it threatens our own shores.

As a Congress, obviously we have to be concerned with the allocation of the people's resources. This bill is a lot of money, but it is an extraordinarily sparse amount compared with the need; and I think of all the bills we are going to vote on in the near future, this is going to be the most justified financial expense the United States Congress has undertaken.

In conclusion, let me just say we are all indebted to a lot of people from the outside, the President of the United States; the singer, Bono; and then our colleagues, the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS), the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE), and from a distinct perspective the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PITTS) for raising concerns of America's faith-based community. But most of all I want to simply express my appreciation for the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE). This is the most important bill he has ever shepherded through Congress. It is going to be a seminal mark in his career, and we are all in his debt.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Before yielding to our distinguished whip, let me also underscore the important contribution to the fight against HIV/AIDS of Bono who has worked with us on all aspects of this problem and whose leadership worldwide is deeply appreciated by all of us concerned with this issue.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), the distinguished Democratic whip, a leader on this and all issues in this body.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Chairman, I thank my friend for yielding me this time.

I join the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LEACH) in congratulating the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE) and the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS), ranking member, as well as the extraordinary work that has been done by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE) as a Member of Congress and before she got to Congress.

□ 1115

Mr. Chairman, the great Dr. Martin Luther King, one of the world's great humanitarians, once said, "We are caught in an inescapable network of mutuality tied in a single garment of destiny. Whatever affects one directly affects all indirectly."

Today, through this truly historic, bipartisan legislation authorizing \$15 billion over the next 5 years for overseas care, treatment and prevention of AIDS, we recognize that our Nation has a moral obligation and a national security interest in combating the HIV/AIDS pandemic, as well as malaria and tuberculosis.

We ignore the world's increasing interdependence at our own peril, Mr. Chairman. And, frankly, while many of my colleagues have fought for many years to bring needed resources to bear on this problem, their call to arms has not, until now, been fully embraced.

The source scourge of AIDS knows no borders. It does not discriminate. It targets every one of us, infecting some 42 million people around the world, two-thirds of them from Africa.

As my good friend the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS), who has worked with the gentleman from Illinois (Chairman HYDE) to bring this legislation to the floor today, stated in the markup of this bill, this health care crisis ruins families, communities and whole nations, fueling violence and bloodshed across borders. It cannot be contained in one region or in one population. And, thus, it is a global challenge that demands a global, humanitarian response with the United States in the lead.

The ranking member, the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS), the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE), and certainly the gentleman from Illinois (Chairman HYDE), deserve our congratulations, our thanks and admiration for their leadership in crafting this bill's balanced approach to treatment and prevention. It is a real commitment to addressing the HIV/AIDS crisis.

I would hope that amendments to be offered later today that would upset this carefully crafted, balanced piece of legislation, that those amendments would be rejected. In particular, the Pitts amendment would upset the balanced HIV/AIDS prevention approach called for in the bill by requiring that one-third of the prevention funds be used solely for abstinence-only programs. Certainly we are supportive of abstinence, but not to wall it off for sole use resources.

This historic legislation reflects our values, protects our interests, and extends, Mr. Chairman, a handle of hope to millions of vulnerable people across the world.

We need not ask for whom the bell tolls; it tolls for us. This legislation is a response by us to reach out to save lives, to heal, and to make our Nation and our global community more secure.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Chairman, I am very pleased to yield 5 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Florida (Mr. WELDON) who, as an original co-sponsor of this legislation, has made an invaluable contribution.

Mr. WELDON of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in strong support of this legislation, and I want to commend the chairman and ranking member for their open-mindedness in allowing me to be a part of this process.

The bill before us today is a demonstration of the American people extending the hand of compassion and hope to millions of people suffering worldwide from AIDS.

The level of commitment to end HIV/AIDS demonstrated in this bill before us today is long overdue. Previous attempts to address the issue of global HIV/AIDS channeled millions of dollars into unaccountable multilateral efforts

and programs that showed little effectiveness and did little to stem the death toll.

H.R. 1298 reforms the status quo, ensures the most effective use of every dollar and puts new policies in place to help save lives. The bill sets a new course by focusing on real solutions, such as the model provided by Uganda.

The bill requires financial accountability and opens doors to programs that have a history of doing much with little. H.R. 1298 features a strong abstinence education component that has been proven to save lives by eliminating risky sexual behavior.

This is a very important point.

One of the key components of H.R. 1298 is a clear focus on prevention through education. The bill promotes primary prevention by funding activities that help individuals avoid HIV infection. Instead of just working towards reducing the prevalence of HIV/AIDS, this bill seeks to help young people adopt behaviors where the risk of HIV/AIDS can be eliminated. No longer do we just seek to manage the sure death of HIV infection. This bill empowers young people to participate in a future free from the behavioral risks of contracting HIV/AIDS.

The bill distinguishes between true primary prevention efforts, such as abstinence education, from intervention activities that promote condoms under the guise of prevention. The bill distinguishes between prevention services that are appropriate for everyone and preventive intervention that helps a segment of the population engaging in risky behavior. As a physician who previously cared for AIDS patients, I know that encouraging this primary prevention approach will save lives, and save money.

Another key component of the bill is bringing faith-based organizations into full participation with efforts to combat HIV/AIDS. Local churches and faith-based groups promote behavior change to prevent HIV, reduce the stigma associated with HIV infection, and treat those afflicted with the disease and care for orphans.

The Catholic Church alone currently cares for one in four people being treated by HIV/AIDS worldwide. Mission organizations already possess much of the infrastructure, experience, knowledge and compassion necessary to combat AIDS. They also have a history of respecting the culture and values of indigenous communities and peoples so that lasting relationships and change can occur. And faith-based groups are doing this in the most remote areas with the greatest need.

Up until now, resources that could have helped the efforts of churches and faith-based approaches have been soaked up by large international special interests. My missionary friends in Africa tell me about the many hats, T-shirts and conferences that UNAIDS provides to promote condoms and HIV/AIDS awareness. Unfortunately, few real resources are provided to help prevent HIV/AIDS infection.

I am personally aware of faith-based organizations that have been in-country for years, that have the support of the community, that have the support of the government and have brought people of different faiths together around strategies that are culturally and age-appropriate, but yet have been refused resources through USAID and UN-funded programs. Or they have been given a deal to promote condoms or get nothing.

H.R. 1298 will open up new avenues to fund powerful faith-based efforts that save lives in the poorest and most remote places. I strongly encourage all of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support this legislation.

Mr. Chairman, I am delighted to be an original cosponsor of the bill, and I again commend the chairman, the ranking member and their staff for crafting what I feel is a very, very good piece of legislation.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, I am delighted to yield 5 minutes to my good friend, the distinguished gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE), who has brought boundless energy and bold passion to this legislation. She has been the leader on our side on this entire matter.

Ms. LEE. Mr. Chairman. Let me first thank our ranking member, the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS), for those very kind and generous remarks, and let me thank the gentleman for his leadership in helping to ensure that our Democrats really saw the goal and understood our mission and helped to work to make sure that this was a bipartisan bill.

I want to thank the gentleman from Illinois (Chairman HYDE) for his leadership, and for, again, I think, setting an example that on issues of common concern and where the survival of the human family is at stake, we all can come together and agree that we should work together.

I also want to thank our staffs, especially Christos on my staff, and Pearl Alice, Peter and the entire committee staff, for their very diligent, competent and dedicated work.

Mr. Chairman, today we really do stand at the crossroads in this global battle gains HIV/AIDS. With an estimated 42 million individuals infected worldwide, the disease has already devastated the African continent, where 30 million people, 30 million, are currently living with AIDS and over 11 million children have been orphaned by this pandemic.

Throughout Africa, AIDS has had a devastating impact, not only on health, but on education, agriculture, the economy, the military, on governments, as people at all levels of society have struggled to cope with this disease.

Even now, the ongoing famine in Sub-Saharan Africa has been aggravated by the AIDS crisis. Food insecurity and malnutrition have contributed to the spread of the virus, and both have sped up the onset of AIDS in HIV-infected individuals.

The Caribbean, which is ranked as the second most affected region behind Africa, is also facing a devastating situation because of AIDS. In Haiti, where over 90 percent of all AIDS cases in the Caribbean are, Haiti has the unfortunate distinction of being the only country outside of Africa with an adult prevalence rate of over 6.5 percent.

Despite the devastation that HIV and AIDS has caused within Africa and the Caribbean, the disease is truly a global killer. Even here at home, in my own district in Alameda County, we have been forced to declare a state of emergency to deal with the AIDS crisis. Now the disease is poised to run rampant through India, China and Russia, where a lack of information is contributing to the spread of the disease among poor and rural populations.

So without a truly global effort to halt the spread of this disease, to provide care and treatment to those who are infected and affected by HIV and AIDS, we will all face a humanitarian disaster, the likes of which the world has never seen before.

But there is hope. We have the know-how to stop the spread of HIV, and we have the drugs to prolong the lives of those infected with AIDS. The challenge is how we translate this know-how and these resources to people living in the developing world.

Yet even in a country as poor as Haiti, there are already programs on the ground that are making a difference with minimal resources, like the Zanmi Lasante Clinic, run by Dr. Paul Farmer and the dedicated people at Partners in Health.

And we also know from the indication of Uganda that when a country unites in the battle against AIDS, through the leadership, through its president, members of the government and civil society, and when everyone really engages in open dialogue about sex and AIDS, the need for abstinence, faithfulness and safe sex through the use of condoms, the HIV/AIDS rate can be reversed. In this case, it came down from 15 percent in 1991 to 5 percent 10 years later. But it took all three strategies. No preference is given to one over the other.

This bill we have before us today really recognizes these possibilities. But, more importantly, it sends a message to the world that the United States will not sit idly by and allow AIDS to wreak havoc on the human family.

By committing \$3 billion a year to fighting global HIV/AIDS and the two largest opportunistic infections that feed off of AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria, we will virtually double our global AIDS budget in the next year.

Several years ago when we won a \$40 million increase in global AIDS spending in 2000 under the leadership of our distinguished minority leader, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI), we felt that that was a major victory and a major accomplishment. This legislation now puts those living with

AIDS and those at greatest risk of getting infected ahead of ideological and political differences, and that is why the Pitts amendment does such a disservice to the bill and to those who desperately need our help. This bill attempts to create a comprehensive strategy to deal with the AIDS pandemic. Comprehensive.

Finally, let me just say how important it is that this be new money. The President said that this was new money. We must make sure that this is new money. We face many challenges as this bill moves forward, but we hope that the President will receive the bill on his desk intact and sign it before Memorial Day, as he said he wanted to do.

Mr. Chairman I want to thank again the chairman of our committee and the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) for their leadership, and once again hope that we can pass this bill intact, as it moved out of committee.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to yield 3 minutes to the learned gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. GREEN).

□ 1130

Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE) for yielding me this time.

During the course of the debate today, we will hear a lot of numbers, thousands and millions of percentiles. We will have a lot of platitudes. Platitudes are important, numbers are important; but they are just lines on a page.

Let me give my colleagues an image that may help us put this all into perspective. Not so very long ago, I met a missionary who had served in the very area where I taught high school in Africa some 15 years ago, and I asked her what the changes were that she had seen over her time. I thought she would say to me, cell phones, electricity, running water, which we did not have; and she said, no, that is not it. She said, now as you walk down that mud path, you will stop and suddenly say to yourselves, my God, there are no adults here. There are children and there are grandparents, but there is an entire generation missing.

Mr. Chairman, so many here are talking about why we must do this for the sake of the impoverished and the needy around the world, and it is true. I would also suggest we need to pass this legislation for our sake. Two reasons: number one, it makes us more human. Every one of the great faiths in this world calls upon its followers to care for their neighbor. I know my faith does. My faith requires me to take up issues like this. Secondly, it is a matter of national security. If we do not get our arms around this pandemic, this plague, entire regions of the world will be destabilized; and when they are destabilized, we will see openings for radicalism, and where radicalism grows, dangers emerge, dangers to us and our way of life.

So yes, we must do this for the impoverished and the needy around the world, but we do this for us too. We are Americans. It is in our nature. It is the thing that we should do. This is important legislation. It is historic legislation. I commend the chairman. I agree with one of the previous speakers that this will be our most important legislation. It will save lives; it will shape history. I am proud to be part of this.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, before yielding to our next speaker, I want to express my deep appreciation to several members of our staff. Pearl Alice Marsh, David Abramowitz, Peter Yeo, Bob King, and on the staff of the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE), Christos Tsentas. They have done an outstanding job in bringing this legislation to the floor.

Mr. Chairman, I am delighted to yield 1 minute to my good friend, the gentleman from New York (Mr. CROWLEY), a distinguished member of the Committee on International Relations and a leader on this issue.

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) for yielding me this time.

I want to applaud the gentleman from Illinois (Chairman HYDE) for his work on this bill. I want to voice my strong support for the United States Leadership Against the HIV/AIDS, Malaria, and Tuberculosis Act of 2003. Make no mistake, this bill is a big step in the right direction. This bill means more help for those infected with HIV/AIDS. It means more hope and help for children who are dying from malaria. It means that fewer families will live in fear of tuberculosis.

This bill is a true victory. But we must take the steps to ensure that what this bill stands for, protecting the health of individuals around the world, is also protected. And that is why we must see that this bill is not the end of the debate, but rather a step in the right direction.

The prevention and treatment of these diseases requires funding; but, of course, it requires even more. It requires accurate information, cultural sensitivity, rapid response. It requires real dedication.

Mr. Chairman, \$15 billion over 5 years is real assistance for some of the world's most vulnerable, but only if it is allowed to be spent as those on the ground see fit. This bill can mean real hope for countless people around the world. I only hope that what this bill stands for survives as well.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. MCCOTTER).

Mr. MCCOTTER. Mr. Chairman, one of our Nation's seminal principles holds that all human beings have a right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Inherent in this principle, in this promise, rests the belief that to truly and fully live, every human heart needs hope.

National borders neither define nor diminish this need. And today, millions

of our fellow human beings throughout the world have no hope, for they suffer under the perceived certainty of an AIDS death sentence. For years they have done so with no hope for relief or reprieve until our Nation brought them this proposal's promising ray of hope.

Due to this historic legislation, millions of ravaged bodies have hearts beating with hope. And thus, it is morally imperative that we pass this historic legislation, continue tending and kindling the sick and sufferings' faint rays of hope and, as Americans, reaffirm and retain our revolutionary role as a herald of hope for all humanity.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, I am delighted to yield 1½ minutes to the distinguished gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PAYNE), the ranking member of the Subcommittee on Africa of the Committee on International Relations, my good friend who has been one of the strongest leaders on this whole issue in the Congress.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Chairman, let me express my strong support for this legislation and begin by commending the Bush administration for this initiative of 15 billion new dollars. I would like to also commend the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE), the chairman of the Committee on International Relations, for standing up to criticism primarily from his own friends. In spite of the criticism, the gentleman from Illinois showed that he still has the competitive drive that he had as an outstanding basketball player, that when the game got close, when it got tough, when it was needed, that last push, he stayed the course; and I would like to certainly commend him for that.

We appreciate the work of the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE) and the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LEACH). We have all come together.

But let me just say that I have seen the devastation with my own eyes. Over the 15 years that I have been in Congress, I have spent time during my first year visiting hostels and hospitals where HIV and AIDS patients were dying, and it was a time when many people throughout the world were crying out for help. I was devastated because their voices were not being heard. People were dying all around us.

Voltaire said, "Nothing is as powerful as a dream whose time has come." The dream that we should really fight this devastating disease, the fact that people around the world are being devastated, not because of anything that is abnormal, but because of something that has just entered into this society. And so I hope that we will keep the legislation intact. I am proud to stand here and say that we are doing probably the greatest thing that we have done since I have been in the Congress, as has been mentioned earlier today.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Delaware (Mr. CASTLE).

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Chairman, I want to commend the administration as well, as a lot of others have spoken to today. The leadership of this House, and particularly the gentleman from Illinois (Chairman HYDE) and the ranking member, the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS), two extraordinary Members who really care about issues such as this.

This is important legislation that will dramatically increase the United States' participation and role in combating HIV and AIDS. The HIV/AIDS scourge is not only an international health threat killing millions and spreading each year, but it is also a major detriment to the economic security and well-being of our Nation and many countries around the world. As we have seen with the current SARS virus, economic partners as close as Canada have been seriously impacted in just a very short time period. While SARS is a new major health risk that experts are working to halt in recent weeks, we must not forget that HIV/AIDS is a killer disease that continues to plague the entire world.

Specifically, the legislation before us today will authorize more than \$15 billion for combating HIV/AIDS globally over the next 5 years. In President Bush's State of the Union address he called for an increase in the U.S. commitment to combat the global AIDS pandemic. I am pleased that today we are debating a holistic approach to combat such a destructive disease. The legislation creates a more responsive, coordinated, and effective approach among the various agencies of the United States Government involved in the war against HIV/AIDS and approves up to \$1 billion for the Global Fund for AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria for fiscal year 2004.

I have seen firsthand the devastation that AIDS has had on the people of Africa, and I firmly believe that the United States and the rest of the developed world must act now to help end the suffering and hardship caused by this terrible disease.

When I visited Zimbabwe, Nigeria, and South Africa several years ago, I saw the overwhelming impact that AIDS was having, not only on those adults afflicted with the disease, but also on thousands of orphans that the disease creates. In some countries, one-fifth to one-third of the children have already been orphaned by the disease. I am pleased that today's measure authorizes the President to establish pilot programs to create and treat orphans and young children.

Through the work of my constituent, Jeff Busch, I have learned about and supported the work of the Safe Blood for Africa Corps. This small, not-for-profit company has the goal of safeguarding the blood supply in sub-Saharan Africa from infectious diseases such as HIV, Hepatitis B, and Hepatitis C.

I have supported their efforts to fund a first-strike program of HIV/AIDS pre-

vention in sub-Saharan Africa that would immediately begin to save between 350,000 and 500,000 lives by utilizing rapid blood testing to provide for the transfusion of safe blood. The President has cited Uganda as the model country for putting together an effective plan to combat HIV/AIDS. Uganda has been very aggressive in their approach, and it is important to note that they first addressed the problem of cleaning the blood supply.

In conclusion, the Bush administration has designated the war on HIV/AIDS in developing countries a top priority, and I strongly believe that this important legislation will push this goal forward. Mr. Chairman, 40 million people are currently infected and 25 million have died of AIDS worldwide, including more than 3 million people last year alone. Now is the time for our Nation to step up and halt this most deadly disease.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, I am delighted to yield 1 minute to my good friend, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. HOEFFEL), a distinguished member of the Committee on International Relations and a strong leader on this and on so many other issues.

Mr. HOEFFEL. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of H.R. 1298. I want to salute the great work of the gentleman from Illinois (Chairman HYDE); the ranking member, the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS); and President Bush for coming together to make this \$15 billion commitment over 5 years to help curb the spread of AIDS around the world.

One of the best parts of this bill is its balanced approach that treats equally importantly abstinence, marital fidelity, and the use of condoms to fight the spread of AIDS. I salute that balanced approach, and that is why it is so important to defeat the Pitts amendment and the Smith amendment. The Smith amendment would allow faith-based organizations that can be funded under this bill under the terms of the legislation to actively discourage the use of condoms. That makes no sense, and that destroys the balance that is currently in this legislation. The Pitts amendment would allow a particular amount of funding to go specifically and only for programs that only promote abstinence.

Listen, abstinence works perfectly if it is used perfectly, but it is not. Not everybody abstains. We need to pass this bill as is. It is balanced and it is very good.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. KING).

Mr. KING of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, our Nation is greatly blessed. We have a responsibility to our fellow man. When rampaging machete mobs began massacring Rwandans, I believed then and I believe now that we should have deployed troops to save them.

I agree with the principles expressed by President Bush in this very Chamber in his State of the Union speech

when he said: "We exercise power without conquest and we sacrifice for the liberty of strangers. Americans are a free people who know that freedom is a right of every person and the future of every nation. The liberty we prize is not America's gift to the world; it is God's gift to all humanity."

Now we face an AIDS crisis in Africa. It is severe. We have the unique opportunity to help save and extend the lives of Africans. However, we must ensure that our efforts to fight AIDS in Africa do not infringe upon their liberty, their freedom, and the right to life of unborn Africans.

The travesty of family planning and population control funding being used to subsidize abortion providers and counseling is not new to Congress. In fact, in 1970, Congressman John Schmitz of California accurately predicted the consequences of providing funding without restrictions.

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We know the results of that. He said on that day: "The bill before us today . . . would commit the U.S. Government to the life prevention business at an initial cost of more than a quarter of a billion dollars." As we know, the rise in the cost of the program is under way, with no end in sight. Congressman Schmitz was right. In 1999, Planned Parenthood received \$51 million. Effectively, we are subsidizing abortion services.

Today we are poised to distribute AIDS assistance to those who are currently without hope in Africa. Hopefully, a large portion will go to proven abstinence, medical treatment, and as a last resort, condom distribution.

However, none of the billions for relief in Africa should be used to fund abortions. No United States taxpayer money should fund groups that provide abortion services or counseling. We will save lives by providing humanitarian AIDS relief to Africa. No lives are as innocent as those lives of babies taken by abortion.

We must show compassion for Africans and ensure that the words of Congressman Schmitz when we committed the United States to the life prevention business do not come true with this excellent bill.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, I am very pleased to yield 1 minute to my good friend and distinguished colleague, the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. CAPPS).

Mrs. CAPPS. I thank my colleague for yielding time to me, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the bill and in opposition to the Pitts amendment. Devoting significant resources to the biggest health threat in the world, the global HIV/AIDS pandemic, is an excellent use of taxpayer dollars, as long as we focus on prevention efforts that work.

For example, the people of Uganda have had great success controlling the spread of HIV/AIDS, and they did it with a comprehensive program that did

stress abstinence and fidelity, but also emphasized the importance of using condoms.

The Pitts amendment would move significant dollars away from that proven model by providing \$5 billion to strictly abstinence-only programs. It will push aside proven comprehensive programs in favor of questionable models designed to appease a right-wing constituency.

Let us not miss the opportunity to do good by mispending precious resources on abstinence-only programs. We should not condemn more people to death by AIDS by tying hands with ideology. I urge my colleagues to vote "no" on the Pitts amendment and strongly support H.R. 1298.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE).

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding time to me.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in my capacity as chairman of the Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, Export Financing and Related Programs on the Committee on Appropriations to discuss this bill, H.R. 1298. It is our subcommittee that will be called upon to fund this authorization.

The legislation has three critical elements that are important to the issue of funding: first, the requirement for the President to establish within 9 months a comprehensive 5-year strategy to combat AIDS; second, within the Department of State the establishment of a new coordinator of U.S. activity to combat HIV/AIDS; and, third, providing statutory authority and sufficient authorization for additional United States contributions to the Global Fund to fight AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria.

There are many other provisions, some of which appear unnecessary to this Member, others of which are clearly contradictory; but I want to address these three core provisions in the time that I have available.

I commend the gentleman from Illinois (Chairman HYDE) and the ranking member, the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS), for their work in crafting legislation that could bring much-needed policy coherence and effective management to the outpouring of well-meaning but, frankly, scatter-shot Presidential and congressional initiatives designed to arrest the worldwide HIV/AIDS pandemic.

I would ask the gentleman from Illinois (Chairman HYDE) and the members of the Committee on International Relations to take into consideration several of our subcommittee's concerns as they move this bill toward enactment.

First, as the proposed 5-year strategy will not be in place, at the earliest, until midway through the next fiscal year, the funds appropriated for fiscal year 2004 will have to reflect the strategies and use the delivery systems now in place. For that reason, I would caution against legislating the Uganda

model on a global basis or limiting increased funding to only 14 countries before that strategy is in place or Congress has had an opportunity to review it.

Second, the legislation under consideration today proposes to turn the role of the AIDS coordinator into a de facto agency administrator. I have serious reservations about giving someone who was designated a coordinator within the State Department the authority to make grants, operate in foreign countries, or to, in effect, replace the Global Health Bureau of USAID or the Centers for Disease Control. Why are we creating an entire new Federal bureaucracy to administer the program when one already exists?

I also object to the language which would allow the coordinator to transfer money from prior-year appropriations or to establish a new account in the Treasury for which no funds have been appropriated.

Third, I welcome the flexibility to continue funding for the Global Fund at or above the current level of almost \$350 million. But in all candor, the budget resolution does not permit fiscal 2004 funding anywhere near the \$1 billion authorized by this legislation. Thus, we are only creating false expectations about what our Committee on Appropriations might be able to do this year.

Mr. Chairman, having spent much time over many years on the critical issues addressed by this bill, I am really pleased to see that the Congress is grappling with HIV/AIDS as an international issue. The legislation before us today is a helpful start, but much work remains to be done if we are to have effective implementation of programs to combat HIV/AIDS around the world.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, I am delighted to yield 1½ minutes to my good friend, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY), the distinguished ranking member of the Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, Export Financing and Related Programs.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of this bill. I congratulate the gentleman from Illinois (Chairman HYDE) and the ranking member, the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS), for their important work. I have always believed that dealing with the AIDS crisis is both a national security priority and a moral imperative for the United States. I am pleased to see that we are authorizing a significant infusion of resources and broad-based commitment.

However, I caution my colleagues that despite strong administration and bipartisan congressional support for this bill, the \$3 billion authorized for the upcoming fiscal year simply does not exist in the bill. The administration's request for 2004 for all global HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria programs is about \$1.7 billion, not \$3 billion. While my colleagues and I on the Committee on Appropriations will

try to find the \$1.3 billion necessary to fill the massive funding gap, it will be difficult in an already tight budget.

I would urge the administration to request the funds necessary to fulfill the President's promise. I hope our Republican leadership will make sure we have the resources we need to fully fund this historic initiative.

Mr. Chairman, we have before us today an opportunity to do a great deal of good in the world: to improve the lives of people living with AIDS, to help AIDS orphans survive and thrive, and to prevent millions of those who are most at risk from contracting this horrible virus. Our efforts will have massive implications for the stability and prosperity of whole communities, societies, and regions of the world, a tremendous privilege and an awesome burden.

It is not every day that Members of Congress have the opportunity to jumpstart a process. So let us appropriate the money, let us fulfill the promise, and let us make sure we use it wisely and well.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, I am very pleased to yield 1 minute to my good friend and distinguished colleague, the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Ms. MCCOLLUM), a member of the Committee on International Relations.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Chairman, today, while Congress debates this bill, every 15-year-old boy in Botswana is living with a 90 percent, a 90 percent chance of dying from AIDS during his life. AIDS is destroying millions of lives, families, and entire nations in Africa. Congress should and must act now.

America possesses the wealth, the knowledge, the leadership to partner with the people of Africa to save lives, offer dignity to the dying, and provide opportunity to orphans struggling for survival. Our fight against AIDS at home, in Africa, and around the world is both a strategic and humanitarian battle that reflects the greatest strengths and the absolute goodness of the American people.

Standing together, let us pass this bill today and empower the people of Africa to use every means available and necessary to treat and stop the spread of AIDS. Today, the people of America and Africa stand together in our fight against AIDS. I thank the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE) and the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) for their work.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, I am delighted to yield 1 minute to my good colleague, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS), a distinguished Member of this body and a leader on this issue.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Illinois (Chairman HYDE) and the ranking member, the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS), for their superb leadership on attacking the HIV/AIDS disaster in Africa.

I take this moment to rise in strong support of H.R. 1298, and to thank my friends and colleagues for the many years of struggle and hard work that has brought us to this point of getting President Bush to support this effort.

Thanks to all of the AIDS activists, the developmental activists. Thanks to the work of the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI) when she served on the Committee on Appropriations; and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE) for the leadership she has provided; and the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PAYNE) and all the other Members of Congress.

Thanks to President Bill Clinton for establishing the Global AIDS Fund we are putting the money in today. Thanks for the trip that he made to Africa, where we all had the opportunity to visit what was going on, the clinics in Uganda and other countries of Africa.

It has been a lot of hard work. I am pleased and delighted that we are here today working in a bipartisan way to put money into this Global Fund, but it did not happen overnight. Again, I thank Members for all the years of work and struggle.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, I am very pleased to yield 1½ minutes to my good friend and distinguished colleague, the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL), a valued member of the Committee on International Relations.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Chairman, I thank my friend for yielding time to me.

I want to congratulate the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE) and the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LEACH) for their strong support and leadership on this bill. I particularly want to single out my colleague, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE), who has led a good, long fight for so many years. This is truly something all of us can take pride in. The gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE) has certainly led the way.

Mr. Chairman, this is a bipartisan, middle-of-the-road bill, a good bill. We should allow no ideological fights in this bill. This is not a fight about abortion; it is a fight about saving lives. The Uganda approach, which has abstinence and marital fidelity and condoms, and we have to have condoms if we are going to fight this battle, is a very well-balanced approach.

Let us look at AIDS. AIDS has killed over 20 million people since the epidemic began. Another 8,000 people die each day, with 68,000,000 deaths predicted by 2020 unless the world takes action. Experts say a strong global response could prevent nearly two-thirds of those new infections, saving tens of millions of lives.

What this bill does is respond to this crisis. It authorizes the bold initiative announced by President Bush. I want to say I was pleased to be in the White House 2 days ago with President Bush when he announced this initiative. This will provide \$15 billion, including

\$10 billion in new money to fight HIV/AIDS in Africa and the Caribbean.

The proposed bill will help prevent 7 million new infections, provide care and support for 10 million HIV-infected individuals and AIDS orphans, and offer antiretroviral therapy for 2 million of those in need.

H.R. 1298 is only an authorization bill. We need to fight in the appropriations process for real resources to match the promises made in H.R. 1298.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, I am delighted to yield 1 minute to my good friend, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. MALONEY), a distinguished Member of this body.

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding time to me, and for his leadership.

I rise in strong support of the bill and in opposition to the Pitts amendment. We must remember that HIV/AIDS is preventable. That is why I support the ABC approach to prevention, which encourages a balanced approach to preventing the spread of HIV/AIDS.

While we all believe that abstinence and fidelity are important methods of prevention, a full, balanced, and comprehensive range of options, including condoms, is a more responsible plan of attack; and attack is what we must do. We must attack this rampant epidemic with full force, full funding, and full freedom of information.

I remember when then Ambassador Richard Holbrooke first brought the issue of HIV/AIDS as a national security crisis to the U.N. Security Council. We quickly learned that HIV/AIDS is not only a public health crisis; it is an economic crisis, an international security crisis, and a moral crisis.

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In Africa the need and the will to combat the spread of AIDS is there. What is missing is the resources. That is what this bill brings in. No country should struggle to rise out of poverty while fighting a disease that can cut life expectancy by as much as 30 years.

I strongly support this bill and commend the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE) and the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS), the ranking member, and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE) and the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LEACH) for their leadership.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Indiana (Mr. PENCE) for the purposes of a colloquy.

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the gentleman for his tireless efforts in crafting this HIV/AIDS relief bill.

I have, as the gentleman knows personally, the utmost respect for him and for his distinguished career and leadership of this committee in particular. I appreciate him granting me this colloquy.

Many of us have learned, Mr. Chairman, that there are a number of foreign countries that actually use abor-

tion as a means of preventing mother to child transmission of HIV/AIDS. It is my hope that the distinguished chairman would today confirm that in carrying out this foreign assistance program, that it is the policy of the United States that abortion is not prevention of or treatment of mother to child transmission of HIV/AIDS.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

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

Mr. HYDE. The gentleman is correct. Nothing in this legislation should suggest that it is United States' policy that abortion is a proper and appropriate method for prevention of or treatment of mother to child transmission of HIV/AIDS.

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to my good friend, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BROWN), a distinguished member of the Committee on International Relations, our ranking member on the Subcommittee on Health.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) for his leadership.

The Global Fund to fight AIDS, TB and malaria represents the best tool we have to provide relief on a scale that matters. Some of my colleagues want to eliminate the U.S. commitment to the Global Fund. They will say it is ineffective when it only began disbursing funds in the past year. They will say it is a blow to bureaucracy, when, in fact, it is a model of efficiency in coordination. They will say that evidence shows that it does not work, and then fail to produce any evidence.

The Global Fund stresses accountability. Each proposal is reviewed by 22 physicians and health experts from a variety of nations. Forty percent only of the applications are accepted. Only the best are approved. Each proposal is for 5 years. After 2 years a major audit of the program is done. If it is not effective funding is cut off.

Both the House and the Senate supported its creation unanimously. It is transparent. The Global Funds Web site contains downloads of every single country's proposal that is approved.

Fifty million people in the last 25 years have died of malaria, tuberculosis and AIDS, 50 million people. The Global Fund will help history's worst epidemic.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to my good friend, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. OLVER), a distinguished member of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. OLVER. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding me time.

Mr. Chairman, H.R. 1298 is the best bill the full House has ever considered on the international HIV/AIDS crisis. This bill provides \$1.7 billion in fiscal 2004 to the Global Fund to fight AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria. Our support for the Global Fund demonstrates

American commitment to the international fight against HIV/AIDS and is vital for gaining funds from other donor countries.

In his State of the Union address President Bush announced his 5-year plan to fight HIV/AIDS but he only allotted \$200 million each year to the Global Fund. This bill greatly increases the U.S. commitment to the Global Fund.

As HIV/AIDS ravages Africa, the Caribbean and now explodes in Asia and the former Soviet Union, clearly no single nation has the ability to prevent the spread of AIDS or to adequately treat its victims. This international disease must be stopped with international and multi-lateral action.

Mr. Speaker, we must support this bill and the Global Fund to fight AIDS, TB, and malaria. It is the least we can do.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, this is a historic moment in dealing with global humanitarian legislation. What we were doing today on a bipartisan basis will save the lives of tens of millions of innocent people across the globe. We are doing it on a bipartisan basis with the typical generosity and humanitarian instincts of the American people.

This is legislation we must all be proud of. It should pass with an overwhelming majority. We are supportive of the legislation. We are grateful for the President's support and we fully anticipate that lives around the globe will be improved as a result of our efforts.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of our time.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Chairman, I yield the balance of our time to the distinguished gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. HARRIS).

(Ms. HARRIS asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE) for yielding me this time.

Mr. Chairman, as our Nation confronts the threats of terrorism, tyranny, and weapons of mass destruction, we must not forget the ethical and practical imperative to fight nature's weapons of mass destruction which manifests themselves in the form of global epidemics, such as AIDS.

President Bush and this Congress have demonstrated extraordinary courage and moral leadership in focussing our Nation's attention on this critical matter of national security. H.R. 1298, the United States Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Act, implements the President's visionary proposal to combat AIDS and other infectious diseases in Africa as well as on a global scale. This legislation models programs that have experienced tremendous success throughout the world, most notably a program that has proven effective in Uganda.

Such programs work with within existing cultural dynamics to combat the

existing humanitarian crisis, while promoting the essential long-term societal changes that will stop the spread of these dreadful diseases.

As a freshmen Member of Congress, I am heartened to note the bipartisan support and the healthy debate that has accompanied our consideration of this vital legislation. The speed and effectiveness with which we have joined the fight against the global scourge of AIDS tuberculosis, and malaria shows the American people that we can indeed work together to make the world freer, safer, healthier and more just.

I thank the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE) for his extraordinary vision and leadership in this momentous bill. I urge the passage of the legislation.

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of H.R. 1298, the United States Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Act of 2003. While much of our focus over the past two years has been on the eradication of terrorist threats from radical fringe groups and evil dictators, we must not forget the threat posed by a non-human terrorist: HIV/AIDS. More than 42 million people in the world are living with HIV/AIDS. Nearly 30 million of those people live on the continent of Africa and that includes 3 million children under the age of fifteen. As many of us in Congress have worked hard over the years to strengthen HIV/AIDS programs, I was particularly pleased to hear the President acknowledge this threat during his State of the Union address in January. Today Congress has a chance to address this global pandemic.

Specifically, this bill would authorize \$15 billion over five years to fight the HIV/AIDS pandemic, including up to \$1 billion for the Global Fund to Combat HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria in Fiscal Year 2004. It would also create a five-year comprehensive, integrated, global strategy to strength the U.S. capacity to respond to the HIV/AIDS pandemic. Additionally, an HIV/AIDS Response Coordinator within the Department of State would be created to oversee this plan.

I am particularly pleased by the bipartisan support that this legislation has garnered. I thank the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE) for introducing this bill and working with both sides of the aisle to bring to the floor today a bill that can be widely supported. Our goal should not be to impose our values on another culture, but to exhibit our values by showing care and compassion for our global neighbors. By supporting programs like the successful Ugandan ABC campaign (which says Abstain; if you can't abstain, Be Faithful; if you can't be faithful, use a Condom) we can effectively address this crisis.

Again, I support this legislation and encourage my colleagues to join me. We have the opportunity today to make a commitment to improve the lives of millions of people and ease the suffering of an entire continent. However, the fight against HIV/AIDS is far from over and we must live up to the commitment we make today by fully funding these programs in the future.

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Chairman, I support the attempt in this bill to provide basic medical assistance to prevent and treat HIV/AIDS. To understand the importance of this assistance, we must get a firm grasp on the enormity of this problem. AIDS is truly a global killer. The virus

respects no national boundaries, no religious affiliation, no race, no gender, and no age. In Sub-Sahara Africa, the region of the world most severely affected by HIV and AIDS, there are an estimated 25.3 million persons infected with the virus. In 7 African countries, 20 percent of the population is affected. In Botswana, it is estimated that 36 percent of the adult population is infected with HIV.

Other regions of the world have equally alarming statistics. In Asia, the world's most populous continent, 3.5 million people are infected with HIV. Eastern Europe has the most rapid rate of growth in HIV infections. In 20 short months, the number of infected persons in the Russian Federation rose from 10,000 to 70,000. In Latin America, an estimated 1.9 million people are infected with HIV. In the Caribbean, HIV has impacted about 400,000 people.

HIV and AIDS is the leading cause of death in Africa and the fourth leading cause of death worldwide. In the countries most affected in Africa, life expectancy has declined by 10 years and the infant death rates have doubled.

This disease has ravaged families. In the developing world, the loss of one parent can lead to a loss of income, the end of educational opportunities for children and an increase in child labor. The loss of both parents can be devastating. It has been estimated that by 2010 there will be 40 million children in Africa who have been orphaned because of the AIDS virus. That is equivalent to every child living east of the Mississippi River in this country.

I know this is a grim picture, but to paint a rosy scenario would be inappropriate. Compassion and concern are not enough. We must take concrete action, here and now. This epidemic can be stabilized and reversed. We must work effectively with leaders of the world to achieve these outcomes. Africa's tragedy can be reversed and a similar cataclysm can be avoided in other countries. This legislation is a good step forward in addressing this issue. But we must be prepared to take the next step and assist countries impacted by these diseases.

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this important legislation that will enable us to effectively combat the global scourges of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria. I am grateful for the bipartisan leadership of my colleagues who authored and were original co-sponsors of this bill especially Chairman HYDE, Ranking Member LANTOS, Mr. WELDON, Ms. LEE, and Mr. LEACH.

This legislation enables the United States to take strong leadership role to ameliorate, and, we hope, ultimately to eradicate one of the most devastating diseases that man has ever encountered. We count the victims of HIV/AIDS in the tens and hundreds of millions, worldwide. It is a disease that affects men and women, adults and children. Its impact is most devastating on the poorest, those with the least capacity to deal with the ravages of this disease or to act effectively to prevent its spread. By affecting so many millions across societal cross-sections, this disease presents a humanitarian crisis of unprecedented magnitude. Furthermore, the HIV/AIDS pandemic is a potentially destabilizing force that presents a grave threat to international security.

The African nations have been especially hard hit by the epidemic of HIV/AIDS and

other diseases. Together, HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, and related diseases are undermining agriculture production throughout Africa—aggravating disease with hunger.

This bill will address these global problems by authorizing \$15 billion to combat HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria, through a comprehensive five-year integrated strategy. This legislation will use these funds effectively by promoting inter-agency coordination, supporting the expansions of public/private partnerships, and using targeted programs that will especially benefit children and families affected by HIV/AIDS.

Of course we must continue to work aggressively to combat the spread of this disease here in the United States and to continue our efforts to research a cure and to aid our own countrymen afflicted with this terrible illness.

I am proud to be a co-sponsor of this vital legislation to attack one of the most significant threats to global health. I am pleased with the bill that the International Relations Committee passed, and I urge my colleagues to support his bill.

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Chairman, as a physician I am particularly concerned about terrible diseases like AIDS. I have great sympathy for those—in increasing numbers—who suffer and die around the world. The question is not whether each and every one of us is concerned or would like to do something about this terrible problem. The question is whether yet another massive government foreign aid program will actually do anything at all to solve the problem. The United States has been sending billions and billions of dollars overseas for decades to do fine-sounding things like “build democracy” and “fight drugs” and “end poverty.” Yet decades later we are told that in every category these things have actually gotten worse rather than better. Our money has disappeared into bank accounts of dictators and salaries for extremely well-paid consultants and U.S. Government employees. Yet we refuse to learn from these mistakes; we are about to make another multi-billion dollar mistake with this bill.

Though I have not been in favor of Federal Government funding of healthcare, if this money is going to be spent why shouldn't it be spent in this country, on American citizens? One legitimate function of government is to protect its citizens and taxpayers. Yet thousands of Americans who have contracted this terrible disease find themselves without any healthcare at all. Thousands of these Americans, as they become ill, are no longer able to work and therefore lose their insurance coverage. Drugs to treat the disease become impossible to afford; those with disease end up along and in misery. I seriously wonder whether negative perceptions of those at risk in this country do not drive this push to send billions abroad rather than address the disease here at home. I believe that if this money is to be spent it should be spent on Americans, regardless of what some may think about those high-risk groups.

Bills like the one we are considering today also force Americans to fund programs and organizations that many find morally objectionable, such as those that distribute condoms and perform abortion. While some amendments we are voting on today admirably seek to address some of these concerns, the fact remains that this bill even if amended unconstitutionally sends U.S. taxpayer money over-

seas and inappropriately engages in social engineering abroad. None of the amendments address the immorality of forcing Americans to fund organizations engaged in family planning, performing abortions, and distributing condoms. As Thomas Jefferson famously said, “To compel a man to furnish funds for the propagation of ideas he disbelieves and abhors is sinful and tyrannical.” That is why I have introduced H.R. 1548, a bill to prohibit any Federal official from expending any Federal funds for any population control or population planning program or any family planning activity. What we are seeing today on the floor just underscores the need to pass H.R. 1548—to end this tyrannical and sinful practice of forcing Americans to pay for programs they believe to be immoral and evil.

Mr. Chairman, at a time when the government is running record deficits, is engaged in an enormously expensive war in Iraq and Afghanistan and elsewhere, and is even cutting veterans benefits, I find it extremely irresponsible that we are discussing sending additional billions overseas in yet another dubious program. Additionally, I am greatly concerned that the billions we are contributing to the “Global Fund” will be going to organizations that support and perform abortions, prostitution, infanticide and other horrors. There is nothing in this bill to prevent this, only faith that the Coordinator will exercise good judgment in these matters. That is simply not sufficient. I strongly oppose this bill and urge my colleagues to do likewise.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 1298, the “United States Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Act of 2003.” I also rise to applaud the efforts of Mr. HYDE, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. WELDON, Ms. LEE, and Mr. LEACH to get this bill on the floor so that the members of the House of Representatives can do our part to fight the spread of infectious diseases.

I support H.R. 1298, because HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria are killing men, women, and children in countries across the globe. And the United States, a country blessed with expert physicians, scientists, corporations, and governmental agencies should take the lead in worldwide efforts to combat the effects of these infectious diseases.

H.R. 1298 contains many provisions that help in the battle to contain the spread of these diseases and to provide assistance to those suffering from HIV/AIDS, TB, and malaria. Among other provisions, H.R. 1298 establishes a five-year global strategy to combat HIV/AIDS, TB, and malaria. It also supports voluntary contributions to the international vaccine funds, establishes pilot programs to place health care professionals in overseas areas and provide assistance for children and families affected by HIV/AIDS.

I, along with several other members of the House of Representatives, have also proposed amendments to supplement the provisions already written into the bill. These provisions will also help combat the spread of HIV/AIDS, TB, and malaria.

As the Chair of the Children's Caucus, I am particularly troubled by the pandemic of HIV/AIDS and the devastating impact this disease has had on children in Africa and worldwide. It has been over 20 years since AIDS was first diagnosed. Since then over 57 million people have been infected, 25 million people have perished, 4 million of which were children.

According to a study by UNAIDS, if the AIDS epidemic in Africa is not controlled, AIDS related deaths will make 40 million children orphaned by the year 2010. Presently, there are more children orphaned in Africa due to parental AIDS deaths than there are children in America's public school system. In Botswana, there are more deaths annually from AIDS than there are childbirths.

I have had the opportunity to see for myself the devastating effect of HIV/AIDS, TB, and malaria on the citizens of African countries. I was a member of one of the first presidential missions to Africa. I have visited Zambia, Uganda, and South Africa and seen the physical and emotional damage caused by infectious diseases. I have supported programs to change personal behaviors like the ABC Program which encourages youths to practice Abstinence, Be faithful, and use Condoms.

Congressional trips to Africa and support of initiatives are positive steps in the fight against aids. However, we can do much more to provide funding, actively participate in developing programs, conduct studies, and disburse medicines to the victims of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria in sub-Saharan Africa.

I reiterate my unwavering support for H.R. 1298. I encourage every member of the House of Representatives to also support H.R. 1298, as well as give serious consideration to the various amendments that have been offered to the bill. We must take swift and decisive action to prevent the further spread of infectious diseases. Each day that we delay the passage of H.R. 1298, thousands of people worldwide will die or be infected with HIV/AIDS, TB, and malaria. I commend Mr. HYDE, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. WELDON, Ms. LEE, and Mr. LEACH's efforts to prevent further infectious disease deaths. I support H.R. 1298, and I urge my colleagues to do the same.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to urge for the passage of H.R. 1298, and I want to commend my colleagues BARBARA LEE and TOM LANTOS, as well as Chairman HYDE and the entire CBC for getting us to where we are today.

The White House has also come a long way.

And so I am pleased to support this bill, which now provides \$1 billion for the global Fund where it can be leveraged to greater levels of funding through contributions from other sources.

Hopefully as we see its success, the U.S. will increase its contribution to the global Fund where I am convinced we can do the most good.

This bill wisely builds on the program in Uganda, where the three pronged approach of abstinence, being faithful to one partner, and condom use has seen much success.

This is a major victory, not for those of us who have urged this approach but for the people whose lives will be saved.

Lastly, I am very pleased that the Caribbean is included, specifically Haiti and Guyana, but here too, I hope that we can see this funding expanded to other countries in the region, which also bear a heavy burden of HIV and AIDS.

We have come a long way in these two years, and even since the announcement of the \$15 billion in the President's State of the Union Address this year.

Although we can still improve upon this effort, passage of H.R. 1298 will mark a great

step forward in responding to this strong moral imperative. We look forward to working with our colleagues and the White House to continue to match what will surely be growing need, and to do the same for the HIV and AIDS epidemic right here at home.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of H.R. 1298. This is an excellent bill that will save millions of lives throughout the world. It's an outstanding example of the kind of leadership the United States should be showing on public health issues, and I hope it's just the beginning of our work in this area.

I'm particularly pleased that President Bush has stood up to the extremists in his party who wished to hijack this bill to push their ideological agenda. The radical right wing forces who oppose even the discussion as well as distribution of condoms as part of a balanced approach play a dangerous game with people's lives. Instead of allowing proven strategies to work, there are some who would rather watch a whole continent die than see condoms used. An abstinence-only approach is a death sentence for millions of people.

As I said, however, I applaud President Bush for standing up to these extremists and supporting this balanced bill. When the Traditional Values Coalition and the Family Research Council are opposed to legislation, we must be doing something right.

Mr. Chairman, for too long this nation has stood by and paid closer attention to our wallet than to the millions of people dying of AIDS throughout the world. Up until now, we've been unwilling to spend the money necessary to combat this terrible disease. But today, we are hopefully reversing this trend and beginning a new era of American leadership on this issue.

We've seen incredible devastation throughout the world as a result of AIDS. Millions of children will grow up orphans and entire nations have been unable sustain a healthy workforce, driving them even deeper into poverty. These are tragedies that we can help stop, but it takes money and political will. With this bill today, we take an important step in that direction.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation and to oppose any amendments that weaken it.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. All time for general debate has expired.

Pursuant to the rule, the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute printed in the bill shall be considered as an original bill for the purpose of amendment under the 5-minute rule and shall be considered read.

The text of the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute is as follows:

H.R. 1298

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This Act may be cited as the "United States Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Act of 2003".

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

- Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
 Sec. 2. Findings.
 Sec. 3. Definitions.
 Sec. 4. Purpose.

Sec. 5. Authority to consolidate and combine reports.

TITLE I—POLICY PLANNING AND COORDINATION

Sec. 101. Development of a comprehensive, five-year, global strategy.

Sec. 102. HIV/AIDS Response Coordinator.

TITLE II—SUPPORT FOR MULTILATERAL FUNDS, PROGRAMS, AND PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS

Sec. 201. Sense of Congress on public-private partnerships.

Sec. 202. Participation in the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.

Sec. 203. Voluntary contributions to international vaccine funds.

TITLE III—BILATERAL EFFORTS

Subtitle A—General Assistance and Programs

Sec. 301. Assistance to combat HIV/AIDS.

Sec. 302. Assistance to combat tuberculosis.

Sec. 303. Assistance to combat malaria.

Sec. 304. Pilot program for the placement of health care professionals in overseas areas severely affected by HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria.

Sec. 305. Report on treatment activities by relevant executive branch agencies.

Subtitle B—Assistance for Children and Families

Sec. 311. Findings.

Sec. 312. Policy and requirements.

Sec. 313. Annual reports on prevention of mother-to-child transmission of the HIV infection.

Sec. 314. Pilot program of assistance for children and families affected by HIV/AIDS.

Sec. 315. Pilot program on family survival partnerships.

TITLE IV—AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

Sec. 401. Authorization of appropriations.

Sec. 402. Sense of Congress.

Sec. 403. Allocation of funds.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) During the last 20 years, HIV/AIDS has assumed pandemic proportions, spreading from the most severely affected regions, sub-Saharan Africa and the Caribbean, to all corners of the world, and leaving an unprecedented path of death and devastation.

(2) According to the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), more than 65,000,000 individuals worldwide have been infected with HIV since the epidemic began, more than 25,000,000 of these individuals have lost their lives to the disease, and more than 14,000,000 children have been orphaned by the disease. HIV/AIDS is the fourth-highest cause of death in the world.

(3)(A) At the end of 2002, an estimated 42,000,000 individuals were infected with HIV or living with AIDS, of which more than 75 percent live in Africa or the Caribbean. Of these individuals, more than 3,200,000 were children under the age of fifteen and more than 19,200,000 were women.

(B) Women are four times more vulnerable to infection than are men and are becoming infected at increasingly high rates, in part because many societies do not provide poor women and young girls with the social, legal, and cultural protections against high risk activities that expose them to HIV/AIDS.

(C) Women and children who are refugees or are internally displaced persons are especially vulnerable to sexual exploitation and violence, thereby increasing the possibility of HIV infection.

(4) As the leading cause of death in sub-Saharan Africa, AIDS has killed more than 19,400,000 individuals (more than 3 times the number of

AIDS deaths in the rest of the world) and will claim the lives of one-quarter of the population, mostly adults, in the next decade.

(5) An estimated 2,000,000 individuals in Latin America and the Caribbean and another 7,100,000 individuals in Asia and the Pacific region are infected with HIV or living with AIDS. Infection rates are rising alarmingly in Eastern Europe (especially in the Russian Federation), Central Asia, and China.

(6) HIV/AIDS threatens personal security by affecting the health, lifespan, and productive capacity of the individual and the social cohesion and economic well-being of the family.

(7) HIV/AIDS undermines the economic security of a country and individual businesses in that country by weakening the productivity and longevity of the labor force across a broad array of economic sectors and by reducing the potential for economic growth over the long term.

(8) HIV/AIDS destabilizes communities by striking at the most mobile and educated members of society, many of whom are responsible for security at the local level and governance at the national and subnational levels as well as many teachers, health care personnel, and other community workers vital to community development and the effort to combat HIV/AIDS. In some countries the overwhelming challenges of the HIV/AIDS epidemic are accelerating the outward migration of critically important health care professionals.

(9) HIV/AIDS weakens the defenses of countries severely affected by the HIV/AIDS crisis through high infection rates among members of their military forces and voluntary peacekeeping personnel. According to UNAIDS, in sub-Saharan Africa, many military forces have infection rates as much as five times that of the civilian population.

(10) HIV/AIDS poses a serious security issue for the international community by—

(A) increasing the potential for political instability and economic devastation, particularly in those countries and regions most severely affected by the disease;

(B) decreasing the capacity to resolve conflicts through the introduction of peacekeeping forces because the environments into which these forces are introduced pose a high risk for the spread of HIV/AIDS; and

(C) increasing the vulnerability of local populations to HIV/AIDS in conflict zones from peacekeeping troops with HIV infection rates significantly higher than civilian populations.

(11) The devastation wrought by the HIV/AIDS pandemic is compounded by the prevalence of tuberculosis and malaria, particularly in developing countries where the poorest and most vulnerable members of society, including women, children, and those individuals living with HIV/AIDS, become infected. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria accounted for more than 5,700,000 deaths in 2001 and caused debilitating illnesses in millions more.

(12) Together, HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and related diseases are undermining agricultural production throughout Africa. According to the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization, 7,000,000 agricultural workers throughout 25 African countries have died from AIDS since 1985. Countries with poorly developed agricultural systems, which already face chronic food shortages, are the hardest hit, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa, where high HIV prevalence rates are compounding the risk of starvation for an estimated 14,400,000 people.

(13) Tuberculosis is the cause of death for one out of every three people with AIDS worldwide and is a highly communicable disease. HIV infection is the leading threat to tuberculosis control. Because HIV infection so severely weakens the immune system, individuals with HIV and latent tuberculosis infection have a 100 times greater risk of developing active tuberculosis diseases thereby increasing the risk of spreading

tuberculosis to others. Tuberculosis, in turn, accelerates the onset of AIDS in individuals infected with HIV.

(14) Malaria, the most deadly of all tropical parasitic diseases, has been undergoing a dramatic resurgence in recent years due to increasing resistance of the malaria parasite to inexpensive and effective drugs. At the same time, increasing resistance of mosquitoes to standard insecticides makes control of transmission difficult to achieve. The World Health Organization estimates that between 300,000,000 and 500,000,000 new cases of malaria occur each year, and annual deaths from the disease number between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000. Persons infected with HIV are particularly vulnerable to the malaria parasite. The spread of HIV infection contributes to the difficulties of controlling resurgence of the drug resistant malaria parasite.

(15) HIV/AIDS is first and foremost a health problem. Successful strategies to stem the spread of the HIV/AIDS pandemic will require clinical medical interventions, the strengthening of health care delivery systems and infrastructure, and determined national leadership and increased budgetary allocations for the health sector in countries affected by the epidemic as well as measures to address the social and behavioral causes of the problem and its impact on families, communities, and societal sectors.

(16) Basic interventions to prevent new HIV infections and to bring care and treatment to people living with AIDS, such as voluntary counseling and testing and mother-to-child transmission programs, are achieving meaningful results and are cost-effective. The challenge is to expand these interventions from a pilot program basis to a national basis in a coherent and sustainable manner.

(17) Appropriate treatment of individuals with HIV/AIDS can prolong the lives of such individuals, preserve their families, prevent children from becoming orphans, and increase productivity of such individuals by allowing them to lead active lives and reduce the need for costly hospitalization for treatment of opportunistic infections caused by HIV.

(18) Nongovernmental organizations, including faith-based organizations, with experience in health care and HIV/AIDS counseling, have proven effective in combating the HIV/AIDS pandemic and can be a resource in assisting indigenous organizations in severely affected countries in their efforts to provide treatment and care for individuals infected with HIV/AIDS.

(19) Faith-based organizations are making an important contribution to HIV prevention and AIDS treatment programs around the world. Successful HIV prevention programs in Uganda, Jamaica, and elsewhere have included local churches and faith-based groups in efforts to promote behavior changes to prevent HIV, to reduce stigma associated with HIV infection, to treat those afflicted with the disease, and to care for orphans. The Catholic Church alone currently cares for one in four people being treated for AIDS worldwide. Faith-based organizations possess infrastructure, experience, and knowledge that will be needed to carry out these programs in the future and should be an integral part of United States efforts.

(20)(A) Uganda has experienced the most significant decline in HIV rates of any country in Africa, including a decrease among pregnant women from 20.6 percent in 1991 to 7.9 percent in 2000.

(B) Uganda made this remarkable turnaround because President Yoweri Museveni spoke out early, breaking long-standing cultural taboos, and changed widespread perceptions about the disease. His leadership stands as a model for ways political leaders in Africa and other developing countries can mobilize their nations, including civic organizations, professional associations, religious institutions, business and labor to combat HIV/AIDS.

(C) Uganda's successful AIDS treatment and prevention program is referred to as the ABC model: "Abstain, Be faithful, use Condoms", in order of priority. Jamaica, Zambia, Ethiopia and Senegal have also successfully used the ABC model. Beginning in 1986, Uganda brought about a fundamental change in sexual behavior by developing a low-cost program with the message: "Stop having multiple partners. Be faithful. Teenagers, wait until you are married before you begin sex."

(D) By 1995, 95 percent of Ugandans were reporting either one or zero sexual partners in the past year, and the proportion of sexually active youth declined significantly from the late 1980s to the mid-1990s. The greatest percentage decline in HIV infections and the greatest degree of behavioral change occurred in those 15 to 19 years old. Uganda's success shows that behavior change, through the use of the ABC model, is a very successful way to prevent the spread of HIV.

(21) The magnitude and scope of the HIV/AIDS crisis demands a comprehensive, long-term, international response focused upon addressing the causes, reducing the spread, and ameliorating the consequences of the HIV/AIDS pandemic, including—

(A) prevention and education, care and treatment, basic and applied research, and training of health care workers, particularly at the community and provincial levels, and other community workers and leaders needed to cope with the range of consequences of the HIV/AIDS crisis;

(B) development of health care infrastructure and delivery systems through cooperative and coordinated public efforts and public and private partnerships;

(C) development and implementation of national and community-based multisector strategies that address the impact of HIV/AIDS on the individual, family, community, and nation and increase the participation of at-risk populations in programs designed to encourage behavioral and social change and reduce the stigma associated with HIV/AIDS; and

(D) coordination of efforts between international organizations such as the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), the World Health Organization (WHO), national governments, and private sector organizations, including faith-based organizations.

(22) The United States has the capacity to lead and enhance the effectiveness of the international community's response by—

(A) providing substantial financial resources, technical expertise, and training, particularly of health care personnel and community workers and leaders;

(B) promoting vaccine and microbicide research and the development of new treatment protocols in the public and commercial pharmaceutical research sectors;

(C) making available pharmaceuticals and diagnostics for HIV/AIDS therapy;

(D) encouraging governments and faith-based and community-based organizations to adopt policies that treat HIV/AIDS as a multisectoral public health problem affecting not only health but other areas such as agriculture, education, the economy, the family and society, and assisting them to develop and implement programs corresponding to these needs;

(E) promoting healthy lifestyles, including abstinence, delaying sexual debut, monogamy, marriage, faithfulness, use of condoms, and avoiding substance abuse; and

(F) encouraging active involvement of the private sector, including businesses, pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies, the medical and scientific communities, charitable foundations, private and voluntary organizations and nongovernmental organizations, faith-based organizations, community-based organizations, and other nonprofit entities.

(23) Prostitution and other sexual victimization are degrading to women and children and it should be the policy of the United States to eradicate such practices. The sex industry, the trafficking of individuals into such industry, and sexual violence are additional causes of and factors in the spread of the HIV/AIDS epidemic. One in nine South Africans is living with AIDS, and sexual violence is rampant, at a victimization rate of one in three women. Meanwhile in Cambodia, as many as 40 percent of prostitutes are infected with HIV and the country has the highest rate of increase of HIV infection in all of Southeast Asia. Victims of coercive sexual encounters do not get to make choices about their sexual activities.

(24) Strong coordination must exist among the various agencies of the United States to ensure effective and efficient use of financial and technical resources within the United States Government with respect to the provision of international HIV/AIDS assistance.

(25) In his address to Congress on January 28, 2003, the President announced the Administration's intention to embark on a five-year emergency plan for AIDS relief, to confront HIV/AIDS with the goals of preventing 7,000,000 new HIV/AIDS infections, treating at least 2,000,000 people with life-extending drugs, and providing humane care for millions of people suffering from HIV/AIDS, and for children orphaned by HIV/AIDS.

(26) In this address to Congress, the President stated the following: "Today, on the continent of Africa, nearly 30,000,000 people have the AIDS virus—including 3,000,000 children under the age of 15. There are whole countries in Africa where more than one-third of the adult population carries the infection. More than 4,000,000 require immediate drug treatment. Yet across that continent, only 50,000 AIDS victims—only 50,000—are receiving the medicine they need."

(27) Furthermore, the President focused on care and treatment of HIV/AIDS in his address to Congress, stating the following: "Because the AIDS diagnosis is considered a death sentence, many do not seek treatment. Almost all who do are turned away. A doctor in rural South Africa describes his frustration. He says, 'We have no medicines. Many hospitals tell people, you've got AIDS, we can't help you. Go home and die.' In an age of miraculous medicines, no person should have to hear those words. AIDS can be prevented. Anti-retroviral drugs can extend life for many years ... Ladies and gentlemen, seldom has history offered a greater opportunity to do so much for so many."

(28) Finally, the President stated that "[w]e have confronted, and will continue to confront, HIV/AIDS in our own country", proposing now that the United States should lead the world in sparing innocent people from a plague of nature, and asking Congress "to commit \$15,000,000,000 over the next five years, including nearly \$10,000,000,000 in new money, to turn the tide against AIDS in the most afflicted nations of Africa and the Caribbean".

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) AIDS.—The term "AIDS" means the acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

(2) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term "appropriate congressional committees" means the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives.

(3) GLOBAL FUND.—The term "Global Fund" means the public-private partnership known as the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria established pursuant to Article 80 of the Swiss Civil Code.

(4) HIV.—The term "HIV" means the human immunodeficiency virus, the pathogen that causes AIDS.

(5) HIV/AIDS.—The term "HIV/AIDS" means, with respect to an individual, an individual who is infected with HIV or living with AIDS.

(6) **RELEVANT EXECUTIVE BRANCH AGENCIES.**—The term “relevant executive branch agencies” means the Department of State, the United States Agency for International Development, and any other department or agency of the United States that participates in international HIV/AIDS activities pursuant to the authorities of such department or agency or the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

SEC. 4. PURPOSE.

The purpose of this Act is to strengthen United States leadership and the effectiveness of the United States response to certain global infectious diseases by—

(1) establishing a comprehensive, integrated five-year, global strategy to fight HIV/AIDS that encompasses a plan for phased expansion of critical programs and improved coordination among relevant executive branch agencies and between the United States and foreign governments and international organizations;

(2) providing increased resources for multilateral efforts to fight HIV/AIDS;

(3) providing increased resources for United States bilateral efforts, particularly for technical assistance and training, to combat HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria;

(4) encouraging the expansion of private sector efforts and expanding public-private sector partnerships to combat HIV/AIDS; and

(5) intensifying efforts to support the development of vaccines and treatment for HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria.

SEC. 5. AUTHORITY TO CONSOLIDATE AND COMBINE REPORTS.

With respect to the reports required by this Act to be submitted by the President, to ensure an efficient use of resources, the President may, in his discretion and notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, consolidate or combine any of these reports, except for the report required by section 101 of this Act, so long as the required elements of each report are addressed and reported within a 90-day period from the original deadline date for submission of the report specified in this Act. The President may also enter into contracts with organizations with relevant expertise to develop, originate, or contribute to any of the reports required by this Act to be submitted by the President.

TITLE I—POLICY PLANNING AND COORDINATION

SEC. 101. DEVELOPMENT OF A COMPREHENSIVE, FIVE-YEAR, GLOBAL STRATEGY.

(a) **STRATEGY.**—The President shall establish a comprehensive, integrated, five-year strategy to combat global HIV/AIDS that strengthens the capacity of the United States to be an effective leader of the international campaign against HIV/AIDS. Such strategy shall maintain sufficient flexibility and remain responsive to the ever-changing nature of the HIV/AIDS pandemic and shall—

(1) include specific objectives, multisectoral approaches, and specific strategies to treat individuals infected with HIV/AIDS and to prevent the further spread of HIV infections, with a particular focus on the needs of families with children (including the prevention of mother-to-child transmission), women, young people, and children (such as unaccompanied minor children and orphans);

(2) as part of the strategy, implement a tiered approach to direct delivery of care and treatment through a system based on central facilities augmented by expanding circles of local delivery of care and treatment through local systems and capacity;

(3) assign priorities for relevant executive branch agencies;

(4) provide that the reduction of HIV/AIDS behavioral risks shall be a priority of all prevention efforts in terms of funding, educational messages, and activities by promoting abstinence from sexual activity and substance abuse, encouraging monogamy and faithfulness, promoting the effective use of condoms, and eradi-

cating prostitution, the sex trade, rape, sexual assault and sexual exploitation of women and children;

(5) improve coordination among relevant executive branch agencies, foreign governments, and international organizations;

(6) project general levels of resources needed to achieve the stated objectives;

(7) expand public-private partnerships and the leveraging of resources; and

(8) maximize United States capabilities in the areas of technical assistance and training and research, including vaccine research.

(b) **REPORT.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 270 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report setting forth the strategy described in subsection (a).

(2) **REPORT CONTENTS.**—The report required by paragraph (1) shall include a discussion of the elements described in paragraph (3) and may include a discussion of additional elements relevant to the strategy described in subsection (a). Such discussion may include an explanation as to why a particular element described in paragraph (3) is not relevant to such strategy.

(3) **REPORT ELEMENTS.**—The elements referred to in paragraph (2) are the following:

(A) The objectives, general and specific, of the strategy.

(B) A description of the criteria for determining success of the strategy.

(C) A description of the manner in which the strategy will address the fundamental elements of prevention and education, care, and treatment (including increasing access to pharmaceuticals and to vaccines), the promotion of abstinence, monogamy, avoidance of substance abuse, and use of condoms, research (including incentives for vaccine development and new protocols), training of health care workers, the development of health care infrastructure and delivery systems, and avoidance of substance abuse.

(D) A description of the manner in which the strategy will promote the development and implementation of national and community-based multisectoral strategies and programs, including those designed to enhance leadership capacity particularly at the community level.

(E) A description of the specific strategies developed to meet the unique needs of women, including the empowerment of women in interpersonal situations, young people and children, including those orphaned by HIV/AIDS and those who are victims of the sex trade, rape, sexual abuse, assault, and exploitation.

(F) A description of the programs to be undertaken to maximize United States contributions in the areas of technical assistance, training (particularly of health care workers and community-based leaders in affected sectors), and research, including the promotion of research on vaccines and microbicides.

(G) An identification of the relevant executive branch agencies that will be involved and the assignment of priorities to those agencies.

(H) A description of the role of each relevant executive branch agency and the types of programs that the agency will be undertaking.

(I) A description of the mechanisms that will be utilized to coordinate the efforts of the relevant executive branch agencies, to avoid duplication of efforts, to enhance on-site coordination efforts, and to ensure that each agency undertakes programs primarily in those areas where the agency has the greatest expertise, technical capabilities, and potential for success.

(J) A description of the mechanisms that will be utilized to ensure greater coordination between the United States and foreign governments and international organizations including the Global Fund, UNAIDS, international financial institutions, and private sector organizations.

(K) The level of resources that will be needed on an annual basis and the manner in which

those resources would generally be allocated among the relevant executive branch agencies.

(L) A description of the mechanisms to be established for monitoring and evaluating programs, promoting successful models, and for terminating unsuccessful programs.

(M) A description of the manner in which private, nongovernmental entities will factor into the United States Government-led effort and a description of the type of partnerships that will be created to maximize the capabilities of these private sector entities and to leverage resources.

(N) A description of the ways in which United States leadership will be used to enhance the overall international response to the HIV/AIDS pandemic and particularly to heighten the engagement of the member states of the G-8 and to strengthen key financial and coordination mechanisms such as the Global Fund and UNAIDS.

(O) A description of the manner in which the United States strategy for combating HIV/AIDS relates to and supports other United States assistance strategies in developing countries.

(P) A description of the programs to be carried out under the strategy that are specifically targeted at women and girls to educate them about the spread of HIV/AIDS.

(Q) A description of efforts being made to address the unique needs of families with children with respect to HIV/AIDS, including efforts to preserve the family unit.

(R) An analysis of the emigration of critically important medical and public health personnel, including physicians, nurses, and supervisors from sub-Saharan African countries that are acutely impacted by HIV/AIDS, including a description of the causes, effects, and the impact on the stability of health infrastructures, as well as a summary of incentives and programs that the United States could provide, in concert with other private and public sector partners and international organizations, to stabilize health institutions by encouraging critical personnel to remain in their home countries.

(S) A description of the specific strategies developed to promote sustainability of HIV/AIDS pharmaceuticals (including antiretrovirals) and the effects of drug resistance on HIV/AIDS patients.

(T) A description of the specific strategies to ensure that the extraordinary benefit of HIV/AIDS pharmaceuticals (especially antiretrovirals) are not diminished through the illegal counterfeiting of pharmaceuticals and black market sales of such pharmaceuticals.

(U) An analysis of the prevalence of Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) in sub-Saharan Africa and the impact that condom usage has upon the spread of HPV in sub-Saharan Africa.

SEC. 102. HIV/AIDS RESPONSE COORDINATOR.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT OF POSITION.**—Section 1 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 265(a)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (f) as subsection (g); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (e) the following:

“(f) HIV/AIDS RESPONSE COORDINATOR.—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—There shall be established within the Department of State in the immediate office of the Secretary of State a Coordinator of United States Government Activities to Combat HIV/AIDS Globally, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Coordinator shall report directly to the Secretary.

“(2) **AUTHORITIES AND DUTIES; DEFINITIONS.**—

“(A) **AUTHORITIES.**—The Coordinator, acting through such nongovernmental organizations (including faith-based and community-based organizations) and relevant executive branch agencies as may be necessary and appropriate to effect the purposes of this section, is authorized—

“(i) to operate internationally to carry out prevention, care, treatment, support, capacity

development, and other activities for combatting HIV/AIDS;

“(ii) to transfer and allocate funds to relevant executive branch agencies; and

“(iii) to provide grants to, and enter into contracts with, nongovernmental organizations (including faith-based and community-based organizations) to carry out the purposes of section.

“(B) DUTIES.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—The Coordinator shall have primary responsibility for the oversight and coordination of all resources and international activities of the United States Government to combat the HIV/AIDS pandemic, including all programs, projects, and activities of the United States Government relating to the HIV/AIDS pandemic under the United States Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Act of 2003 or any amendment made by that Act.

“(ii) SPECIFIC DUTIES.—The duties of the Coordinator shall specifically include the following:

“(I) Ensuring program and policy coordination among the relevant executive branch agencies and nongovernmental organizations, including auditing, monitoring, and evaluation of all such programs.

“(II) Ensuring that each relevant executive branch agency undertakes programs primarily in those areas where the agency has the greatest expertise, technical capabilities, and potential for success.

“(III) Avoiding duplication of effort.

“(IV) Ensuring coordination of relevant executive branch agency activities in the field.

“(V) Pursuing coordination with other countries and international organizations.

“(VI) Resolving policy, program, and funding disputes among the relevant executive branch agencies.

“(VII) Directly approving all activities of the United States (including funding) relating to combatting HIV/AIDS in each of Botswana, Cote d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Guyana, Haiti, Kenya, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, and other countries designated by the President, which other designated countries may include those countries in which the United States is implementing HIV/AIDS programs as of the date of the enactment of the United States Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Act of 2003.

“(VIII) Establishing due diligence criteria for all recipients of funds section and all activities subject to the coordination and appropriate monitoring, evaluation, and audits carried out by the Coordinator necessary to assess the measurable outcomes of such activities.

“(C) DEFINITIONS.—In this paragraph:

“(i) AIDS.—The term ‘AIDS’ means acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

“(ii) HIV.—The term ‘HIV’ means the human immunodeficiency virus, the pathogen that causes AIDS.

“(iii) HIV/AIDS.—The term ‘HIV/AIDS’ means, with respect to an individual, an individual who is infected with HIV or living with AIDS.

“(iv) RELEVANT EXECUTIVE BRANCH AGENCIES.—The term ‘relevant executive branch agencies’ means the Department of State, the United States Agency for International Development, the Department of Health and Human Services (including the Public Health Service), and any other department or agency of the United States that participates in international HIV/AIDS activities pursuant to the authorities of such department or agency or this Act.”

(b) RESOURCES.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the President shall specify the necessary financial and personnel resources, from funds appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations under section 401 for HIV/AIDS assistance, that shall be assigned to and under the direct control of the Coordinator of United States Government Activities to Combat HIV/AIDS Globally to es-

tablish and maintain the duties and supporting activities assigned to the Coordinator by this Act and the amendments made by this Act.

(c) ESTABLISHMENT OF SEPARATE ACCOUNT.—There is established in the general fund of the Treasury a separate account which shall be known as the “Activities to Combat HIV/AIDS Globally Fund” and which shall be administered by the Coordinator of United States Government Activities to Combat HIV/AIDS Globally. There shall be deposited into the Fund all amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations under section 401 for HIV/AIDS assistance, except for amounts appropriated for United States contributions to the Global Fund.

TITLE II—SUPPORT FOR MULTILATERAL FUNDS, PROGRAMS, AND PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS

SEC. 201. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Innovative partnerships between governments and organizations in the private sector (including foundations, universities, corporations, faith-based and community-based organizations, and other nongovernmental organizations) have proliferated in recent years, particularly in the area of health.

(2) Public-private sector partnerships multiply local and international capacities to strengthen the delivery of health services in developing countries and to accelerate research for vaccines and other pharmaceutical products that are essential to combat infectious diseases decimating the populations of these countries.

(3) These partnerships maximize the unique capabilities of each sector while combining financial and other resources, scientific knowledge, and expertise toward common goals which neither the public nor the private sector can achieve alone.

(4) Sustaining existing public-private partnerships and building new ones are critical to the success of the international community's efforts to combat HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases around the globe.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the sustenance and promotion of public-private partnerships should be a priority element of the strategy pursued by the United States to combat the HIV/AIDS pandemic and other global health crises; and

(2) the United States should systematically track the evolution of these partnerships and work with others in the public and private sector to profile and build upon those models that are most effective.

SEC. 202. PARTICIPATION IN THE GLOBAL FUND TO FIGHT AIDS, TUBERCULOSIS AND MALARIA.

(a) AUTHORITY FOR UNITED STATES PARTICIPATION.—

(1) UNITED STATES PARTICIPATION.—The United States is hereby authorized to participate in the Global Fund.

(2) PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES.—The Global Fund shall be considered a public international organization for purposes of section 1 of the International Organizations Immunities Act (22 U.S.C. 288).

(b) REPORTS TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter for the duration of the Global Fund, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the Global Fund, including contributions pledged to, contributions (including donations from the private sector) received by, and projects funded by the Global Fund, and the mechanisms established for transparency and accountability in the grant-making process.

(c) UNITED STATES FINANCIAL PARTICIPATION.—

(1) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—In addition to any other funds authorized to be ap-

propriated for bilateral or multilateral HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, or malaria programs, of the amounts authorized to be appropriated under section 401, there are authorized to be appropriated to the President up to \$1,000,000,000 in the fiscal year 2004, and such sums as may be necessary for the fiscal years 2005–2008, for contributions to the Global Fund.

(2) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—Amounts appropriated under paragraph (1) are authorized to remain available until expended.

(3) REPROGRAMMING OF FISCAL YEAR 2001 FUNDS.—Funds made available for fiscal year 2001 under section 141 of the Global AIDS and Tuberculosis Relief Act of 2000—

(A) are authorized to remain available until expended; and

(B) shall be transferred to, merged with, and made available for the same purposes as, funds made available for fiscal years 2004 through 2008 under paragraph (1).

(4) LIMITATION.—

(A)(i) At any time during fiscal years 2004 through 2008, no United States contribution to the Global Fund may cause the total amount of United States Government contributions to the Global Fund to exceed 33 percent of the total amount of funds contributed to the Global Fund from all other sources. Contributions to the Global Fund from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund shall not be considered in determining compliance with this paragraph.

(ii) If, at any time during any of the fiscal years 2004 through 2008, the President determines that the Global Fund has provided assistance to a country, the government of which the Secretary of State has determined, for purposes of section 6(j)(1) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. App. 2405(j)(1)), has repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism, then the United States shall withhold from its contribution for the next fiscal year an amount equal to the amount expended by the Fund to the government of each such country.

(B) Any amount made available under this subsection that is withheld by reason of subparagraph (A) shall be contributed to the Global Fund as soon as practicable, subject to subparagraph (A), after additional contributions to the Global Fund are made from other sources.

(C)(i) The President may suspend the application of subparagraph (A) with respect to a fiscal year if the President determines that an international health emergency threatens the national security interests of the United States.

(ii) The President shall notify the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate not less than 5 days before making a determination under clause (i) with respect to the application of subparagraph (A)(i) and shall include in the notification—

(I) a justification as to why increased United States Government contributions to the Global Fund is preferable to increased United States assistance to combat HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria on a bilateral basis; and

(II) an explanation as to why other government donors to the Global Fund are unable to provide adequate contributions to the Fund.

(d) INTERAGENCY TECHNICAL REVIEW PANEL.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Coordinator of United States Government Activities to Combat HIV/AIDS Globally, established in section 1(f)(1) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (as added by section 102(a) of this Act), shall establish in the executive branch an interagency technical review panel.

(2) DUTIES.—The interagency technical review panel shall serve as a “shadow” panel to the Global Fund by—

(A) periodically reviewing all proposals received by the Global Fund; and

(B) providing guidance to the United States persons who are representatives on the panels, committees, and boards of the Global Fund, on

the technical efficacy, suitability, and appropriateness of the proposals, and ensuring that such persons are fully informed of technical inadequacies or other aspects of the proposals that are inconsistent with the purposes of this or any other Act relating to the provision of foreign assistance in the area of AIDS.

(3) **MEMBERSHIP.**—The interagency technical review panel shall consist of qualified medical and development experts who are officers or employees of the Department of Health and Human Services, the Department of State, and the United States Agency for International Development.

(4) **CHAIR.**—The Coordinator referred to in paragraph (1) shall chair the interagency technical review panel.

(e) **MONITORING BY COMPTROLLER GENERAL.**—

(1) **MONITORING.**—The Comptroller General shall monitor and evaluate projects funded by the Global Fund.

(2) **REPORT.**—The Comptroller General shall on a biennial basis shall prepare and submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that contains the results of the monitoring and evaluation described in paragraph (1) for the preceding 2-year period.

SEC. 203. VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL VACCINE FUNDS.

(a) **VACCINE FUND.**—Section 302(k) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2222(k)) is amended—

(1) by striking “\$50,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2001 and 2002” and inserting “such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 2004 through 2008”; and

(2) by striking “Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunizations” and inserting “Vaccine Fund”.

(b) **INTERNATIONAL AIDS VACCINE INITIATIVE.**—Section 302(l) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2222(l)) is amended by striking “\$10,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2001 and 2002” and inserting “such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 2004 through 2008”.

(c) **SUPPORT FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF MALARIA VACCINE.**—Section 302 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2222) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(m) In addition to amounts otherwise available under this section, there are authorized to be appropriated to the President such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 2004 through 2008 to be available for United States contributions to malaria vaccine development programs, including the Malaria Vaccine Initiative of the Program for Appropriate Technologies in Health (PATH).”.

TITLE III—BILATERAL EFFORTS

Subtitle A—General Assistance and Programs

SEC. 301. ASSISTANCE TO COMBAT HIV/AIDS.

(a) **AMENDMENT OF THE FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1961.**—Chapter 1 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 104(c) (22 U.S.C. 2151b(c)), by striking paragraphs (4) through (7); and

(2) by inserting after section 104 the following new section:

“SEC. 104A. ASSISTANCE TO COMBAT HIV/AIDS.

“(a) **FINDING.**—Congress recognizes that the alarming spread of HIV/AIDS in countries in sub-Saharan Africa, the Caribbean, and other developing countries is a major global health, national security, development, and humanitarian crisis.

“(b) **POLICY.**—It is a major objective of the foreign assistance program of the United States to provide assistance for the prevention, treatment, and control of HIV/AIDS. The United States and other developed countries should provide assistance to countries in sub-Saharan Africa, the Caribbean, and other countries and areas to control this crisis through HIV/AIDS

prevention, treatment, monitoring, and related activities, particularly activities focused on women and youth, including strategies to protect women and prevent mother-to-child transmission of the HIV infection.

“(c) **AUTHORIZATION.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Consistent with section 104(c), the President is authorized to furnish assistance, on such terms and conditions as the President may determine, for HIV/AIDS, including to prevent, treat, and monitor HIV/AIDS, and carry out related activities, in countries in sub-Saharan Africa, the Caribbean, and other countries and areas.

“(2) **ROLE OF NGOS.**—It is the sense of Congress that the President should provide an appropriate level of assistance under paragraph (1) through nongovernmental organizations (including faith-based and community-based organizations) in countries in sub-Saharan Africa, the Caribbean, and other countries and areas affected by the HIV/AIDS pandemic.

“(3) **COORDINATION OF ASSISTANCE EFFORTS.**—The President shall coordinate the provision of assistance under paragraph (1) with the provision of related assistance by the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria and other appropriate international organizations (such as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development), relevant regional multilateral development institutions, national, state, and local governments of foreign countries, appropriate governmental and nongovernmental organizations, and relevant executive branch agencies.

“(d) **ACTIVITIES SUPPORTED.**—Assistance provided under subsection (c) shall, to the maximum extent practicable, be used to carry out the following activities:

“(1) **PREVENTION.**—Prevention of HIV/AIDS through activities including—

“(A) programs and efforts that are designed or intended to impart knowledge with the exclusive purpose of helping individuals avoid behaviors that place them at risk of HIV infection, including integration of such programs into health programs and the inclusion in counseling programs of information on methods of avoiding infection of HIV, including delaying sexual debut, abstinence, fidelity and monogamy, reduction of casual sexual partnering, and where appropriate, use of condoms;

“(B) assistance to establish and implement culturally appropriate HIV/AIDS education and prevention programs that focus on helping individuals avoid infection of HIV/AIDS, implemented through nongovernmental organizations, including faith-based and community-based organizations, particularly those organizations that utilize both professionals and volunteers with appropriate skills, experience, and community presence;

“(C) assistance for the purpose of providing voluntary testing and counseling (including the incorporation of confidentiality protections with respect to such testing and counseling);

“(D) assistance for the purpose of preventing mother-to-child transmission of the HIV infection, including medications to prevent such transmission and access to infant formula and other alternatives for infant feeding;

“(E) assistance to ensure a safe blood supply and sterile medical equipment; and

“(F) assistance to help avoid substance abuse and intravenous drug use that can lead to HIV infection.

“(2) **TREATMENT.**—The treatment and care of individuals with HIV/AIDS, including—

“(A) assistance to establish and implement programs to strengthen and broaden indigenous health care delivery systems and the capacity of such systems to deliver HIV/AIDS pharmaceuticals and otherwise provide for the treatment of individuals with HIV/AIDS, including

clinical training for indigenous organizations and health care providers;

“(B) assistance to strengthen and expand hospice and palliative care programs to assist patients debilitated by HIV/AIDS, their families, and the primary caregivers of such patients, including programs that utilize faith-based and community-based organizations; and

“(C) assistance for the purpose of the care and treatment of individuals with HIV/AIDS through the provision of pharmaceuticals, including antiretrovirals and other pharmaceuticals and therapies for the treatment of opportunistic infections, nutritional support, and other treatment modalities.

“(3) **PREVENTATIVE INTERVENTION EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGIES.**—(A) With particular emphasis on specific populations that represent a particularly high risk of contracting or spreading HIV/AIDS, including those exploited through the sex trade, victims of rape and sexual assault, individuals already infected with HIV/AIDS, and in cases of occupational exposure of health care workers, assistance with efforts to reduce the risk of HIV/AIDS infection including post-exposure pharmaceutical prophylaxis, and necessary pharmaceuticals and commodities, including test kits, condoms, and, when proven effective, microbicides.

“(B) Bulk purchases of available test kits, condoms, and, when proven effective, microbicides that are intended to reduce the risk of HIV/AIDS transmission and for appropriate program support for the introduction and distribution of these commodities, as well as education and training on the use of the technologies.

“(4) **MONITORING.**—The monitoring of programs, projects, and activities carried out pursuant to paragraphs (1) through (3), including—

“(A) monitoring to ensure that adequate controls are established and implemented to provide HIV/AIDS pharmaceuticals and other appropriate medicines to poor individuals with HIV/AIDS;

“(B) appropriate evaluation and surveillance activities;

“(C) monitoring to ensure that appropriate measures are being taken to maintain the sustainability of HIV/AIDS pharmaceuticals (especially antiretrovirals) and ensure that drug resistance is not compromising the benefits of such pharmaceuticals; and

“(D) monitoring to ensure appropriate law enforcement officials are working to ensure that HIV/AIDS pharmaceuticals are not diminished through illegal counterfeiting or black market sales of such pharmaceuticals.

“(5) **PHARMACEUTICALS.**—

“(A) **PROCUREMENT.**—The procurement of HIV/AIDS pharmaceuticals, antiviral therapies, and other appropriate medicines, including medicines to treat opportunistic infections.

“(B) **MECHANISMS FOR QUALITY CONTROL AND SUSTAINABLE SUPPLY.**—Mechanisms to ensure that such HIV/AIDS pharmaceuticals, antiretroviral therapies, and other appropriate medicines are quality-controlled and sustainably supplied.

“(C) **DISTRIBUTION.**—The distribution of such HIV/AIDS pharmaceuticals, antiviral therapies, and other appropriate medicines (including medicines to treat opportunistic infections) to qualified national, regional, or local organizations for the treatment of individuals with HIV/AIDS in accordance with appropriate HIV/AIDS testing and monitoring requirements and treatment protocols and for the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of the HIV infection.

“(6) **RELATED ACTIVITIES.**—The conduct of related activities, including—

“(A) the care and support of children who are orphaned by the HIV/AIDS pandemic, including services designed to care for orphaned children in a family environment which rely on extended family members;

“(B) improved infrastructure and institutional capacity to develop and manage education, prevention, and treatment programs, including

training and the resources to collect and maintain accurate HIV surveillance data to target programs and measure the effectiveness of interventions; and

“(C) vaccine research and development partnership programs with specific plans of action to develop a safe, effective, accessible, preventive HIV vaccine for use throughout the world.

“(7) COMPREHENSIVE HIV/AIDS PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS.—The establishment and operation of public-private partnership entities within countries in sub-Saharan Africa, the Caribbean, and other countries affected by the HIV/AIDS pandemic that are dedicated to supporting the national strategy of such countries regarding the prevention, treatment, and monitoring of HIV/AIDS. Each such public-private partnership should—

“(A) support the development, implementation, and management of comprehensive HIV/AIDS plans in support of the national HIV/AIDS strategy;

“(B) operate at all times in a manner that emphasizes efficiency, accountability, and results-driven programs;

“(C) engage both local and foreign development partners and donors, including businesses, government agencies, academic institutions, nongovernmental organizations, foundations, multilateral development agencies, and faith-based organizations, to assist the country in coordinating and implementing HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, and monitoring programs in accordance with its national HIV/AIDS strategy;

“(D) provide technical assistance, consultant services, financial planning, monitoring and evaluation, and research in support of the national HIV/AIDS strategy; and

“(E) establish local human resource capacities for the national HIV/AIDS strategy through the transfer of medical, managerial, leadership, and technical skills.

“(e) ANNUAL REPORT.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than January 31 of each year, the President shall submit to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives a report on the implementation of this section for the prior fiscal year.

“(2) REPORT ELEMENTS.—Each report shall include—

“(A) a description of efforts made by each relevant executive branch agency to implement the policies set forth in this section, section 104B, and section 104C;

“(B) a description of the programs established pursuant to such sections; and

“(C) a detailed assessment of the impact of programs established pursuant to such sections, including—

“(i) the effectiveness of such programs in reducing the spread of the HIV infection, particularly in women and girls, in reducing mother-to-child transmission of the HIV infection, and in reducing mortality rates from HIV/AIDS; and

“(ii) the number of patients currently receiving treatment for AIDS in each country that receives assistance under this Act.

“(iii) the progress made toward improving health care delivery systems (including the training of adequate numbers of staff) and infrastructure to ensure increased access to care and treatment;

“(iv) with respect to tuberculosis, the increase in the number of people treated and the increase in number of tuberculosis patients cured through each program, project, or activity receiving United States foreign assistance for tuberculosis control purposes; and

“(v) with respect to malaria, the increase in the number of people treated and the increase in number of malaria patients cured through each program, project, or activity receiving United States foreign assistance for malaria control purposes.

“(f) FUNDING LIMITATION.—Of the funds made available to carry out this section in any fiscal

year, not more than 7 percent may be used for the administrative expenses of the United States Agency for International Development in support of activities described in section 104(c), this section, section 104B, and section 104C. Such amount shall be in addition to other amounts otherwise available for such purposes.

“(g) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) AIDS.—The term ‘AIDS’ means acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

“(2) HIV.—The term ‘HIV’ means the human immunodeficiency virus, the pathogen that causes AIDS.

“(3) HIV/AIDS.—The term ‘HIV/AIDS’ means, with respect to an individual, an individual who is infected with HIV or living with AIDS.

“(4) RELEVANT EXECUTIVE BRANCH AGENCIES.—The term ‘relevant executive branch agencies’ means the Department of State, the United States Agency for International Development, the Department of Health and Human Services (including its agencies and offices), and any other department or agency of the United States that participates in international HIV/AIDS activities pursuant to the authorities of such department or agency or this Act.”.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In addition to funds available under section 104(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151b(c)) for such purpose or under any other provision of that Act, there are authorized to be appropriated to the President, from amounts authorized to be appropriated under section 401, such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 2004 through 2008 to carry out section 104A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as added by subsection (a).

(2) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—Amounts appropriated pursuant to paragraph (1) are authorized to remain available until expended.

(3) ALLOCATION OF FUNDS.—Of the amount authorized to be appropriated by paragraph (1) for the fiscal years 2004 through 2008, such sums as may be necessary are authorized to be appropriated to carry out section 104A(d)(4) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (as added by subsection (a)), relating to the procurement and distribution of HIV/AIDS pharmaceuticals.

(c) RELATIONSHIP TO ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS TO ENHANCE NUTRITION.—In recognition of the fact that malnutrition may hasten the progression of HIV to AIDS and may exacerbate the decline among AIDS patients leading to a shorter life span, the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development shall, as appropriate—

(1) integrate nutrition programs with HIV/AIDS activities, generally;

(2) provide, as a component of an antiretroviral therapy program, support for food and nutrition to individuals infected with and affected by HIV/AIDS; and

(3) provide support for food and nutrition for children affected by HIV/AIDS and to communities and households caring for children affected by HIV/AIDS.

(d) ELIGIBILITY FOR ASSISTANCE.—An organization that is otherwise eligible to receive assistance under section 104A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (as added by subsection (a)) or under any other provision of this Act (or any amendment made by this Act) to prevent, treat, or monitor HIV/AIDS shall not be required, as a condition of receiving the assistance, to endorse or utilize a multisectoral approach to combating HIV/AIDS.

(e) LIMITATION.—No funds made available to carry out this Act, or any amendment made by this Act, may be used to promote or advocate the legalization or practice of prostitution or sex trafficking. Nothing in the preceding sentence shall be construed to preclude the provision to individuals of palliative care, treatment, or post-exposure pharmaceutical prophylaxis, and necessary pharmaceuticals and commodities, including test kits, condoms, and, when proven effective, microbicides.

(f) LIMITATION.—No funds made available to carry out this Act, or any amendment made by this Act, may be used to provide assistance to any group or organization that does not have a policy explicitly opposing prostitution and sex trafficking.

SEC. 302. ASSISTANCE TO COMBAT TUBERCULOSIS.

(a) AMENDMENT OF THE FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1961.—Chapter 1 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.), as amended by section 301 of this Act, is further amended by inserting after section 104A the following new section:

“SEC. 104B. ASSISTANCE TO COMBAT TUBERCULOSIS.

“(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

“(1) Congress recognizes the growing international problem of tuberculosis and the impact its continued existence has on those countries that had previously largely controlled the disease.

“(2) Congress further recognizes that the means exist to control and treat tuberculosis through expanded use of the DOTS (Directly Observed Treatment Short-course) treatment strategy, including DOTS-Plus to address multidrug resistant tuberculosis, and adequate investment in newly created mechanisms to increase access to treatment, including the Global Tuberculosis Drug Facility established in 2001 pursuant to the Amsterdam Declaration to Stop TB and the Global Alliance for TB Drug Development.

“(b) POLICY.—It is a major objective of the foreign assistance program of the United States to control tuberculosis, including the detection of at least 70 percent of the cases of infectious tuberculosis, and the cure of at least 85 percent of the cases detected, not later than December 31, 2005, in those countries classified by the World Health Organization as among the highest tuberculosis burden, and not later than December 31, 2010, in all countries in which the United States Agency for International Development has established development programs.

“(c) AUTHORIZATION.—To carry out this section and consistent with section 104(c), the President is authorized to furnish assistance, on such terms and conditions as the President may determine, for the prevention, treatment, control, and elimination of tuberculosis.

“(d) COORDINATION.—In carrying out this section, the President shall coordinate with the World Health Organization, the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria, and other organizations with respect to the development and implementation of a comprehensive tuberculosis control program.

“(e) PRIORITY TO DOTS COVERAGE.—In furnishing assistance under subsection (c), the President shall give priority to activities that increase Directly Observed Treatment Short-course (DOTS) coverage and treatment of multidrug resistant tuberculosis where needed using DOTS-Plus, including funding for the Global Tuberculosis Drug Facility, the Stop Tuberculosis Partnership, and the Global Alliance for TB Drug Development. In order to meet the requirement of the preceding sentence, the President should ensure that not less than 75 percent of the amount made available to carry out this section for a fiscal year should be expended for antituberculosis drugs, supplies, direct patient services, and training in diagnosis and treatment for Directly Observed Treatment Short-course (DOTS) coverage and treatment of multidrug resistant tuberculosis using DOTS-Plus, including substantially increased funding for the Global Tuberculosis Drug Facility.

“(f) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) DOTS.—The term ‘DOTS’ or ‘Directly Observed Treatment Short-course’ means the World Health Organization-recommended strategy for treating tuberculosis.

“(2) DOTS-PLUS.—The term ‘DOTS-Plus’ means a comprehensive tuberculosis management strategy that is built upon and works as a

supplement to the standard DOTS strategy, and which takes into account specific issues (such as use of second line anti-tuberculosis drugs) that need to be addressed in areas where there is high prevalence of multi-drug resistant tuberculosis.

“(3) GLOBAL ALLIANCE FOR TUBERCULOSIS DRUG DEVELOPMENT.—The term ‘Global Alliance for Tuberculosis Drug Development’ means the public-private partnership that brings together leaders in health, science, philanthropy, and private industry to devise new approaches to tuberculosis and to ensure that new medications are available and affordable in high tuberculosis burden countries and other affected countries.

“(4) GLOBAL TUBERCULOSIS DRUG FACILITY.—The term ‘Global Tuberculosis Drug Facility (GDF)’ means the new initiative of the Stop Tuberculosis Partnership to increase access to high-quality tuberculosis drugs to facilitate DOTS expansion.

“(5) STOP TUBERCULOSIS PARTNERSHIP.—The term ‘Stop Tuberculosis Partnership’ means the partnership of the World Health Organization, donors including the United States, high tuberculosis burden countries, multilateral agencies, and nongovernmental and technical agencies committed to short- and long-term measures required to control and eventually eliminate tuberculosis as a public health problem in the world.”

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In addition to funds available under section 104(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151b(c)) for such purpose or under any other provision of that Act, there are authorized to be appropriated to the President, from amounts authorized to be appropriated under section 401, such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 2004 through 2008 to carry out section 104B of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as added by subsection (a).

(2) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—Amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations under paragraph (1) are authorized to remain available until expended.

(3) TRANSFER OF PRIOR YEAR FUNDS.—Unobligated balances of funds made available for fiscal year 2001, 2002, or 2003 under section 104(c)(7) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151b(c)(7)) (as in effect immediately before the date of enactment of this Act) shall be transferred to, merged with, and made available for the same purposes as funds made available for fiscal years 2004 through 2008 under paragraph (1).

SEC. 303. ASSISTANCE TO COMBAT MALARIA.

(a) AMENDMENT OF THE FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1961.—Chapter 1 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.), as amended by sections 301 and 302 of this Act, is further amended by inserting after section 104B the following new section:

“SEC. 104C. ASSISTANCE TO COMBAT MALARIA.

“(a) FINDING.—Congress finds that malaria kills more people annually than any other communicable disease except tuberculosis, that more than 90 percent of all malaria cases are in sub-Saharan Africa, and that children and women are particularly at risk. Congress recognizes that there are cost-effective tools to decrease the spread of malaria and that malaria is a curable disease if promptly diagnosed and adequately treated.

“(b) POLICY.—It is a major objective of the foreign assistance program of the United States to provide assistance for the prevention, control, and cure of malaria.

“(c) AUTHORIZATION.—To carry out this section and consistent with section 104(c), the President is authorized to furnish assistance, on such terms and conditions as the President may determine, for the prevention, treatment, control, and elimination of malaria.

“(d) COORDINATION.—In carrying out this section, the President shall coordinate with the

World Health Organization, the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria, the Department of Health and Human Services (the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the National Institutes of Health), and other organizations with respect to the development and implementation of a comprehensive malaria control program.”

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In addition to funds available under section 104(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151b(c)) for such purpose or under any other provision of that Act, there are authorized to be appropriated to the President, from amounts authorized to be appropriated under section 401, such sums as may be necessary for fiscal years 2004 through 2008 to carry out section 104C of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as added by subsection (a), including for the development of anti-malarial pharmaceuticals by the Medicines for Malaria Venture.

(2) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—Amounts appropriated pursuant to paragraph (1) are authorized to remain available until expended.

(3) TRANSFER OF PRIOR YEAR FUNDS.—Unobligated balances of funds made available for fiscal year 2001, 2002, or 2003 under section 104(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151b(c)) (as in effect immediately before the date of enactment of this Act) and made available for the control of malaria shall be transferred to, merged with, and made available for the same purposes as funds made available for fiscal years 2004 through 2008 under paragraph (1).

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 104(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151b(c)), as amended by section 301 of this Act, is further amended by adding after paragraph (3) the following:

“(4) RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER LAWS.—Assistance made available under this subsection and sections 104A, 104B, and 104C, and assistance made available under chapter 4 of part II to carry out the purposes of this subsection and the provisions cited in this paragraph, may be made available notwithstanding any other provision of law that restricts assistance to foreign countries, except for the provisions of this subsection, the provisions of law cited in this paragraph, subsection (f), section 634A of this Act, and provisions of law that limit assistance to organizations that support or participate in a program of coercive abortion or involuntary sterilization included under the Child Survival and Health Programs Fund heading in the Consolidated Appropriations Resolution, 2003 (Public Law 108-7).”

SEC. 304. PILOT PROGRAM FOR THE PLACEMENT OF HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONALS IN OVERSEAS AREAS SEVERELY AFFECTED BY HIV/AIDS, TUBERCULOSIS, AND MALARIA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The President should establish a program to demonstrate the feasibility of facilitating the service of United States health care professionals in those areas of sub-Saharan Africa and other parts of the world severely affected by HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria.

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—Participants in the program shall—

(1) provide basic health care services for those infected and affected by HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria in the area in which they are serving;

(2) provide on-the-job training to medical and other personnel in the area in which they are serving to strengthen the basic health care system of the affected countries;

(3) provide health care educational training for residents of the area in which they are serving;

(4) serve for a period of up to three years; and

(5) meet the eligibility requirements in subsection (d).

(c) ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS.—To be eligible to participate in the program, a candidate shall—

(1) be a national of the United States who is a trained health care professional and who meets the educational and licensure requirements necessary to be such a professional such as a physician, nurse, physician assistant, nurse practitioner, pharmacist, other type of health care professional, or other individual determined to be appropriate by the President; or

(2) be a retired commissioned officer of the Public Health Service Corps.

(d) RECRUITMENT.—The President shall ensure that information on the program is widely distributed, including the distribution of information to schools for health professionals, hospitals, clinics, and nongovernmental organizations working in the areas of international health and aid.

(e) PLACEMENT OF PARTICIPANTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—To the maximum extent practicable, participants in the program shall serve in the poorest areas of the affected countries, where health care needs are likely to be the greatest. The decision on the placement of a participant should be made in consultation with relevant officials of the affected country at both the national and local level as well as with local community leaders and organizations.

(2) COORDINATION.—Placement of participants in the program shall be coordinated with the United States Agency for International Development in countries in which that Agency is conducting HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, or malaria programs. Overall coordination of placement of participants in the program shall be made by the Coordinator of United States Government Activities to Combat HIV/AIDS Globally (as described in section 1(f) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (as added by section 102(a) of this Act)).

(f) INCENTIVES.—The President may offer such incentives as the President determines to be necessary to encourage individuals to participate in the program, such as partial payment of principal, interest, and related expenses on government and commercial loans for educational expenses relating to professional health training and, where possible, deferment of repayments on such loans, the provision of retirement benefits that would otherwise be jeopardized by participation in the program, and other incentives.

(g) REPORT.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on steps taken to establish the program, including—

(1) the process of recruitment, including the venues for recruitment, the number of candidates recruited, the incentives offered, if any, and the cost of those incentives;

(2) the process, including the criteria used, for the selection of participants;

(3) the number of participants placed, the countries in which they were placed, and why those countries were selected; and

(4) the potential for expansion of the program.

(h) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In addition to amounts otherwise available for such purpose, there are authorized to be appropriated to the President, from amounts authorized to be appropriated under section 401, such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 2004 through 2008 to carry out the program.

(2) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—Amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations under paragraph (1) are authorized to remain available until expended.

SEC. 305. REPORT ON TREATMENT ACTIVITIES BY RELEVANT EXECUTIVE BRANCH AGENCIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 15 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to appropriate congressional committees a report on the programs and activities of the relevant executive branch agencies that are directed to the treatment of individuals in foreign countries infected with HIV or living with AIDS.

(b) **REPORT ELEMENTS.**—The report shall include—

(1) a description of the activities of relevant executive branch agencies with respect to—

(A) the treatment of opportunistic infections;

(B) the use of antiretrovirals;

(C) the status of research into successful treatment protocols for individuals in the developing world;

(D) technical assistance and training of local health care workers (in countries affected by the pandemic) to administer antiretrovirals, manage side effects, and monitor patients' viral loads and immune status;

(E) the status of strategies to promote sustainability of HIV/AIDS pharmaceuticals (including antiretrovirals) and the effects of drug resistance on HIV/AIDS patients; and

(F) the status of appropriate law enforcement officials working to ensure that HIV/AIDS pharmaceutical treatment is not diminished through illegal counterfeiting and black market sales of such pharmaceuticals;

(2) information on existing pilot projects, including a discussion of why a given population was selected, the number of people treated, the cost of treatment, the mechanisms established to ensure that treatment is being administered effectively and safely, and plans for scaling up pilot projects (including projected timelines and required resources); and

(3) an explanation of how those activities relate to efforts to prevent the transmission of the HIV infection.

Subtitle B—Assistance for Children and Families

SEC. 311. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Approximately 2,000 children around the world are infected each day with HIV through mother-to-child transmission. Transmission can occur during pregnancy, labor, and delivery or through breast feeding. Over ninety percent of these cases are in developing nations with little or no access to public health facilities.

(2) Mother-to-child transmission is largely preventable with the proper application of pharmaceuticals, therapies, and other public health interventions.

(3) The drug nevirapine reduces mother-to-child transmission by nearly 50 percent. Universal availability of this drug could prevent up to 400,000 infections per year and dramatically reduce the number of AIDS-related deaths.

(4) At the United Nations Special Session on HIV/AIDS in June 2001, the United States committed to the specific goals with respect to the prevention of mother-to-child transmission, including the goals of reducing the proportion of infants infected with HIV by 20 percent by the year 2005 and by 50 percent by the year 2010, as specified in the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at the Special Session.

(5) Several United States Government agencies including the United States Agency for International Development and the Centers for Disease Control are already supporting programs to prevent mother-to-child transmission in resource-poor nations and have the capacity to expand these programs rapidly by working closely with foreign governments and non-governmental organizations.

(6) Efforts to prevent mother-to-child transmission can provide the basis for a broader response that includes care and treatment of mothers, fathers, and other family members who are infected with HIV or living with AIDS.

(7) HIV/AIDS has devastated the lives of countless children and families across the globe. Since the epidemic began, an estimated 13,200,000 children under the age of 15 have been orphaned by AIDS, that is they have lost their mother or both parents to the disease. The Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) estimates that this number will double by the year 2010.

(8) HIV/AIDS also targets young people between the ages of 15 to 24, particularly young women, many of whom carry the burden of caring for family members living with HIV/AIDS. An estimated 10,300,000 young people are now living with HIV/AIDS. One-half of all new infections are occurring among this age group.

SEC. 312. POLICY AND REQUIREMENTS.

(a) **POLICY.**—The United States Government's response to the global HIV/AIDS pandemic should place high priority on the prevention of mother-to-child transmission, the care and treatment of family members and caregivers, and the care of children orphaned by AIDS. To the maximum extent possible, the United States Government should seek to leverage its funds by seeking matching contributions from the private sector, other national governments, and international organizations.

(b) **REQUIREMENTS.**—The 5-year United States Government strategy required by section 101 of this Act shall—

(1) provide for meeting or exceeding the goal to reduce the rate of mother-to-child transmission of HIV by 20 percent by 2005 and by 50 percent by 2010;

(2) include programs to make available testing and treatment to HIV-positive women and their family members, including drug treatment and therapies to prevent mother-to-child transmission; and

(3) expand programs designed to care for children orphaned by AIDS.

SEC. 313. ANNUAL REPORTS ON PREVENTION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION OF THE HIV INFECTION.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter for a period of five years, the President shall submit to appropriate congressional committees a report on the activities of relevant executive branch agencies during the reporting period to assist in the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of the HIV infection.

(b) **REPORT ELEMENTS.**—Each report shall include—

(1) a statement of whether or not all relevant executive branch agencies have met the goal described in section 312(b)(1); and

(2) a description of efforts made by the relevant executive branch agencies to expand those activities, including—

(A) information on the number of sites supported for the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of the HIV infection;

(B) the specific activities supported;

(C) the number of women tested and counseled; and

(D) the number of women receiving preventative drug therapies.

(c) **REPORTING PERIOD DEFINED.**—In this section, the term "reporting period" means, in the case of the initial report, the period since the date of enactment of this Act and, in the case of any subsequent report, the period since the date of submission of the most recent report.

SEC. 314. PILOT PROGRAM OF ASSISTANCE FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES AFFECTED BY HIV/AIDS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The President, acting through the United States Agency for International Development, should establish a program of assistance that would demonstrate the feasibility of the provision of care and treatment to orphans and other children and young people affected by HIV/AIDS in foreign countries.

(b) **PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS.**—The program shall—

(1) build upon and be integrated into programs administered as of the date of enactment of this Act by the relevant executive branch agencies for children affected by HIV/AIDS;

(2) work in conjunction with indigenous community-based programs and activities, particularly those that offer proven services for children;

(3) reduce the stigma of HIV/AIDS to encourage vulnerable children infected with HIV or living with AIDS and their family members and caregivers to avail themselves of voluntary counseling and testing, and related programs, including treatments;

(4) provide, in conjunction with other relevant executive branch agencies, the range of services for the care and treatment, including the provision of antiretrovirals and other necessary pharmaceuticals, of children, parents, and caregivers infected with HIV or living with AIDS;

(5) provide nutritional support and food security, and the improvement of overall family health;

(6) work with parents, caregivers, and community-based organizations to provide children with educational opportunities; and

(7) provide appropriate counseling and legal assistance for the appointment of guardians and the handling of other issues relating to the protection of children.

(c) **REPORT.**—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the President should submit a report on the implementation of this section to the appropriate congressional committees.

(d) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—In addition to amounts otherwise available for such purpose, there are authorized to be appropriated to the President, from amounts authorized to be appropriated under section 401, such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 2004 through 2008 to carry out the program.

(2) **AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.**—Amounts appropriated pursuant to paragraph (1) are authorized to remain available until expended.

SEC. 315. PILOT PROGRAM ON FAMILY SURVIVAL PARTNERSHIPS.

(a) **PURPOSE.**—The purpose of this section is to authorize the President to establish a program, through a public-private partnership, for the provision of medical care and support services to HIV positive parents and their children identified through existing programs to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV in countries with or at risk for severe HIV epidemic with particular attention to resource constrained countries.

(b) **GRANTS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The President is authorized to establish a program for the award of grants to eligible administrative organizations to enable such organizations to award subgrants to eligible entities to expand activities to prevent the mother-to-child transmission of HIV by providing medical care and support services to HIV infected parents and their children.

(2) **USE OF FUNDS.**—Amounts provided under a grant awarded under paragraph (1) shall be used—

(A) to award subgrants to eligible entities to enable such entities to carry out activities described in subsection (c);

(B) for administrative support and subgrant management;

(C) for administrative data collection and reporting concerning grant activities;

(D) for the monitoring and evaluation of grant activities;

(E) for training and technical assistance for subgrantees; and

(F) to promote sustainability.

(c) **SUBGRANTS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—An organization awarded a grant under subsection (b) shall use amounts received under the grant to award subgrants to eligible entities.

(2) **ELIGIBILITY.**—To be eligible to receive a subgrant under paragraph (1), an entity shall—

(A) be a local health organization, an international organization, or a partnership of such organizations; and

(B) demonstrate to the awarding organization that such entity—

(i) is currently administering a proven intervention to prevent mother-to-child transmission

of HIV in countries with or at risk for severe HIV epidemic with particular attention to resource constrained countries, as determined by the President;

(ii) has demonstrated support for the proposed program from relevant government entities; and
(iii) is able to provide HIV care, including antiretroviral treatment when medically indicated, to HIV positive women, men, and children with the support of the project funding.

(3) LOCAL HEALTH AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.—For purposes of paragraph (2)(A)—

(A) the term “local health organization” means a public sector health system, nongovernmental organization, institution of higher education, community-based organization, or non-profit health system that provides directly, or has a clear link with a provider for the indirect provision of, primary health care services; and
(B) the term “international organization” means—

(i) a nonprofit international entity;
(ii) an international charitable institution;
(iii) a private voluntary international entity;

or
(iv) a multilateral institution.

(4) PRIORITY REQUIREMENT.—In awarding subgrants under this subsection, the organization shall give priority to eligible applicants that are currently administering a program of proven intervention to HIV positive individuals to prevent mother-to-child transmission in countries with or at risk for severe HIV epidemic with particular attention to resource constrained countries, and who are currently administering a program to HIV positive women, men, and children to provide life-long care in family-centered care programs using non-Federal funds.

(5) SELECTION OF SUBGRANT RECIPIENTS.—In awarding subgrants under this subsection, the organization should—

(A) consider applicants from a range of health care settings, program approaches, and geographic locations; and

(B) if appropriate, award not less than 1 grant to an applicant to fund a national system of health care delivery to HIV positive families.

(6) USE OF SUBGRANT FUNDS.—An eligible entity awarded a subgrant under this subsection shall use subgrant funds to expand activities to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV by providing medical treatment and care and support services to parents and their children, which may include—

(A) providing treatment and therapy, when medically indicated, to HIV-infected women, their children, and families;

(B) the hiring and training of local personnel, including physicians, nurses, other health care providers, counselors, social workers, outreach personnel, laboratory technicians, data managers, and administrative support personnel;

(C) paying laboratory costs, including costs related to necessary equipment and diagnostic testing and monitoring (including rapid testing), complete blood counts, standard chemistries, and liver function testing for infants, children, and parents, and costs related to the purchase of necessary laboratory equipment;

(D) purchasing pharmaceuticals for HIV-related conditions, including antiretroviral therapies;

(E) funding support services, including adherence and psychosocial support services;

(F) operational support activities; and

(G) conducting community outreach and capacity building activities, including activities to raise the awareness of individuals of the program carried out by the subgrantee, other communications activities in support of the program, local advisory board functions, and transportation necessary to ensure program participation.

(d) REPORTS.—The President shall require that each organization awarded a grant under subsection (b)(1) to submit an annual report that includes—

(1) the progress of programs funded under this section;

(2) the benchmarks of success of programs funded under this section; and

(3) recommendations of how best to proceed with the programs funded under this section upon the expiration of funding under subsection (e).

(e) FUNDING.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the President, from amounts authorized to be appropriated under section 401, such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 2004 through 2008 to carry out the program.

(f) LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—An organization shall ensure that not more than 7 percent of the amount of a grant received under this section by the organization is used for administrative expenses.

TITLE IV—AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 401. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the President to carry out this Act and the amendments made by this Act \$3,000,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2004 through 2008.

(b) AVAILABILITY.—Amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in subsection (a) are authorized to remain available until expended.

(c) AVAILABILITY OF AUTHORIZATIONS.—Authorizations of appropriations under subsection (a) shall remain available until the appropriations are made.

SEC. 402. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

(a) INCREASE IN HIV/AIDS ANTIRETROVIRAL TREATMENT.—It is a sense of the Congress that an urgent priority of United States assistance programs to fight HIV/AIDS should be the rapid increase in distribution of antiretroviral treatment so that—

(1) by the end of fiscal year 2004, at least 500,000 individuals with HIV/AIDS are receiving antiretroviral treatment through United States assistance programs;

(2) by the end of fiscal year 2005, at least 1,000,000 such individuals are receiving such treatment; and

(3) by the end of fiscal year 2006, at least 2,000,000 such individuals are receiving such treatment.

(b) EFFECTIVE DISTRIBUTION OF HIV/AIDS FUNDS.—It is the sense of Congress that, of the amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations under section 401 for HIV/AIDS assistance, an effective distribution of such amounts would be—

(1) 55 percent of such amounts for treatment of individuals with HIV/AIDS;

(2) 15 percent of such amounts for palliative care of individuals with HIV/AIDS;

(3) 20 percent of such amounts for HIV/AIDS prevention consistent with section 104A(d) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (as added by section 301 of this Act); and

(4) 10 percent of such amounts for orphans and vulnerable children.

SEC. 403. ALLOCATION OF FUNDS.

For fiscal years 2006 through 2008, not less than 55 percent of the amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations under section 401 for HIV/AIDS assistance for each such fiscal year shall be expended for therapeutic medical care of individuals infected with HIV, of which such amount at least 75 percent should be expended for the purchase and distribution of antiretroviral pharmaceuticals and at least 25 percent should be expended for related care.

The CHAIRMAN. No amendment to the committee amendment is in order except those printed in House Report 108-80. Each amendment may be offered only in the order printed in the report, by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered read, shall be de-

batable for the time specified in the report, equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

It is now in order to consider amendment No. 1 printed in House Report 108-80.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. TAUZIN
Mr. TAUZIN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 1 offered by Mr. TAUZIN:
Page 2, in the table of contents at section 1(b), after the item relating to section 305, insert the following:

Sec. 306. Strategies to improve injection safety.
Sec. 307. Study on illegal diversions of prescription drugs.

Page 20, line 19, insert “and reduce duplication” after “improve coordination”.

Page 20, line 25, strike “resources; and” and insert “resources;”.

Page 21, line 3, strike “research.” and insert “research;”.

Page 21, after line 3, insert the following:

(9) establish priorities for the distribution of resources based on factors such as the size and demographics of the population with HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria and the needs of that population and the existing infrastructure or funding levels that may exist to cure, treat, and prevent HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria; and

(10) include initiatives describing how the President will maximize the leverage of private sector dollars in reduction and treatment of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria.

Page 26, after line 13, insert the following:
(c) STUDY; DISTRIBUTION OF RESOURCES.—

(1) STUDY.—Not later than 3 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Institute of Medicine shall publish findings comparing the success rates of the various programs and methods used under the strategy described in subsection (a) to reduce, prevent, and treat HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria.

(2) DISTRIBUTION OF RESOURCES.—In prioritizing the distribution of resources under the strategy described in subsection (a), the President shall consider the findings published by the Institute of Medicine under this subsection.

Page 34, line 21, strike “in the fiscal year 2004” and insert “for the period of fiscal year 2004 beginning on January 1, 2004”.

Page 36, after line 13, insert the following:

(iii) If at any time the President determines that the expenses of the Governing, Administrative, and Advisory Bodies (including the Partnership Forum, the Foundation Board, the Secretariat, and the Technical Review Board) of the Global Fund exceed 10 percent of the total expenditures of the Fund for any 2-year period, the United States shall withhold from its contribution for the next fiscal year an amount equal to the average annual amount expended by the Fund for such 2-year period for the expenses of the Governing, Administrative, and Advisory Bodies in excess of 10 percent of the total expenditures of the Fund.

(iv) The President may waive the application of clause (iii) if the President determines that extraordinary circumstances warrant such a waiver. No waiver under this clause may be for any period that exceeds 1 year.

Page 36, line 14, strike “(B) Any amount made available under this subsection that is

withheld by reason of subparagraph (A)'' and insert ''(B)(i) Any amount made available under this subsection that is withheld by reason of subparagraph (A)(i)''.

Page 36, after line 19, insert the following:
 (i) Any amount made available under this subsection that is withheld by reason of subparagraph (A)(iii) shall be transferred to the Activities to Combat HIV/AIDS Globally Fund and shall remain available under the same terms and conditions as funds appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations under section 401 for HIV/AIDS assistance.

Page 39, after line 9, insert the following:
 (f) PROVISION OF INFORMATION TO CONGRESS.—The Coordinator of United States Government Activities to Combat HIV/AIDS Globally shall make available to the Congress the following documents within 30 days of a request by the Congress for such documents:

(1) All financial and accounting statements for the Global Fund and the Activities to Combat HIV/AIDS Globally Fund, including administrative and grantee statements.

(2) Reports provided to the Global Fund and the Activities to Combat HIV/AIDS Globally Fund by organizations contracted to audit recipients of funds.

(3) Project proposals submitted by applicants for funding from the Global Fund and the Activities to Combat HIV/AIDS Globally Fund, but which were not funded.

(4) Progress reports submitted to the Global Fund and the Activities to Combat HIV/AIDS Globally Fund by grantees.

Page 69, after line 3, insert the following:
SEC. 306. STRATEGIES TO IMPROVE INJECTION SAFETY.

Section 307 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 2421) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(d) In carrying out immunization programs and other programs in developing countries for the prevention, treatment, and control of infectious diseases, including HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria, the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, in coordination with the Coordinator of United States Government Activities to Combat HIV/AIDS Globally, the National Institutes of Health, national and local government, and other organizations, such as the World Health Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund, shall develop and implement effective strategies to improve injection safety, including eliminating unnecessary injections, promoting sterile injection practices and technologies, strengthening the procedures for proper needle and syringe disposal, and improving the education and information provided to the public and to health professionals.''

SEC. 307. STUDY ON ILLEGAL DIVERSIONS OF PRESCRIPTION DRUGS.

Not later than 180 days after enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, in coordination with other agencies, shall submit a report to the Congress that includes the following:

(1) A thorough accounting of evidence indicating illegal diversion into the United States of prescription drugs donated or sold for humanitarian efforts, and an estimate of the extent of such diversion.

(2) Recommendations to increase the administrative and enforcement powers of the United States to identify, monitor, and prevent the illegal diversion into the United States of prescription drugs donated or sold for humanitarian efforts.

(3) Recommendations and guidelines to advise and provide technical assistance to developing countries on how to implement a program that minimizes diversion into the United States of prescription drugs donated or sold for humanitarian efforts.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to House Resolution 210 the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. TAUZIN) and a Member opposed each will control 10 minutes.

Does the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) claim the time in opposition?

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, I rise to claim the time in opposition.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. TAUZIN).

Mr. TAUZIN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 3 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, I rise today to urge all Members of the House to support the passage of the Tauzin-Brown amendment to H.R. 1298, the United States Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Act of 2003. I want to commend my colleague from the Committee on Energy and Commerce, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) for his assistance and support and advocacy of this amendment.

First, the Tauzin-Brown amendment strengthens H.R. 1298 by adding additional accountability measures to ensure that our fight against HIV/AIDS and TB and malaria has a greater chance of success. That is what we all want.

Our amendment establishes priorities to be followed by the global AIDS coordinator for the distribution of resources based on factors such as size and demographics of specific nations to ensure that the countries who need assistance the most receive it first.

Next, our amendment utilizes an independent third party to examine the success of strategies implemented by the global AIDS coordinator. The Institutes of Medicine, the IOM, will be responsible for examining the achievements of the programs funded by the global AIDS coordinator and then comparing the success rates of various methods that have been used by the coordinator.

Second, the Tauzin-Brown amendment also strengthens the existing authority and the accountability measures in H.R. 1298. Our amendment specifically states that if at any point administrative expenses within the Global Fund exceed 10 percent of total expenditures of the fund for any 2-year period, then the U.S. will withhold an equal amount from its contribution the following year. This is to ensure that this fund does not get gobbled up in bureaucrats and administrative expenses. We believe this is fair and, at the same time, will ensure that the Global Fund remains fiscally responsible to its purpose. That is, getting dollars in to actually combat AIDS, malaria, and tuberculosis in the world.

These two accountability measures represent provisions ensure our approach to this problem is not only morally responsible, it is fiscally responsible as well.

Finally, the amendment requires that the HIV/AIDS coordinator make available to Congress basic information on the Global Fund. Specifically, the coordinator is required to submit to Congress a detailed report outlining all financial and accounting statements, copies of the reports provided to the Global Fund by organizations contracted to audit recipients, and project proposals submitted by applicants and grantees. In the past we have had great difficulty getting this information from the Global Fund. We are confident the coordinator will do a wonderful job in delivering this information to Congress. I urge my colleagues to support the Tauzin-Brown amendment.

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

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I want to thank my good friend from Louisiana (Mr. TAUZIN) and my good friend from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) for their thoughtful contribution to our legislation. Their amendment includes a number of complex initiatives, many of which reflect improvements to the bill. For example, I believe that the amendment's efforts to explicitly prioritize U.S. programs authorized by this Act to countries based on the size and demographics of the HIV/AIDS populations and the needs of those populations is a wise measure.

I am concerned about several other provisions in the amendment. For example, the limitation on administrative expenditures of the Global Fund is well meaning, but when the fund may be going through a massive expansion of operations, there may be a need for some significant investments to make sure that the Global Fund can properly administer its programs.

I was pleased that the sponsors added a waiver, and I believe that the President should consider the actual operations of the fund as he applies this provision.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, I remain concerned regarding the provision requiring numerous reports to be provided to Congress within 30 days of the request. I am uncertain whether any Member could make this request or whether it must be a relevant committee or by resolution. Moreover, my experience with international organizations is that some of the documents may be considered confidential, such as unfunded proposals, and it may not be possible to get these documents within the time frame provided in the amendments. Nevertheless, Mr. Chairman, I am prepared to accept the amendment, and I look forward to working with the sponsors to clarify and further refine these provisions.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to yield the balance of my time to my friend, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) for the purposes of controlling time.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the Tauzin-Brown amendment. I thank the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. TAUZIN) for his good faith and bipartisan work in drafting this amendment, especially his staff, Patrick Ronan, for his hard work and others on his staff.

The Committee on Energy and Commerce has jurisdiction over agencies that play a pivotal role in successful efforts to reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS, TB, and malaria in our country and worldwide. Some of the world's most promising research and best treatment on these diseases are carried out by agencies within the Department of Health and Human Services. CDC provides technical and scientific support for international agencies like USAID as well as national infectious disease programs in developing countries, in addition to the work that NIH and other agencies do.

Secretary Thompson is the newly appointed chairman of the Global Fund to fight AIDS, TB, and malaria, the best tool this world has to fight three diseases that kill 6 million people every year. The success of this bipartisan Global AIDS Initiative depends on collaboration of the world's most important and best resources. One of the reasons why the Global Fund is such a critical component of the U.S. Global AIDS Initiative and a crucial part of the bill we are considering today, is it recognizes the need to fight tuberculosis, a lesser known infectious disease that has been around longer and kills 2 million people a year, including 1,100 people every day in the country of India.

□ 1215

TB infects one-third of the world's population. Two million people carry the TB bacteria, and it is the leading killer of young women and people with HIV worldwide.

HIV and TB form a lethal combination, each speeding the other's progress. HIV promotes rapid progression of primary TB infection to active disease. It is the most powerful known risk factor for reactivation of latent TB infection to active disease. Most HIV patients, in fact, will actually die of TB before they succumb to AIDS. The intersection of AIDS and TB is like the perfect storm.

The Global Fund is a public-private partnership which draws contributions from governments, from private corporations, from faith-based organizations and foundations. The Global Fund has shown signs that it works. Government entities, in coordination with nongovernment organizations, submit 5-year plans. Each plan is unique to each country, not a one-size-fits-all that comes from Washington or Geneva or any other country. The Global Fund recognizes cultural differences. What works in Christian Uru-guay may not work the same in Muslim Bangladesh.

No overriding, international political agenda is attached to the Global Fund's assistance. No litmus test, only a judgment by the Global Fund, in collaboration with local citizens and health workers of what works best for each country. The Global Fund demands results, quantifiable results. The money supports activities, including access to health care services, purchasing of drugs, training of personnel, and training of community workers. If a country fails or an NGO fails to show results within 2 years, the money is cut off.

About 60 percent of the Global Fund's money goes to HIV/AIDS, about 20 to TB, about 20 to malaria. Fighting these diseases together, which the Global Fund does, is a cost-effective approach. For example, the infrastructure created in the treatment of TB, having health workers in place who sit with patients every day for about 6 months, has been proven, that infrastructure, to help in the treatment of HIV/AIDS, of malaria and other public health issues.

If we can fully commit to the Global Fund, and fully commit means at least \$1 billion every year, 2 million patients will be treated for TB, a half million AIDS orphans will receive support, and 16 million new malaria nets will be distributed over the next few years.

Access to these lifesaving treatments means children will not be pulled out of school to work or to care for a sick parent. It means an HIV-positive father in the developing world has a few more years of life to provide for his family. It means children with TB, otherwise facing a virtual death sentence, will live.

What AIDS and TB experts know, but policymakers consistently underestimate, is that preventing and treating HIV/AIDS without preventing and treating TB is a virtual death sentence for the developing world. If HIV does not kill you, TB might or malaria might. The Global Fund is the best tool in the world to address all three of these infectious diseases together.

Our investment in the Global Fund, rather than a unilateral or bilateral U.S.-waged effort, will help leverage support from other countries. Funneling U.S. dollars through U.S. programs alone will do nothing to promote a united global front against these killers. If we put in money to the Global Fund, so will other nations and so will major philanthropists.

In a short time, the Global Fund has shown it is capable of tremendous progress. In just two rounds of grants, the fund has approved 160 proposals in 94 low-income countries. With significant U.S. funding the fund will continue to support countries committed to addressing the epidemic killing their people. Without U.S. leadership, it will be a fund in name only. AIDS, TB, and malaria would remain a virtual death sentence in the developing world.

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

Mr. TAUZIN. Mr. Chairman, I am honored to yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE), the chairman of the Committee on International Relations.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to say we are very pleased with this amendment. We are happy to accept it. It adds to the bill, and so I will not repeat what the other people have already said in outlining its terms. But it is a good amendment, and we hope everyone accepts it.

Mr. TAUZIN. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE).

Ms. LEE. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) for yielding me this time and for his leadership. Also I want to thank the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. TAUZIN) for this amendment, and with the cautions which our ranking member laid out, I rise in support of this amendment.

I would like to just briefly mention the history and our debate here in Congress with regard to the background of this Global Fund. The idea for the Global Fund really started back somewhere around 1998 and 1999, when my friend and former colleague, Congressman Ron Dellums, had the vision and the foresight for an AIDS Marshall Plan in Africa. Refined under the leadership of our good friend, the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LEACH), who was then Chair of the Committee on Banking and Financial Services, we introduced the World Bank AIDS Trust Fund, and this fund became the basis for the Global Fund. This fund was signed into law in, I believe it was August of 2000, under the Global AIDS and Tuberculosis Relief Act of 2000, signed by President Bill Clinton.

I cite this history because I think it is important for us to remember how important this fund is and that we fully debated this fund, and on a bipartisan basis voted it out and it was signed into law. So I think this amendment really strengthens the fund and its accountability.

The United Nations, in I believe it was June 2001, picked up the idea of the fund, and Secretary General Kofi Annan made an impassioned plea for the creation of a Global Fund to fight AIDS, TB, and malaria, which again moved forward the World Bank AIDS Trust Fund, in terms of the foundation, the parameters and the guidelines. So this fund was established in 2002 and really has made significant strides in over just a year of operation. Not only has it created a novel approach to grant-making and approval-processing, but it has also made really a very determined commitment to maintain as lean an operation as possible in order to focus its activities on getting money out to those in need.

The current system that the fund has set up provides several layers of accountability. On a country level, the

proposals are gathered and voted upon by an advisory body that represent government, civil society, the private sector, faith-based groups, and non-governmental organizations. Proposals that are submitted to the Global Fund then undergo a technical review from an independent body composed of leading global health experts. And now our own Secretary of Health and Human Services Tommy Thompson is leading this effort.

So I believe this amendment will help further strengthen the Global Fund system of accountability, and I encourage Members to vote for its inclusion. And also, with regard to the comments of the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS), I hope we can move forward, as he has so eloquently outlined, and fix what he thinks needs to be fixed in it.

Mr. TAUZIN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from the great State of Michigan (Mr. UPTON), the distinguished chairman of the Subcommittee on Telecommunications and the Internet.

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Chairman, I rise for many reasons in support of this amendment. One of the main reasons that I rise in support of this amendment is because of language that I was able to get inserted as part of it, and I thank my chairman, the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. TAUZIN), and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) for accepting this language so we did not need a separate amendment but make this as part of a comprehensive amendment.

Part of this amendment reads, the language I was able to insert, says this: "In carrying out immunization programs and other programs in developing countries for the prevention, treatment, and control of infectious diseases, including HIV/AIDS, TB, and malaria, the director of the CDC and Prevention, in coordination with the coordinator of the U.S. Government to combat AIDS globally, the National Institutes of Health, national and local government, and other organizations such as the World Health Organization, and the United Nations Children's Fund, shall development and implement effective strategies to improve injection safety, including eliminating unnecessary injections."

Now, why is this important? A couple of years ago I participated in a bipartisan lunch here in the Capitol, and they talked about many villages in Africa that are really led by children because there are no more adults there. It became quite clear that for many of these injections they used syringes that were used over and over and over again. As a consequence, if one person had HIV/AIDS in that community, they all got it. They all died. They all got this terrible disease.

In fact, we know from data provided by the Safe Injection Global Network, an organization affiliated with the WHO, that unsafe injection practices in developing countries cause 8 to 16 million hepatitis B infections, 2 to almost

5 million Hepatitis C infections, and the original 1976 Ebola epidemic in Zaire was traced to the reuse of three syringes.

This language that was included will prevent that. I look forward to its adoption, and I again compliment the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. TAUZIN) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) for including the language.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. UPTON) for his comments, and I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. GUTKNECHT).

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. GUTKNECHT) is recognized for 30 seconds.

Mr. GUTKNECHT. Mr. Chairman, with 30 seconds, I will be very brief.

Mr. Chairman, there is a term "illegal diversion" used twice in section 307. I just want to make clear that the authors have the intent to keep us from reimporting drugs that are being donated for AIDS in central Africa; that this will not be used to block what we may do in the future in terms of allowing Americans to have access to drugs from other countries.

Mr. TAUZIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GUTKNECHT. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. TAUZIN. Mr. Chairman, the intent of the language is to study the question of the illegal diversion of drugs for improper purposes, that is, for resale and that sort of thing. We describe the purposes within that amendment. So the gentleman is accurate in his statement.

Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I simply wanted to thank the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) and the members of the Committee on Energy and Commerce who worked on this amendment, as I said, to help coordinate the fine work done by the chairman and the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) on this underlying bill. This is an excellent piece of legislation. I hope we have improved it.

I will commit to the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) that we will continue to work with him to clarify the concerns he has. We do not want to create those problems. We are simply trying to add more accountability, not less; and more clarity, less confusion.

Finally, let me point out to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) that it has obviously come to our committee's attention that a great deal of work is going on domestically by a number of pharmaceutical companies in testing, et cetera, in attempts to find some sort of vaccine to combat HIV/AIDS and some of these other diseases, particularly HIV/AIDS. And when and if that discovery is made, as we all hope it is, we will be back on the floor with legislation to establish some sort of national framework for us to utilize that scientific breakthrough, when and if it does occur, in a way that humanely ad-

ministers that kind of a hope and expectation of cure and prevention to all Americans without regard to the Americans' capabilities or financial capabilities to take advantage of it.

We will have to think that through, how do we make sure everybody gets to take advantage of those scientific breakthroughs when they occur. We have done some preliminary work on it; and I invite my colleague from Ohio, and others, to stay in touch with us as we move forward. As we see these breakthroughs coming, we will want to talk with the gentleman and others on the committee to see if we cannot advance legislation to make sure that every American has the advantage of those breakthroughs when they occur.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TAUZIN. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the efforts of the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. TAUZIN) and appreciate his offer. And I think the work we are doing with the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE), the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. TAUZIN), the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS), the gentleman from California (Ms. LEE), and the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LEACH) today is outstanding, especially because with the Global Fund and with all of these efforts we can address all of these diseases, encourage philanthropists and other governments to contribute and make a difference in people's lives.

Mr. TAUZIN. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GREEN).

(Mr. GREEN of Texas asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I thank the chairman and the ranking member on our subcommittee, and I rise in support of the legislation.

Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of H.R. 1298, the United States Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Act of 2003.

The global devastation caused by these three diseases cannot be understood. The HIV/AIDS pandemic has killed more than 25 million of the 65 million individuals affected by this disease worldwide.

More than 14 million children have been orphaned because of this awful disease.

Tuberculosis, the leading killer of individuals with HIV/AIDS, is an equally serious threat. An estimated 2 billion persons—one third of the world's population—are infected with the bacteria that cause TB, and approximately 2 million persons die each year from TB.

This isn't just a problem overseas—after years of decline in the United States, the number of reported TB cases increased 20 percent during 1985–1992.

It is particularly problematic in my home State of Texas. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, we rank 5th in the country in TB case rates.

With approximately 264 million persons crossing the United States-Mexico border northbound annually, and 23 percent of all

U.S. foreign-born tuberculosis, TB, patients in the United States originating from Mexico, the implications are clear—we have to act on a global level if we are going to win the battle against this killer.

That is why I am pleased to support H.R. 1298, important legislation which will provide \$3 billion annually for global AIDS, TB and malaria in 2004–2008.

The legislation provides up to \$1 billion specifically for the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria in 2004—a key multilateral mechanism for expanding prevention and treatment.

This bill also allows the U.S. share of total contributions to the Global Fund of up to 33 percent, which solidifies our commitment to eradicating these diseases worldwide.

This legislation is carefully crafted, bipartisan, and will be truly effective in our efforts to combat HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and oppose any efforts to weaken or amend it.

Mr. TAUZIN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and let me again offer my sincere thanks to the chairman and to the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) for accepting this legislation and urge adoption of it.

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

The CHAIRMAN. All time on this amendment has expired. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. TAUZIN).

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 2 printed in House Report 108–80.

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. CROWLEY

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 2 offered by Mr. CROWLEY: Page 22, after line 22, insert the following (and redesignate subsequent paragraphs accordingly):

(F) a description of the specific strategies developed to encourage men to be responsible in their sexual behavior, child rearing and to respect women including the reduction of sexual violence and coercion;

(G) a description of the specific strategies developed to increase women's access to employment opportunities, income, productive resources, and microfinance programs;

Page 43, line 10, after "sexual partnering," insert "reducing sexual violence and coercion, including child marriage, widow inheritance, and polygamy,".

Page 43, after line 21, insert the following (and redesignate subsequent paragraphs accordingly):

(C) assistance for the purpose of encouraging men to be responsible in their sexual behavior, child rearing, and to respect women;

Page 44, line 7, strike "and" at the end.

Page 44, line 10, strike the period at the end and insert "and".

Page 44, after line 10, insert the following:

(G) assistance for the purpose of increasing women's access to employment opportunities, income, productive resources, and microfinance programs, where appropriate.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to House Resolution 210, the gentleman from

New York (Mr. CROWLEY) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York (Mr. CROWLEY).

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 2 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of my amendment on preventing women's vulnerability. The social empowerment of women and girls is critical to reducing the spread of HIV worldwide. Today, heterosexual sex is the primary factor in HIV transmission worldwide.

□ 1230

Women and girls now make up more than 50 percent of those infected with HIV worldwide and more than 58 percent of those in sub-Saharan Africa. Women and girls often are not able to control when and with whom they have sex, or to influence the behavior of their partners. In fact, each year millions of monogamous married women are infected by their husbands or their partners.

Irrefutable evidence now links a range of discriminatory practices that violate the fundamental human rights of women and girls and lead to high rates of HIV infection. These include, but are not limited to, sexual violence and coercion, child marriage, widow inheritance in which male relatives of the deceased gain sexual access to the widow, polygamy, and the practice in which men engage in sex with virgins as a "cure" for HIV-AIDS.

During a visit to Malawi, I personally saw some of the horrific realities confronting women and girls today. I know many of us have heard the awful stories of babies raped in South Africa to cure themselves of AIDS. U.S. programs must work at every level to change the beliefs that support these life-threatening traditions and behaviors.

My amendment would begin to address this appalling problem and require a curriculum of gender equity in HIV/AIDS training, so that adolescent boys and men learn to respect women and not just view them as sex partners.

While men and boys learn about HIV/AIDS prevention, including abstinence, being faithful and using condoms, ABC as it is called, they also learn what we call the big R, respect, respect for girls and women as their co-equals.

This is a great bill. My amendment can make it better by adding this curriculum to HIV/AIDS prevention education programs under the Global Fund. I urge passage of the Crowley amendment.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CROWLEY. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, I strongly support this amendment introduced by the gentleman from New York (Mr. CROWLEY).

There is no question that the HIV/AIDS pandemic is disproportionately affecting women and compounding the

egregious inequalities poor women live with all over the world. It is absolutely necessary that we deal with both genders if we are to reduce the impact of this disease on women's life and offer them opportunities to live with respect and dignity, free from sexual violence and coercion.

The Crowley amendment requires that we include in the 5-year strategy a plan to make sure that men take responsibility for their sexual behavior and that they do respect women. It will also increase opportunities for women seeking access to employment. I urge Members to support this amendment.

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition; however, I do not oppose the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore (Mr. SWEENEY). Without objection, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

This is a good amendment, a thoughtful amendment. It adds to the bill, so we are pleased to accept this amendment.

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

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY).

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of the Crowley amendment, and I commend my colleague for his leadership on this important issue.

The amendment addresses one of the core issues driving HIV/AIDS infection rates in the hardest hit countries: The disproportionate vulnerability of women to contracting HIV.

The facts speak for themselves, women and adolescent girls make up more than 50 percent of those infected with HIV worldwide, more than 58 percent of those infected in sub-Saharan Africa. The reasons for this are clear, gender violence and sexual coercion make it difficult, and even impossible, for women to say no to sex with an infected person. Widespread poverty has turned many younger women to having sex with older men in return for the food and shelter their families cannot provide. Poverty, as well, is a factor in the prevalence of early marriage, subjecting adolescent girls to marriages with unfaithful partners who often bring HIV home.

The Crowley amendment would provide a solution requiring U.S. programs to prevent HIV/AIDS to work toward empowering women to negotiate their sexual activity, and working with men to understand and respect women's rights. I urge adoption of this amendment.

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE).

Ms. LEE. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. CROWLEY) for yielding me this time, and

thank the gentleman for this amendment. It is very important to this bill. I thank the gentleman from Illinois (Chairman HYDE) for accepting the amendment.

The empowerment of women is critical in developing an AIDS strategy that is effective. In many parts of the developing world, women are still treated as second-class citizens. They lack basic protections of civil rights laws in their own country, and oftentimes are left at a disadvantage when it comes to accessing resources, owning land and in their general relationships to men.

The Crowley amendment would fix this by encouraging men to develop a healthy relationship that treats women with respect. That is so important as we address this pandemic. In addition, it supports the development of specific strategies to increase women's access to employment, land and financial resources like microfinance programs that, in many instances, have encouraged women to set up their own small businesses and avoid having to turn to a life of prostitution in order to make ends meet.

I urge Members to thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. CROWLEY) for his wisdom in moving forward with this amendment. I thank the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE) for accepting this very important amendment.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. CROWLEY).

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 3 printed in House Report 108-80.

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MRS. BIGGERT

Mrs. BIGGERT. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 3 offered by Mrs. BIGGERT: Page 33, after line 20, insert the following: (a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds as follows:

(1) The establishment of the Global Fund in January 2002 is consistent with the general principles for an international AIDS trust fund first outlined by the Congress in the Global AIDS and Tuberculosis Relief Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-264).

(2) Section 2, Article 5 of the bylaws of the Global Fund provides for the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to serve as the initial collection trustee for the Global Fund.

(3) The trustee agreement signed between the Global Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development narrows the range of duties to include receiving and investing funds from donors, disbursing the funds upon the instruction of the Global Fund, reporting on trust fund resources to donors and the Global Fund, and providing an annual external audit report to the Global Fund.

Page 33, line 20, strike "(a)" and insert "(b)".

Page 34, line 5, strike "(b)" and insert "(c)".

Page 34, line 14, strike "(c)" and insert "(d)".

Page 37, line 18, strike "(d)" and insert "(e)".

Page 38, line 25, strike "(e)" and insert "(f)".

Page 39, after line 9, insert the following: (g) SENSE OF THE CONGRESS REGARDING ENCOURAGEMENT OF PRIVATE CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE GLOBAL FUND.—It is the sense of the Congress that the President should—

(1) conduct an outreach campaign that is designed to—

(A) inform the public of the existence of—

(i) the Global Fund; and

(ii) any entity that will accept private contributions intended for use by the Global Fund; and

(B) encourage private contributions to the Global Fund; and

(2) encourage private contributions intended for use by the Global Fund by—

(A) establishing and operating an Internet website, and publishing information about the website; and

(B) making public service announcements on radio and television.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 210, the gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. BIGGERT) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

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

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

Mr. Chairman, first of all, let me thank the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE) for all of his work on this necessary initiative. I also applaud the bipartisan manner in which he and the ranking member, the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS), have completed this difficult task.

In addition, the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LEACH) and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE) should be commended for the groundwork that they laid with their previous efforts in creating a World Bank/AIDS Trust Fund.

This amendment does two things: First, it states that the World Bank, or the IBID, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, is the trustee for contributions made by sovereign nations. This makes the underlying bill consistent with both the charter of the Global Fund and with legislation previously passed and signed into law concerning the global fight against HIV/AIDS. This amendment in no way restricts the movement of the trustee role to any other financial institution if the board of the Global Fund deems it necessary some time down the road.

Second, it expresses the sense of Congress that we wish to encourage individuals and private entities to make contributions to the Global Fund. The President, in his State of the Union address, specifically requested that \$1 billion of emergency relief for AIDS go towards the Global AIDS Fund over a 5-year period. The Hyde bill has authorized \$1 billion in the first year alone and more money to be authorized in subsequent years, if necessary.

While we all agree that government contributions on a multilateral level

should be the main source of funding for the Global Fund, we also must agree that individual and private entity donations should not be discounted, discouraged, or dismissed. They should be encouraged. Governments alone cannot concur this enemy. There is so much more that individual citizens and charitable foundations can and will do if we give them the avenue, the information and the opportunity.

To illustrate my point, we are all aware of the \$100 million contribution made by two very well known and generous Americans from the Bill and Melissa Gates Foundation. This single contribution from an American-based foundation is roughly half the amount that was pledged by the governments of Italy and Japan combined to this Global Fund.

The amendment seeks to encourage and enable other foundations and generous individuals, even those who might be thinking more in the neighborhood of a \$10 or \$100 contribution to contribute to the Global AIDS Fund to combat the HIV/AIDS pandemic. These funds promote expansion of public-private partnerships.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. BIGGERT. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Chairman, we certainly accept the amendment. It is an excellent addition to the bill, and congratulate the gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. BIGGERT).

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. BIGGERT. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, we are in complete agreement with the gentlewoman on the value of the Global Fund and on the importance of private contributions to the fund. Contributions from the Gates Foundation and others significantly enhance the functioning of the fund, and we agree that the President should do even more to encourage private donations here.

I am not aware of any objections to the gentlewoman's amendment on this side of the aisle. We would be pleased to accept it. I commend the gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. BIGGERT) for her important initiative.

Ms. LEE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. BIGGERT. I yield to the gentlewoman from California.

Ms. LEE. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. BIGGERT) for this amendment. I think it strengthens the bill. It strengthens the fund.

One point I would like to make about the Global Fund which has been mentioned is the leveraging ability of the fund. \$1 billion could leverage up to \$4 to \$5 billion. It has been estimated that \$9 to \$10 billion is needed just to begin to scratch the surface on this pandemic. The importance of the fund cannot be overstated, and I thank the gentlewoman for this amendment. Now

that Secretary Tommy Thompson is chair of the executive board, both sides should feel confident that he will move forward. And once we insist that our side put \$1 billion in, at least we know that should lead to \$4 to \$5 billion immediately. I offer my support of the amendment.

Mrs. BIGGERT. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE) and thank the chairman and the ranking member for their support of this amendment. I urge its passage.

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

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The question is on amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. BIGGERT).

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 4 printed in House Report 108-80.

AMENDMENT NO. 4 OFFERED BY MR. STEARNS

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 4 offered by Mr. STEARNS: Page 36, after line 13, insert the following: (iii) If, at any time during any of the fiscal years 2004 through 2008, the President determines that the salary of any individual employed by the Global Fund exceeds the salary of the Vice President of the United States (as determined under section 104 of title 3, United States Code) for that fiscal year, then the United States shall withhold from its contribution for the next fiscal year an amount equal to the aggregate amount by which the salary of each such individual exceeds the salary of the Vice President of the United States.

Page 36, line 14, strike "(B)" and insert "(B)(i)".

Page 36, beginning on each of lines 15 and 17, strike "subparagraph (A)" and insert "subparagraph (A)(i)".

Page 36, after line 19, insert the following:

(ii) Any amount made available under this subsection that is withheld by reason of clause (ii) or (iii) of subparagraph (A) is authorized to be made available to carry out section 104A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (as added by section 301 of this Act). Amounts made available under the preceding sentence are in addition to amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations under section 401 of this Act for HIV/AIDS assistance.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 210, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. STEARNS) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida (Mr. STEARNS).

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the opportunity to offer this simple amendment. It will ensure that the money that the United States spends, which is taxpayers' money, to address the AIDS crisis will be spent treating patients rather than spent in bureaucratic, administrative costs.

It requires that at the Global Fund, individual salaries may not exceed the

salary of the Vice President of the United States. The criteria that I came up with, being the Vice President's salary, is because in the Homeland Security Act, we specified that no Federal employee may earn a salary in excess of the vice presidential salary. So that is the criteria I used. I think it is pretty simple, and back in our districts, \$192,000 is a lot of money.

Given that the Global Fund's mission is to help people dying from AIDS and prevent others from getting and eventually dying from AIDS, it would seem reasonable that administrative costs should be held to a minimum so that every dollar that taxpayers spend overseas will move to the patients and to the people who need it. As long as the U.S. Government is the largest single contributor to the fund, it is appropriate that we place this modest restriction on the salaries. We do it for our Federal employees here in the United States, why not do it in the Global Fund. With hundreds of millions of dollars at risk, it is the responsibility of all of us to ensure that dollars are spent wisely. Mr. Chairman, I think the amendment is pretty simple. I could point out a lot more.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

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

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Chairman, we are prepared to accept the amendment.

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEARNS. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, we expect the Global Fund to recruit and hire the most competent and competitive international experts to manage this very complex organization.

□ 1245

I feel strongly that exorbitant executive salaries would only go to undermine the credibility of the organization. There are lots of skeptics who oppose the Global Fund and wish it to fail. These naysayers are looking for any means to discredit the work of the Global Fund. It is very important that the Global Fund salaries should be realistic and competitive and attract the most competent professionals in the world, but they should not be set at levels that would undermine the credibility of the good work that we hope to accomplish.

I urge my colleagues to support my friend's amendment.

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

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I just will conclude by saying we all want this bill to save lives. That is why we are here. But I think we must have some kind of strict accountability with this organization sanctioned by the world to meet this dire need, and I thank the gentleman from California

(Mr. LANTOS) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE), distinguished chairman and ranking member. I appreciate their support. We must have confidence that these organizations are using American taxpayers' dollars wisely.

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

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore (Mr. SWEENEY). The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. STEARNS).

The question was taken; and the Chairman pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. STEARNS) will be postponed.

It is now in order to consider amendment No. 5 printed in House Report 108-80.

AMENDMENT NO. 5 OFFERED BY MR. BALLANCE

Mr. BALLANCE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 5 offered by Mr. BALLANCE:

Page 55, after line 10, insert the following:

(g) SENSE OF CONGRESS RELATING TO FOOD ASSISTANCE FOR INDIVIDUALS LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS.—

(1) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(A) The United States provides more than 60 percent of all food assistance worldwide.

(B) According to the United Nations World Food Program and other United Nations agencies, food insecurity of individuals infected or living with HIV/AIDS is a major problem in countries with large populations of such individuals, particularly in African countries.

(C) Although the United States is willing to provide food assistance to these countries in need, a few of the countries object to part or all of the assistance because of fears of benign genetic modifications to the foods.

(D) Healthy and nutritious foods for individuals infected or living with HIV/AIDS are an important complement to HIV/AIDS medicines for such individuals.

(E) Individuals infected with HIV have higher nutritional requirements than individuals who are not infected with HIV, particularly with respect to the need for protein. Also, there is evidence to suggest that the full benefit of therapy to treat HIV/AIDS may not be achieved in individuals who are malnourished, particularly in pregnant and lactating women.

(2) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is therefore the sense of Congress that United States food assistance should be accepted by countries with large populations of individuals infected or living with HIV/AIDS, particularly African countries, in order to help feed such individuals.

Page 69, line 19, strike "The drug nevirapine reduces" and insert "Certain antiretroviral drugs reduce".

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 210, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. BALLANCE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. BALLANCE).

Mr. BALLANCE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I am thankful for this opportunity to offer this amendment to the United States Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Act of 2003. I would like to commend the efforts of my friends and colleagues on both sides of the aisle. I thank the gentleman from Illinois (Chairman HYDE) and the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS), ranking member, for their leadership; but I also want to take a moment to point my finger at the honorable gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE), our good friend and long-time leader in this effort who has stood tall on this issue for so many years, and I would like to take the opportunity to commend our President for getting involved in this issue.

I have been in this Congress now for about 4 months, and there have not been many issues that have touched me. This one has. So I have come today to add my voice on behalf of a growing problem compounding the HIV/AIDS crisis in many African nations. America stands ready to help provide food assistance to our brothers and sisters in Africa suffering from this devastating disease, HIV/AIDS. We already provide more than 60 percent of all food aid around the world, and yet some parts of the world question the quality of our foods on the basis of unscientific concerns. Thus it is that some nations object to our food aid; and one I would point out, Zambia, has completely rejected our help.

Mr. Chairman, I am concerned that America may not be doing enough to educate foreign countries about genetically modified foods. Many poor nations lack infrastructure to determine if food is safe. With images on television of epidemics like Mad Cow Disease, many African leaders are very hesitant to go on the findings of food safety inspections and research services of another nation.

With many countries in Africa dealing with HIV/AIDS, their leaders are hesitant to introduce any item into the food supply that they suspect might further complicate health problems. Without adequate information, it is no wonder many of these countries have come to different conclusions about food products they allow into their country.

Mr. Chairman, if we asked most HIV/AIDS victims in Africa what they need most, I would venture to say that they will tell us that they need food. More than any medication, providing proper nutrition to regions without adequate food can prolong lives. The most at risk in this debilitating crisis are women and children. The links between malnutrition and AIDS deaths is undeniable. Malnutrition accelerates the progression from HIV to AIDS and leaves those with HIV/AIDS vulnerable to opportunistic infections that often are fatal.

The devastation that this disease causes in Africa, the hundreds of thousands of orphans, the decimated communities and the economic damage can be alleviated with a combined program of medical aid and good nutrition.

Food is much less expensive than antiretroviral drugs, and good nutrition can prolong the lives of AIDS victims for many years and sometimes decades. According to the recently published Demographic Health Survey and the 2000 Census of Population and Housing by the United Nations, children born between 1970 and 1975 in Zambia could expect to live 47.2 years. That same study now has shown that their life expectancy has decreased to 40.5 years.

Unfounded fears should not hold up food aid. This amendment I believe will go a long way to alleviate those concerns, and I would urge my colleagues to adopt this amendment.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BALLANCE. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, I strongly support the amendment introduced by the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. BALLANCE), and I want to commend him for his initiative. We think this is a significant improvement to the underlying bill. We have no objections, and we strongly support it.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

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

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Chairman, I am delighted to associate myself with the remarks of the distinguished gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS). This is an excellent amendment, and I urge all our colleagues to support it.

Mr. BALLANCE. Mr. Chairman, reclaiming my time, one other thing I wanted to say which was not in my prepared remarks was we grow a lot of corn in North Carolina.

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

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. BALLANCE).

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 6 printed in House Report 108-80.

It is now in order to consider amendment No. 7 printed in House report 108-80.

AMENDMENT NO. 7 OFFERED BY MR. LANTOS

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment as the designee of the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD).

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 7 offered by Mr. LANTOS:

Page 74, after line 10, insert the following (and redesignate subsequent paragraphs accordingly):

(4) ensure the importance of inheritance rights of women, particularly women in Afri-

can countries, due to the exponential growth in the number of young widows, orphaned girls, and grandmothers becoming heads of households as a result of the HIV/AIDS pandemic;

Page 75, line 4, add at the end the following new sentence: "Such report should include a description of activities undertaken to carry out subsection (b)(4)."

Page 75, line 11, add at the end the following new sentence: "A significant percentage of the amount appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations under the preceding sentence for a fiscal year should be made available to carry out subsection (b)(4)."

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 210, the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS).

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD), my good friend and colleague, deals with a very important issue. The HIV/AIDS pandemic has had a frightening impact on women, particularly in Africa where 55 percent of all HIV/AIDS victims are women. Unequal inheritance rights all over the world, but particularly in Africa, favor men over women. Poor women are abandoned because of their HIV/AIDS status, widowed by the premature death of a husband, or left as orphans by the death of parents. Left with nothing but their desperation, these women and girls are exploited by sex traffickers, pimps, and abusive employers.

Mr. Chairman, it is crucial that programs funded by this emergency program include the promotion and protection of women's inheritance rights, but we should not stop there. Women's equal rights across the board are absolutely essential to overcoming the poverty that underpins the seeming hopelessness of this disease.

Mr. Chairman, I urge all of my colleagues to support this amendment.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

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

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding. I am pleased to say that the majority accepts the amendment. It is an excellent addition to what I think is an excellent bill. So we are pleased to accept it.

Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD. Mr. Chairman, I want to take this time to thank Chairman HYDE and Ranking Member LANTOS for being the driving force behind such an important bill, H.R. 1298, United States Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Act of 2003. This bill embodies true leadership on the part of the United States, dramatically increasing the U.S. participation in addressing the pandemic that is ravaging whole regions and millions upon millions of people. This unprecedented bill acknowledges our moral responsibility to address the pandemic that has already resulted in the deaths of millions. I am so proud to be a part of this legislation, this distinguished body and this country.

The bill as reported out of the International Relations Committee contains a provision of mine included in the Committee markup which my good friend, Congresswoman NAPOLITANO, offered for me as a member of that Committee. While much attention is being paid to preventing mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) of HIV/AIDS, we must turn to addressing the needs and rights of that child to grow up with parents, so that millions more are not orphaned before he or she can even walk. My language gives priority preference for federal funds to groups that are currently administering a program with non-federal funds to: prevent mother-to-child transmission; and provide life-long care and treatment in family-centered programs so that children do not grow up as orphans.

This would benefit programs such as the MTCT-Plus Initiative, which is supported by United Nations Secretary General Kofi Annan and the First Ladies of Africa, and which has \$50 million in funding from several private philanthropic foundations including the Bill and Melinda Gates, the William and Flora Hewlett, the Robert Wood Johnson and other foundations. Such family-survival programs are critical to address the issues of millions of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS on a scale unrivaled in history. In sub-Saharan Africa, family and societal structures are breaking down because of the deaths of a generation of parents. The number of children in the developing world who have been orphaned by the AIDS pandemic will nearly double from 13.4 million to 25.4 million by the end of this decade. Today, 5.5 million children in Africa have lost both parents and in most cases, at least one of them to AIDS, and that number will rise to 7.9 million by 2010. Older women are also profoundly affected since the responsibility for caring for and supporting grandchildren orphaned by AIDS infected parents often falls on the shoulders of the elderly.

Thank you again, Chairman HYDE and Ranking Member LANTOS, for agreeing to include my amendment in the bill as reported, and to Congresswoman NAPOLITANO for agreeing to offer my amendment during the Committee markup.

Mr. Chairman, my amendment today concerns Section 314 which calls for a pilot program of assistance for children and families affected by HIV/AIDS. My amendment requires that pilot program to ensure the importance of inheritance rights of women, particularly women in African countries are included in this program. The relationship of the denial of inheritance rights for women, increased HIV/AIDS infection in women and the resulting exponential growth in the numbers of young widows, orphaned girls, and grandmothers becoming heads of households needs to be further studied and documented. My amendment does just that.

My amendment is necessary because a majority of those infected by HIV/AIDS in Africa are women of all classes, ethnic groups, and levels of education. Women with AIDS are condemned to an early death when their homes, lands, and other property are taken. They not only lose assets they could use for medical care, but also the shelter they need to endure this disease.

The failure to ensure equal property and inheritance rights upon separation or divorce discourages women from leaving violent marriages. HIV risk is especially high for women

in situations of domestic violence, which often involves coercive sex, diminished ability to negotiate with partners for safer sex, and impede women from seeking health information and treatment.

In some places, widows are forced to undergo sexual practices such as "wife inheritance" or ritual "cleansing" in order to keep their property. "Wife inheritance" occurs when a male relative of the dead husband takes over the widow as a wife, often in a polygamous environment. "Cleansing" usually involves sex with a social outcast who is paid by the dead husband's family, supposedly to cleanse the women of her dead husband's evil spirits. In both of these rituals, safe sex is seldom practiced and often forced. Such women are at increased risk of contracting and spreading HIV.

For example, there are areas in Kenya where the wife inheritance and cleansing practices have created an alarmingly high rate of HIV/AIDS infection. Fully 22 percent of the population between ages 15 and 49 in the Nyanza province are infected, and 35 percent of ante-natal women in one district within that province are infected. Girls and young women in the Nyanza province are infected at six times the rate of their male counterparts.

The underlying bill calls for the President to report on this pilot program, as described under Section 314(c). My amendment calls for that report to include in it a description of activities undertaken to ensure that the inheritance rights of women as just described are part of this program.

Finally, in the last Congress, Rep. Eva Clayton and I introduced H. Con. Res. 421, recognizing the importance of inheritance rights of women in Africa, and its relationship to the HIV/AIDS pandemic. I have also chaired two briefings on this issue. Our resolution was very strongly supported by this body. It had 90 original cosponsors with bipartisan support. My amendment today to the underlying bill includes the crux of H. Con. Res. 421.

Thank you so much and I hope you support my amendment to H.R. 1298.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, we have no further requests for time, and we yield back the balance of our time.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS).

The amendment was agreed to.

□ 1300

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore (Mr. SWEENEY). It is now in order to consider Amendment No. 8 printed in House Report 108-80, as modified by the order of the House of earlier today.

AMENDMENT NO. 8 OFFERED BY MS. MCCOLLUM

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 8 offered by Ms. MCCOLLUM:

Page 83, line 14, strike "For" and insert "(a) THERAPEUTIC MEDICAL CARE.—For".

Page 83, after line 22, add the following new subsection:

(b) ORPHANS AND VULNERABLE CHILDREN.—For fiscal years 2006 through 2008, not less than 10 percent of the amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropria-

tions under section 401 for HIV/AIDS assistance for each such fiscal year shall be expended for assistance for orphans and vulnerable children affected by HIV/AIDS, of which such amount at least 50 percent shall be provided through non-profit, nongovernmental organizations, including faith-based organizations, that implement programs on the community level.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 210, the gentleman from Minnesota (Ms. MCCOLLUM) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Minnesota (Ms. MCCOLLUM).

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself of such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I want to begin by thanking once again the gentleman from Illinois (Chairman HYDE) and the ranking member, the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS), for their hard work on this critical legislation. President Bush should also be congratulated for his leadership on this important legislation. This bill is a huge step forward in our global leadership to respond to the AIDS pandemic.

The gentleman from Illinois (Chairman HYDE) and the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) have recognized AIDS orphans and vulnerable children and have included them in this historic bill expressing the sense of Congress that they receive a portion of funding. Nonetheless, I believe we can and we must do more to ensure that some of our planet's most vulnerable children are protected.

The amendment I am offering today would ensure that 10 percent of the appropriated funds in this bill be expended for HIV—AIDS assistance for millions of orphans and vulnerable children affected by AIDS.

As we prepare to authorize this groundbreaking legislation, I urge my colleagues to join me in committing this funding for children who are being left behind to survive on their own as a result of the AIDS pandemic.

This funding will go far in providing the most basic health, education and economic needs to millions of children throughout the work of community and faith-based groups, as well as NGOs and host country governments.

Today there are more than 12 million children, 12 million children in Africa, that have lost one or both parents to HIV—AIDS. By the year 2005, there will be more than 20 million AIDS orphans around the world.

Children in Africa are suffering the loss of parents, extended family members, teachers, health care providers and peers. Every community affected by AIDS is being robbed of a generation of adults in their most productive years, leaving behind children to be raised by relatives, left on their own in households headed by other children, or, even worse, to be totally left alone to forage in rural villages and on the streets of cities across the continent of Africa.

The scope and complexity of the challenges facing children affected by AIDS cannot be overstated. Children become responsible for their own survival while providing care for dying parents. They are forced to abandon school and face the stigma and isolation far too frequently associated with AIDS. Tragically, orphan children who are the most vulnerable are often forced into labor, sexual exploitation, and the hopelessness of a life of mere survival.

This amendment can help transform the future of communities filled with AIDS orphans by committing to reinvest into communities that have faith-based organizations and other groups that are committed to working with orphans. We are ensuring by doing this that an entire generation of children in Africa will not be lost.

We have the responsibility today to make a firm commitment to ensure that the resources in this bill go to provide the most basic needs of every child; food, shelter, safety, medicine, education, and, most importantly of all, hope for the future.

I urge my colleagues to join me today in supporting the millions of children orphaned by AIDS. I respectfully ask my colleagues to support this amendment and to make a strong commitment to the millions of AIDS orphans and vulnerable children who desperately need our help today.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Ms. MCCOLLUM. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Chairman, the children and orphans who are affected by this scourge could have no better champion than the gentlewoman from Minnesota, and we are very pleased to accept her excellent amendment.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Ms. MCCOLLUM. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, I want to congratulate and commend my friend from Minnesota for offering this most important amendment, which dramatically improves the underlying bill. On this side we are proud and pleased to accept her amendment.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Chairman, reclaiming my time, I am very honored to have this amendment accepted, and I thank both my mentors for their help in preparing this amendment.

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

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Ms. MCCOLLUM).

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin) having assumed the chair, Mr. SWEENEY, Chairman pro tempore of the Committee of the Whole

House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1298) to provide assistance to foreign countries to combat HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

MAKING IN ORDER CONSIDERATION OF AMENDMENT NO. 6 OUT OF SEQUENCE DURING FURTHER CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1298, UNITED STATES LEADERSHIP AGAINST HIV/AIDS, TUBERCULOSIS, AND MALARIA ACT OF 2003

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that Amendment No. 6 in House Report 108-80 be considered out of sequence in the Committee of the Whole.

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

There was no objection.

UNITED STATES LEADERSHIP AGAINST HIV/AIDS, TUBERCULOSIS, AND MALARIA ACT OF 2003

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 210 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 1298.

□ 1306

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 1298) to provide assistance to foreign countries to combat HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria, and for other purposes, with Mr. SWEENEY (Chairman pro tempore) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. When the Committee of the Whole rose earlier today, Amendment No. 8 printed in House Report 108-80 offered by the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Ms. MCCOLLUM) had been disposed of.

Under the recent order of the House, it is now in order to consider Amendment No. 6 printed in House Report 108-80.

AMENDMENT NO. 6 OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF MICHIGAN

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 6 offered by Mr. SMITH of Michigan:

Page 81, beginning on line 22, strike "\$30,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2004 through 2008" and insert "\$2,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2004, \$2,500,000,000 for fiscal year 2005,

\$3,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2006, \$3,500,000,000 for fiscal year 2007, and \$4,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2008".

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 210, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. SMITH) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. SMITH).

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 2 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment brings back the level of funding for the first year to the level recommended by the President, the amount of \$2 billion, which is the amount that is also in our budget resolution.

The third reason is I would like to document and persuade to my colleagues, expert witnesses from Africa that are suggesting that it is going to be much more effective to start gradually and then increase the spending over the year.

My amendment does not decrease the total 5 year commitment of \$15 billion, but, rather, is consistent with what the President has requested, starting at \$2 billion and then growing each year.

I would like to read a letter from a former United States ambassador to several of those African countries.

"As the son of a medical missionary to Africa, a career State Department diplomat with over 28 years of service, mainly in Africa, and as the former United States Ambassador to Rwanda and Mali, I am well aware of the problems making foreign aid genuinely benefit the populations it was intended to impact. Throughout my career, I have been involved in rural health initiatives in Africa, and while there is great need to meet the challenge of AIDS in Africa, front-loading a program might well do more harm than good. There is great risk in squandering precious funds when expenditures are made without adequate controls or accountability. We also risk forcing our big-ticket solutions on Africans who may need more modest help in finding local solutions and building up their own capacity to deal with the challenge in the early year.

"Accordingly, I support the original emergency plan for AIDS relief proposed by the President that would launch this new initiative to \$2 billion in '04 and steadily escalate spending over 5 years."

Again, because we can maximize this money over the 5-year period, because it would be consistent with the President and the budget resolution, I hope Members support the amendment.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition to this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, I am delighted to yield such time as he may consume to my distinguished friend the gentleman from California (Mr. HYDE).

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Chairman, I thank the distinguished gentleman from California for yielding me time.

Mr. Chairman, it is with extreme regret that I must oppose the amendment offered by my good friend, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. SMITH). He never offers an amendment, but what it is not well thought out, and this is a well thought-out amendment. But, unfortunately, it disturbs the balance that we have carefully, and as I have said, painstakingly negotiated with the many different elements of our body who have particular points of view.

The \$2 billion limitation which the gentleman from Michigan would impose is indeed what the President said in his budget, but I hasten to point out that the President supports our bill, and our bill authorizes, and I stress the word "authorizes," \$3 billion for 5 years.

The gentleman from Michigan's formula does not, in any way, deduct this money, the total is still \$15 million over 5 years, but it is a question of how much for the first year and how much for the succeeding years.

I respectfully request that this amendment be defeated, because it would unbalance what has been very carefully put together. I suggest that the President does support our bill and has issued a statement this morning doing so.

Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for his contribution. We considered the gentleman's amendment in committee and it was defeated, and, with great respect and admiration, I hope this is defeated too.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, our distinguished chairman, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE), expressed my views. In order to save time, I merely concur with his comments. I also oppose the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE).

Ms. LEE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong opposition to this amendment. As our chairman indicated, we did defeat this amendment in committee.

Several days ago at the White House, the President illustrated quite well the cost of delaying these funds to those who are so desperately in need. As President Bush said, time is not on our side. Since the State of the Union address, he said that an estimated 760,000 people have died from AIDS, 1.2 million people have become infected and more than 175,000 babies have been born with the virus.

Imagine how many more will die and become infected if we accept this amendment and deny the \$1 billion in funding this year to those who desperately need this help? Clearly we cannot wait. There are programs out there that can use our funding immediately. Even the executive director of UNAIDS, Dr. Piot, has said Africa could absorb \$6.57 billion in AIDS funding without any improvements toward infrastructure.

Therefore, I urge all my colleagues to vote against this bill and to maintain the compromise that we worked so hard to negotiate with the gentleman from Illinois (Chairman HYDE).

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Mrs. MYRICK).

Mrs. MYRICK. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of the amendment offered by my friend and colleague, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. SMITH), and, in deference to my chairman, for whom I have great respect, I am still speaking.

I think that this would ensure that we stay within the President's plan originally and within the budget. He did say on the 29th of April that, with the approval of Congress, this plan will direct \$15 billion to fight AIDS abroad over the next 5 years, but beginning with \$2 billion in 2004.

□ 1315

The reason I think it is important to stay within our budget is because due to the war and the economic downturn we, unfortunately, are running the largest budget deficits in American history this year and next. We cannot continue to just overspend every year, piling debt on our children and grandchildren. It does not mean this program is not important. I support it. But there are many important programs, and there is a limited amount of money.

So passing the President's proposal, with this amendment, is still a huge increase in our commitment to this problem.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore (Mr. SWEENEY). The Chair would inform Members that the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) has 2 minutes remaining, and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. SMITH) has 2 minutes remaining.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, I am delighted to yield 1 minute to my good friend, the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. SHAYS).

Mr. SHAYS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to this amendment. I understand the good heart of the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. SMITH) and where he is coming from. But, Mr. Chairman, this is money that is needed now.

The President has stated, "Seldom has history offered a greater opportunity to do so much for so many." This year, the President made an unprecedented commitment to fight HIV/AIDS on a global scale, and we must not thwart that momentum by cutting this year's authorization by a third.

The President has stated that his HIV/AIDS initiative is intended to prevent 7 million new infections, treat 2 million HIV-infected people, and care for 10 million HIV-infected individuals and AIDS orphans. There is no reason I can think of to limit the immediate flow of money. There are children in Africa going to school without teachers and then going to a home without parents, and we have to deal with that.

Mr. Chairman, I commend President Bush for taking such a bold step in committing these funds and the gentleman from Illinois (Chairman HYDE) and the ranking member, the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS), for moving it through this Chamber. I think we need to maintain the full \$3 billion authorization as it is.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I would just say that this is exactly what the President recommended. My amendment is what the President recommended.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. FLAKE).

Mr. FLAKE. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

I too rise in reluctance to support this amendment in that the chairman does not support it. But I respect the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. SMITH), and I believe that we need to take into account that this is the first bill of the year, I believe, that actually goes over budget. We are 50 percent over budget. What the President asked for was \$2 billion in the first year. We are going for \$3 billion. I think it sets a bad precedent for the rest of the year if we are starting out this way.

As the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. SMITH) also pointed out, the U.N. Global Fund and others that will absorb this money may have a hard time absorbing it that quickly anyway, and I believe that is why the President only asked for \$2 billion in the first place.

We should note that the Global Fund has been criticized by its head, who is currently Secretary Tommy Thompson, who said that it has some inefficiencies. One thing that has been noted is that the Office of the Secretariat spent \$11 million on salaries last year for 65 staff members. That is an average of \$170,000 per employee.

I would challenge those who say that we need to put this money in that quickly. We ought to go with the original request from the President, and I would urge support of the amendment.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, I yield the remaining 1 minute of our time to my good friend, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE).

(Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I want to express my great appreciation for the leadership of the gentleman from Illinois (Chairman HYDE) and the ranking member, the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS), and the Members of the Committee on International Relations. Might I remind this body that the Global Fund was implemented in 2000, signed by President Clinton, and worked on very hard by Members of this body, Democrats, and certainly we were joined by members of the Republican Conference.

Mr. Chairman, 40 million children will be orphaned in sub-Saharan Africa on the basis of losing their parents to

HIV/AIDS. This is a time when we cannot wait. It is imperative that the funding be as it is designated in the legislation to begin fighting this crisis now. I join with the chairman and the ranking member to say we are fighting an epidemic, a pandemic, a crisis; lives are being lost. Absolutely we cannot stop one moment to defer funding to this Global Fund and the necessity of moving on this as fast as we can.

Mr. Chairman, I ask my colleagues to reject this amendment.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the remaining time.

Let me conclude by simply saying that this is what the President suggested, starting at \$2 billion. It is consistent with our budget resolution that we passed just 2 weeks ago. It still maintains the \$15 billion over 5 years. So there is no disagreement; there is no reduction in total funding.

Again, I quote from Ambassador Rawson who says, "While there is great need to meet the challenge of AIDS in Africa, front-loading a program might well do more harm than good," and he recommends that we support the Smith amendment, which is the President's suggestion, to launch this new initiative at \$2 billion in 2004 and steadily escalating that spending.

Mr. Chairman, I also am reluctant to go against my chairman on this amendment, but I thought sure that the gentleman from Illinois would support this amendment with all of the good, rational, logical reasons that I have. I yield my remaining time to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE).

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Chairman, it is always a pleasure to engage with the gentleman from Michigan in debates, but the gentleman keeps citing the President. That has been overtaken by a statement of position from the White House supporting our version and in opposition to yours. The fact is, under the Smith amendment, there is no net saving. There is a reshuffling of money within the 5-year framework, but it still adds up to \$15 billion. With respect, I hope the gentleman loses the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. SMITH) has expired.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent for 5 additional seconds.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. That request may not be entertained.

All time has expired. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. SMITH).

The question was taken; and the Chairman pro tempore announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. SMITH) will be postponed.

SEQUENTIAL VOTES POSTPONED IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, proceedings will now resume on those amendments on which further proceedings were postponed in the following order: amendment No. 4 offered by Mr. STEARNS of Florida and amendment No. 6 offered by Mr. SMITH of Michigan.

The Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the time for the second vote in this series.

AMENDMENT NO. 4 OFFERED BY MR. STEARNS

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The pending business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 4 printed in House Report 108-80 offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. STEARNS) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 276, noes 145, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 155]
AYES—276

| | | |
|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Aderholt | Costello | Gutknecht |
| Akin | Cox | Hall |
| Alexander | Cramer | Harris |
| Baca | Crane | Hart |
| Bachus | Crenshaw | Hastings (WA) |
| Baker | Cubin | Hayes |
| Ballenger | Culberson | Hayworth |
| Barrett (SC) | Cunningham | Hefley |
| Bartlett (MD) | Davis (CA) | Hensarling |
| Barton (TX) | Davis (TN) | Herger |
| Bass | Davis, Jo Ann | Hobson |
| Beauprez | Deal (GA) | Hoekstra |
| Bell | DeFazio | Holden |
| Bereuter | DeLay | Hostettler |
| Berkley | DeMint | Hulshof |
| Berry | Diaz-Balart, L. | Hunter |
| Biggart | Diaz-Balart, M. | Hyde |
| Bilirakis | Doolittle | Isakson |
| Bishop (UT) | Duncan | Issa |
| Blackburn | Dunn | Istook |
| Blunt | Edwards | Janklow |
| Boehlert | Ehlers | Jenkins |
| Boehner | Emerson | Johnson (CT) |
| Bonilla | English | Johnson (IL) |
| Bonner | Everett | Johnson, Sam |
| Bono | Fattah | Jones (NC) |
| Boozman | Feeney | Kanjorski |
| Boswell | Ferguson | Keller |
| Bradley (NH) | Flake | Kelly |
| Brady (PA) | Fletcher | Kennedy (MN) |
| Brady (TX) | Foley | King (IA) |
| Brown (SC) | Forbes | King (NY) |
| Brown-Waite, | Ford | Kingston |
| Ginny | Fossella | Kirk |
| Burgess | Franks (AZ) | Kline |
| Burns | Frelinghuysen | Knollenberg |
| Burr | Gallely | LaHood |
| Burton (IN) | Garrett (NJ) | Lampson |
| Calvert | Gerlach | Lantos |
| Camp | Gibbons | Latham |
| Cannon | Gilchrest | LaTourette |
| Cantor | Gillmor | Leach |
| Capito | Gingrey | Lewis (CA) |
| Cardoza | Goode | Lewis (KY) |
| Carter | Goodlatte | Linder |
| Castle | Gordon | Lipinski |
| Chabot | Goss | LoBiondo |
| Choccola | Granger | Lucas (KY) |
| Coble | Graves | Lucas (OK) |
| Cole | Green (TX) | Lynch |
| Collins | Green (WI) | Manzullo |
| Cooper | Greenwood | Marshall |

| | |
|---------------|---------------|
| Matheson | Putnam |
| McCollum | Quinn |
| McCotter | Radanovich |
| McCrery | Ramstad |
| McHugh | Regula |
| McInnis | Rehberg |
| McIntyre | Renzi |
| McKeon | Reyes |
| Meehan | Reynolds |
| Mica | Rogers (AL) |
| Miller (FL) | Rogers (KY) |
| Miller (MI) | Rogers (MI) |
| Miller, Gary | Rohrabacher |
| Moran (KS) | Ros-Lehtinen |
| Murphy | Ross |
| Musgrave | Royce |
| Myrick | Ruppersberger |
| Nethercutt | Ryan (WI) |
| Ney | Ryun (KS) |
| Northup | Sabo |
| Norwood | Saxton |
| Nunes | Schiff |
| Nussle | Schrock |
| Oberstar | Scott (GA) |
| Obey | Sensenbrenner |
| Osborne | Sessions |
| Ose | Shadegg |
| Otter | Shaw |
| Oxley | Shays |
| Paul | Sherman |
| Pearce | Sherwood |
| Pence | Shimkus |
| Peterson (PA) | Shuster |
| Petri | Simmons |
| Pickering | Simpson |
| Pitts | Skelton |
| Platts | Smith (MI) |
| Pombo | Smith (NJ) |
| Porter | Smith (TX) |
| Portman | Smith (WA) |
| Pryce (OH) | Snyder |

| |
|-------------|
| Souder |
| Spratt |
| Stearns |
| Stenholm |
| Stupak |
| Sullivan |
| Sweeney |
| Tancredo |
| Tanner |
| Tauzin |
| Taylor (MS) |
| Taylor (NC) |
| Terry |
| Thomas |
| Thornberry |
| Tiahrt |
| Tiberi |
| Tierney |
| Toomey |
| Turner (OH) |
| Turner (TX) |
| Udall (CO) |
| Udall (NM) |
| Vitter |
| Walden (OR) |
| Walsh |
| Wamp |
| Weldon (FL) |
| Weldon (PA) |
| Weller |
| Wicker |
| Wilson (NM) |
| Wilson (SC) |
| Wolf |
| Wu |
| Wynn |
| Young (AK) |
| Young (FL) |

NOES—145

| | | |
|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| Abercrombie | Hastings (FL) | Miller, George |
| Ackerman | Hill | Mollohan |
| Allen | Hinchey | Moore |
| Andrews | Hinojosa | Moran (VA) |
| Baird | Hoefel | Murtha |
| Baldwin | Holt | Nadler |
| Ballance | Honda | Napolitano |
| Berman | Hoolley (OR) | Neal (MA) |
| Bishop (GA) | Houghton | Olver |
| Bishop (NY) | Hoyer | Pallone |
| Blumenauer | Inslee | Pascrell |
| Boucher | Israel | Pastor |
| Brown (OH) | Jackson (IL) | Payne |
| Brown, Corrine | Jackson-Lee | Pelosi |
| Capps | (TX) | Peterson (MN) |
| Capuano | Jefferson | Pomeroy |
| Cardin | John | Price (NC) |
| Carson (IN) | Johnson, E. B. | Rahall |
| Carson (OK) | Jones (OH) | Rangel |
| Case | Kaptur | Rodriguez |
| Clay | Kennedy (RI) | Rothman |
| Clyburn | Kildee | Roybal-Allard |
| Crowley | Kilpatrick | Rush |
| Cummings | Kind | Ryan (OH) |
| Davis (AL) | Kleczka | Sanchez, Linda |
| Davis (FL) | Kolbe | T. |
| Davis (IL) | Kucinich | Sanchez, Loretta |
| Davis, Tom | Langevin | Sanders |
| DeGette | Larsen (WA) | Schakowsky |
| Delahunt | Larson (CT) | Scott (VA) |
| DeLauro | Lee | Serrano |
| Deutsch | Levin | Solis |
| Dicks | Lewis (GA) | Stark |
| Dingell | Lofgren | Strickland |
| Doggett | Lowe | Tauscher |
| Dooley (CA) | Majette | Thompson (CA) |
| Doyle | Maloney | Thompson (MS) |
| Emanuel | Markey | Towns |
| Engel | Matsui | Van Hollen |
| Eshoo | McCarthy (NY) | Velazquez |
| Etheridge | McDermott | Visclosky |
| Evans | McGovern | Waters |
| Farr | McNulty | Watson |
| Filner | Meek (FL) | Watt |
| Frank (MA) | Meeks (NY) | Waxman |
| Frost | Menendez | Weiner |
| Gonzalez | Michaud | Wexler |
| Grijalva | Millender- | Woolsey |
| Gutierrez | McDonald | |
| Harman | Miller (NC) | |

NOT VOTING—13

| | | |
|---------|---------|----------|
| Becerra | Combest | Gephardt |
| Boyd | Conyers | |
| Buyer | Dreier | |

McCarthy (MO) Owens Slaughter
Ortiz Sandlin Whitfield

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIRMAN PRO
TEMPORE

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore (Mr. SWEENEY) (during the vote). The Chair wishes to inform Members that there are 2 minutes remaining on this vote.

□ 1343

Mrs. NAPOLITANO and Messrs. DEUTSCH, LANGEVIN, and MENENDEZ changed their vote from "aye" to "no."

Ms. MCCOLLUM and Messrs. BACA, DAVIS of Tennessee, RUPPERSBERGER, ROSS, CRAMER, SHERMAN, TIERNEY, and MEEHAN changed their vote from "no" to "aye."

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIRMAN PRO
TEMPORE

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, the remaining question will be a 5-minute vote.

AMENDMENT NO. 6 OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF
MICHIGAN

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The pending business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. SMITH) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 130, noes 288, not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 156]

AYES—130

Alexander Cubin Hefley
Baker Culberson Hensarling
Barrett (SC) Cunningham Herger
Bartlett (MD) Davis, Jo Ann Hoekstra
Barton (TX) Davis, Tom Hostettler
Bass Deal (GA) Hulshof
Beauprez DeLay Isakson
Bereuter DeMint Istook
Berry Diaz-Balart, M. Jenkins
Bilirakis Doolittle Johnson, Sam
Bishop (UT) Duncan Jones (NC)
Blackburn Ehlers Keller
Boehner Everett Kennedy (MN)
Bonilla Feeney King (IA)
Boozman Flake Kingston
Brady (TX) Foley Kirk
Brown-Waite, Forbes Kolbe
Ginny Fossella LaHood
Burgess Franks (AZ) Lewis (KY)
Burr Garrett (NJ) Linder
Burton (IN) Gillmor Lucas (OK)
Camp Gingrey Manzullo
Cannon Goode Mica
Cantor Goodlatte Miller (FL)
Carter Granger Miller (MI)
Chabot Graves Miller, Gary
Chocola Green (WI) Moran (KS)
Coble Gutknecht Musgrave
Collins Hastings (WA) Myrick
Crane Hayes Norwood
Crenshaw Hayworth Nussle

Otter Ryan (WI)
Paul Sensenbrenner
Pence Sessions
Petri Shadegg
Pitts Sherwood
Pombo Shimkus
Putnam Shuster
Radanovich Smith (MI)
Rehberg Souder
Rogers (KY) Stearns
Rogers (MI) Stenholm
Rohrabacher Sullivan
Royce Tancredo

NOES—288

Abercrombie Gibbons
Ackerman Gilchrest
Aderholt Gonzalez
Akin Gordon
Allen Goss
Andrews Green (TX)
Baca Greenwood
Bachus Grijalva
Baird Gutierrez
Baldwin Hall
Ballance Harman
Ballenger Harris
Bell Hart
Berkley Hastings (FL)
Berman Hill
Biggart Hinchey
Bishop (GA) Hinojosa
Bishop (NY) Hobson
Blumenauer Hoeffel
Blunt Holden
Boehlert Holt
Bonner Honda
Bono Hooley (OR)
Boucher Houghton
Bradley (NH) Hoyer
Brady (PA) Hunter
Brown (OH) Hyde
Brown (SC) Inslee
Brown, Corrine Israel
Burns Issa
Calvert Jackson (IL)
Capito Jackson-Lee
Capps (TX)
Capuano Janklow
Cardin Jefferson
Cardoza John
Carson (IN) Johnson (CT)
Carson (OK) Johnson (IL)
Case Johnson, E. B.
Castle Jones (OH)
Clay Kanjorski
Clyburn Kaptur
Cole Kelly
Cooper Kennedy (RI)
Costello Kildee
Cramer Kilpatrick
Crowley Kind
Cummings King (NY)
Davis (AL) Kleczka
Davis (CA) Kline
Davis (FL) Knollenberg
Davis (IL) Kucinich
Davis (TN) Lampson
DeFazio Langevin
DeGette Lantos
DeLaunt Larsen (WA)
DeLauro Larson (CT)
Deutsch Latham
Diaz-Balart, L. LaTourette
Dicks Leach
Dingell Lee
Doggett Levin
Doolittle Lewis (CA)
Doyle Lewis (GA)
Dunn Lipinski
Edwards LoBiondo
Emanuel Lofgren
Emerson Lowey
Engel Lucas (KY)
English Lynch
Eshoo Majette
Etheridge Maloney
Evans Markey
Farr Marshall
Fattah Matheson
Ferguson Matsui
Filner McCarthy (NY)
Fletcher McCollum
Ford McCotter
Frank (MA) McCreery
Frelinghuysen McDermott
Gallegly McGovern
Gerlach McHugh
McInnis

Tanner Snyder
Taylor (MS) Solis
Terry Spratt
Thornberry Stark
Tiahrt Strickland
Tiberi Stupak
Toomey Sweeney
Upton Tauscher
Vitter Tauzin
Wamp Taylor (NC)
Weldon (FL) Thomas
Wicker Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)

Tierney Watt
Towns Waxman
Turner (OH) Weiner
Turner (TX) Weldon (PA)
Udall (CO) Weller
Udall (NM) Wexler
Van Hollen Wilson (NM)
Velazquez Wolf
Visclosky Woolsey
Walden (OR) Wu
Walsh Wynn
Waters Young (AK)
Watson Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—16

Becerra Cox Sandlin
Boswell Dreier Slaughter
Boyd Gephardt Whitfield
Buyer McCarthy (MO) Wilson (SC)
Combest Ortiz
Conyers Owens

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore (Mr. SWEENEY) (during the vote). The Chair will advise Members that there are less than 2 minutes remaining in the vote.

□ 1350

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Mr. KIRK. Mr. Chairman, on May 1, 2003, on rollcall vote No. 156, an amendment by Mr. NICK SMITH of Michigan to H.R. 1298, I voted "yea" in error mistaking this amendment which I opposed for one by Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, which I support. I meant to vote "no".

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 9 printed in House Report 108-80.

AMENDMENT NO. 9 OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON-
LEE OF TEXAS

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 9 offered by Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas:

At the end of the bill, add the following (and conform the table of contents accordingly):

SEC. 404. ASSISTANCE FROM THE UNITED STATES PRIVATE SECTOR TO PREVENT AND REDUCE HIV/AIDS IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA.

It is the sense of Congress that United States businesses should be encouraged to provide assistance to sub-Saharan African countries to prevent and reduce the incidence of HIV/AIDS in sub-Saharan Africa. In providing such assistance, United States businesses should be encouraged to consider the establishment of an HIV/AIDS Response Fund in order to provide for coordination among such businesses in the collection and distribution of the assistance to sub-Saharan African countries.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 210, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE).

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 minutes.

(Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, to the ranking member and

the chairman, I am not sure how momentous a day or how historic a day this will eventually be, whether or not it translates to the American psyche or the international psyche.

This is probably a day long in coming. And that is this bipartisan but very responsible response to a devastating deadly disease permeating the entire world, if you will. I think it is appropriate to thank the ranking member and chairman of this committee and all of the negotiators, including my good friend, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE) for where we are today.

All I would like to do with this amendment, Mr. Chairman, is to be helpful, to be able to move the process along. And what I think is so innovative and so particularly unique about this particular initiative, H.R. 1298, is that we are dealing with HIV, tuberculosis and malaria.

One of the challenges that many of us who have dealt with this issue for a long period of time was the conflicting themes that may have been throughout to have been coming from sub-Saharan Africa. I recall a period of time in our history when the head of state of South Africa, the present president, made a very, very startling point, and that is how nutrition impacts on the condition of individuals. I recall the debate about nutrition. Here we have come full circle to understand that there are many variables that impact the devastation of HIV/AIDS malaria and tuberculosis.

This legislation goes right to the heart and understands the interrelatedness of the crisis in sub-Saharan Africa. It applauds nations that have been able to move forward such as the Ugandan effort, the ABC. It recognizes that we must do this collaboratively. And it also acknowledges, as I said on the floor of the House just a few minutes earlier, 40 million sub-Saharan children will be orphaned by this disease; but more importantly, Mr. Chairman, businesses, industries, are being devastated because young and vibrant workers are being cut down by AIDS.

This is sub-Saharan Africa, Mr. Chairman. I have been to India. It is growing there. China, it is growing there. So this amendment is based upon my experience in history that there are many who want to contribute to the finality of this disease, and that is by encouraging the business community to be able to contribute to the U.N. Global Fund, in particular, and to contribute to a resource pool that will shuttle those monies to the U.N. Global Fund, as I indicated, a fund established just a few years ago in 2000 by many of us who worked on this with the leadership of this Committee on International Relations, President Clinton and many Members of Congress. This amendment that will engage the business community in a very real way.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding. We are very pleased to accept this amendment which adds to the quality of bill. I thank the gentlewoman and we are pleased to accept it.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, I want to commend my friend, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) for her excellent amendment. We are delighted to accept it on this side.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Reclaiming my time, I thank both the chairman and the ranking member.

I close by simply saying that this language squarely places a very firm hand of encouragement on our business community and a firm hand toward the U.N. Global Fund and a firm hand to finally or maybe moving towards stamping out this terrible devastation of HIV/AIDS, along with tuberculosis and malaria. I ask my colleagues to support it.

Mr. Chairman, I offer this amendment to the "United States Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and malaria Act of 2003" to encourage American businesses to help sub-Saharan African governments and communities fight the spread of HIV/AIDS in their countries.

Many U.S. corporations operate in sub-Saharan Africa. From my home State of Texas, the oil industry conducts business operations in Africa. Businesses such as pharmaceutical companies, computer companies, food companies, and businesses from practically every economic segment of the country operate in Africa.

These companies earn substantial profits from their operations in Africa. Accordingly, they should be encouraged to provide financial assistance to sub-Saharan communities and participate in fighting the spread of HIV/AIDS.

I fully support and applaud the efforts of the Global Fund. My amendment, which establishes a Response Fund, will neither conflict with the activities and mission of the Global Fund, nor create unnecessary bureaucracy. The Global Fund was established by the United Nations Secretary General in April of 2001. The stated purpose is to, "attract, manage and disburse additional resources through a new public-private partnership that will make a sustainable and significant contribution to the reduction of infections, illness and death, thereby mitigating the impact caused by HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria in countries in need."

The Response Fund that I propose in my amendment will work in conjunction with the Global Fund not in opposition to it. My Response Fund will create more flexibility for corporations to contribute to the fight against HIV/AIDS, and give corporations more options. My Response Fund will be a vehicle to getting funds to sub-Saharan communities, medical facilities and patients with utmost speed.

The Response Fund and the Global Fund will share the same goal, and they would certainly have opportunities to collaborate and work together in the fight against infectious diseases. I want to be clear that the Response Fund will not create an extra step in getting funds to sub-Saharan Africans suffering from HIV/AIDS.

I encourage U.S. businesses to contribute to both the Response Fund established in my amendment and also to the United Nations Global Fund.

Mr. Chairman, I offer this amendment because the fight against HIV/AIDS should be waged by the Congress, the sub-Saharan African community, and the American business community as well. I encourage the American business community to contribute needed funds to both the Response Fund in my amendment and The United Nations Global Fund.

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

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE).

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 10 printed in House Report 108-80.

AMENDMENT NO. 10 OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF NEW JERSEY

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 10 offered by Mr. SMITH of New Jersey:

Page 54, line 21, insert before the period the following: " , or to endorse, utilize, or participate in a prevention method or treatment program to which the organization has a religious or moral objection".

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 210, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) and a Member opposed each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH).

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

First of all, let me begin by thanking the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE), our chairman, for the extraordinary job he has done in this legislation. This has been a work in progress as we all know for several months, over last year and into this year. This legislation, in the end, is something that will save millions of lives and something we can be proud of.

I have an amendment that is co-sponsored by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE), the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. STUPAK) and the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. RENZI) that I think is a critical clarification needed to make sure that the many successful and compassionate organizations are not inadvertently disqualified from participating in our international HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment efforts.

The amendment is a one-phrase all-important clarification of the existing language in the bill. It will ensure that a qualified grantee that does not want to participate in all aspects of a treatment or prevention strategy is not disqualified from participating in our HIV/AIDS efforts. For example, if a Muslim or Catholic organization is excellent in abstinence education or

AIDS testing, they should not be disqualified from U.S. funding because they have a moral objection to condoms.

The bill already says, I would point out, that organizations shall not be required as a condition of receiving the assistance to endorse or utilize a multi-sectorial approach to combatting HIV/AIDS. While this language is intended to protect organizations that are qualified in one phase of prevention or treatment from being disqualified if they have a moral or religious objection, the concern is that the language might be too vague. The word "multi-sectorial" has many meanings and might not protect organizations. That ambiguity—that infirmity—in the underlying bill is remedial by our amendment.

Thus the amendment which we are offering today would clarify, according to the original intent of the bill, that organizations should not be disqualified if they have moral or religious objections to one part of a treatment or prevention strategy. The one phrase that would be added is this: "To endorse, utilize or participate in a prevention method or treatment program to which the organization has a religious or moral objection."

□ 1400

It could not be more clear. It could not be more transparent.

Some of my colleagues may say faith-based organizations do not need this protection, but I assure them that the problem is real. In one case, a Catholic doctor who worked in sub-Saharan Africa for 31 years, caring for thousands of young people suffering from AIDS, was approached by USAID in Uganda and asked to draw up a program to prevent HIV/AIDS. Her group presented a project proposal which involved AIDS awareness and behavior change programs. In the project proposal, the emphasis was on abstinence and faithfulness as a way of preventing the spread of HIV and was for people of all faiths. USAID, however, responded by asking them to put in a component of promoting and distributing condoms. When this organization said they were not prepared to do so because of a religious objection, they were denied funding.

This is one of many stories. And the ones who are harmed when this kind of action takes place are those who are suffering the most and are at greatest risk and need services. This provision would not require, I would say to my colleagues, a change in the overall strategy to fight HIV/AIDS. The overall strategy would stay the same even if certain groups only worked on parts of that strategy where they are qualified and successful.

Let me say, finally, the Catholic Church, today, cares for one out of every four AIDS patients. One out of every four. If the bill remains unclear, this could potentially prohibit, could proscribe the funding of many of the

initiatives of the Church, and I said earlier Muslim groups or Catholic Relief Services, which today cares for about 2 million people who are at risk or perhaps have been affected by AIDS, mostly in Africa but around the world as well. Two million by one Catholic agency alone.

We want inclusion. We want more people involved. I ask that this amendment be approved. This conscience protection is real and it would be impossible for anyone, at anytime to misconstrue Congressional intent.

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

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore (Mr. SWEENEY). The gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I rise in opposition to the Smith amendment.

First, I would like to thank the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) for his long-standing leadership on human rights' matters and for his support for this critically important legislation. His vote in committee in favor of H.R. 1298 was greatly appreciated.

I would also like to note that the amendment being offered today is different from the one that was offered in committee. The amendment offered in committee during markup was deeply offensive in that consciences were only granted to faith-based organizations.

The amendment before us today builds upon language already in H.R. 1298. The bill currently states that an organization receiving funds under this act shall not be required to endorse or utilize a multisectorial approach to combating HIV/AIDS. In other words, a group does not need to endorse condom use or hand out condoms or endorse abstinence and promote abstinence education to receive money under this act.

The Smith amendment adds a new clause to the current language. It states that groups shall not be required to endorse, utilize, or participate in a prevention method or treatment program to which the organization has a religious or moral objection. I certainly agree, Mr. Chairman, that no organization should be required to have anything to do with a program to which it has religious or moral objections. However, I remain concerned that some organizations will use this clause to implement programs designed to undermine other HIV/AIDS prevention strategies, including effective condom use.

I am also concerned that groups utilizing one approach to HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment will refuse to refer someone to another organization which offers a different method of HIV/AIDS prevention.

Mr. Chairman, it is critically important that organizations which receive HIV/AIDS funds from the United States work closely and collaboratively sup-

porting each other's work. Abstinence-only groups should not use United States' funds to tell men and women in Uganda that condoms do not work and are morally wrong and condoms-only groups should not use U.S. funds to denigrate abstinence.

Mr. Chairman, I greatly respect the work of faith-based organizations around the world, which are playing a critical role in battling HIV/AIDS; but until we clarify these questions, I cannot support the amendment in its current form.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask my good friend, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH), whether he would be willing to add the following words at the end of his amendment by unanimous consent: "Except that such organization may not undermine interventions that it does not endorse, utilize or participate in."

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LANTOS. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, I thank my friend, and with all due respect, and I have a great deal of respect for the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS), I would have to respectfully decline.

Earlier we had spoken, and the gentleman had indicated he wanted to do a colloquy on identical language. The problem is the word "undermine." If a group opposes a certain type of prevention such as condom use that could be construed in the eyes of someone who is making a grant or letting a grant, that organization should not get funded. The proposed Lantos language nullifies any conscience clause so I must reject it.

Our hope with our amendment is that we empower the maximum army of volunteers and professional people to care and assist people who are at risk of HIV/AIDS as well as people who have already contracted this horrific disease. We should not limit our response to this crisis; we need to have a more flexible response. Be reminded, we are talking about grant money. So it is still up to the grantor—the United States Government—to decide whether or not the grant request that we are in receipt of meets the criteria in terms of what the project is all about, whether it be dealing with actual treatment of AIDS patients or hospice care or some prevention strategy or mother to child transmission initiatives.

So with all due respect, I would have to decline.

Mr. LANTOS. Reclaiming my time, Mr. Chairman, I want to thank my good friend from New Jersey for his very clear answer.

Mr. Chairman, the sponsor's unwillingness to make this clarification makes me even more concerned about the amendment as it is drafted. I believe that this amendment could be used by some organizations to undermine and denigrate the effective use of condoms and other HIV prevention strategies overseas.

Mr. Chairman, use of condoms is an effective way to prevent HIV/AIDS. If we allow this clause, conceivably scientific misinformation could be disseminated and it would undermine a proven prevention strategy, which means people would die. I must, therefore, reluctantly oppose the passage of the Smith amendment and ask all of my colleagues to join me in voting "no."

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

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. RENZI), one of the sponsors of the amendment.

Mr. RENZI. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from New Jersey for yielding me this time, and I am grateful for his leadership on this important amendment.

It is said to those that have been given much, much will be expected. It is with this sense of duty and obligation that the President has turned the Nation's attention, America's attention, to the realization that our Nation can use a portion of its wealth to help eradicate the devastating effects of AIDS in some of the most impoverished portions and regions of our world.

Yet without passage of the Smith amendment, certain worthy organizations, who have proven themselves successful in taking on this fight, organizations who have been there from day one on the front lines, would not qualify, possibly would be disqualified if they have moral or religious objections to just one part of a three-part strategy. This amendment makes necessary distinctions which ensure that faith-based organizations can continue to educate and change people's hearts, minds, and souls towards a more moral way of life.

While it has been said they undermine, the fact is, again, reiterating, these faith-based organizations, particularly the Catholic-based organizations, care for one out of every four AIDS sufferers in the world. I urge support of the amendment.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from California (Ms. LEE), and I ask unanimous consent that she be allowed to control that time.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore (Mr. DUNCAN). Without objection, the gentleman from California (Ms. LEE) is recognized for the balance of the time.

There was no objection.

Ms. LEE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to this amendment offered by my colleague, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH). Early on in the drafting of this bill, we decided really not to let ideology drive the process and drive the contents of this bill. I believe, as our ranking member said, that the language we worked on and negotiated in committee addresses the issues and

concerns raised in this amendment, and it addresses it quite well.

Now, it seems to me, quite frankly, that social conservatives are looking at a way to carve out a specific exemption. All of us support faith-based organizations, but it looks like one group of individuals in this country wants to carve out for religious organizations a specific exemption. The amendment looks tame on its face, but I really think there is another motive behind this amendment.

I do not believe that we should subject this very important piece of legislation to the ideological whims of either side. The compromise that we negotiated in the bill was specifically intended to avoid this. Both sides made some major concessions with an understanding that the needs of those who are living and dying with AIDS would trump our political differences. It appears now that this amendment would give an organization the ability to affirmatively tell those suffering and dying of AIDS not to use one method over another. This could be deadly.

Now, there were several amendments that I would have offered to shape the bill more to my liking, more to many of my colleagues' liking on our side; but we refrained from doing this because we felt quite strongly that the delicate balance established in the bill should not be upset. So I would encourage Members to oppose this amendment. The language in the bill is very clear with regard to faith-based organizations, and I ask the gentleman to withdraw his amendment.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Ms. LEE. Mr. Chairman, how much time do I have remaining?

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The gentleman from California has 2 minutes remaining.

Ms. LEE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH).

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, first of all, I just want to make it very clear, and I wish the gentleman had not gone the route of saying there is another motive here. The motive—my motive—is to say that there are a vast array of other people who are very competent in mitigating this crisis called AIDS, and maybe even ending it some day who are on the ground providing essential services as we speak. Others—if the wherewithal exists—will soon join them.

I mentioned Catholic Relief Services earlier in the debate. Catholic Relief Services, today, provides HIV/AIDS services to 2 million people. They do it without a brass band or self promoting press releases and are very much underheralded. These saints who care for the afflicted are on the ground, village after village, heavily embedded in Africa, helping people with this horrible scourge and helping the people who are trying to cope with it and prevent it. Catholic Relief Services is made up of the most caring and com-

passionate people on earth. Let's hope they apply for more funding.

I mentioned earlier the one case of a diocese, five dioceses in Uganda in the 1990s that had hoped to develop an AIDS plan with some funding augmented by the United States Government. And because the organization said they did not want to embrace the condom part, they were precluded from U.S. funding. So there is a real world tragedy and dark consequence as a direct result of not having an air-tight conscience clause.

Again, we can fund condoms till the cows come home in this bill; but we are saying there are providers among the best an earth—the CRS—who are deeply respected in the community, with access to the at risk populations, yet who would not get funding without real conscience clause protection. Catholic and Muslim groups are the ones we are mostly talking about, and it seems to me that it is counterproductive in the extreme to everything we are trying to do here—to prevent their full participation.

I thank the gentlewoman for yielding to me.

Ms. LEE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the balance of my time, and I thank the gentleman for his comments, but let me just say that the language that was negotiated that is in the base bill, in the bill before us today, takes care of all of the issues that we care about in terms of allowing for a multifaceted, multisectoral approach to addressing this pandemic.

What we do not want to do, and what I believe will happen with the gentleman's amendment, is that organizations now will be allowed to say "do not use one method versus the other." We crafted the language in a way that would allow organizations, if for whatever reasons decided that they were not going to promote abstinence, to be faithful, or condom use, that they would not necessarily have to promote it.

□ 1415

But what I believe the gentleman's amendment will do will be to allow organizations to tell individuals that one approach is not going to work, or there is danger in an approach that allows for the distribution of condoms. I think that is downright wrong. The ABC approach is the approach that works. Organizations can choose whichever approach they want to address.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. PENCE).

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of the Smith amendment.

Mr. Chairman, in Congress we talk. It is what we do. But in Africa at this very hour, as the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) just said with passion, there are Catholic Relief workers and Christian missionaries in medical missions elbow deep in a crisis that has struck 42 million souls and rising, the

AIDS pandemic. Only by passing the Smith amendment will we make certain that not only those who would be willing to come to the aid of people, but the overwhelming majority of those who are thanklessly, and without the klieg lights of publicity or public support, are coming to their aid at this very hour.

Only by creating a conscience exception for faith-based organizations to say that they can accept some of this \$15 billion that will avalanche from Washington, D.C. into Africa without violating their own moral conscience, will we ensure that those who do the work continue.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. STUPAK).

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Chairman, I am on the floor here today to support an amendment that will simply clarify existing language in this bill. Our amendment is short and simple. It says that otherwise qualified organizations shall not be required as a condition of receiving assistance to endorse, utilize or participate in a prevention method or treatment program to which the organization has a religious or moral objection.

We should all be working together, Muslims and Catholics, to fight AIDS. In fact, Catholic organizations alone are caring for one in every four AIDS victims in the world. It makes no sense to disqualify them.

Our language will give organizations of all faith an opportunity to join in this monumental effort to fight the pandemic. This provision will make sure that we do not arbitrarily disqualify organizations that have proven their ability to provide excellent care to those afflicted with this dreaded disease. I congratulate my colleagues for joining together to address this tragedy that can no longer be ignored.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PITTS).

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Chairman, I rise to support this conscience protection amendment. Faith-based organizations are often the most effective in preventing the spread of HIV; and despite their effectiveness in caring for millions with the disease and working to prevent the spread of it, many relief organizations continue to disregard the right of faith-based organizations to object to condom distribution.

In the hearing we had, we cited the quotations from the U.N. representatives in this regard. This amendment will provide protection for faith-based groups, like the Catholic Church, who apply for Federal funds but who object to distributing condoms as a form of HIV prevention. It is meant to make sure that we do not arbitrarily disqualify any organization from one part of our strategy because they do not participate in another.

We should have the best organizations working within our overall plan on parts of the plan that they do best.

We should not discriminate against organizations that are saving lives. I urge Members to support the amendment.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE) to close debate on the bill.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore (Mr. DUNCAN). The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE) is recognized for 2 minutes.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Chairman, this is an effort to make the army in opposition, the army that is fighting AIDS as inclusive as possible. Just think for a moment, put biases aside. Here is an organization that takes care of 1 in 4 people afflicted with AIDS, the Catholic Relief Services. Without this amendment, they stand very much in jeopardy of being excluded from this program. Why should we hobble ourselves as we are attacking the deadly scourge of AIDS?

There are religious people who do not believe in condoms who can teach, who can go from village to village administering medicines. There are so many things that need to be done on the human level, and why should we exclude them because they have moral scruples against condoms. This is a 3-part attack: Abstinence, as well as being faithful and using condoms. We can certainly do some good teaching abstinence, teaching fidelity in the family, and many other creature comforts that can be administered by Muslim groups that do not support condoms. Why exclude people from this force that is going to attack AIDS?

I think it is irrational. The purpose of the bill is to get as many forces together to attack AIDS. If we exclude people because they do not believe in condoms, we are tying our hands and it is a big mistake. I hope this amendment passes. It in no way at this diminishes the efficacy of this bill. It simply says there are people who do not subscribe to the "C" of the ABC, but they do to the "A" and "B," and we need all of the people we can muster in this struggle. I hope the Smith amendment passes.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. All time has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH).

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 11 printed in House Report 108-80.

AMENDMENT NO. 11 OFFERED BY MR. PITTS

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 11 offered by Mr. PITTS:

Page 83, line 10, insert before the semicolon the following: ", of which such amount at least 33 percent should be expended for abstinence-until-marriage programs".

Page 83, line 22, add at the end the following new sentence: "For fiscal years 2006

through 2008, not less than 33 percent of the amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations under section 401 for HIV/AIDS prevention consistent with section 104A(d) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (as added by section 301 of this Act) for each such fiscal year shall be expended for abstinence-until-marriage programs."

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 210, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PITTS) and a Member opposed each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PITTS).

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 3 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, H.R. 1298 endorses Uganda's ABC model that focuses on abstinence, but it does not ensure that money is actually directed to abstinence programs.

Abstinence works. In Uganda, which has been cited as the ABC model, "A" for abstinence first; "B" for being faithful to one partner; and "C," condom use, and this focus on abstinence first lowered HIV infection rates from 21 percent in 1991 to 6 percent in 2000. The ABC model saves lives, and this amendment will ensure that these funds save more lives by moving taxpayer dollars to life-saving strategies that have been proven to work.

It mandates a percentage: 33 percent of the prevention funds disbursed under the bill for abstinence. Now that is not all of the bill, that is just prevention funds, and one-third of those.

Other countries have begun implementation of the ABC model and are already showing great success, as they did dramatically in Uganda. But countries like Kenya, which have stuck mainly to the social marketing of condoms, are experiencing huge increases in HIV prevalence rates, and this amendment takes that fact seriously.

It makes sense to guarantee that this money will fund what works. This amendment makes sure that there is sufficient flexibility for the AIDS coordinator. It only mandates 33 percent of the prevention funds to go to abstinence. It leaves the remaining 67 percent of prevention money to be disbursed as the coordinator sees fit.

Opponents claim that abstinence just is not possible. Dr. Edward Green, a researcher at Harvard University was an opponent of the ABC model, in particular abstinence, until he saw what happened in Uganda. He testified before the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and he said, "Many of us in the AIDS and public health communities did not believe that abstinence, or delay, and faithfulness, were realistic goals. It now seems we were wrong."

In Uganda the proportion of young males age 15 to 24 reporting premarital sex decreased from 60 percent in 1989 to 23 percent in 1995. For females, the decline was 53 percent to 16 percent. The program actually changed the behavior in women and men, a fact I hope my colleagues take seriously.

This amendment will make sure that funds get to what works. It maintains

flexibility, makes the bill better. It will save lives. I urge Members to support this amendment.

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

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I had the honor on Tuesday to join Senators LUGAR and BIDEN and the gentleman from Illinois (Chairman HYDE) at the White House as the President called for Congress to quickly approve comprehensive HIV/AIDS legislation. The President has since announced his strong support for our bill. When the President spoke to us, he asked that Congress make the ABC strategy used in Uganda and elsewhere as the model for our prevention efforts. I could not agree more with the President. To quote him, "The ABC strategy is effective by emphasizing abstinence, marital fidelity as well as condoms to prevent HIV transmission."

Mr. Chairman, I quote President Bush on the ABC strategy because there is some confusion in Washington as to what it means. Some Members of Congress attribute the dramatic success of Uganda's HIV/AIDS prevention program solely to abstinence and marital fidelity programs. While these components of the ABC strategy have been effective, Ugandans also use an average of 80 million condoms per year, and that figure is increasing.

While I certainly respect the fact that some religions may have moral objections to the use of condoms, many other faiths actively promote their use as a medically proven way to stop the transmission of HIV. The legislation before us explicitly authorizes the use of funds to promote programs which promote abstinence and faithfulness. However, the Pitts amendment would require that one-third of the HIV/AIDS prevention funds be set aside for the exclusive use of abstinence before marriage programs.

Mr. Chairman, I agree with the President of the United States. The ABC approach does work, but the Pitts amendment undermines the ABC approach by earmarking funds solely for the abstinence program. The Pitts amendment also raises a whole series of very disturbing questions to which we have been given no answers.

□ 1430

Does the Pitts amendment seek to replicate certain abstinence-only programs under which educators are explicitly prohibited from giving full and complete information about condoms to high-risk populations? Under these abstinence set-aside programs, will people who are already sexually active be given any information about condoms? Will any information provided about condoms be medically ac-

curate and complete? Will faith-based groups such as the Anglican Church of Uganda be eligible to receive these abstinence funds if their priests discuss condom use in the context of abstinence education? Do abstinence programs that are part of a multisectoral approach count towards this set-aside? And questions along these lines too numerous to mention.

Mr. Chairman, all of these questions remain unanswered. I therefore urge all of my colleagues to support the ABC approach to HIV/AIDS prevention and to oppose the Pitts amendment. I also want to call my colleagues' attention to the fact that today in an editorial, the Washington Times, no liberal publication, says, "The revision expected to be offered by Representative Joe Pitts, Pennsylvania Republican, which would set aside up to one third of the money specifically for abstinence and monogamy programs, seems less wise since such decisions should be made by the experts in the field."

I fully agree on this issue with the Washington Times, the President of the United States, and the experts working in the field; and I urge all of my colleagues to reject the Pitts amendment.

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

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Chairman, the Uganda model was developed by Ugandans themselves.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. WELDON).

Mr. WELDON of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of the Pitts amendment. According to the World Health Organization data, abstinence education programs work to reduce the premarital sex rate for Ugandan males, as the gentleman from Pennsylvania earlier said, in 1989 60 percent to 23 percent. For females the decline was 53 percent to 16 percent. The proportion of males reporting three or more sexual partners fell from 15 percent to 3 percent. With each successive sexual partner one has, their probability of contracting HIV goes up proportionally and by reducing the income of sexual partners, increasing the age of sexual debut, by increasing the incidence of abstinence before marriage, faithfulness in marriage, the rate in Uganda declined by half.

I think this is a very modest amendment. I actually think we should be putting substantially more money than he is proposing into abstinence education because it has been shown scientifically to be the most effective way and cost-effective way to prevent the spread of this disease. I strongly urge all of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support the Pitts amendment, a very well-thought-out amendment.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE), who has led this fight on our side.

Ms. LEE. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) for yielding me this time.

I rise in strong and very vigorous opposition to this amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PITTS) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE). Again, we see attempts to unravel the delicate compromise established by our negotiations on this bill. We have already dealt with this issue in another forum in the Committee on International Relations when the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PITTS) pushed for the prioritization of abstinence over condom use in the ABC model of prevention. Abstinence, fidelity, and the use of condoms should all be placed on equal footing; and that is what we agreed to in committee. So I hope that we similarly defeat this amendment. Even the Washington Times, as the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) points out, agrees that a balanced approach should be implemented and should be part of this bill.

The Uganda model is based upon the ABC approach, which is prevention, abstinence, and condoms. In fact, the former director of the largest organization in Uganda dealing with HIV and AIDS treatment says that that is what has worked and that it is wrong for those who want only one approach to pull out one element of a bigger picture. And she said this is a very small percentage of the whole picture. What works is what worked in Uganda, and that is abstinence, be faithful, condoms; and that is the only strategy that makes sense.

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Colorado (Mrs. MUSGRAVE).

Mrs. MUSGRAVE. Mr. Chairman, as we look at a disaster such as this, it is hard to comprehend the misery and the suffering. We look at women and the children and the men that are dying such horrible deaths, and it is hard to take it all in. But what we look for in Africa is a ray of hope, a ray of hope for these people; and we see this ray of hope in Uganda. And we see a ray of hope with abstinence education. Abstinence is not just a moral issue. It is an issue of whether or not we will teach people what the healthy life-style is. If we are compassionate about the people in Africa, if our hearts go out to the people that are dying, that are in incredible suffering and misery, we want to do something that works. We want to have something that will give these people hope, that will give them life; and I am in strong support of this amendment.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN).

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong opposition to this amendment. My colleagues and the chairman have worked very hard to ensure a proven approach to HIV and AIDS funding which is based on the successful Ugandan model. The President himself has seen the wisdom of this approach and supports it. We agree that abstinence is a great approach,

but it cannot be used alone, and it cannot be dictated where it absolutely cannot work. And where it works best is in a comprehensive educational program. Our own CDC experience attests to this; and as a family physician who has worked in family planning and HIV and AIDS, I know this is the best approach. It is the one that delays sexual activity, reduces partners, and more importantly saves lives.

I strongly urge all of my colleagues, no matter what their personal or religious convictions might be, not to impose them on others but to allow these funds that are so very important to the lives of millions of people to be used how and where they can be most effective. And this needs to be done globally as well as in our domestic programs.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to reject this amendment and do a great thing here today by passing H.R. 1298 with the good amendments that have already been passed.

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. PENCE).

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

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of the Pitts amendment, and along with the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS), ranking member, whom I have labored with on other issues and will labor still, I was there in the East Room of the White House when the President of the United States described a compelling and compassionate vision for addressing this pandemic AIDS crisis in Africa. The President insisted that we not just send billions of dollars to Africa, but we send values that work; and he encouraged us in this Congress to put a priority on the values of abstinence and monogamy before condom distribution in that room. In fact, in a statement of administration policy, Mr. Chairman, the administration said they, quote, "support additional provisions that would prioritize the abstinence component of the ABC approach which has been successfully implemented in Uganda."

The administration supports the Pitts amendment; and those who would embrace this vision of abstinence and endorsement of faithfulness in marriage and then condom distribution must, and by all means should, support the Pitts amendment to this bill.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 45 seconds to the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY).

(Mrs. LOWEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I strongly oppose this amendment. Abstinence or monogamy or condom use, it just does not work. What worked in Uganda was abstinence and be faithful and condom use. It is essential to pursue all approaches to prevention. Promote and value abstinence, encourage monogamy in both men and women,

and teach that lifesaving use of condoms works. Using all three options, men and women can be approached differently according to the cultural values of a village or religion or a region. United States policy reflects that by funding faith-based organizations as well as secular organizations that may focus on one area or health concern.

Abstinence, be faithful and condom use worked in Uganda.

Each approach is different, and may be suitable at different stages in life. But each approach can and does work together.

Many of us believe that abstinence is most realistic in the years before sexual activity begins—because it can delay sexual activity, and that's important. But abstinence may not be an appropriate message for a girl who has no say in the extent of her sexual activity.

Once sexual activity begins—keeping in mind that the sexual activity may not be consensual—it's critical that accurate information about condoms and other prevention methods be available, to limit exposure to sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV.

It is essential to pursue all approaches to prevention. Promote and value abstinence, encourage monogamy in both men and women and teach the life saving use of condoms. And, if married, monogamy is both a social and a public health value, and it should be strongly promoted for both men and women.

Using all three options, men and women can be approached differently, according to the cultural values of a village, a religion, or a region. U.S. policy reflects that, by funding faith-based organizations as well as secular organizations that may focus on one area or health concern.

Many Members have spoken about Uganda, a country in east central Africa. But I want to focus on another part of Africa—the West African region, and the countries of Cote d'Ivoire and Burkina Faso. About 10 percent of the population in each of these countries is infected with HIV.

In both countries, the health care infrastructure is poor and strained—18 months ago, Cote d'Ivoire was in better shape than Burkina Faso, but the civil war has had a devastating impact on its health care sector. In Burkina Faso, a HIV diagnosis has been akin to a death certificate, because there has been no access to treatment at all.

In these countries, it's not uncommon to arrive in a village and see that the local business is coffinmaking.

In these countries, it's not unusual to see children who are raising each other because there are no parents.

In West Africa, many villages are politically, culturally, and economically dominated by men. Women are married as young as 12 or 13, and begin bearing children immediately. The cultural values of these villages enforce monogamy for women, but positively encourage men to have multiple partners. Men make all the decisions, and the community reinforces that tradition.

Economic realities also impact behavior. Men often travel to find employment—even work in another country, hitchhiking up and down major roadways, looking for work in trade centers where prostitutes gather. He might be away for months, or seasons, at a time. Whether single or married, these men

often have sexual encounters while on the road, and subsequently bring HIV into their home villages.

In fact, HIV can be tracked from cities, to major highways, and into completely rural, isolated villages, simply by following the travels of the men who call those villages home.

Many women in Africa infected with HIV were abstinent before marriage, and monogamous in it, and yet still they are wasting away from AIDS.

That's today's reality. And to combat that reality, we believe it's essential to pursue all approaches to prevention—promote and value abstinence, encourage monogamy in both men and women, and teach about the life-saving use of condoms.

Each of those approaches involves education. People must learn that it's possible to refuse sexual activity. And if refusing isn't realistic, they can learn to negotiate with their partner to wear a condom. In West Africa, health workers put on plays for villages and at trading centers, to show an audience gathered by music and comedy how a wife might persuade her husband to wear a condom, or how a migrant worker can use condoms to protect himself—and his wife—from devastating disease. Villagers of all ages, men and women, attend. Local cafes offer condoms, alongside information about monogamy and abstinence.

This kind of education is respectful of local tradition, but it's also appropriate to the public health emergency that is AIDS in Africa. It will take years of sustained effort to make it easier for women to negotiate more equally with men, because it's an issue that goes well beyond sexual relationships. It will take years of effort to end prostitution as a means of supporting a family, because in some places, it's all there is.

While these societies work to change behavior, and the world unites to help them—young women bear 5, 6, 7 children in rapid succession by a husband who may have infected her with HIV.

Again, she's married, she's faithful . . . she's dying.

We can have it all—we can have monogamy and condoms, we can have abstinence before marriage and access to condoms too. It's just a matter of deciding that saving lives matters more than how it's done.

Because abstinence works. Monogamy works. Condom use works. Together.

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 45 seconds to the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. RYUN).

Mr. RYUN of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, the global HIV epidemic issue cannot and must not be ignored. People are dying from this disease, and we know how to help them. Our duty is to promote good public policy that saves lives, and we have an opportunity today to do that. As we look for the method of reducing HIV/AIDS infection rate, we have to look no further than to Uganda to find a very successful program. Uganda has led the way in drastically reducing its infection rate of HIV/AIDS from 21 percent in 1991 to 5 percent in 2001. This has been accomplished through the ABC program, a model of behavior that we need to follow. First of all, abstinence; second, be faithful; and, third, using a condom. The stunning drop in HIV proves that

the behavior can change and save lives, and I encourage my colleagues to support this Pitts amendment.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 45 seconds to the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GREENWOOD).

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

Mr. GREENWOOD. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

I agree with my colleague from Pennsylvania on the value of abstinence. I would be opposed to a penny of this money going to any program that did not preach and teach abstinence. It is absolutely necessary. My concern with the amendment is it would allow money to go to programs that do abstinence only. The problem with that, and I have friends from Africa who are with us today who have just explained to us, if we take a woman whose husband has contracted HIV and she needs a condom and the only program in her community is a program that simply does abstinence and nothing else, then we have done nothing for her and it will cost her her life, and it will cost the lives of the children that she bears. If every program provided abstinence, I would be for the Pitts amendment completely. But the Pitts amendment, by allowing a third of the money to go to programs that provide abstinence, will allow programs that provide abstinence only and that certainly is insufficient, as everyone has agreed.

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 45 seconds to the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. AKIN).

Mr. AKIN. Mr. Chairman, I think we all serve here with the same purpose. Each of us in our own hearts would like somehow to make the world a better place and we have before us an amendment, and the technology of this amendment is very straightforward. It is very simple. Abstinence is the only tool we have that works 100 percent. So it is not a matter of whether we like the morality of abstinence or not. The fact is that technology-wise it works. It is the only thing that is 100 percent effective. We are only talking about one third of the money. So we could pass a law here to repeal the law of gravity, but it would not do us much good. The scientific fact is a flat fact that abstinence works, and that is why we have to use the very best tool with at least a portion of this money to deal with this serious crisis.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 45 seconds to the distinguished gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS), chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the Pitts amendment which detracts from this consensus bill.

This bill endorses the successful ABC Ugandan model of abstinence, be faithful, and condom. This system works, and it should be the only prevention

program that receives funding. The Pitts amendments would devote 33 percent of precious prevention resources to disproportionately fund an abstinence-until-marriage model that has not proven to be effective.

Mr. Chairman, we do not have time to play Russian Roulette with millions of lives while testing politically charged prevention methods. In fact, a 2001 report issued by the National Institutes of Health concluded that beyond mutual lifelong monogamy among uninfected couples, condom use is the only method for reducing the risk of HIV infection and STDs available to sexually active individuals.

I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment.

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. TAUZIN), the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

Mr. TAUZIN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of the Pitts amendment.

The Federal program on abstinence is not a mandated program on the States. In fact, States have to put up dollars to get into the abstinence program. And States readily do. Do my colleagues know why? Because it works. We have heard story after story after story before the Committee on Energy and Commerce that abstinence works. Not only does it help prevent the kinds of disease we are talking about, but it literally is the best way to make sure that other venereal diseases are not spread and other cases of awful calamity are avoided for young women as they are growing up.

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We learned, for example, that condoms do not stop the spread of many new venereal diseases that are viral in nature, and nevertheless ruin a woman's chance of reproduction as they grow up and try to become young married women and have a family.

We learned a great deal in the Committee on Energy and Commerce. The most important thing we learned is that abstinence works. It works in our States, it works in this country, and it can work in this program.

The second thing to keep in mind is that every time we have promoted abstinence programs in this country, the argument on the other side is abstinence-only should not be the deal. This is not abstinence-only, this is abstinence as one-third of the program.

I urge Members to support the Pitts amendment.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, I am delighted and honored to yield the balance of my time to my good friend and neighbor, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI), the distinguished Democratic Leader.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong opposition to the Pitts amendment. First I want to commend the gentleman from Illinois (Chairman HYDE) and the ranking member, the

gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS), for the strong, and effective bipartisan bill they produced in the Committee on International Relations.

I also want to acknowledge the tireless efforts of the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE), who has fought for years to strengthen our efforts in the fight against the AIDS pandemic, both domestically and internationally.

We know the statistics. They are staggering, and they should move us to action. Every day, over 16,000 people become infected with HIV, primarily in the developing world. This crisis is too severe and our response is too important to let our efforts be undermined by politics.

We must support what works. We are talking about saving lives. If we do, experts say that a strong global response could prevent nearly two-thirds of the 45 million new infections that are projected by 2020, saving tens of millions of lives.

The successes are there for us to replicate. We can look to Uganda as a model and for inspiration. We can learn a lot from their experience. Over the past decade, Uganda's infection rates have dropped from 30 percent to 5 percent. It can be done. This success was achieved using the model of prevention that is a key component of the Hyde-Lantos bill, a model that gives equal weight to the full range of options and relies on the best scientific information.

H.R. 1298 is not anti-abstinence. It supports a balanced approach to HIV-AIDS prevention. This is a debate about whether or not we use the model that has been effective in Uganda and that gives flexibility to those fighting this disease on the ground.

In July 2001, NIH confirmed the effectiveness of condoms in preventing HIV transmission. The Pitts amendment asks us to abandon what we know and has been proven to work.

H.R. 1298 is a bipartisan bill that we can all proudly support. It is a bill that President Bush supports. Why sacrifice that broad support in the name of politics, especially when so many lives are at stake?

Keeping information from people does not keep them safe. And when that information is about AIDS, it can be a death sentence.

I strongly urge my colleagues to oppose the Pitts amendment and to support the original Hyde-Lantos bill, and again commend the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE), the distinguished chairman, the very distinguished chairman, the about-to-have-his-picture-unveiled chairman, and the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS), for their very important contribution to saving lives.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore (Mr. DUNCAN). All time of the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) has expired.

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. DELAY), the distinguished majority leader.

Mr. DELAY. Mr. Chairman, I have heard a lot of speeches on this floor supporting the President's program and supporting ABC and the program of Uganda, yet being opposed to the Pitts amendment. The Pitts amendment is the Uganda program. It is the President's program. So we should support the Pitts amendment because it is what the President is asking us to do.

Every day, 2,000 more children are infected with the HIV/AIDS virus. Entire generations of communities in Sub-Saharan Africa are being obliterated by a preventable disease.

AIDS in Africa is not just an epidemic, it is an emergency. But there is something we can do about it. President Bush, I wish Members on the other side of the aisle would listen, has called upon us to marshal the virtue and resources of the American people to help save a continent in crisis. This is his initiative, and, as such, our legislation should reflect his ideals for it.

Mr. Chairman, abstinence-based prevention programs work, and the President supports the Pitts amendment. After years of trial and error and research, the facts, and the striking success of Uganda's abstinence program, are very clear. No other method has produced the success rates or saved as many lives as Uganda's ABC approach.

Because of this, the discovery of a new and effective weapon in the war against AIDS, the President has endorsed the Uganda model. So have experts in the field, who were once skeptical of abstinence as a solution.

Despite the evidence, some still suspect proponents of abstinence-based prevention of simply being on a moral crusade. I would say in response that this entire bill is a moral crusade. Not to impose our values on anyone, but to save a continent of the Great Plague of our age.

This debate is not about supporting one political agenda over another. It is about supporting proven methods of AIDS prevention over the failed policies that have tragically contributed to the infection of 30 million Africans. The disease is running rampant across Sub-Saharan Africa, and the only places returning encouraging news are those nations committed to abstinence-based prevention programs. It works, and we cannot let the fog of politics obscure that fact.

In Uganda, 10 years of the abstinence-based approach have slowed the march of the disease, and in Zambia recent results are showing similar success.

To meet the moral responsibility of this crisis, we must promote policies that work, not ones that have been proven failures.

So, Mr. Chairman, I believe this amendment is a test of our seriousness about this issue. People are dying and politics will not save them. The United States has a real chance to do good in the world with this bill, but only if we do the job right.

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Chairman, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman

from Illinois (Chairman HYDE), the co-sponsor of this amendment, to close.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. All time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE), the distinguished chairman of the Committee on International Relations, be granted such time as he may consume to make a concluding statement.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. By unanimous consent, the Chair will provide an equal amount of time on both sides.

The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE) is recognized for 2 minutes.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Needless to say, I am very moved by the generosity of my friend from California.

Mr. Chairman, I have just a couple of simple thoughts in closing on the Pitts amendment. First of all, please note what the amendment actually does. It simply says 33 percent of the funds to be expended for prevention under this total program shall go to support abstinence. That is all it says. It does not downgrade or denigrate condoms or family fidelity, marital fidelity. It simply says as we move forward in this war, do not forget abstinence, which is the one sure preventative for AIDS. One need not be a microbiologist to know that if abstinence were practiced, you would have far less of a serious problem.

So, this amendment does not distort the balance of ABC. This amendment reinforces the balance by saying abstinence, family fidelity and condoms, but to not forget abstinence. That is all it says.

I hope those of you who are convinced with me that this is a bill that has to pass, that this is a statement that has to be made, will understand that this amendment does not distort the spirit nor the principle nor the thrust of our bill in chief. It actually reinforces the balance.

I hope Members will support this so we can pass this bill this afternoon and say we did a great day's work.

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

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE) has expired.

All time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PITTS) has expired.

The gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) is recognized for 2 minutes under the unanimous consent request.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as she may consume to my friend, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE).

(Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, with great respect for the chairman of this committee, I humbly oppose this amendment, because I do

believe in abstinence and I believe in options, and I believe in options to save lives. We need to pass this legislation with the ABC in place and the flexibility in place in order to save lives.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by Mr. PITTS and Mr. HYDE to H.R. 1298, the "United States Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Act of 2003." I oppose this amendment because it severely diminishes the flexibility and choices available to those suffering from infectious diseases by allocating funds to organizations that only promote abstinence until marriage programs.

I am a strong proponent of the ABC Model used in Uganda. The elements of the ABC Model are: Abstinence, Being Faithful, and Condom use. The ABC Model recognizes that in communities worldwide, whether in sub-Saharan Africa, India, China, or the United States, there are different approaches and different preferences for fighting HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases. When the patient and the health care administrator cannot agree on the method of prevention, yet another life may be lost to HIV/AIDS.

The amendment offered by Mr. PITTS and Mr. HYDE will limit the prevention methods available to those suffering with infectious diseases. Organizations that only promote abstinence and refuse to promote condom use deny those at risk with a reliable prevention tool. I agree with the sponsors of this amendment that abstinence is the only 100 percent effective means of preventing the transmission of infectious diseases, and should be fully endorsed by the House of Representatives as a prevention tool.

However, for many in sub-Saharan Africa and around the world, abstinence is not a reasonable option. In the cases of those individuals, health care advocates should present several prevention methods as options. The ABC Model provides those options, the amendment sponsored by Mr. PITTS and Mr. HYDE does not.

I am a proponent of HIV/AIDS prevention. I am a proponent of abstinence, and I am a proponent of options, flexibility, and choice. The amendment offered by Mr. PITTS and Mr. HYDE will allocate one-third of the funds allocated under H.R. 1298 to programs that do not promote condom use. By doing so, the amendment limits the infectious disease prevention options available to millions of people at risk to contract HIV/AIDS. I do not support limiting life-saving prevention methods to anyone at risk.

For that reason, Mr. Chairman, I oppose the amendment offered by Mr. PITTS and Mr. HYDE, and I urge my colleagues to do the same.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I want to thank my colleagues on all sides. Particularly I want to thank my friend, the gentleman from Illinois (Chairman HYDE), I want to thank the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LEACH) on the other side, and I want to pay tribute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE), who has done an outstanding job.

We are on the verge of passing one of the most significant pieces of legislation in this session. I am deeply grateful for the contribution of all of my

friends on the Republican and the Democratic side.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to express my opposition to the Pitts/Hyde amendment to H.R. 1298, the Global AIDS bill. The President's commitment to supporting Global AIDS outreach is commendable, and this bill, without amendments, has the approval of the Bush Administration. It is widely supported by Republicans and Democrats.

However, some of my colleagues want to "improve" this bill with a controversial amendment that further wages war against family planning and reproductive health. At the heart of my concern with the "abstinence-only" curricula is its insistence that a "mutually faithful monogamous relationship in the context of marriage is the expected standard of human sexual activity." This program emphasizes that sex outside of marriage is physically and psychologically harmful and should be avoided for these reasons.

Abstinence-only education is simply not effective. Many of the women who are infected with HIV/AIDS are in monogamous marital relationships. Abstinence education that elevates the marital relationship as the only place where sex is appropriate would still leave these women vulnerable to infection. Abstinence education would also ignore the needs of women involved in the sex trade. Prostitution is a reality in all parts of the world, and it is one of the most vicious vehicles for spreading diseases. The Pitts amendment would do nothing for these women and for the children they will bear.

Abstinence-only education has been proven to be ineffective time and time again, while only truly comprehensive sex education really prevents unwanted pregnancies and deadly diseases. There is no scientific evidence that abstinence-only education is effective. Congress should not tie the hands of health care professionals as they attempt to stop the spread of AIDS.

This discussion is about more than promoting "proper" sexual behavior. This is a matter of life and death. We should not be willing to gamble with the lives of millions of men, women, and children across the globe.

It is pure common sense that if you are trying to prevent a disease, you apply the remedy that has been shown to work, rather than fueling millions of dollars into an idea that has been proven not to work. If what we care about is AIDS prevention, then we should put our money into programs, like the Ugandan ABC program, where it might actually be effective.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. All time has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PITTS).

The question was taken; and the Chairman pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 220, noes 197, not voting 18, as follows:

[Roll No. 157]

AYES—220

| | | |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| Aderholt | Gillmor | Otter |
| Akin | Gingrey | Oxley |
| Alexander | Goode | Paul |
| Bachus | Goodlatte | Pearce |
| Baker | Goss | Pence |
| Ballenger | Granger | Peterson (MN) |
| Barrett (SC) | Graves | Peterson (PA) |
| Bartlett (MD) | Green (WI) | Petri |
| Barton (TX) | Gutknecht | Pickering |
| Beauprez | Hall | Pitts |
| Bereuter | Harris | Platts |
| Bilirakis | Hart | Pombo |
| Bishop (UT) | Hastert | Porter |
| Blackburn | Hastings (WA) | Portman |
| Blunt | Hayes | Pryce (OH) |
| Boehner | Hayworth | Putnam |
| Bonilla | Hefley | Quinn |
| Bonner | Hensarling | Radanovich |
| Bono | Herger | Rahall |
| Boozman | Hill | Ramstad |
| Bradley (NH) | Hoekstra | Regula |
| Brady (TX) | Holden | Rehberg |
| Brown (SC) | Hostettler | Renzi |
| Brown-Waite, | Hulshof | Reynolds |
| Ginny | Hunter | Rogers (AL) |
| Burgess | Hyde | Rogers (KY) |
| Burns | Isakson | Rogers (MI) |
| Burr | Issa | Rohrabacher |
| Burton (IN) | Istook | Royce |
| Calvert | Janklow | Ryan (WI) |
| Camp | Jenkins | Ryun (KS) |
| Cannon | John | Saxton |
| Cantor | Johnson (IL) | Schrock |
| Capito | Johnson, Sam | Sessions |
| Carter | Jones (NC) | Shadegg |
| Chabot | Keller | Shaw |
| Chocola | Kennedy (MN) | Sherwood |
| Coble | Kildee | Shimkus |
| Cole | King (IA) | Shuster |
| Collins | Kingston | Simpson |
| Costello | Kline | Skelton |
| Cox | Knollenberg | Smith (MI) |
| Cramer | LaHood | Smith (NJ) |
| Crane | Latham | Smith (TX) |
| Crenshaw | LaTourette | Souder |
| Cubin | Lewis (CA) | Stearns |
| Culberson | Lewis (KY) | Stenholm |
| Cunningham | Linder | Stupak |
| Davis, Jo Ann | Lipinski | Sullivan |
| Davis, Tom | LoBiondo | Tancredo |
| Deal (GA) | Lucas (KY) | Tauzin |
| DeLay | Lucas (OK) | Taylor (MS) |
| DeMint | Manzullo | Taylor (NC) |
| Diaz-Balart, L. | McCotter | Terry |
| Diaz-Balart, M. | McCrery | Thomas |
| Doolittle | McInnis | Thornberry |
| Duncan | McIntyre | Tiahrt |
| Dunn | McKeon | Tiberi |
| Ehlers | Mica | Toomey |
| Emerson | Miller (FL) | Turner (OH) |
| English | Miller (MI) | Turner (TX) |
| Everett | Miller, Gary | Vitter |
| Feeney | Mollohan | Walsh |
| Ferguson | Moran (KS) | Wamp |
| Flake | Murphy | Weldon (FL) |
| Fletcher | Musgrave | Weldon (PA) |
| Foley | Myrick | Weller |
| Forbes | Nethercutt | Wicker |
| Fossella | Ney | Wilson (NM) |
| Franks (AZ) | Northup | Wilson (SC) |
| Frelinghuysen | Norwood | Wolf |
| Galleghy | Nunes | Young (AK) |
| Garrett (NJ) | Nussle | Young (FL) |
| Gerlach | Osborne | |

NOES—197

| | | |
|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| Abercrombie | Brady (PA) | Davis (IL) |
| Ackerman | Brown (OH) | Davis (TN) |
| Allen | Brown, Corrine | DeFazio |
| Andrews | Capps | DeGette |
| Baca | Capuano | DeLahunt |
| Baird | Cardin | DeLauro |
| Baldwin | Cardoza | Deutsch |
| Ballance | Carson (IN) | Dicks |
| Bass | Carson (OK) | Dingell |
| Bell | Case | Doggett |
| Berkley | Castle | Dooley (CA) |
| Berman | Clay | Doyle |
| Berry | Clyburn | Edwards |
| Biggart | Conyers | Emanuel |
| Bishop (GA) | Cooper | Engel |
| Bishop (NY) | Crowley | Eshoo |
| Blumenauer | Cummings | Etheridge |
| Boehlert | Davis (AL) | Evans |
| Boswell | Davis (CA) | Farr |
| Boucher | Davis (FL) | Fattah |

| | | |
|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| Filner | Lee | Roybal-Allard |
| Ford | Levin | Ruppersberger |
| Frank (MA) | Lewis (GA) | Rush |
| Frost | Lofgren | Ryan (OH) |
| Gilchrest | Lowe | Sabo |
| Gonzalez | Lynch | Sanchez, Linda |
| Gordon | Majette | T. |
| Green (TX) | Maloney | Sanchez, Loretta |
| Greenwood | Markey | Sanders |
| Grijalva | Marshall | Schakowsky |
| Gutierrez | Matheson | Schiff |
| Harman | Matsui | Scott (GA) |
| Hastings (FL) | McCarthy (NY) | Sensenbrenner |
| Hinche | McCollum | Serrano |
| Hinojosa | McDermott | Shays |
| Hobson | McGovern | Sherman |
| Hoefel | McNulty | Simmons |
| Holt | Meehan | Smith (WA) |
| Hooley (OR) | Meek (FL) | Snyder |
| Houghton | Meeks (NY) | Solis |
| Hoyer | Menendez | Spratt |
| Insee | Michaud | Stark |
| Israel | Millender- | Strickland |
| McDonald | Jackson (IL) | Sweeney |
| Miller (NC) | Jackson-Lee | Tanner |
| Miller, George | (TX) | Tauscher |
| Moore | Jefferson | Thompson (CA) |
| Moran (VA) | Johnson (CT) | Thompson (MS) |
| Murtha | Johnson, E. B. | Tierney |
| Nadler | Jones (OH) | Towns |
| Napolitano | Kanjorski | Udall (CO) |
| Neal (MA) | Kaptur | Udall (NM) |
| Oberstar | Kelly | Upton |
| Olver | Kennedy (RI) | Van Hollen |
| Ose | Kilpatrick | Velazquez |
| Pallone | Kind | Vislosky |
| Pascrell | King (NY) | Walden (OR) |
| Pastor | Kirk | Waters |
| Payne | Kleczka | Watson |
| Pelosi | Kolbe | Watt |
| Pomeroy | Kucinich | Waxman |
| Price (NC) | Lampson | Weiner |
| Rangel | Langevin | Wexler |
| Reyes | Lantos | Woolsey |
| Rodriguez | Larsen (WA) | Wu |
| Ross | Larson (CT) | Wynn |
| Rothman | Leach | |

NOT VOTING—18

| | | |
|----------|---------------|--------------|
| Becerra | Gibbons | Owens |
| Boyd | Honda | Ros-Lehtinen |
| Buyer | McCarthy (MO) | Sandlin |
| Combest | McHugh | Scott (VA) |
| Dreier | Obey | Slaughter |
| Gephardt | Ortiz | Whitfield |

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIRMAN PRO TEMPORE

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore (Mr. DUNCAN) (during the vote). The Chair announces that there are 2 minutes remaining in this vote.

□ 1519

Mr. RYAN of Ohio changed his vote from "aye" to "no."

Mr. RAHALL changed his vote from "no" to "aye."

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. There being no further amendments in order, the question is on the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute, as amended.

The committee amendment in the nature of a substitute, as amended, was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. SWEENEY) having assumed the chair, Mr. DUNCAN, Chairman pro tempore of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1298) to provide assistance to foreign countries to combat HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and

malaria, and for other purposes, pursuant to House Resolution 210, he reported the bill back to the House with an amendment adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment to the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute adopted in the Committee of the Whole? If not, the question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 375, noes 41, not voting 19, as follows:

[Roll No. 158]

AYES—375

| | | |
|----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Abercrombie | Carson (OK) | Fattah |
| Ackerman | Case | Ferguson |
| Aderholt | Castle | Filner |
| Akin | Chabot | Fletcher |
| Alexander | Chocola | Foley |
| Allen | Clay | Forbes |
| Andrews | Clyburn | Ford |
| Baca | Coble | Fossella |
| Bachus | Cole | Frank (MA) |
| Baird | Collins | Frelinghuysen |
| Baker | Conyers | Frost |
| Baldwin | Cooper | Galleghy |
| Ballance | Costello | Gerlach |
| Ballenger | Cox | Gibbons |
| Barrett (SC) | Cramer | Gilchrest |
| Bass | Crane | Gillmor |
| Beauprez | Crenshaw | Gingrey |
| Bell | Crowley | Gonzalez |
| Bereuter | Cubin | Goodlatte |
| Berkley | Cummings | Gordon |
| Berry | Cunningham | Goss |
| Biggett | Davis (AL) | Granger |
| Billrakis | Davis (CA) | Green (WI) |
| Bishop (GA) | Davis (FL) | Greenwood |
| Bishop (NY) | Davis (IL) | Grijalva |
| Blackburn | Davis (TN) | Gutierrez |
| Blumenauer | Davis, Tom | Gutknecht |
| Blunt | DeFazio | Hall |
| Boehrlert | DeGette | Harman |
| Boehner | Delahunt | Harris |
| Bonner | DeLauro | Hart |
| Bono | DeLay | Hastert |
| Boozman | DeMint | Hastings (FL) |
| Boswell | Deutsch | Hastings (WA) |
| Boucher | Diaz-Balart, L. | Hayworth |
| Bradley (NH) | Diaz-Balart, M. | Hefley |
| Brady (PA) | Dicks | Hensarling |
| Brady (TX) | Dingell | Hergert |
| Brown (SC) | Doggett | Hill |
| Brown, Corrine | Dooley (CA) | Hinchev |
| Burns | Doolittle | Hinojosa |
| Burr | Doyle | Hobson |
| Burton (IN) | Dunn | Hoeffel |
| Calvert | Edwards | Hoekstra |
| Camp | Ehlers | Holden |
| Cannon | Emanuel | Holt |
| Cantor | Emerson | Honda |
| Capito | Engel | Hooley (OR) |
| Capps | English | Houghton |
| Capuano | Eshoo | Hoyer |
| Cardin | Etheridge | Hulshof |
| Cardoza | Evans | Hunter |
| Carson (IN) | Farr | Hyde |

| | | |
|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| Inlee | Mica | Sanchez, Loretta |
| Isakson | Michaud | Sanders |
| Israel | Millender- | Saxton |
| Issa | McDonald | Schakowsky |
| Jackson (IL) | Miller (MI) | Schiff |
| Jackson-Lee | Miller (NC) | Scott (GA) |
| (TX) | Miller, George | Serrano |
| Janklow | Mollohan | Shaw |
| Jefferson | Moore | Shays |
| John | Moran (KS) | Sherman |
| Johnson (CT) | Moran (VA) | Sherwood |
| Johnson (IL) | Murphy | Shimkus |
| Johnson, E. B. | Murtha | Shuster |
| Jones (OH) | Myrick | Simmons |
| Kanjorski | Nadler | Simpson |
| Kaptur | Napolitano | Skelton |
| Kelly | Neal (MA) | Smith (NJ) |
| Kennedy (MN) | Nethercutt | Smith (TX) |
| Kennedy (RI) | Ney | Smith (WA) |
| Kildee | Northup | Snyder |
| Kilpatrick | Nunes | Solis |
| Kind | Nussle | Souder |
| King (NY) | Oberstar | Spratt |
| Kingston | Olver | Stark |
| Kirk | Osborne | Stenholm |
| Klecicka | Ose | Strickland |
| Kline | Oxley | Stupak |
| Knollenberg | Pallone | Sullivan |
| Kolbe | Pascrell | Sweeney |
| Kucinich | Pastor | Tanner |
| LaHood | Payne | Tauscher |
| Lampson | Pearce | Tauzin |
| Langevin | Pelosi | Taylor (NC) |
| Lantos | Pence | Terry |
| Larsen (WA) | Peterson (MN) | Thomas |
| Larson (CT) | Peterson (PA) | Thompson (CA) |
| Latham | Pickering | Thompson (MS) |
| LaTourette | Pitts | Thornberry |
| Leach | Platts | Tiahrt |
| Lee | Pombo | Tiberi |
| Levin | Pomeroy | Tierney |
| Lewis (CA) | Porter | Toomey |
| Lewis (GA) | Portman | Towns |
| Lewis (KY) | Price (NC) | Turner (OH) |
| Linder | Pryce (OH) | Turner (TX) |
| Lipinski | Putnam | Udall (CO) |
| LoBiondo | Quinn | Udall (NM) |
| Lofgren | Radanovich | Upton |
| Lowe | Rahall | Van Hollen |
| Lucas (KY) | Ramstad | Velazquez |
| Lucas (OK) | Rangel | Visclosky |
| Lynch | Regula | Vitter |
| Majette | Rehberg | Walden (OR) |
| Maloney | Renzi | Walsh |
| Manzullo | Reyes | Wamp |
| Markey | Reynolds | Waters |
| Marshall | Rodriguez | Watson |
| Matheson | Rogers (AL) | Watt |
| Matsui | Rogers (KY) | Waxman |
| McCarthy (NY) | Rogers (MI) | Weiner |
| McCollum | Rohrabacher | Weldon (FL) |
| McCotter | Ross | Weldon (PA) |
| McCrary | Rothman | Weller |
| McDermott | Roybal-Allard | Wexler |
| McGovern | Royce | Wicker |
| McInnis | Ruppersberger | Wilson (NM) |
| McIntyre | Rush | Wilson (SC) |
| McKeon | Ryan (OH) | Wolf |
| McNulty | Ryan (WI) | Woolsey |
| Meehan | Ryun (KS) | Wu |
| Meek (FL) | Sabo | Wynn |
| Meeks (NY) | Sanchez, Linda | Young (AK) |
| Menendez | T. | Young (FL) |

NOES—41

| | | |
|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| Bartlett (MD) | Flake | Miller, Gary |
| Barton (TX) | Franks (AZ) | Musgrave |
| Bishop (UT) | Garrett (NJ) | Norwood |
| Bonilla | Goode | Otter |
| Brown-Waite, | Graves | Paul |
| Ginny | Hayes | Petri |
| Burgess | Hostettler | Schrock |
| Carter | Istook | Sensenbrenner |
| Culberson | Jenkins | Sessions |
| Davis, Jo Ann | Johnson, Sam | Shadegg |
| Deal (GA) | Jones (NC) | Smith (MI) |
| Duncan | Keller | Stearns |
| Everett | King (IA) | Tancredo |
| Feeney | Miller (FL) | Taylor (MS) |

NOT VOTING—19

| | | |
|------------|---------------|--------------|
| Becerra | Gephardt | Ros-Lehtinen |
| Berman | Green (TX) | Sandlin |
| Boyd | McCarthy (MO) | Scott (VA) |
| Brown (OH) | McHugh | Slaughter |
| Buyer | Obey | Whitfield |
| Combust | Ortiz | |
| Dreier | Owens | |

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SWEENEY) (during the vote). The Chair reminds Members that there are less than 2 minutes remaining in this vote.

□ 1537

Mr. COLLINS changed his vote from “no” to “aye.”

So 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. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall vote 158, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted “yes.”

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I was unable to be present for rollcall votes 155, 156, 157, and 158 due to medical reasons. Had I been present, I would have voted “aye” on rollcall vote 158 and “nay” on rollcall votes 155, 156, and 157.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, because of an emergency in my district, I missed rollcall votes Nos. 155, 156, 157, and 158. If present I would have voted “nay” on rollcall votes Nos. 155, 156, and 157. I would have voted “yea” on rollcall No. 158.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY COMMITTEE ON RULES REGARDING AMENDMENTS TO H.R. 1261, WORKFORCE REINVESTMENT AND ADULT EDUCATION ACT OF 2003

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

Mr. LINDER. The Committee on Rules may meet the week of May 5 to grant a rule which could limit the amendment process for floor consideration of H.R. 1261, the Workforce Reinvestment and Adult Education Act of 2003. The Committee on Education and the Workforce ordered the bill reported on March 27, 2003, and filed the report with the House today, May 1, 2003.

Any Member wishing to offer an amendment should submit 55 copies of the amendment and one copy of a brief explanation of the amendment to the Committee on Rules in room H-312 of the Capitol by 5 p.m. on Tuesday, May 6th. Members should draft their amendments to the text of the bill as reported by the Committee on Education and the Workforce, which is available for their review on the Web sites of both the Committee on Education and the Workforce and the Committee on Rules today.

Members should use the Office of Legislative Counsel to ensure that their amendments are drafted in the most appropriate format. Members are also advised to check with the Office of the Parliamentarian to be certain their

amendments comply with the rules of the House.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER
AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 1119

Mr. PETRI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have my name removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 1119.

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

There was no objection.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

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

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise to inquire about the schedule for next week.

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

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. BLUNT. Mr. Speaker, I would like to respond to the gentleman that the House will convene on Tuesday at 12:30 for morning hour and at 2 p.m. for legislative business. We will consider several measures under suspension of the rules. A final list of those bills will be sent to the Members' offices by the end of this week. Any votes called on those measures will be rolled until 6:30 p.m.

On Wednesday we may consider additional bills under suspension of the rules, as well as H.R. 766, the Nanotechnology Research and Development Act. On Thursday and the balance of the week, we plan to consider H.R. 1261, the Workforce Reinvestment and Adult Education Act and the President's economic growth and jobs package that the Committee on Ways and Means will mark up early next week.

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my friend for the information, but I would like to have additional information, and I will continue to yield for that information.

Our side would be interested in knowing will the tax bill come up next week? The gentleman is calling the economic growth proposal the tax bill, right?

Mr. BLUNT. The President's economic growth bill, which will do things that stimulate the economy and create jobs by reducing people's tax burden, will come up next Friday. My understanding is that the chairman and the ranking member of the Committee on Ways and Means have reached an understanding and will be marking that bill up on Tuesday, file the report on Thursday, and we will have floor action on that bill on Friday.

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, could the gentleman tell us whether the minority side will be allowed to offer a substitute on the floor?

Mr. BLUNT. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate my friend's request. I think I should leave that up to the Committee

on Rules, but tradition would certainly indicate that that would be normally the case.

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. If we deal with the tax bill on Friday, does the gentleman think our work will be completed 2 p.m. on Friday?

Mr. BLUNT. We would hope to be done by 2 p.m. I hope as the week progresses we may get agreement to start Friday an hour earlier, at 9, but that will be something we will work out with our friends on the other side during the week. And if that is the case, I do not see any reason to believe that we would not be done by 2 o'clock or so on Friday.

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. On the Workforce Investment Act, will you allow a substitute on this bill on the floor?

Mr. BLUNT. Again, I think that will be left up to the Committee on Rules. I think an announcement was just made about that Act by a member of Committee on Rules, and that will be a decision that they will make pursuant to the announcement that was just made.

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. I will continue to yield to the gentleman for additional information for the body. I notice the comp time bill is not on the schedule for next week in your announcement, but we keep hearing that this bill is coming. Can you tell us when the bill might come to the floor.

Mr. BLUNT. My friend, it is one of those many things that are out there now. Our committees are doing their work. There are several bills that are ready through the committee process. We are trying to find time on the floor for several bills and that is one of them.

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I thank the Whip.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY, MAY
5, 2003

Mr. BLUNT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 2 p.m. on Monday next.

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

There was no objection.

HOUR OF MEETING ON TUESDAY,
MAY 6, 2003

Mr. BLUNT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns on Monday, May 5, 2003, it adjourn to meet at 12:30 p.m. on Tuesday, May 6, for morning hour debates.

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

There was no objection.

DISPENSING WITH CALENDAR
WEDNESDAY BUSINESS ON
WEDNESDAY NEXT

Mr. BLUNT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in

order under the Calendar Wednesday rule be dispensed with on Wednesday next.

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

There was no objection.

□ 1545

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. FEENEY). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 2003, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

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

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

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

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

THE NATIONAL DAY OF PRAYER
2003

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, today is the National Day of Prayer. On the first Thursday of each May, people across our Nation gather together to pray to the God who is the very foundation of this great country. Without any court challenge or liberal protestors to avoid, praying Americans meet on courthouse steps, town squares, and in local parks to praise God for his blessing and ask God to continue to bless America.

This year I can assure my colleagues that millions of prayers will be offered in appreciation for our men and women in uniform who have paid the highest price for our freedom. Yet even as we stand today in prayer for our heroes, there are those who stand against the freedom that we enjoy.

Even though the Founding Fathers spoke of "Nature's God" and of the "Creator" in the Declaration of Independence, the Federal courts are increasingly trying to drive every vestige of faith from public life. Yesterday, April 30, was the most recent example, coming from the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals. And I will read from the Boston Globe, which said, "Judges bar prayer at public colleges. In a precedent-setting ruling against prayer at a State college, a Federal appeals court has barred the Virginia Military Institute from writing and reciting a prayer before cadets eat their evening meals."

In addition, Mr. Speaker, the Citadel, down in South Carolina, is reviewing its policy since that Federal court ruling. And also, Mr. Speaker, I hate to even mention this, but the academy in Annapolis is also reviewing its policy. The American Civil Liberties Union of Maryland is calling on the academy to review its practices of leading the students in prayer.

Mr. Speaker, let me also share with my colleagues that it was just a few months ago that the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals ruled to have "under God" taken from our Pledge of Allegiance.

How much longer will we stand by and allow others to ignore the very God upon whom our Nation was founded? Our Constitution demands the freedom to worship freely; and our future leaders, our men and women in the military academies across the country, are now being denied the very freedom that many have died to ensure for all of us.

Mr. Speaker, it is not just sad; it is completely detestable. And on this National Day of Prayer, let us honor our heroes, those who have returned home and those who sacrificed their lives, by standing against those liberals who would seek to challenge their God-given right to pray for a living Lord.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, I believe this quote says it best, and it comes from the days of Jefferson and Adams. And the quote is this, Mr. Speaker: "Religion can survive in the absence of freedom. But freedom without religion is dangerous and unstable."

Mr. Speaker, I have three military bases in my district, Camp Lejeune, Cherry Point, and Seymour Johnson Air Force Base. I want to close by asking God to please bless our men and women in uniform and their families, and the families of those who have lost loved ones defending freedom in this country. I close by asking three times, "God, please, God, please, God, please continue to bless America."

COMING HOME: WELCOMING OUR TROOPS WITH CUTS IN VETERANS PROGRAMS

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

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my concern for the men and women of our armed services who will be returning and are returning from Iraq. My colleagues are aware that our troops were funded during the period of fighting last month at the rate of about \$1 billion, \$1 billion, every 2 or 3 days.

Now, we did not want our troops to go without having everything that they needed for success, but if we have the money to send our troops to war, we must, Mr. Speaker, have the money for them when they return. To abandon them upon their return shows disrespect for those who have willingly

risked all when their Nation called them to serve.

In the next few months, Congress will be voting on the veterans budget. The House Republican budget that came through this House was outrageous. It cut veterans benefits by \$25 billion over the next 10 years, and they took that vote right after a resolution expressing support for our troops. Now, the final budget resolution we passed corrected some of the most glaring problems in that budget, but it is still \$1 billion less for the health care for our veterans in the coming year. One billion dollars. That would fund approximately 5,000 doctors, 10,000 nurses, or three million additional outpatient visits.

Over the next 10 years, the budget falls far short of what will be needed to keep up with inflation and with the growing number of veterans who were using the veterans health care system. We must fight during the appropriation process for a budget that is worthy of our returning veterans. We cannot ignore their rights and their needs. Veterans health care is one of the most important issues that we fund.

We hope and pray that we do not have veterans from the current conflict who become ill with Gulf War illness, but we must prepare for that possibility. And we must not forget the warriors of the first Gulf War who are sick, tens of thousands of them, and are still waiting to learn the cause and the cure for their illnesses.

Of course, Mr. Speaker, we need to change the whole process of funding our veterans health care. Right now, each year in Congress, as we are doing this year, we have to fight for a health care budget. In the last session, there was legislation to change VA health care funding so that the amount of funding would automatically, automatically rise each year to accommodate inflation and new enrollees, that is, for example, to accommodate the returning veterans from Iraq. I will again, and I urge all my colleagues, to cosponsor this bill when it is reintroduced this session. And we must work hard for its passage.

Right now, Mr. Speaker, 200,000 veterans are waiting more than 6 months for their first health care appointment. In fact, veterans will die while waiting for that first appointment. We must resolve to change this immoral situation.

When our active-duty soldiers from the war in Iraq leave service, many are qualified for educational benefits under the Montgomery GI bill. This is an earned benefit that allows them to re-enter civilian life as educated and productive members. But the current GI bill benefits are woefully inadequate to do the job. Back in 1944, this bill paid for the full cost of college tuition. But now it barely pays for two-thirds of the average cost of attending a 4-year public college. We must work to provide funding for the full cost of tuition fees, books, and supplies for those who do serve 4 years of active duty in the military service.

I could go on and on, Mr. Speaker, because there are so many other areas that need more funding than is currently budgeted. We will soon be commemorating Memorial Day. We will be hearing words of support for our veterans from all Members of Congress as they speak to Memorial Day crowds. But words can be cheap. What is important is how we vote.

We have the money. We have the resources. It is a question of priorities. It is a question of will. Let us make our veterans, who are returning from war, proud of us.

There is one final thing I want to say. A substantive way we can assist our veterans is to guarantee them jobs with companies that are awarded government contracts to rebuild Iraq, and I have introduced a bill to do just that. It is called the Let U.S. Veterans Rebuild Iraq Act, which will treat our veterans with the respect they deserve and provide a tangible way to better their lives. They fought for freedom in Iraq, who better to get involved in securing the future for Iraq?

H.R. 361, THE SPORTS AGENT RESPONSIBILITY AND TRUST ACT (SPARTA)

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

Mr. OSBORNE. Mr. Speaker, last weekend, the National Football League draft was conducted. Over 200 players were selected in the draft. Each player eventually will be represented by an agent. The difficult thing is that many of these people who call themselves agents have no special qualifications.

We find that many of them have no legal training, no expertise in writing contracts, some misrepresent themselves, some offer illegal inducements, particularly to undergraduates, such as cars, cash, clothes, and sometimes even drugs, to get young people to commit to a contract while they still have eligibility, which makes them ineligible, of course. A few even have criminal records. Most of them will tell a player that they will get them drafted higher.

The NFL committee will say, well, you are going to be a fourth-round pick; and these agents say, well, if you come with me, I will get you a trainer and a nutritionist, and we will make you a first-round pick, which obviously does not happen. And then some even get the power of attorney, which sometimes bankrupts these individuals.

The National Football League Players Association currently says that roughly one-half of the players leaving the National Football League have no money. The minimum salary is several hundred thousand dollars. Some guys make millions of dollars; some sign for \$10 million or \$11 million. Yet at the end of their career, nearly one-half have no money left. A lot of that is due simply to the issue of the way they are treated by their agents.

Every coach and athletic director that I know says this is a huge problem and that we need some type of uniform standards and regulations to govern sports agents. One of the biggest problems that we have is these people come on the campus and nobody knows they are there. They see the players in the dorms; they harass them and call them on the phone. Some of the better players end up having to get unlisted phone numbers because of all the harassment.

Currently, Mr. Speaker, there are only 15 States that have tough laws regulating actions by sports agents. There are 17 States, including my home State of Nebraska, that have no laws at all regulating sports agents, and then there are 18 States remaining that have some laws. It is kind of a hodgepodge, a patchwork; and there is no consistency and no teeth in the regulations. So the majority of young people coming out of college really are not protected by any laws that would govern sports agents.

With this problem in mind, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. GORDON) and I have introduced H.R. 361, the Sports Agent Responsibility and Trust Act, which is also known as SPARTA. SPARTA protects student athletes by making it illegal for sports agents to entice student athletes with false or misleading information, promises, or representations in order to lure them into a contract. SPARTA would protect student athletes when they travel to other States.

Some student athletes are in States with some laws, but once they go home for the summer in another State or go to a bowl game, sometimes they are preyed upon by sports agents in those areas. So this provides a uniform Federal backstop. It does not supplant State laws, and we feel it is a very sound piece of legislation.

As of April 2002, the National Football League Players Association reported 1,200 certified football agents. Eight hundred of those represent no clients. Now, those are the guys that are really not very well qualified, and they are particularly dangerous because they are desperate to represent somebody. So they will make almost any kind of a deal, any kind of a promise to get someone committed.

We think, of course, that this is obviously a huge problem. But let me just cite two cases from my own experience. One: we were getting on the bus to go to the Orange Bowl, and I could not find my quarterback two hours before kickoff. I finally located him in one corner of the lobby cornered by two agents that he had never seen before, I had never heard of before, and were obviously unscrupulous; and they are hammering this guy to try to get him to sign a contract right before a kickoff. Well, of course, this did not do the quarterback any good, and it did not do me any good either.

In one other case we had a young man who was contacted at his home during the summer and he signed a

contract. He did not really understand what he signed, but buried in the fine print was a 13 percent commission for the agent. So the agent got several hundred thousand dollars from this young man. Fortunately, the agent was from a State that did have some laws governing agents, and this agent had not registered. So we were able to recover \$300,000 of this young man's money because of some sports agent legislation.

So what we are saying is we need this kind of protection for all athletes in all States. It is a Federal backstop. We think this is sound legislation, and I urge my colleagues to cosponsor H.R. 361, the Sports Agent Responsibility and Trust Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. NORTON addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

PEACE RETURNS TO VIEQUES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Puerto Rico (Mr. ACEVEDO-VILÁ) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ACEVEDO-VILÁ. Mr. Speaker, a couple of years ago, I met a young girl from Vieques by the name of Marakiani Olivencia. She came up to me with a small container of sand in her hand and shared with me her desire to return that sand to Vieques with me after the Navy bombing practices ended.

With passion and sincerity this girl represented what so many had felt for so long. I told her that sooner or later such a day would come, and we would return that sand to Vieques together.

□ 1600

Indeed, such a day is upon us. As of today, Vieques is no longer a Navy bombing range, and has become the newest addition to the National Wildlife Refuge System. I have with me a copy of the letter and memorandum of agreement signed between the Navy and the Fish and Wildlife Service making official that land transfer and ask that it be made part of the RECORD.

For the first time in over 60 years, Viequeses awoke this morning, their island not having been bombed last night, the island not to be bombed today, and knowing for certain that the island shall never be bombed again. Now the shore of Vieques will be dominated only by the sound of the surf, the birds, and the wind. The thousands of Puerto Ricans living in Vieques achieved their long-sought peace. Today "Pas para Vieques" is a reality.

For generations, the Viequeses have not known life without bombing. Thousands of families have lived their whole

life with the concussion of bombs and shells upon their island at night, during the day, in the coastal waters.

Vieques became a bombing and training range for the Navy in the 1940s during World War II. Without a doubt, much has been changed since then. While the bombing has continued, awareness about the island of Vieques has grown. Viequeses and Puerto Ricans reached out, and shared with people what was happening to their island. Well, over a hundred Members of Congress actively supported bringing an end to the bombing. I must note a few of them, particularly the members of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus and my colleagues, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. GUTIERREZ), the gentleman from New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. SERRANO). I must also thank the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SKELTON), ranking member of the Committee on Armed Services, the Congressional Black Caucus, activists, and many common citizens of the United States and elsewhere who became involved in the effort to return peace and to end bombing of the island of Vieques.

Puerto Ricans also enjoyed strong leadership on this issue by President Bill Clinton and President Bush, who both realized that this was an issue of human rights and the citizens of Puerto Rico have suffered for too long. Having worked with the White House and both Commanders-in-Chief on this issue, I know that our national security and the well-being of thousands of citizens in Vieques were taken into consideration when making this determination.

On behalf of Puerto Rico, I thank President Clinton and President Bush for ending the bombing of Vieques. Puerto Rico will never forget your resolute commitment. Today is a day of discovery, wonderment and joy.

Unfortunately, last night a small group of people rushed the fence of the range and recklessly overturned vehicles, set fires and destroyed government property. It is unfortunate that some have undermined the peaceful protest of the past. Prayers of thanks, fireworks, parades and excitement will accompany the joy of today. I strongly condemn those few who have shown disrespect to the United States, Puerto Rico and Vieques. All must know that the overwhelming majority of Puerto Ricans are proud of their bond with the United States, and our support for the common defense is resolute.

While we celebrate the end of the bombing, much work remains. Over 60 years of explosions, bombings, waste disposal and burning have left much of the Vieques range littered with a deadly combination of unexploded ordnance and toxic chemicals. I am confident that in cooperation with EPA, Fish and Wildlife, the Pentagon, the Puerto Rican government and Vieques, we will be able to reclaim this land.

So to Markiani, the young girl who brought me the sand from Vieques, I

say our day is upon us and we may return to the free shores of Vieques and take with us the sand to fulfill the dream you shared with me. But Markiani, you cannot yet play safely on all of the beaches until the cleanup is completed. Your ultimate dream is that the lands be returned finally to the people of Vieques. One day all of Vieques will be reclaimed, safe for the people to fully enjoy without fears of bombing or the residue of Naval training. As one era ends and another begins, we celebrate the long-awaited peace for Vieques.

The aforementioned letter is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, DC, April 30, 2003.

Hon. CRAIG MANSON,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Fish, Wildlife and Parks, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. MANSON: Public Law 106-398, as amended by Public Law 107-107, directs that upon termination of Navy and Marine Corps operations on the Island of Vieques, the Secretary of the Navy shall transfer to the Secretary of the Interior, without reimbursement, approximately 14,572.791 acres located on the eastern end of Vieques Island, Puerto Rico. A description of the property is attached. Note that this transfer excludes the approximately 96-acre parcel known as Parcel C, which was acquired on April 29, 2003 by the Department of the Interior.

As agreed to by Mr. Sam Hamilton, Southeast Regional Director, Fish and Wildlife Service, all Navy and Marine Corps operations on the Island of Vieques will terminate at noon, April 30, 2003, and the Department of the Navy hereby transfers its interests in and jurisdiction over the approximately 14,572.791 acres of East Vieques to the Department of the Interior at that time.

The Commander, Atlantic Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command is responsible for implementing this transfer on behalf of the Department of the Navy. He may be reached at the following address and phone number: Rear Admiral Michael K. Loose, CEC, USN, Commander, Atlantic Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command, 1510 Gilbert Street, Norfolk, Virginia 23511-2699, 757-322-8000.

I request that you acknowledge the Department of the Interior's acceptance of jurisdiction, custody, and control for this property by signing and returning a copy of this letter. Please do not hesitate to contact my staff or me with any questions on this transfer.

Sincerely,

HANSFORD T. JOHNSON,
Secretary of the Navy Acting.

Attachment.

ATTACHMENT

Acknowledgement of the Acceptance of transfer for Jurisdiction over, Custody of, and Control for approximately 14,572.791 acres located on the eastern end of Vieques Island, Puerto Rico. This transfer shall be effective at 11:59 A.M., EDT April 30, 2003.

CRAIG MANSON,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Fish, Wildlife and Parks.

RECOGNIZING NATIONAL AUCTIONEERS DAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. FEENEY). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Minnesota

(Mr. GUTKNECHT) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GUTKNECHT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today as a proud lifetime Member of the National Auctioneers Association. We want to recognize today National Auctioneers Day, which takes place annually on the third Saturday of April. This year it fell on April 19. And I suppose some of my colleagues are wondering can he really do that? Yes, I do a lot of auctions even today: "And now 35, I'll give you 40, now 5. Anybody bid 45? I'll give you 50."

I have had the privilege of auctioneering events to raise money for the American Cancer Society, the Boys and Girls Club, Safari Club, Ducks Unlimited, the list goes on and on. As a matter of fact, since I was elected to Congress, I have raised almost \$2 million for charity. Every year billions of dollars are poured into our economy from auctions of estates, of vehicles, thoroughbred horses, antiques and other goods. And auctions of homes and other real estate are increasingly more important as more and more realtors and homeowners see the advantages of selling by auction as their first choice.

On Auctioneer's Day this year, auctioneers across the country held a special fund-raiser for the Saint Jude Children's Hospital in Memphis, Tennessee, the chosen charity of the National Auctioneers Association. Auctioneers are generous and patriotic Americans, and I rise to salute their contributions to our great country.

HONORING STATE SENATOR CLARENCE W. BLOUNT

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

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Maryland Senator Clarence W. Blount, a man whose life exemplified the greatness that lives within all of us.

I am saddened to inform this body that in the afternoon of April 12, 2003, State Senator Clarence Blount passed away from complications related to a stroke at the age of 81. He is survived by his wife Gordine, and his two sons, Michael and Mark, and many more friends and family in Maryland who mourn the loss of this great statesman.

Mr. Speaker, W.E.B. DuBois once wrote that "the roots of the tree, rather than its leaves, are the source of its life." Today I honor a man who devoted his life to that principle.

When Clarence Blount died, he was best known as the former majority leader of the Maryland Senate where he served the people of Maryland for over 31 years, after stepping aside last year to let in some "new blood," and as a champion of public education. However, I recall this wonderful human being as my teacher, my mentor and friend. Clarence Blount, by his own self-description, was an ordinary man

called to an extraordinary mission of uplifting the lives of others. He remained steadfast in pursuit of that calling. In the process, he became extraordinary himself. When Clarence Blount was born to Lottie and Charles Johnson Blount, Sr., in South Creek, North Carolina on April 20, 1921, I doubt whether anyone outside of his own family could have anticipated just how far his determination and talent would carry him in life.

His father worked on a tobacco farm. His mother would die when he was just 5 years old. The Blount family was so poor they could not afford to buy their children shoes. It was only after the family moved to Baltimore that Clarence Blount was able to begin school at the age of 10. At that time he was unable to read or count on his fingers, but through determination and with the help of dedicated teachers, he graduated from Frederick Douglass High School at the age of 21.

He became one of the greatest champions of American public education ever known. One month after Clarence Blount entered Morgan State University, he was drafted into the then-segregated United States Army to fight in World War II. He served with distinction in Italy as a member of the all-black Buffalo Division of the 92nd Infantry.

The courage and dedication to duty that he demonstrated while removing mines from a river passage earned him a battlefield commission. After fighting for his country against both the enemy and the barriers of Jim Crow, Mr. Blount returned to Morgan State in 1946 and graduated in 1950. He became a teacher, earned a master's degree in education from Johns Hopkins University, and eventually advanced to become the principal of Baltimore's Dunbar High School.

Mr. Speaker, the education of children became Clarence Blount's passion and mission in life. He used his own prior hardships and life experiences as a passport to help other people improve their lives. As a teacher, principal, and later chairman of the Social Services Department of the Community College of Baltimore, Clarence Blount opened the doors to educational opportunities for thousands of young people in our community.

That same calling and that same determination, to address the inadequate funding of our public schools, led Mr. Blount into public life. He sought and won election to the Maryland Senate in 1971. He became the first African American to chair a Senate committee in 1987, and he became Maryland's first African American majority leader in 1983, a post that he held until his retirement last year.

It was during that period of public service that Clarence Blount directly influenced the course of my life. When I was a young legislator serving my second year in the Maryland House of Delegates, Senator Blount, then chair of the Maryland Legislative Black Caucus, encouraged me to run for and win

that position. He had seen something in me that I had not seen in myself. Our personal relationship became even closer when we traveled together to Israel in the 1980s. He became like a second father to me.

He later encouraged me to run for the second highest position in the State of Maryland House of Delegates, Speaker pro tempore. He was the first person to encourage me to run for Congress in 1996. I recount these personal influences because Clarence Blount's impact upon my life was not unique. He touched everybody he could. He never ceased being a teacher who found his greatest reward in the accomplishments of his students.

About a year and a half ago, Clarence Blount and I were both asked to speak at a neighborhood housing event in the Ashburton section of Baltimore. I thanked him for being such a magnificent and significant part of my life, for seeing qualities in me that I had not realized in myself. I also thanked him for fighting for our neighborhoods in Baltimore and for giving our communities a voice in Annapolis.

So, Mr. Speaker, I stand today to salute a great American who came up through difficult times, an ordinary man called to an extraordinary mission.

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

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

EXPANSION OF MANDATE OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE-VETERANS AFFAIRS JOINT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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

Mr. BOOZMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce a bill that would greatly expand the mandate of the Department of Defense-Veterans Affairs Joint Executive Committee. This committee would be tasked to oversee the realm of collaborative efforts of not just health, but also benefits and other areas to promote increased resource sharing between the two departments.

While statutory authority to allow resource sharing has existed for more than 20 years, the latest figures tell us that the level of sharing between the VA and DOD remains relatively low. The Federal Government can and must do more to increase resource sharing whenever and wherever feasible.

This bill would allow the Joint Executive Committee to identify changes in policies, to improve services, efficiencies and opportunities for collaboration in order to deliver benefits and services to beneficiaries of both departments. Inefficiencies and duplication

not only waste taxpayer dollars, they shortchange military personnel, retirees and veterans seeking the services offered by VA and DOD.

I believe the expansion of this Joint Executive Committee would facilitate necessary discussions and decisions that will ultimately lead to greater efficiencies within and between the two departments. I would like to thank the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) of the Veterans Affairs Committee for his cooperation in developing this very important piece of legislation. It is time that these departments seize the opportunity and take full advantage of the benefits that come from sharing their extensive resources.

EXTENDING THE TEMPORARY EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION PROGRAM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Ms. WOOLSEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring attention to the many hard-working families in our country that cannot make ends meet as this economy slows and the job market continues to weaken.

□ 1615

These families are the main reason we must absolutely extend the temporary emergency unemployment compensation program, TEUC; and they are the reason we must do it now. With the current high unemployment rate of 5.8 percent, unemployment benefits are the same as when the TEUC program was first established in March of 2002, over a year ago, and reextended in January, 2003. Just last week the Department of Labor reported that new applications for unemployment insurance hit the high number of 455,000 applicants for the week ending April 19. This is the highest level in more than a year. And it does not count families who have exhausted their benefits and still are not working.

Mr. Speaker, in March of this year, millions of workers had exhausted their regular unemployment benefits which continues the pattern of the past 24 months, where the numbers of unemployed workers receiving aid is absolutely and actually increasing. Mr. Speaker, there is no question that there is a real need for unemployed worker relief in this Nation, but we do not need numbers and we do not need statistics to alert us to this growing problem. Just listen to the words from letters I have received from my constituents in the Sixth Congressional District of California. And when the Members hear their words, they will know that there is immediacy for additional unemployment insurance benefits, and they will know that it is important that people in districts like mine, Marin and Sonoma Counties, where the unemployment is not as dire

as some other areas in the country, still have needs as well as the rest of the Nation.

One constituent writes: "I have a master's degree and have not been able to find work. I also deal with a chronic illness. I find myself applying for food stamps and soon will be unable to pay any bills. I'm not sure I will have a roof over my head before long. A lot of people are having a very difficult time. Please try to make unemployment benefits a top priority."

Another writes: "I have been actively seeking work since the end of March, 2002, without success. I am a 55-year-old man who has never had a problem staying fully employed until this year. I have never before been affected by the reluctance of employers to hire older people. That, coupled with the stagnant economy, has made my ability to earn a living terrifyingly difficult. Unemployment compensation has kept food on my table for my family, but I worry what will happen next month."

These letters show how desperately workers need help. They need help just to keep their heads above water so their families can have the food and shelter they need to be healthy and safe, so their families can eat while their parents continue to search for work.

It is important that this Congress take action to make sure no family goes without basic needs like food or money for bills. That is why I support the gentleman from New York's (Congressman RANGEL) bill, H.R. 1652, the Unemployment Benefits Extension Act. This would provide 26 weeks of extended benefits through November, 2003. The consideration of this bill is critical as many unemployed workers once again find themselves reaching the end of unemployment benefits. If these benefits are not extended, in most States workers exhausting their regular benefits after May 31 of this year will receive no further assistance.

Extending these benefits would also give the economy a boost, Mr. Speaker, because unemployed workers would have money for purchases. Otherwise, without these benefits, these workers, unemployed workers, will have to curtail their spending, which would weaken the economy and continue the domino effect, causing even more job loss.

Economy.com analysis found that extension of the Federal unemployment insurance benefits would be the single most effective action that Congress could take now to boost the economy and protect jobs.

TERRORISM

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

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I wanted to take this opportunity to comment on some recent developments in the Middle East.

Yesterday President Bush, the United States, and others in the so-called "quartet" presented a roadmap for Middle East peace. There has been a lot of talk about the roadmap, a lot of euphoria about a new Palestinian leadership with Abu Mazen; but I wanted to take some time just to backstep a little bit and, in this rush to euphoria, talk about some very, very serious things.

Everyone wants peace in the Middle East, and everyone knows that ultimately the key to peace is having two states side by side, Israel as a Jewish state and a Palestinian state side by side with security. The question is how do we get there? Oslo, which many of us supported, ultimately was a failure; and in my opinion it was a failure because Yasser Arafat's feet were never held to the fire. There were promises. There was empty rhetoric. There was saying one thing in English that sounded good and quite another thing in Arabic to the Palestinians that did not talk about peace; and we looked the other way because we so much wanted peace between Israelis and Palestinians that we never made Arafat's actions live up to his speech.

We should not make the same mistake again. Yes, there is a new Palestinian prime minister named Abu Mazen; and, yes, there is a modicum of hope that Abu Mazen will be a moderate. But the fact of the matter is as long as there is terrorism in the Middle East, as long as there is no Palestinian crackdown on suicide bombers or on terrorism, as long as terrorism is still attempted to be used as a negotiating tool by the Palestinian side, there can never really be peace.

At the end of the Oslo process, there was a proposal put forth. The proposal was two states side by side and the Palestinians were offered 100 percent of Gaza, 97 percent of the West Bank, a state of their own, billions of dollars of international aid; and Yasser Arafat turned down the deal. Not only did he turn it down and not offer a counterproposal, but he unleashed the Intifada and thought he could use terrorism as a negotiating tool. If that happens again, the roadmap will go the way of Oslo, which is nowhere.

So what needs to happen here is there needs to be a crackdown on terror. There needs to be a real visible, sustained antiterrorism effort on the part of Abu Mazen and the Palestinians. It is no coincidence that three hours after the roadmap was announced there was another suicide bombing in Tel Aviv, which killed three innocent people and injured 40-some-odd other innocents. This cannot be left to stand. We have to judge Abu Mazen by seeing if he really cracks down on terrorism. That has to be first.

I believe that the roadmap should be performance based, not time based. A Palestinian state projection is in 2004 and then in 2005 the final status. That should happen only if the Palestinians live up to their agreements, which they

had not done previously under Oslo. Once terrorism is stopped, then the Israelis can make the concessions that are also necessary in order to have a just and viable peace. But let me make it clear, there cannot be negotiations or Israeli concessions while terrorism is still being used as a negotiating tool.

Let me also talk a little bit about Syria. I am the author of the Syria Accountability and Lebanese Sovereignty Restoration Act of 2003, and we call to the Syrians to stop their support for international terror. Hezbollah, which is in Lebanon's south/Israel's northern border, is used as a proxy by Syria to continue its support of terrorism. Hezbollah is the group which bombed U.S. Marines in 1983 and killed more than 200 of our Marines in Beirut. Syria must stop its support for international terrorism. Syria is on the list of countries of our State Department which supports international terrorism. Syria has been on that State Department list since the inception of the list in 1979, and yet it is the only country with which we have normal diplomatic relations on that list. That makes no sense. So the Syria Accountability and Lebanese Sovereignty Restoration Act of 2003 calls on Syria to stop its support for terrorism, to end its occupation of Lebanon, and to end the continuation of its production of weapons of mass destruction.

We also know that Syria is harboring some of the Saddam Hussein crowd which has fled Iraq and is in Syria, and we also know that during the war in Iraq the Syrians allowed all kinds of armaments and weapons and night goggles and other things to pass through Syria into Iraq to be used against U.S. forces.

President Bush has gotten tough with Syria. Colin Powell is visiting Syria. We hope he tells the Syrians to stop their support of terrorism.

WALL STREET ROBBER BARONS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I have never met New York's Attorney General Eliot Spitzer, but on behalf of the citizens of Ohio, I want to thank him. The people of New York should be very proud of their Attorney General, Mr. Spitzer, for he is bringing to justice the robber barons of Wall Street who stole the money in our 401(k)s, who lied to our shareholders about the worth of various investments, who issued fraudulent reports about the value of stocks, and frankly destroyed a great deal of the confidence of our people in our so-called free markets. In fact, some might say they have been a free-for-all market. Some might say what these Wall Street fellows have done is a big heist, a big heist right out of people's pocketbooks and a big heist right out of people's dividends. Because of work that he did, and our Securities and Ex-

change Commission following behind, the regulators found fault with every single investment banking firm on Wall Street.

I want to include in the RECORD much of what they said: "Analysts wittingly duped investors to curry favor with certain corporate clients. Investment houses received secret payments from companies they gave strong recommendations to buy. And for top executives whose companies were clients, stock underwriters offered special access to hot initial public offerings."

It really is staggering, when we think about the recession that we are in, about the malfunctioning of our own stock markets which lie at the heart of this free enterprise system that has been hijacked time and again.

□ 1630

It started with Enron. Then we saw WorldCom. Then it was Tyco. Now it is every single money manager on Wall Street that has your money.

So far, they have been fined as follows: \$400 million is to be paid by Citigroup; \$200 million each by Credit Suisse and Merrill Lynch, which included an earlier Merrill settlement of \$100 million in fines; \$100 million in fines by Goldman Sachs; \$80 million in fines by Bear Stearns; \$80 million by JP Morgan; and fines of the same amount to Lehman and to UBS Warburg; \$32.5 million in fines by Piper Jaffray. These are names we see advertised in our newspapers. They have got enough money to buy ads all over the country, yet they take your hard-earned money and they gamble it away.

I have to ask myself as a Member of Congress, I am not going to trust those folks with the Social Security funds of this country. Do not tell me to put our people's hard-earned dollars in that stock market that you cannot trust from one day to the next, and do not ask this Member of Congress to vote for a Bush administration tax scheme that rewards some of the same fellows that just ran away with our money in our own equity market. Why was not anybody watching? Why did it take so long?

Now, they tell you anything to get your money. That is what Mr. Spitzer found. And they did tell you anything to get your money. The news articles really say everything. What jumps off the page in the documents is the Wall Street firms' utter, utter disregard for the individual investor in pursuit of their own personal benefit. These are institutions that are supposed to be working for us, and they all, not one, not two, all, the major firms on Wall Street failed the American people.

One investor told a colleague he was trying to make the company look good with his questions. A few moments later he said, "We got paid for it, and I am going to Cancun tomorrow because of what I did." That is someone that took your money.

Here is somebody, Sanford Weill, Citigroup's chairman. He persuaded an analyst to change a rating. This is not some guy in the back closet. This is the head of the largest investment banking firm in this country.

What are they doing up there? What is the matter with them? You know how many people in my district have lost their retirement savings in the 401(k) plans alone? These are the highest paid people in our country that the Bush administration is about to open up the Treasury for. They do not deserve a dime. They ought to pay more of it back to us for what they have done.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate Attorney General Elliott Spitzer of New York. He is a hero in my book.

Mr. Speaker, I include the three newspaper articles for the RECORD.

[From the New York Times, Apr. 29, 2003]

TEN WALL ST. FIRMS SETTLE WITH U.S. IN ANALYST INQUIRY: AGREE TO PAY \$1.4 BILLION
(By Stephen Labaton)

WASHINGTON, APR. 28.—Prosecutors announced a settlement today with the nation's biggest investment firms that bars the heads of the largest bank from talking to his analysts, details a far greater range of conflicts of interest than previously disclosed, and leaves the industry exposed both to further regulation and costly litigation.

The \$1.4 billion settlement by 10 firms and 2 well-known stock analysts reached tentatively last December but completed in the last few days, resolved accusations that the firms lured millions of investors to buy billions of dollars worth of shares in companies they knew were troubled and which ultimately either collapsed or sharply declined.

The Securities and Exchange Commission, state prosecutors and market regulators accused three firms in particular—Citigroup's Salomon Smith Barney, Merrill Lynch, and Credit Suisse First Boston—of fraud. But the thousands of pages of internal e-mail messages and other evidence that regulators made public today painted a picture up and down Wall Street of an industry rife with conflicts of interest during the height of the Internet and telecommunications bubble that burst three years ago.

At firm after firm, according to prosecutors, analysts wittingly duped investors to curry favor who corporate clients. Investment houses received secret payments from companies they gave strong recommendations to buy. And for top executives whose companies were clients, stock underwriters offered special access to hot initial public offerings.

"These cases reflect a sad chapter in the history of American business—a chapter in which those who reaped enormous benefits based on the trust of investors profoundly betrayed that trust," said William H. Donaldson, the new chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission. "The cases also represent an important new chapter in our ongoing efforts to restore investors' faith and confidence in the fairness and integrity of our markets."

In a reflection of regulators' concerns about the prospect for conflicts of interest at Citigroup, Wall Street's biggest bank, the settlement bars its chairman and chief executive, Sanford I. Weill, from communicating with his firm's stock analysts about the companies they cover, unless a lawyer is present.

But the regulators found fault with every major bank on Wall Street.

In addition to the three firms accused of fraud, five others—Bear Stearns, Goldman, Sachs, Lehman Brothers, Piper Jaffray and UBS Warburg—were accused of making unwarranted or exaggerated claims about the companies they analyzed. UBS Warburg and Piper Jaffray, were accused of receiving payments for research without disclosing such payments.

And Salomon Smith Barney and First Boston were accused of currying favor with their corporate clients by selling hot stock offerings to senior executives, who then could turn around and sell the shares for virtually guaranteed profits.

The two banks agreed to end that practice, known as spinning.

In settling the cases, the firms neither admitted nor denied the allegations, following the standard practice in resolving such disputes with the commission.

In monetary terms, the \$1.4 billion in fines, restitution and other payments equals nearly 7 percent of the industry's profits last year, which was Wall Street's worst year since 1995. Of that sum, \$387.5 million will go to repaying investors who file claims with the government. But armed with the regulators' findings, lawyers are sure to seek many times that total in private litigation.

The firms also agreed to abide by what officials said were significant new ethics rules and to build barriers between investment bankers and stock analysts in hopes of relieving analysts from the business pressures that many succumbed to during the 1990's. For example, the compensation of analysts is to be based on the quality of their research, not their contribution to the firm's investment banking business.

As part of the agreement, two analysts whose fortunes rose with the markets, Jack B. Grubman of Salomon Smith Barney and Henry Blodget of Merrill Lynch, agreed to lifetime bans from the industry, along with significant fines.

The singling out of Mr. Weill stemmed in part from his efforts to try to influence Mr. Grubman to change his view of AT&T—a Citigroup client that had Mr. Weill on its board—to positive from negative. He and Citigroup's other senior officers—whose contacts with the banks' research analysts are also restricted under the settlement—were the only Wall Street executives to agree specifically to such a prohibition. Any top Wall Street executive directly involved in investment banking, however, would be barred from discussions with his company's analysts under the terms of the agreements.

For all the anticipation of today's announcement, the voluminous record of complaints and damaging evidence left many unresolved questions for both investors and the securities industry.

Foremost among those was what long-term impact the settlement will have on the culture of Wall Street, the integrity of stock analysis and the confidence of investors. Concerned that the settlement might not be far reaching enough—and might also have unintended consequences—officials at the S.E.C. are considering the adoption of a new set of regulations governing stock analysts.

"It's critically important that we now step back and thoroughly examine the issues," said Harvey Goldschmid, one of the commissioners. Wondering whether the settlement might discourage research for smaller markets, he added, "No research is certainly better than skewed research, but honest research would be even better."

Critics who fear that the settlement falls short of protecting investors said that they welcomed further efforts by regulators.

"What they have imposed is a solution where they will try to regulate behavior, ethics and business practices," said Scott

Cleland, the chief executive of Precursor Group and a member of a coalition of small research firms without ties to investment banks that have been seeking broader changes. "What they didn't do is address the conflict at its source—the commingling of trading, research and banking commissions."

"The analogy is that if this were an operating room, they disinfected everything but the scalpel," Mr. Cleland said. "The scalpel is left dirty."

While providing \$375.5 million in restitution that can be sought by investors, the cases leave unresolved how much investors might ultimately recoup after relying on the analysts to make what turned out to have been calamitous investments. Federal and state officials said today that one aim of the settlement was to shake out enough strong evidence to assist shareholders in private lawsuits and arbitration efforts.

"This is very much the beginning," said New York Attorney General Eliot Spitzer, whose early inquiry into conflicts on Wall Street prompted federal and market regulators to begin focusing on the issue—and who supporters say might try to ride his success in the case to the governor's office in Albany. "One of our objectives was to put information into the marketplace to permit investors on their own to seek relief."

Wall Street executives acknowledged that the findings of the regulators would probably draw more lawsuits against their firms.

"It's sort of like throwing a party and inviting a lot of people in, isn't it?" E. Stanley O'Neal, Merrill's chief executive, said at the firm's annual shareholders meeting in Plainsboro, N.J.

Government officials also emphasized today that the settlements did not preclude them from further investigation—pointedly noting, for example, that they were examining whether any top executives at the investment firms had failed to adequately supervise the analysts.

"Just wait," said Stephen M. Cutler, the head of enforcement at the commission and a leading architect of the agreement.

In addition to the restitution, the firms also agreed to pay \$487.5 million in penalties, \$432.5 million to fund independent research, and \$80 million for investor education. Mr. Blodget agreed to pay \$4 million and Mr. Grubman \$15 million to settle the charges against them.

The fines, restitution and other penalties were divided as follows: \$400 million will be paid by Citigroup; \$200 million each by Credit Suisse and Merrill Lynch (which includes an earlier Merrill settlement of \$100 million); \$125 million by Morgan Stanley; \$110 million by Goldman Sachs; \$80 million each by Bear Stearns, J.P. Morgan, Lehman and UBS Warburg; and \$32.5 million by Piper Jaffray.

One of the final issues that had been negotiated involved which companies would bear the brunt of the penalties and how much might be covered by insurance policies and deductible from the firms' taxes.

Under tax law, none of the \$487.5 million in penalties is deductible, and the firms agreed not to seek reimbursement under their insurance policies.

Prosecutors also inserted a clause in the settlement that might make it harder for the firms to try to deduct any of the \$512.5 million in independent research and investor education.

[From the New York Times, Apr. 29, 2003]
IN A WALL ST. HIERARCHY, SHORT SHIFT TO
LITTLE GUY

(By Gretchen Morgenson)

Documents disclosed as part of yesterday's settlement show how Wall Street firms, in pursuit of investment banking fees, put the

interests of their individual clients dead last.

As an analyst at Lehman Brothers told an institutional investor in an e-mail message, "well, ratings and price targets are fairly meaningless anyway," later adding, "but, yes, the 'little guy' who isn't smart about the nuances may get misled, such is the nature of my business."

In a newly disclosed tactic, Morgan Stanley and four other brokerage firms paid rivals that had agreed to publish positive reports on companies whose shares Morgan and others issued to the public. This practice made it appear that a throng of believers were recommending these companies' shares.

From 1999 through 2001, for example, Morgan Stanley paid about \$2.7 million to approximately 25 other investment banks for these so-called research guarantees, regulators said. Nevertheless, the firm boasted in its annual report to shareholders that it had come through investigations of analyst conflicts of interest with its "reputation for integrity" maintained.

Among the firms receiving payments for their bullish research on companies whose offerings they did not manage were UBS Warburg and U.S. Bancorp Piper Jaffray. UBS received \$213,000 and Piper Jaffray, more than \$1.8 million.

What jumps off the page in these documents is the Wall Street firms' disregard for the individual investor in pursuit of personal benefit.

One comment made by a Bear, Stearns analyst is telling. While participating in a conference call by SonicWall, an Internet company whose shares Bear, Stearns had sold to the public, the analyst told a colleague that he was trying to make the company look good with his questions. A few moments later, he said, "we got paid for this," adding, "and I am going to Cancun tomorrow b/c of them."

But because greed is a part of human nature and human nature seldom seems to change, Alan Bromberg, professor of securities law at Southern Methodist University, remains skeptical that the terms of the settlement will bring substantive change to Wall Street.

"I don't see this as a great reformation," Mr. Bromberg said. "I don't see this as a new world we are moving into. The pressures are still going to be there. Brokerage firms don't make money other than by selling securities so they're going to inevitably be encouraging people to buy and will always have pressures to hype what they think is good or what they're otherwise involved in."

The heaviest penalties in the settlement went to Salomon Smith Barney, Credit Suisse First Boston and Merrill Lynch. Regulators contended that analysts at these firms committed securities fraud by recommending stocks to the public they had expressed misgivings about privately.

But securities regulators also found that all the firms failed to supervise adequately the research analysts and investment banking professionals they employed. They failed, therefore, to protect clients who were basing investment decisions on research that had been written to attract or maintain investment banking clients.

While the symbiotic relationship between Wall Street research analysts and investment bankers harmed investors, it was beneficial to the firms. Lehman Brothers and Goldman, Sachs, according to regulators, encouraged analysts to work closely with investment bankers to generate deals.

Goldman, Sachs aligned its research, equities and investment banking divisions to work collaboratively and fully leverage its limited research resources. In 2000, Goldman noted happily that "research analysts, on 429

different occasions, solicited 328 transactions in the first 5 months" and that "research was involved in 82 percent of all won business solicitations."

Crucial to the firms' failure to supervise themselves was the tendency by their analysts to publish research that was not based on sound analysis or principles of fair dealing or good faith, the regulators said. Eight of the 10 firms that settled—Bear, Stearns; Credit Suisse First Boston; Goldman, Sachs; Lehman Brothers; Merrill Lynch; Piper Jaffray; Salomon Smith Barney; and UBS Warburg—issued such reports. The firms' research also contained exaggerated or unwarranted assertions about companies, or opinions for which there were no reasonable bases.

For example, at Credit Suisse, regulators contend that its analyst covering Winstar, a small telecommunications concern that never turned a profit and that filed for bankruptcy two years ago, failed to disclose the risks inherent in the company. The firm had initiated equity research coverage of Winstar in May 2000, with a "strong buy" rating and a 12-month target price of \$79. Credit Suisse retained the \$79 target from Jan. 5 to April 3, 2001, even as the stock plummeted to 31 cents a share from approximately \$17 and the company's market capitalization fell to \$30 million from \$1.6 billion.

Some of the most entertaining reading in the masses of evidence that regulators have made public for use by aggrieved investors in their own lawsuits is the commentary by Salomon Smith Barney brokers about Jack B. Grubman's performance as the firm's top telecommunications analyst.

As far back as 2000, brokers were expressing outrage and betrayal over Mr. Grubman's woeful stock picking, which many noted was related to his dual roles as investment banker and analyst. Yet even as the brokers howled about Mr. Grubman's tendency to keep recommending stocks as they collapsed in price, the analyst retained his job at Salomon until last August.

Here are some outtakes from Salomon brokers late in 2000. Mr. Grubman "should be publicly flogged," one said. "Under the category, Bonus for Creating Tax Loss Carry Forwards for Retail Clients, Grubman should be recognized accordingly as our best analyst."

Many said the analyst should be fired, while another broker said, "If Jack Grubman is a top 'research analyst' then I have a bridge to sell."

Another remarked: "Boo Hiss. Banking showed its ugly head."

During the year these comments were made, Mr. Grubman was paid \$14.2 million in salary and bonus.

As a result, Salomon's brokers emerge as yet another group victimized by Mr. Grubman's conflicted status. As one broker, or financial consultant, put it: "Grubman has zero credibility with me or my clients. He is collecting from two masters" at financial consultant expense.

Then referring to investment banking functions, he continued: "He brings IB business to the firm and loses his objectivity. I am sure that nothing will come of my comments. The spin-masters will say that everyone else does it. Is there an honest person left?"

FINDING FRAUD ON WALL ST. MAY BE A STEP TO HIGHER POST

(By Raymond Hernandez)

WASHINGTON, APR. 28.—The question was about tax loopholes and whether the 10 securities firms that agreed to pay \$1.4 billion to resolve charges of wrongdoing by their re-

search analysts would be able to squirm out of their plight by writing off their fines. It put the men behind the lectern at the Securities and Exchange Commission's headquarters on the spot.

But not Eliot Spitzer. "Maybe I can be a little less discreet," Mr. Spitzer, the attorney general from New York, chimed in. "I always try to be."

With that, he shifted the focus to Congress, urging lawmakers to act to close the loopholes, and insisting his office and the S.E.C. had done their jobs.

"Spoken like a man whose Hill is in Albany and not in Washington," said William H. Donaldson, the chairman of the S.E.C., to laughter.

Mr. Spitzer's hill, some say, is just about anywhere he wants it to be these days, having been indiscreet enough to take on the biggest names on Wall Street during a relentless investigation of securities fraud. For more than a year, he has plunged forward, making cases and headlines along the way, and some say paving his future with stepping stones bearing the names of Henry Blodget, Jack B. Grubman and the like.

At the news conference here today announcing the settlement of the case against the 10 firms, Mr. Spitzer was just one player of many. Nonetheless, it was a defining moment for Mr. Spitzer, who just five years ago took a gamble and used his family's vast wealth to oust Dennis C. Vacco, the Republican attorney general at the time.

As attorney general, Mr. Spitzer revived the long-dormant Martin Act, a 1921 state law giving the attorney general of New York, jurisdiction over securities trading.

Mr. Spitzer uncovered, among other things, damaging e-mail messages among stock analysts at Merrill Lynch & Company, the nation's biggest brokerage firm and a main-stay of New York's financial community. He accused the analysts of urging customers to buy stocks that the analysts believed were losing bets just so that Merrill could curry favor with companies it wanted as clients.

In doing the job, Mr. Spitzer, 43, has followed in the tradition of activist and consumer-oriented attorneys general, like Louis J. Lefkowitz, who set the standard, and Robert Abrams.

But in his prepared remarks, he likened the pursuit of Wall Street evildoers to another crusader, Theodore Roosevelt, the populist Republican president who dubbed himself a Trust Buster and crusaded against unchecked corporate wealth and power.

"We are at a rare moment," he said. "It is akin to the moment we were at 100 years ago."

Before he was president, Mr. Roosevelt was New York's governor, and many say that is the real goal of Mr. Spitzer.

Indeed, many of those who make their living from Wall Street are seething over Mr. Spitzer, blaming him for pursuing scandal at the expense of their livelihoods and New York's economy. Many complain, quietly, of course, that Mr. Spitzer has relentlessly undermined the public's trust in the stock market while boosting his own political fortunes.

Many of Mr. Spitzer's fellow Democrats, however, feel otherwise.

"New York Democrats need someone who can galvanize them," said Hank Sheinkopf, a Democratic consultant in New York who was one of Mr. Spitzer's campaign advisers in 1988. "Eliot Spitzer appears to be that person right now."

"This is not without its perils," Mr. Sheinkopf added. "The danger is that he has angered a large portion of New York's traditional fund-raising base, Wall Street."

Mr. Spitzer, in an interview after the news conference, acknowledged the potential difficulties. "This case has left me without some friends I had before," he said.

But, he said, it might have made him friends elsewhere. "I've got a job to do and I'm going to do it," he said. "I hate to sound overly moralistic, but it's the only way to do this job."

Mr. Spitzer also said it was premature for him to talk about a possible campaign for governor, though people in both parties say he is the man to beat should be chosen to run for governor in 2006. "All I can tell you is that I have made no decision about that," he said.

ILLEGAL NARCOTICS PROBLEM IN THE UNITED STATES AND THE WORLD

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

Mr. SOUDER. Mr. Speaker, tonight I would like to focus on the illegal narcotics problem in the United States, as well as a little bit around the world.

We have several legislative initiatives that are about to come in front of this Congress, including one moving through my subcommittee, the Subcommittee on Criminal Justice, Drug Policy and Human Resources of the Committee on Government Reform, which is the Office of National Drug Control Policy reauthorization bill. The ONDC Director, commonly known as the Drug Czar of the United States, is John Walters. This bill will reauthorize for 5 years the entire oversight of the narcotics programs of the United States.

In addition, in our emergency terrorism bill, we had money for Colombia. We will have in a number of appropriations bills in front of us money for the Andean region and other international narcotics control programs.

So I thought tonight would be a good time to start with my colleagues and staff and others who are watching this discussion, laying out a little bit of the big picture on what we are tackling, mostly focusing tonight on the international drug problem, some on our domestic and some oversight, and then as we move into the markup in the next few weeks in subcommittee and full committee on this House floor, we will be spending a lot more time discussing the millions, and, in fact, billions of dollars that we spend fighting illegal narcotics.

First, it is very important to understand that while tonight we are going to be talking about a lot of international concerns, this is directly a concern that hits every Congressional district. In every city and town, no matter how small or large, drug and alcohol problems in America account for, depending on the judge or prosecutor, 70 to 85 percent of all crime in America. Not just drug crime, this counts robberies, this counts rapes. This even counts child support payment prob-

lems, because often the people not making their child support payments, the people declaring bankruptcy, are having problems with drug and alcohol addiction.

The use of illegal narcotics have gone up and down in our country. We will never eliminate them. It is a false goal to say we will eliminate the use of illegal drugs in the United States. There will always be, every day, new kids exposed in junior high, elementary school and high school. Somebody will lose a job. Somebody will have a problem in their marriage, and they will look for a way out. Rather than confronting their problem directly, they will look for a way out. So every day hundreds of thousands of people are exposed for the first time to the temptations of illegal narcotics.

Furthermore, where there is a market, there will be a demand meeting that market, and we will never completely stop this. We have some people in this body and others who say well, if we cannot eliminate it, why are we spending all this money on it?

I would ask the same question about child abuse. I would ask the same question about spouse abuse. I would ask the same question about rape. I would ask the same question about breast cancer and about other types of disease, heart disease and others.

We do it because we need to keep tackling it. We need to make as much progress as we can. Particularly for those things that are controllable by individuals, such as rape, spouse abuse, child abuse, narcotics abuse and other things, we need to stay on top of it so the problems do not get bigger.

It may be that that all we can do is hold it even, and sometimes we will make progress. There has been a lot of misinformation in the United States that we have not made progress on drug abuse. In fact, drug abuse in the United States is way down compared to at the peak point when former President Ronald Reagan and First Lady Nancy Reagan said "just say no." We constantly hear "just say no" being mocked, but "just say no" was the centerpiece of an aggressive program in interdiction, enforcement, treatment and prevention, that in the 1980s had a dramatic reduction.

After the late sixties, where I went to college and early seventies, where you saw an overwhelming majority of kids on the college campuses using marijuana, at least, and Ecstasy and LSD and all these psychedelic drugs, by Timothy Leary and all the romancing of it in the '70s.

In the '80s we made tremendous progress. In the '90s we were making some progress, and it started to level off. From 1992 to 1994 we saw a surge in drug use in the United States that would now, in those 2 years, require us to have a 50 percent reduction to get back to where we were when the former President took office.

Now, that was still a lower point than when the Reagans took over in

1980 and made 10 years of steady progress. The bottom line is it is wrong to say we have not made progress, it is wrong to say that you cannot make progress, and there are points in our American history where relaxed government policies, of joking about inhaling, cutting back drug interdiction, you see it soar, and we have to recover again.

But the trend line over a long period has actually been down, and you would never guess that from all the people who say that there is no hope in this battle. There is hope, but we will never completely win.

Right now, we have a goal annually, according to President Bush, to reduce this by 5 percent a year. To do that, we have to stay aggressive in all fronts and be vigilant in all parts of the war on narcotics, because even that said, we have tens of thousands of people killed every year by the abuse of drug and alcohol.

To give an example of proportion, the World Trade Center disaster, which was absolutely terrible, was around 3,000. In illegal narcotics, it is somewhere between 20,000 and 30,000 a year, depending on how you want to count it.

In my hometown, we see it on a weekly basis practically of a murder, or an accident, or some type of drug-related death, either through murder or through somebody in the highways. Often they get attributed to alcohol. It is usually poly-drug use, marijuana, LSD. Most police departments do not test for Ecstasy or LSD after an accident, and often the people involved have done that. We have had cases of young kids high on multiple different drugs hitting a car. One killed a senior, rolled through the interstate, killed another person. The person high on drugs actually lived through it.

We have had a really visible case in my hometown of Fort Wayne, Indiana, where the conflict got so great that one of the kids, one of the little gang groups, basically took another young person to a field in a rural area and burned them, in effect, at the stake. As one of the other kids at school threatened to bring that up, they took her up and burned her as well. One defended themselves by saying they had a gun at their head and they had to light the match.

This is what people who are whacked out on narcotics will start to do to each other. We see this corruption in every community in America, big or small, and we have to stay vigilant and aggressive.

Now, let me lay out a little bit of the challenge we are facing. The number one entry level, if you are an underage person, it is a combination usually of tobacco, alcohol and marijuana. You start hanging around with kids who abuse those drugs. They are all illegal, and you get in an illegal cluster, and sooner or later somebody is going to expose you to marijuana. The gateway to all other narcotics is marijuana.

Furthermore, we have a terrible misnomer in the United States that marijuana would be forms of what we called historically in Indiana "ditch weed." Some areas might compare it to hemp, where you are looking at THC contents of about 8 percent.

The new marijuana that is on the streets today is not what your "parents smoked," if they did. It is THC contents from 15 to 28 percent. In my hometown of Fort Wayne, Indiana, BC Bud, one of these high form things coming in from Canada, marijuana, and other high grade marijuana, as well as in New York and Boston, sells for the same as cocaine, because its kick and danger to the body, this marijuana, is the same as cocaine and heroin.

It is ridiculous for those who would downplay marijuana. There are wide ranges of marijuana. At the least harmful form, it still causes harm and long-term damage to the body worst than alcohol or tobacco, if you use it regularly. But in the high grades it is more like cocaine and heroin. It is not a harmless substance. That is our number one problem. Number two is cocaine, number three is heroin.

We hear most about meth, because it is the newest, and it is out in the rural areas in particular. So there are many Members of this body involved in the Meth Caucus because it is the newest challenge to those communities.

But the fact is that methamphetamines are not as much of a national threat at this point as cocaine, heroin and marijuana. It is just our fastest growth category, and in my district, as well as elsewhere, we are really going after methamphetamine.

Ecstasy is another synthetic drug that has been at the rave clubs. It kind of goes up and down in fads as do other psychedelic drugs, and it will probably come and go, depending on the awareness of people about it, but there will be replacements in these dance clubs and other places where kids are exposed to the dangers of those.

Now, for cocaine and heroin in particular, there are two major source areas, and for marijuana as well. The two major source areas are the Andean nations, which would be Colombia, Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, edges of Venezuela and Brazil, and Mexico. There are other primary source countries, but those are the biggest areas, the Andean region and Mexico.

The other areas would include Southeast Asia for heroin, Afghanistan where it was the predominant way that al Qaeda was funded, and the so-called Golden Triangle, a triangle area around Burma, Thailand and China, less so there, and most of those narcotics are moving to Europe, only about 25 percent to the United States, to our West Coast. But it is a direct threat.

Afghanistan is one we have kind of turned the other way on, and, unfortunately, they are replanting the poppy, and because we do not at this point directly going to al Qaeda, we have not been aggressive enough.

Quite frankly, we need to be aggressive with the Northern Alliance and our allies in the Afghan War, not just on those who fought us through the terrorists. It may not anymore be directly funding the terrorists, we are still watching that closely, the Afghan heroin, clearly other times of narcotics are, but we still have to get control of that heroin production in Afghanistan or it is going to flow through the entire world.

We also have Canada that is a major supplier of this high grade marijuana, and also almost all of the precursor chemicals coming in seem to be coming in through Canada right now.

Now, in all fairness to Canada, we are their big exporter. Often this BC Bud, Quebec Gold, meth precursors are coming into the United States in return for cocaine and heroin flowing through the United States. So we are also a drug exporter, and we are the biggest to Canada. So that border is more or less a swap border. Sometimes they trade marijuana for guns.

The Netherlands has become the world center of transporting meth precursors, as well as Ecstasy, and it is a major drug center for synthetic drugs. We also grow a lot of marijuana and manufacture meth domestically, so we are also a primary source country as well as a primary user, although we do not ship, other than to Canada, in most cases, drugs out.

There are many other transit countries. The Bahama islands are a major way that the drugs come up through the Andean region or even Mexico, but mostly through the Andean region. Some of what comes from South America bounces over to Spain, to Madrid, and then bounces back into its United States. We see it come also through Vietnam and places in Southeast Asia that are transit areas.

□ 1645

But let me look at now some more particulars. This map is a map of Colombia. To orient, the United States is further north, central America comes down, Panama connects to Colombia. Panama years ago was part of Colombia. It was separated by Teddy Roosevelt so we could build a canal there. It is in the northwest corner of South America. It is a beautiful country. It is the oldest democracy in South America. It is mountainous for most of its region, and the Andes start to move up to 20,000 feet down in this region.

Coca grows in the Andean region because you are near the Amazon, the center of the equator; the equator runs somewhere about right in here. So you have damp areas, warm areas that you can grow year-round, and yet you have some mountainous zones where you can get a little bit, not completely wet, but still have plenty of water. In addition, you can have access to the Pacific Ocean and the Atlantic Ocean.

Furthermore, in this area, heroin poppy grows best at about 12,000 feet, between 8,000 and 12,000 feet, which is

why you see it over in Southeast Asia and Afghanistan and why you see it in the Andean region, because these are the places that have been best in the world to grow high-grade coca and heroin poppy.

Colombia is the oldest democracy, and has produced many products that we in the United States use. They are our biggest supplier of flowers. Approximately 70 percent of all U.S. flowers that you buy come from Colombia. Historically, coffee is what you think of. You think of Colombian emeralds. They were our eighth largest supplier or sixth largest supplier of oil until the pipeline came under attack by the narcotics and terrorist groups in Colombia. Now they are net even, but they were one of our primary suppliers of oil. They also export many other products to us. Textiles, all sorts of other types of things.

Their democracy has been steadily undermined by American drug use and, to a lesser degree, European drug use. They have had 30,000 police officers killed in Colombia. They have had constant terrorist attacks. The current President of Colombia who was here yesterday and today and we met with him this afternoon, his father was assassinated by the narcoterrorists years ago. They have made multiple attempts on his life, including when I was at his inauguration, the FARC launched from a Howitzer shells at the building where we were, blew off the corner of the presidential palace during the inauguration. For those of my colleagues who may have read Tom Clancy's book "Clear and Present Danger" or seen the movie, I asked former Ambassador Busby whether the movie was fairly accurate; and he said, mostly, although I did not die like in the movie.

The fact is that they shot and murdered a big percentage of their supreme court. They kill mayors, they kidnap, and they are doing it because of our drug abuse. This was not because they were using the narcotics. It is because we were using the narcotics, providing billions of dollars with which to arm the FARC, in particular, as well as other groups that are providing protection.

Now, in Colombia, President Uribe has made fairly dramatic changes and gone aggressively after the coca and heroin production. I would like a few of these things to be put in the RECORD, because we had a fairly close vote in this House on assistance to Colombia because President Uribe is heavily under attack, he is trying to be aggressive, and lots of misinformation was distributed here about the ineffectiveness of what was happening.

Now, here are a couple of key statistics. Terrorist attacks have increased in Colombia if you flatten the line, but they have in fact gone up and down. And basically they go up when you squeeze the coca and the heroin. So when we read in our newspapers, as there was yesterday and a few weeks

ago, as we had a few Americans kidnapped a month or so, 2 months ago, that when we read that, we need to understand that those incidents are increasing when we are successfully pressing on the coca and the heroin.

But, even with that, this government, President Uribe's government in Colombia has increased, almost doubled, the efforts to go after the illegal self-defense groups and so-called paramilitaries; they have gone aggressively after the subversive groups, increasing, in both of those cases, almost doubling the efforts of going after these terrorist groups. They have been so aggressive that while it seems like in the United States that we are reading more about Colombia because we have put money down there, the plain truth of the matter is that since President Uribe started these attacks, though some of them are now getting more publicity because they are in Bogota or they are trying to go after Americans to try to get us to be squeamish, just like they initially tried to do with the attacks in Iraq, by trying not to win a war, but trying to back up the American people so we give up rather than going on through, these attacks have actually been dramatically reduced under President Uribe.

Whether it be kidnapping of mayors, they are down; whether it is kidnappings of people are down, the number of attacks on bridges are down, the number of attacks on schools are down, because they have a President who is being more aggressive and successful. But because of where they are doing some of them, because our attention is up, it seems like it is not working in Colombia when in fact it is working in Colombia.

Let me give an example. One of the business groups from Colombia that was in my office when they were there and they had, a few years ago, under former President Pastrana when we had a so-called temporary peace agreement, they were there and the phone rang and one of them took it and at the school where many of their kids were, a pregnant mom and her daughter had just been trapped on a bridge and kidnapped; and they were each trying to check to see whether it was their family. This happens all the time.

Gabriel Garcia Marques' book, "Diary of a Kidnapper," talks about this particular phenomenon that has just gone rampant in Colombia. But the fact is that as we have a president there and a government committed to going after this, they have actually reduced the number of incidents. The question is, will we in the United States Congress have the courage to continue this pressure, or can they, through public relations and high-profile attacks, convince the American people that we are actually losing in Colombia when we are actually winning the battle in Colombia?

Furthermore, we have had the most dramatic reduction in coca that we

have ever seen in Colombia. I have been down to Colombia seven times or nine times, I lose track. I got elected in 1994; I have been there at least once a year ever since then and sometimes twice, particularly the last few years as chairman of the Subcommittee on Criminal Justice, Drug Policy, and Human Resources.

What we see in Colombia is a case like happened in Bolivia and Peru where often we will eradicate one time the coca crop, but we will not stay focused, and because they can grow year around, they come back in with it. What President Uribe has done is he has basically hit these areas three times. Now, you can imagine if you are a farmer, think of it in terms like in the Midwest and Indiana and elsewhere, I am from Indiana, we have soybeans and corn. And if we hit that three times, obviously, the corn growers and the soybean growers would not be happy. They are used to being hit maybe once and going back to a very profitable crop.

Just like kids on our street corners can make \$400 as a lookout, but only, say, \$6 at McDonald's, so they would rather be a lookout if there is not a punishment. But if you arrest them, if they are afraid they are going to get shot, if there is a penalty for being the \$400 lookout, then maybe the \$6 at McDonald's is not such a bad deal. You can work your way up and maybe someday get \$20. You are never going to get \$400 an hour most likely, but you are also not going to kill people with the illegal narcotics.

Well, if there was not any pressure on the people growing it on a steady basis, like they sometimes grew palm heart or pineapples, and then you would see underneath it the coca hiding in the fields. Well, President Uribe has gone aggressively after it. His own wife and two sons at the inauguration afterwards, after they attacked the palace, they were panicked. They know that there is a good chance that their husband is going to be killed, or that they are going to be killed. They talked about coming to the United States and he said, no, we are going to stay here. We are going to go after these illegal drugs. The problem is the United States' problem, but we are going to go after them, because it is wrecking our country too.

When somebody shows that courage, we need to show the courage in this Congress to stand behind them. There are some Members in this body who have gone to towns in Colombia and seen the terror. It is unbelievable. First one group comes through that is the leftist narcogroup, and they kill anybody who is not willing to help them. Then, groups that are often contracted initially to try to stop that group will come through and kill anybody who takes the other side. Pretty soon the group that was supposed to be providing the protection gets into narco-trafficking too, then they fight over who gets to have the little village.

Several of my colleagues have visited those villages even this year, and there are several that are still overrun.

But here are the facts. Since President Uribe has taken over in Colombia, they have reestablished control over most of the country. The glass is not full; the glass is half full. It is not emptying out, however; it is filling up, and we are making progress. Now is not the time to turn and run. Now is the time to back up the bold people in Colombia and our advisors down there and say, we are going to go after the illegal narcotics that are killing 30,000 Americans a year, and the biggest pressure point is Colombia. It used to be in the region. In the region, Colombia used to be only 30 percent. But as Bolivia went after it and as Peru went after it, it moved to Colombia. Now, if we can take out Colombia, there is going to be some seepage back.

Earlier this morning I met with a number of members of the Peruvian Parliament, as well as their military navy and army and talked about their worry about spillover. If we are successful in Colombia, will the coca and heroin production move to Peru? Possibly. Possibly to Ecuador. Possibly back to Bolivia where the Cocaleros are fighting really hard and destabilizing the government of Bolivia. But it looks like a lot of it is moving to Venezuela on the north border, because President Chavez has been a weak President. He has been flirting most of the time with Castro, does not have the same commitment to help the United States and to go after terrorists in that nation. They are the biggest trading partner with Colombia. It is right up here on the north border. We have a huge stake in this.

This area right here is the biggest oil provider to the United States or was until Chavez could not keep it flowing. If you go to a Citgo station in the United States, not that long ago, Venezuela was running ads in all of our papers saying we own the Citgo stations. So it was at that point about 12 percent of the U.S. market. To give you an idea, Alaska may be 3, Kuwait may be 2 or 3. Venezuela, in this area of Colombia, has one of the richest oil fields in the world. We cannot let that area be controlled by narco-trafficking. Plus straight to the north you move towards Florida and the Caribbean Sea as far as the transit area into the United States. We have to maintain control in Venezuela and Suriname. And then, in the western side of Brazil where the Amazon basin is, you have mostly jungle, and it is very difficult.

So if we squeeze in Colombia, some of it is going to move in that direction, and some is going to move in that direction, and some is going to move in that direction. So that is why we have an Andean strategy. But the primary focus is Colombia because they are people who have the labs that process it. And it is easiest and the cocaine comes into the United States cheapest and purest if it comes out of Colombia. If

we scatter them, at least we will get the prices up and the purity down.

I next want to move to the Caribbean Sea. As it comes out of the Andean region, it can move several ways. About a third moves through the Caribbean Sea, about two-thirds through Mexico. And when it comes into the Caribbean out of Colombia down here, it moves up; and the biggest vulnerability we have are all of these Bahamian islands. There are a thousand islands. They can pick which island they want to come in on. By the way, everything I say today about narcotics and narcotics terrorists are also true about Islamic or any kind of terrorists; IRA, anybody who wants to hit us. Because if we cannot find a drug person coming in, we also cannot find an al Qaeda person coming in. If we cannot find an illegal immigrant coming across the Mexican border, we also cannot find an al Qaeda person coming across the Mexican border. It is one and the same.

So when we are talking about illegal narcotics and we are talking about terrorism, we are not only talking about the primary way terrorists are funded, we are talking about how they get into our country. And while we do not talk about specific incidents, let us just say we have been intercepting them coming in the south and the Mexican border as well as the primary method which would be the Canadian border or our airports. But as they come through, you have major points. Dominican Republic. They have huge networks of Dominicans in the United States where they can hide among. Most Dominicans would not be involved in drug trafficking; but where there are big communities, a few people can get involved with that. Similar with Jamaican communities, and similar with Puerto Rican communities.

□ 1700

So in certain areas, for example Jamaica is the primary transit to England. In this sea of islands, some are very small. Some are Dutch, French, Spanish, Portuguese. Most of those countries are part of the European Common Market.

What Libya, for example, has figured out is that if they move people into these islands, in a period of years they become citizens of those islands. When we look at their visas to try to see if they are part of a terrorist-supporting nation, such as Libya, they do not show up as Libyan; they show up as European.

For example, Curacao is Dutch. If they can get citizenship on a Dutch island and get European citizenship, we do not flag them in our system as Libyan; they are going to look like they are Dutch. It is a vulnerability on the south that we are going to have to figure out in terrorism as well as in narcotics. But the Caribbean Sea is one of our vulnerabilities.

Another, and the biggest transit point for most of the United States, is Mexico. Under President Vincente Fox,

there has been a dramatic improvement in Mexico. It is still, bottom line, a mess; but a dramatic improvement. Their police forces are paid virtually nothing. Compared to the couple hundred thousand dollars they can be offered to let a semi load of narcotics go through, their salary is nothing. It is a fraction of the U.S. salary. Even U.S. salaries can be overwhelmed with the dollars that are being offered, so we have had an incredible corruption problem along the border.

The President of Mexico, understanding that this was a tremendous pressure, has located additional forces there. He is aggressively trying to clean up the forces, but this is a huge challenge.

Let me talk a little bit in particular about that fact that we have had a series of hearings on the north and south border looking at homeland security issues. I also now serve on the new Select Committee on Homeland Security. We will be holding a hearing in the Buffalo-Niagara area in conjunction with my Subcommittee on Criminal Justice, Drug Policy and Human Resources, which also has oversight over the Justice Department and other agencies, and the new Subcommittee on Infrastructure and Border Security chaired by my colleague, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CAMP). We will be holding a hearing up on the north border.

We have just held a hearing over here on Tohono O'odham Indian Nation lands in southwest Arizona, and then just during the last break we were down at El Paso where we had a hearing and spent about 4 days on the Texas border.

Let me describe some of our challenges on this border.

Starting with California, San Isidro by San Diego is the biggest human cross point. More people cross at San Isidro than anywhere else. It is easy to hide to some degree just because of the sheer volume of people. But because we have a fence there now, we have changed some of the dynamic. Years ago, I believe in my second or first term when I was down in the area east of San Diego, I saw, at about 2 in the morning, approximately somewhere between 800 and 1,200 people massed, ready to make a dash for the U.S. border.

Their penalty if we catch them is that they are detained to see if they have any other violations, and then they are sent back. I learned they had packages for \$1,500 or \$2,000 where you can get guaranteed that in 7 days you would make it through to the United States or you got your money back. That sounds ridiculous, but why would you not start to offer those packages? Why would capitalists not start to offer that if there is no penalty for constantly crossing, other than if you have another crime?

Now, the fact is that what I saw that night was people playing frisbees, eating their picnic lunches. For that pack-

age they get a place to sleep, two meals, and they are guaranteed to make it in 7 days. Like I say, that was about 6 years ago.

Over in Texas, we ran into the same thing. I think it is now \$2,000 guaranteeing the crossing in Texas. It does not always work, by the way. We are starting to crack down on those kinds of things. In particular, we are going after the people who are doing the packages. The fact is that those types of market things will develop.

Unfortunately, some of the people now, because we have tightened the fence here and we do not see that massing, they used to mass to about 1,200 and make a run at the five Border Patrol agents they would see, and most would not even get stopped.

But as we put the fence up, as we passed more Border Patrol agents, we have moved it to the open lands, so at the Tohono O'odham Nation, west of Nogales and east of Yuma, in Arizona, in that area, west of Nogales and east of Yuma, we have basically sand. We have an Indian nation, and we have the Organ Pipe National Monument, where a ranger was killed in a shootout, one of the first of the rangers killed, a national park ranger. We have a fish and wildlife area, and we have a little bit of the Barry Goldwater Air Force range where they do bombing runs.

Now, what happens, because we have done a better job of sealing off Nogales, a better job of sealing off California, we are starting to make some progress over in the eastern side of Arizona in Douglas. What we see are these people who sell these packages and others trying to make a run through the desert. As we drove along this border a little over a month ago, we could see the people huddled getting ready to make their late afternoon run. We could see the fences cut.

There was one area where it was just hard for me to conceive of this happening. Unless Members see it with their own eyes, they may not believe it either. This is how bold some of the people on the border are. We have a barbed wire fence along the border. At one place, the farmer on the other side was having trouble keeping his cattle in, so he took the fence from our border, put it across the road that runs across and over on his land in Mexico.

We have not moved the fence back to the U.S. side because in fact it is serving a good purpose. At least it is not getting cut this way. They go around the Mexican farmer, they go on the road, they have a clear way in, but it has detained more people on the Mexican side than it did on our side. But think of the boldness to actually steal the fence, move it, and claim it as their own property when it is a United States Federal Government protection border.

It is snipped. We can see where they will make the runs in along the wash. One of the most popular hiking trails in Arizona is basically sealed off right now because so many illegals are moving through, and it is so violent and so

many drugs are moving through that area it is not safe to backpack there right now. You can see discarded milk cartons, the larger plastic containers. If they are clear, it meant they were water; if they were black, it meant they were narcotics for a pick-up. We see trash all along the border as they discard it and move.

Also, the poor illegals who are coming across are often misinformed. They have been dumped here on the border or have been told it is just a couple hours' walk to Phoenix. It is a couple days' walk to Phoenix across desert with no water or food, and we are having tremendous human casualties in this area because of the misinformation of the people who want to take advantage of the people who are coming across.

When we were having the hearing in the little town of Sells, Arizona, when Members hear about narcotics busts in their hometown, think about this. We are having a hearing. We have the room filled with people from Phoenix and Tucson. We have, in effect, gathered the Customs and Border Patrol, the DEA, the National Park Service, Fish and Wildlife, the local police, the State police in the town of Sells, which is a town of 5,000 people, or maybe 10,000 at maximum. And I may have doubled their population at 5,000. It is a relatively some small town, capital of the Tohono O'odham that used to be the Papago. This Tohono O'odham capital had been complaining that as we squeezed other areas, drug runners were running through and destroying their Native American culture.

While we were having the hearing, showing the stupidity of drug runners, if nothing else, they had one bust of 300 pounds, one bust of 500 pounds, one bust of 400 pounds; and at 100 they don't even bother with them. Later that night, a run of seven SUVs as we were leaving were coming across the border. They had two Blackhawks on them and another helicopter chasing them. They got most of them. One shot his way out. They got, I think, another 500 pounds.

To put it in perspective, think of 500 pounds, and then take that in one day what they managed to catch was close to, I think, 1,400. The previous rest of the year had been 1,500. The previous year had been approximately 1,500. In other words, it has gone so exponentially to that open area.

We do not really know how much is coming across these borders. Furthermore, remember, in addition to funding the killing in narcotics, they are also funding primary sources for any terrorist networks. As we seize the assets of things like the Holy Land Foundation and other fronts, they move to illegal monies, child trafficking and drug trafficking being the two primary.

Secondly, wherever you can move narcotics, you can move weapons of mass destruction or anything else. In other words, if we cannot stop one, what makes us think we can stop the

other? That is why we need to be more aggressive. That is why the President created the Department of Homeland Security. That is why he put Border Patrol, Customs, and Coast Guard agencies in the Department of Homeland Security, which is really the Department of Border Security. It does not have FBI, CIA. It is predominantly to focus on the border. We have to get control of this border.

The Mexican border with Texas is a huge problem, as well. Long-term, we are going to have to have some realistic discussions about immigration strategies in the United States, because every State has been benefiting from having many of these low-income workers come in and take jobs that Americans do not want to take.

We have duck and chicken processing plants in my district; and there is very little English spoken there, and not very many people who speak English will apply there. If we go to a gas station or motel almost anywhere in the United States, there are not a lot of people willing to take those jobs, just like our ancestors as they came in as immigrants took those jobs. We have to figure out how we are going to accommodate in a reasonable way those who want to come here to work and make a living here, most of whom send as much as 50 percent of their income back not only to Mexico, but Guatemala, Honduras, Ecuador and other countries; and those who are coming in for illegal purposes to sell narcotics or to terrorize our Nation.

If we cannot make that distinction between those who want to be law-abiding but are violating the immigration laws and have some kind of balance here, what we are going to have is just huge holes in our system that will move around, and we will never have enough money to seal this big a border.

Now, this is, to be blunt, nothing compared to the problem on the terrorism side, the northern border, where we do not even have sand to serve as a deterrent, or the Rio Grande River. From Glacier National Park in Montana to Lake of the Woods in Minnesota, we have thousands of miles of basically flat, open land.

The good news is if a terrorist walks across in northwest North Dakota we can probably see him from about 500 miles away. The bad news is that that is about how far it is to the next policeman. It is a huge challenge in these big open spaces of the Northwest as we look how to control, and as the narcotraffickers and other terrorists probe to see where our vulnerabilities are. We are constantly changing. We have a lot of methods they do not see, but we have to be aggressive.

We have intercepted, on the terrorist side, probably 125-or-so attempts at us since 9-11. It is because we have done a better job of sealing our borders. With the PATRIOT Act, we have done a better job of getting people who are suspects who then talk about other people and breaking up the networks.

Let me give the most famous example on the Canadian border, the Millennium Bomber. Had he succeeded at LAX Airport, more people would have died than at the World Trade Center. But he was intercepted, but it showed us how these networks worked.

He was in Montreal and back and forth from the United States apparently multiple times. We do not know how many. He is the person who identified some of the al Qaeda cells later, because after we captured him, he decided to sing; and it was not the national anthem. He fingered the networks of other places and other people.

He had rented a car in Montreal, drove across all of Canada over to the West to Vancouver, then took a ferry from Vancouver to Victoria, then took another ferry in the late afternoon to Port Angeles, a small city in northwest Washington State right outside of Olympic Park.

There Deanna Dean and the other Customs agents detained him. They thought he seemed nervous so they asked him a few questions. When they sealed his car, he decided to make a run for it. They intercepted him. They brought him back.

They opened his trunk, and they thought they had a meth lab. It had lots of white powder substances, a couple of big gallon jugs of some kind of materials. They carried it to their local station. It turned out it was two huge jugs of nitroglycerine, with maps of LAX Airport. He told of his plans, how he was to meet somebody else.

Now, think of the challenges when somebody is willing to rent a car and move clear across the country, take two ferries, come late in the afternoon to a town of 14,000, and drive all the way from Seattle to Los Angeles to meet up with somebody else to do the attack; but we got him. The good news is that we were successful. The bad news is it is going to be hard to get all of them.

What is true for narcotics, what is true for illegal immigration, is also true for terrorism. We have to be vigilant on the north border as well as the south border.

Detroit and Buffalo are the two biggest places where we have transshipments of goods. In Fort Wayne, Indiana, in my hometown, the GM plant, according to a former GM official, there are 100 crossings from Canada to the U.S. involved in the making of every pick-up, the largest pick-up plant in the United States.

We cannot squeeze trade; we are too interconnected. We have to figure out how to do personal clearance systems, how to make sure they are monitored, how to have more VACA systems so we can see inside the trucks; so we have more drug dogs, bomb dogs, more methods to detect radiation devices. We have to make sure that our borders are secure from multiple threats to the United States, and the Canadian border is one of those critical things.

We have had multiple meetings, and this hearing in Buffalo will include several Canada parliamentarians, as did the one in Seattle and British Columbia, and the one in Quebec-New York and the Vermont border.

We have huge problems on the north border that are actually growing. On the South border it has been open for a long time, and we are actually making that a little more secure. I am pleased that the Canadians are working with us, as well as, better than in the past, the Mexican authorities, although that is still problematic.

Let me talk a little bit about a few other issues. I have spent most of the time on our borders and on the transit countries, but I want to conclude here with a few minutes looking at the ONDCP reauthorization, the Office of Narcotics Drug Control Policy.

□ 1715

We have to be aggressive on the domestic side as well as the interdiction side. And as we look at this reauthorization, in addition to the Colombia money we will see, in addition to the Office of Drug Control Policy and the State Department, in addition to the multiple problems in the Justice Department, drug czar John Walters oversees a broad range of programs. Several are specific inside ONDCP. One is the HIDTAs, the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas. To some degree this program has been diluted. While they are meritorious programs, these were supposed to provide our primary protection. And unless Members of Congress and the American people understand some of what we laid out tonight, they will not understand what the purpose of a HIDTA is.

Every area has a drug problem. Every area drug tracks. If you are in the southwest border, they will come across. If you are in Dallas, they will come through. If you are in the Midwest they are transiting through. Furthermore, if you are in a city like Chicago, you become a supplier not only to Chicago but the Midwest. If you are in a city like Fort Wayne, you become a supplier not only to Fort Wayne, but the mid-sized cities around it like Muncie, Anderson, and Warsaw. If you are in Muncie you become a supplier to the mall. So every area is a drug trafficking area.

But what was the point of this program? It was for the high intensity drug trafficking areas so we could, before it gets to the Midwest, seize the stuff at the major ports and major ports of entry. But this has become a pork program where everybody wants a HIDTA. Therefore, once everybody has it, it is not that it is not doing good work, but we are losing the point of the program which was to seize it at the highest intense area before it got to those areas.

We are going to be looking at some of those hard issues and lots of Congressmen are going to receive local pressure to say, oh, we have a drug problem. We

know that. That is why we have community drug initiatives. That is why we have all kinds of prevention programs. That is why we have drug free workplace bills. That is why we have drug free school bills. We have local law enforcement, State police. This was a program intended particularly for the southwest border and the major drug trafficking areas so that it did not overwhelm us at the local level.

Next, the National Ad Campaign. The National Ad Campaign has served a valuable function to make Americans more aware of the problems of drug use. We are inundated, with all due respect, by rock music, by much of what we see in the movies. I saw an article, I think it was yesterday, saying that we thought that the heroin look was out, but they are praising this new group that is coming in that has this emaciated death look that once again promotes intense drug use in the United States by promoting a look and an action that you get from basically destroying your body.

To combat that we have to have an organized effort such as the anti-terrorism campaign which was very successful in making that link, the current anti-marijuana campaign which is one of the least understood issues in America, the dangers of this particular hydrochloride impact marijuana has on America. We need to make sure that ad campaign is functioning and targeted. We also have a very important technology transfer program to make sure that local law enforcement gets the equipment that they need to be able to battle in these HIDTA areas and also at the local area.

I have many small towns ranging from a couple thousand people up to 15,000 people that have been particularly pleased with the technology transfer program because they would not, in their small budgets, have been able to afford the type of equipment that they need to match up with these drug trafficking organizations that have billions of dollars behind them.

So I want to conclude tonight by saying that this problem is complex. Over the next few weeks, we will be talking about this more and more on the floor as these pieces of legislation move. But what I do hope that my colleagues will not repeat on this floor is that we have failed because we have not. We have made steady progress, if you take a line with ups and downs in it for nearly 20 years. We have made steady progress in Colombia and the Andean region. But the more we squeeze the narco-traffickers, the more we squeeze the drug traffickers, the more violence there will be because we are actually hurting business. They cannot just write it off as a bad loss which they kind of do now because they abandon loads. But the more we squeeze them, they will not be able to abandon loads. The more we squeeze them the higher the prices are in the streets. The more we squeeze, the more the purity goes down, the less harmed our kids and

families and people are, the more kids will have a dad or mom home that night who is not whacked out on drugs, the safer you will be as you drive down the highway.

This is a very important effort that we were undertaking in Congress. Often it gets lost in all the others. But I hope the Members of Congress will focus on this because every dime we spend is likely to save another life in America.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. GREEN of Texas (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today after 3:00 p.m. on account of family business.

Mr. ORTIZ (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today on account of official business in the district.

Mr. SANDLIN (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today on account of official business in the district.

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 extraneous material:)

Mr. PALLONE, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. ACEVEDO-VILÁ, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. FILNER, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. NORTON, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. CUMMINGS, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. WOOLSEY, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. ENGEL, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. KAPTUR, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. JONES of North Carolina) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. JONES of North Carolina, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. OSBORNE, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. GUTKNECHT, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. TIAHRT, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. BOOZMAN, for 5 minutes, today.

SENATE BILL REFERRED

A bill of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 196. An act to establish a digital and wireless network technology program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, in addition to the Committee on Education and the Workforce for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. SOUDER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 21 minutes

p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, May 5, 2003, at 2 p.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 8 of rule XII, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1976. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Tuberculosis in Cattle and Bison; State Designations; California [Docket No. 03-005-1] received April 29, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

1977. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a request for FY 2004 budget amendments for the Department of Defense; (H. Doc. No. 108-67); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1978. A letter from the Senior Legal Advisor to the Chief, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations (Bishopville and Lamar, South Carolina) [MB Docket No. 02-197; RM-10509] received April 30, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1979. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Releasing Part of a Power Reactor Site or Facility for Unrestricted Use Before the NRC Approves the License Termination Plan (RIN: 3150-AG56) received April 28, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1980. A letter from the Director, Office of Surface Mining, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule—West Virginia Regulatory Program [WV-092-FOR] received May 1, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

1981. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Atlantic Mackerel, Squid, and Butterfish Fisheries; Closure of the Quarter I Fishery for Loligo Squid [Docket No. 021017239-2322-02; I.D. 032003B] received April 29, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

1982. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Operations, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Spiny Dogfish Fishery; 2003 Specifications [Docket No. 030227050-3082-02; I.D. 020603D] received April 28, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

1983. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pollock in Statistical Area 620 of the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No. 021122286-3036-02; I.D. 040203B] received April 16, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

1984. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic

Zone Off Alaska; Atka Mackerel and Pacific Cod with Trawl Gear in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands [Docket No. 021212307-3037-02; I.D. 032803E] received April 16, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

1985. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Drawbridge Operation Regulation; Illinois Waterway, Illinois [CGD08-03-009] (RIN: 1625-AA09) received April 30, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1986. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Security Zones; Passenger Vessels, Portland, Maine, Captain of the Port Zone [CGD01-03-001] (RIN: 1625-AA00) (Formerly 2115-AA97) received April 28, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1987. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Drawbridge Operation Regulations; Elizabeth River Southern Branch, AICWW, Virginia [CGD05-03-037] (RIN: 1625-AA09) received April 28, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1988. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Wiscasset, ME, Maine Yankee Reactor Pressure Vessel Removal [CGD01-03-019] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received April 21, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1989. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Special Local Regulations; Miami Beach Super Boat Race, Miami Beach, Florida [CGD07-03-041] (RIN: 1625-AA08) received April 21, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1990. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Regulated Navigation Area; Olympic View Resource Area EPA Superfund Cleanup Site, Commencement Bay, Tacoma WA [CGD13-02-016] (RIN: 1625-AA11 [Formerly 2115-AA97]) received April 16, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1991. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Modification of Class E Airspace; Emmetsburg, IA [Docket No. FAA-2003-14595; Airspace Docket No. 03-ACE-18] received April 28, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1992. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Modification of Class E Airspace; Hazen, ND [Docket No. FAA-2003-14352; Airspace Docket No. 00-AGL-25] received April 28, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1993. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Modification of Class E Airspace; Keokuk, IA [Docket No. FAA-2003-14599; Airspace Docket No. 03-ACE-22] received April 28, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1994. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Modification of Class E Airspace; Fairmont, NE [Docket No. FAA-2003-14195; Airspace Docket No. 03-ACE-1] received April 28, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1995. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Prohibition Against Certain Flights Within the Territory and Airspace of Iraq [Docket No. FAA-2003-14766; SFAR 77] received April 21, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1996. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Rulings and determination letters (Rev. Proc. 2003-33) received April 22, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1997. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Active Conduct of a Trade or Business (Rev. Rul. 2003-38) received April 22, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1998. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Gross Income (Rev. Rul. 2003-39) received April 22, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1999. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Changes in Accounting Periods and Methods of Accounting (Rev. Proc. 2003-34) received April 22, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2000. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Weighted Average Interest Rate Update [Notice 2003-23] received April 22, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2001. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Last-in, First-out Inventories (Rev. Rul. 2003-42) received April 22, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2002. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Offshore Deferred Compensation Arrangements [Notice 2003-22] received April 22, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2003. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Notice of Significant Reduction in the Rate of Future Benefit Accrual (RIN: 1545-BA08) received April 22, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2004. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Coordinated Issue All Industries Contingent Liabilities (UIL: 9300.17-00) received April 22, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2005. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Determination of Issue Price in the Case of Certain Debt Instruments Issued for Property (Rev. Rul. 2003-45) received April 22, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2006. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting

the Service's final rule—Industry Issue Resolution Program (Rev. Proc. 2003-36) received April 22, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2007. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Publication of Inflation Adjustment Factor, Nonconventional Source Fuel Credit, and Reference Price for Calendar Year 2002—received April 22, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2008. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Exclusions from Gross Income of Nonresident Alien Individuals (Rev. Rul. 2001-48) received April 22, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2009. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Effect of the Family and Medical Leave Act on the Operation of Cafeteria Plans [TD 8966] (RIN: 1545-AT47) received April 22, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. BOEHNER: Committee on Education and the Workforce. H.R. 1261. A bill to enhance the workforce investment system of the Nation by strengthening one-stop career centers, providing for more effective governance arrangements, promoting access to a more comprehensive array of employment, training, and related services, establishing a targeted approach to serving youth, and improving performance accountability, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 108-82). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska: Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. H.R. 1527. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to authorize appropriations for the National Transportation Safety Board for fiscal years 2003 through 2006, and for other purposes (Rept. 108-83). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska: Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. H.R. 281. A bill to designate the Federal building and United States courthouse located at 200 West 2nd Street in Dayton, Ohio, as the "Tony Hall Federal Building and United States Courthouse" (Rept. 108-84). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska: Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. H.R. 1018. A bill to designate the building located at 1 Federal Plaza in New York, New York, as the "James L. Watson United States Court of International Trade Building" (Rept. 108-85). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska: Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. House Concurrent Resolution 53. Resolution authorizing the use of the Capitol Grounds for the Greater Washington Soap Box Derby; with an amendment (Rept. 108-86). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska: Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. House Concurrent Resolution 96. Resolution authorizing the use of the Capitol Grounds for the National Peace Officers' Memorial Service (Rept. 108-87). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska: Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. House Concurrent Resolution 128. Resolution authorizing the use of the Capitol Grounds for the D.C. Special Olympics Law Enforcement Torch Run (Rept. 108-88). Referred to the House Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. FOLEY (for himself, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. CAMP, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. FOSSELLA, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. UPTON, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. McNULTY, Mr. WATT, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. WELDON of Florida, Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. SERRANO, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, Mr. HOFFEL, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. FROST, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. DOYLE, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, and Mr. SIMMONS):

H.R. 1902. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to improve outpatient vision services under part B of the Medicare Program; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. FARR:

H.R. 1903. A bill to amend the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 to improve the surplus property disposal process for closed or realigned military installations; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. MCINNIS (for himself, Mr. WALDEN of Oregon, Mr. POMBO, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. AKIN, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. BEAPREZ, Mr. BERRY, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. BOEHNER, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. CANNON, Mr. COLE, Mr. CRAMER, Mrs. CUBIN, Mr. DAVIS of Alabama, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. DOOLEY of California, Mr. DUNCAN, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. EVERETT, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. GILCHREST, Mr. GINGREY, Mr. GRAVES, Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin, Mr. GUTKNECHT, Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, Mr. HAYES, Mr. HAYWORTH, Mr. HEFLEY, Mr. HERGER, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. ISSA, Mr. JANKLOW, Mr. JOHN, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. KOLBE, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. LINDER, Mr. MCKEON, Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California, Mr. MORAN of Kansas, Mrs. MUSGRAVE, Mr. NETHERCUTT, Mr. NORWOOD, Mr. NUNES, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. OTTER, Mr. OSBORNE, Mr. OSE, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. PICKERING, Mr. RADANOVICH, Mr. REHBERG, Mr. RENZI, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. ROSS, Mr. RYUN of Kansas, Mr. SANDLIN, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. SHADEGG, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. SHERWOOD, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. SMITH of Michigan, Mr. SOUDER, Mr. STENHOLM, Mr. STUPAK, Mr. TANCREDO, Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, Mr. TERRY, Mr. THOMAS, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. THORBERRY, Mr. TIAHRT, Mr. TURNER of Texas, Mr. TAUZIN, Mr. VITTER, Mr. WICKER, Mrs. WILSON of New

Mexico, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, and Mr. YOUNG of Alaska):

H.R. 1904. A bill to improve the capacity of the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior to plan and conduct hazardous fuels reduction projects on National Forest System lands and Bureau of Land Management lands aimed at protecting communities, watersheds, and certain other at-risk lands from catastrophic wildfire, to enhance efforts to protect watersheds and address threats to forest and rangeland health, including catastrophic wildfire, across the landscape, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, and in addition to the Committee on Resources, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. FOLEY (for himself, Mr. ISRAEL, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. McNULTY, Mr. FROST, and Mr. CROWLEY):

H.R. 1905. A bill to clarify the authority of States to establish conditions for insurers to conduct the business of insurance within a State based on provision of information regarding Holocaust era insurance policies of the insurer and to establish a Federal cause of action for claims for payment of such insurance policies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. EVANS:

H.R. 1906. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to revise the Transition Assistance Program for persons separating from active duty in the Armed Forces to make that program mandatory for all separating members and to provide for the furnishing to such members of information about homelessness; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. LUCAS of Oklahoma (for himself and Mr. HOLDEN):

H.R. 1907. A bill to amend the Food Security Act of 1985 to ensure the availability of funds to provide technical assistance for certain conservation programs of the Department of Agriculture; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. DAVIS of Illinois (for himself, Mr. EVANS, Mr. RUSH, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. EMANUEL, Mr. HYDE, Mr. CRANE, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. KIRK, Mr. COSTELLO, Mrs. BIGERT, Mr. HASTERT, Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois, Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. FILNER, Mr. FROST, Mr. WYNN, Mr. KANJORSKI, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. OWENS, and Mr. WELLER):

H.R. 1908. A bill to name the health care facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs located at 820 South Damen Avenue in Chicago, Illinois, as the "Jesse Brown Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center"; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. ISTOOK:

H.R. 1909. A bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act to provide for inflation adjustments to the mandatory jurisdiction thresholds of the National Labor Relations Board; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Ms. SLAUGHTER (for herself, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. ALLEN, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. BERMAN, Mrs. BIGGERT, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. BOSWELL, Mr. BOYD, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. CARDIN, Ms. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. CASE, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. COOPER, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr.

CUMMINGS, Mr. DAVIS of Florida, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. DEFAZIO, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. DICKS, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. FARR, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, Mr. FROST, Mr. GILCHREST, Mr. GILLMOR, Mr. GORDON, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. HEFLEY, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. HOEFFEL, Mr. HOLT, Mr. HYDE, Mr. INSOLEE, Mr. ISRAEL, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mr. KANJORSKI, Ms. KAPTUR, Mrs. KELLY, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. LEACH, Mr. LOBIONDO, Ms. LOFGREN, Mrs. LOWEY, Mrs. MALONE, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MATSUI, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. MCNULTY, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. MICA, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. MOORE, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. NADLER, Mr. NEY, Mrs. NORTHUP, Ms. NORTON, Mr. OBEY, Mr. OWENS, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. PLATTS, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. ROTHMAN, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. SIMMONS, Mr. STARK, Mr. STRICKLAND, Mrs. TAUSCHER, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, Ms. VELAZQUEZ, Mr. WALSH, Mr. WAMP, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. WEXLER, and Ms. WOOLSEY):

H.R. 1910. A bill to prohibit discrimination on the basis of genetic information with respect to health insurance; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Education and the Workforce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BOOZMAN (for himself, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. EVANS, Mr. SIMMONS, Mr. MILLER of Florida, and Mr. RODRIGUEZ):

H.R. 1911. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to enhance cooperation and the sharing of resources between the Department of Veterans Affairs and the Department of Defense; 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. CAMP (for himself, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. HERGER, Mr. HAYWORTH, and Mr. ENGLISH):

H.R. 1912. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify the unrelated business taxable income rules; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DAVIS of Alabama (for himself, Mr. LEACH, Mr. ROSS, Mr. HINOJOSA, and Mr. LUCAS of Kentucky):

H.R. 1913. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a first time homebuyer credit for the purchase of principal residences located in rural areas; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia (for herself, Mr. SCHROCK, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. FORBES, Mr. GOODE, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. CANTOR, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. WOLF, Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, and Mr. FARR):

H.R. 1914. A bill to provide for the issuance of a coin to commemorate the 400th anniversary of the Jamestown settlement; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. DEFAZIO (for himself and Mr. BELL):

H.R. 1915. A bill to waive the limitation on the use of funds appropriated for the Homeland Security Grant Program; to the Committee on the Judiciary, 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 Ms. DEGETTE (for herself, Mr. NETHERCUTT, Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania, Mr. BECERRA, Ms. SOLIS, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. WU, Mr. HONDA, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. BONILLA, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. HINOJOSA, Ms. NORTON, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. HOEFFEL, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. REYES, Mr. CARSON of Oklahoma, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Mr. STENHOLM, Mr. SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. WYNN, Ms. LEE, Mr. KIND, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. CROWLEY, Mrs. CAPPS, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. HILL, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. BELL, Ms. KILPATRICK, Mr. PASTOR, Ms. WATSON, Ms. WATERS, Mr. LAMPSON, Mr. DEUTSCH, Mr. OLVER, Mr. POMEROY, Ms. MAJETTE, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. FILNER, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. MOLLOHAN, Mr. KANJORSKI, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. FORD, Mr. MURTHA, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. BISHOP of New York, and Mr. PALLONE):

H.R. 1916. A bill to prevent and cure diabetes and to promote and improve the care of individuals with diabetes for the reduction of health disparities within racial and ethnic minority groups, including the African-American, Hispanic American, Asian American and Pacific Islander, and American Indian and Alaskan Native communities; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. FILNER:

H.R. 1917. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to authorize military recreational facilities to be used by any veteran with a compensable service-connected disability; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. FILNER:

H.R. 1918. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to extend commissary and exchange store privileges to veterans with a service-connected disability rated at 30 percent or more and to the dependents of such veterans; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. FILNER:

H.R. 1919. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to authorize transportation on military aircraft on a space-available basis for veterans with a service-connected disability rated 50 percent or more; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. FILNER:

H.R. 1920. A bill to require that contracts entered into by the Federal Government for reconstruction in Iraq include a condition that the contractor, when hiring employees to carry out the contract, provide a preference for the hiring of veterans; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. FILNER:

H.R. 1921. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to increase from one month to

three months the quantity of supply of certain prescriptions furnished by the Department of Veterans Affairs to veterans with chronic conditions; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. FILNER:

H.R. 1922. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a one-time increase in the amount excludable from the sale of a principal residence by taxpayers who have attained age 50; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FILNER:

H.R. 1923. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to reduce from 60 to 55 the age at which an individual who is otherwise eligible may be paid widow's or widower's insurance benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FILNER:

H.R. 1924. 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. GINGREY (for himself, Mr. BOEHNER, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. HOEKSTRA, Mr. PORTER, Mr. GREENWOOD, Mr. NORWOOD, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, and Mr. BURNS):

H.R. 1925. A bill to reauthorize programs under the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act and the Missing Children's Assistance Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. HAYWORTH:

H.R. 1926. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to apply an excise tax to excessive attorneys fees for legal judgments, settlements, or agreements that operate as a tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HULSHOF (for himself and Mr. BECERRA):

H.R. 1927. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to include wireless telecommunications equipment in the definition of qualified technological equipment for purposes of determining the depreciation treatment of such equipment; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut (for herself and Mr. RANGEL):

H.R. 1928. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to clarify the eligibility of certain expenses for the low-income housing credit; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island (for himself, Mr. PLATTS, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. FROST, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. OWENS, and Ms. KAPTUR):

H.R. 1929. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to authorize formula grants to States to provide access to affordable health insurance for certain child care providers and staff, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island:

H.R. 1930. A bill to adjust the immigration status of certain Liberian nationals who were provided refuge in the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KLECZKA (for himself, Mr. FROST, Mr. STARK, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. MCNULTY, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, and Mr. KINGSTON):

H.R. 1931. A bill to protect the privacy of the individual with respect to the Social Security number and other personal information, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Financial 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. LEACH:

H.R. 1932. A bill to designate the diplomacy center of the Department of State as the Colin Powell Center for American Diplomacy and to provide for appropriate museum visitor and educational outreach services at the center; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Ms. LOFGREN (for herself, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, and Ms. HARMAN):

H.R. 1933. A bill to reduce unsolicited commercial electronic mail and to protect children from sexually oriented advertisements; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. MALONEY (for herself, Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia, Mr. HOYER, Ms. NORTON, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. OWENS, Mr. WYNN, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. FILNER, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Ms. LEE, Mrs. CAPPS, Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. DINGELL, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Ms. DELAURO, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. WAXMAN, and Mr. MCNULTY):

H.R. 1934. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide that, of the total amount of family leave available to a Federal employee based on the birth of a child or the placement of a child with the employee for adoption or foster care, at least one-half of that time shall be leave with pay; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mrs. MALONEY (for herself, Mr. QUINN, Mr. SERRANO, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. FOSSELLA, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. OWENS, Mr. RUSH, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. HOEFFEL, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mr. HOLDEN, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. GILLMOR, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. FROST, and Mr. WYNN):

H.R. 1935. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide housing loan benefits for the purchase of residential cooperative apartment units; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. MOORE (for himself, Mr. HOLDEN, Mrs. TAUSCHER, Mr. KIND, Mr. ROSS, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. BOYD, Mr. TURNER of Texas, Mr. BERRY, Mr. STENHOLM, and Mr. SANDLIN):

H.R. 1936. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax incentives to encourage small business health plans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, and Small Business, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. MOORE:

H.R. 1937. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax incentives to

encourage small business health plans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, and Small Business, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. MORAN of Virginia (for himself, Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia, Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. SCHROCK, and Mr. ABERCROMBIE):

H.R. 1938. A bill to extend Federal recognition to the Chickahominy Indian Tribe, the Chickahominy Indian Tribe-Eastern Division, the Upper Mattaponi Tribe, the Rappahannock Tribe, Inc., the Monacan Indian Nation, and the Nansemond Indian Tribe; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts:

H.R. 1939. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a revenue-neutral simplification of the individual income tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. OSE (for himself, Mr. THOMPSON of California, and Mr. OTTER):

H.R. 1940. A bill to improve the provision of telehealth services under the Medicare Program, to provide grants for the development of telehealth networks, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. PAUL:

H.R. 1941. A bill to enforce the guarantees of the first, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States by prohibiting certain devices used to deny the right to participate in certain elections; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota (for himself and Mr. LUCAS of Kentucky):

H.R. 1942. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax incentives for the use of biodiesel as a fuel; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Agriculture, 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. PITTS:

H.R. 1943. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to permit certain youth to perform certain work with wood products, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. PITTS:

H.R. 1944. A bill to revise eligibility requirements applicable to essential air service subsidies; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. THOMPSON of California (for himself, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mrs. TAUSCHER, Mr. GREENWOOD, Mr. WU, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. FARR, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. STARK, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. SMITH of Washington, and Mr. UDALL of Colorado):

H.R. 1945. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to provide financial assistance to the States of Alaska, Washington, Oregon, California, and Idaho for salmon habitat restoration projects in coastal waters and upland drainages, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. WALDEN of Oregon (for himself, Mr. BLUMENAUER, and Mr. DICKS):

H.R. 1946. A bill to amend title 35, United States Code, to clarify the applicability of

certain provisions relating to railroad cars; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WICKER (for himself, Mr. NORWOOD, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. PICKERING, Mr. OSE, and Mr. GRIJALVA):

H.R. 1947. A bill to ensure that members of the Armed Forces who are married and have minor dependents are eligible for military family housing containing more than two bedrooms; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. MORAN of Kansas:

H. Con. Res. 159. Concurrent resolution declaring Emporia, Kansas, to be the founding city of the Veterans Day holiday and recognizing the contributions of Alvin J. King and Representative Ed Rees to the enactment into law of the observance of Veterans Day; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. HINCHEY (for himself and Mr. BROWN of Ohio):

H. Res. 212. A resolution to express the sense of the House of Representatives that the Federal Communications Commission should not revise its media ownership rules without more extensive review and comment by the public; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. DAVIS of Illinois (for himself, Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia, Mr. OWENS, Ms. NORTON, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. WYNN, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, and Mr. CUMMINGS):

H. Res. 213. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that public service employees should be commended for their dedication and service to the Nation during Public Service Recognition Week; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas (for herself, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. WYNN, Ms. KILPATRICK, and Ms. VELAZQUEZ):

H. Res. 214. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that small and minority-owned businesses in the United States should be involved in rebuilding Iraq; to the Committee on Small Business, and in addition to the Committee on International Relations, 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. LINDER (for himself, Mr. KINGSTON, Mr. EVANS, Mr. GINGREY, Mr. SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. HOUGHTON, Mr. COLLINS, Ms. MAJETTE, Mr. KLINE, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. BURNS, Mr. SNYDER, Mr. NORWOOD, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. GILCREST, Mr. DEAL of Georgia, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, and Mr. MARSHALL):

H. Res. 215. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the President should award the Presidential Medal of Freedom to General Raymond G. Davis, United States Marine Corps (retired); to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. OSBORNE:

H. Res. 216. A resolution congratulating the Hastings College women's basketball team for winning 2 consecutive National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics (NAIA) Division II national championships; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. SABO (for himself, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. GUTKNECHT, Mr. KENNEDY of Minnesota, Mr. KLINE, and Mr. RAMSTAD):

H. Res. 217. A resolution commending the University of Minnesota Golden Gophers for

winning the 2003 National Collegiate Athletic Association Division I Men's Ice Hockey Championship; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XII,

Mr. FILNER introduced a bill (H.R. 1948) for the relief of Shigeru Yamada; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 12: Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey, Mr. TURNER of Ohio, Mr. PUTNAM, and Mr. LAHOOD.

H.R. 19: Mr. COOPER.

H.R. 20: Mr. DAVIS of Florida and Mr. MEEKS of New York.

H.R. 40: Mrs. JONES of Ohio.

H.R. 43: Mr. OSE.

H.R. 111: Ms. DELAURO, Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California, Mr. POMEROY, and Mr. HASTINGS of Florida.

H.R. 158: Mr. OSE.

H.R. 218: Mrs. BLACKBURN.

H.R. 223: Mr. GOODE, Mr. NORWOOD, Mr. HENSARLING, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mr. AKIN, Mr. CHOCOLA, Mr. TOOMEY, Mrs. MYRICK, and Mr. PITTS.

H.R. 284: Mr. CARDIN, Mr. KNOLLENBERG, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. WAMP, Mr. GREENWOOD, and Ms. HART.

H.R. 286: Mr. UDALL of Colorado.

H.R. 288: Mr. HOUGHTON, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. OWENS, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. NORTON, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. GRIJALVA, and Ms. BORDALLO.

H.R. 290: Mr. OLVER and Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 296: Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island.

H.R. 303: Mr. PALLONE, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. MURTHA, and Mr. BOUCHER.

H.R. 339: Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. GOODE, Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia, Mr. GOODLATTE, and Mrs. BLACKBURN.

H.R. 348: Mr. DOYLE.

H.R. 375: Mr. GREEN of Texas.

H.R. 384: Mr. NETHERCUTT.

H.R. 391: Mrs. WILSON of New Mexico, Mr. HAYES, and Mr. ROYCE.

H.R. 463: Mr. TERRY.

H.R. 466: Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. LUCAS of Kentucky, Mr. RYUN of Kansas, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Ms. NORTON, Mr. HOYER, and Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota.

H.R. 476: Mr. RUPPERSBERGER and Mr. MCINTYRE.

H.R. 527: Mrs. KELLY and Mr. FOSSELLA.

H.R. 528: Mrs. NAPOLITANO and Ms. ESHOO.

H.R. 548: Mr. UPTON, Mr. KUCINICH, and Mr. STUPAK.

H.R. 570: Mr. BONILLA.

H.R. 571: Mr. PICKERING and Mr. GORDON.

H.R. 610: Mr. DEFazio.

H.R. 648: Mr. BARRETT of South Carolina.

H.R. 655: Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland.

H.R. 677: Mr. EMANUEL.

H.R. 728: Mr. BARRETT of South Carolina and Mr. SCHROCK.

H.R. 737: Ms. DEGETTE.

H.R. 781: Mr. SANDLIN, Mr. TERRY, Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. FROST, and Mr. MCCREY.

H.R. 801: Mr. LEVIN.

H.R. 829: Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. LEACH, and Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 834: Mr. FALCOMA.

H.R. 846: Ms. CORRIE BROWN of Florida, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. MILLER of North Carolina, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, Mr. SANDERS, and Ms. SLAUGHTER.

H.R. 857: Mr. DEAL of Georgia and Mr. OLVER.

H.R. 859: Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California.

H.R. 861: Mr. OSE.

H.R. 873: Mr. WAXMAN and Mr. LEWIS of Georgia.

H.R. 876: Mr. MURPHY, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. BERRY, Mr. SHAYS, and Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 883: Mr. CASE and Mr. WOLF.

H.R. 891: Mrs. LOWEY and Mr. DOGGETT.

H.R. 898: Mr. ANDREWS and Mrs. MUSGRAVE.

H.R. 918: Mr. RANGEL, Mr. RAMSTAD, Ms. KILPATRICK, Mr. PICKERING, Mr. CAPUANO, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. FLETCHER, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. GRIJALVA, and Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin.

H.R. 919: Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia, Mr. MATSUI, and Mr. RAMSTAD.

H.R. 927: Mr. GORDON, Mr. EHLERS, Mr. BONILLA, Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky, and Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky.

H.R. 935: Mr. HONDA, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. ALLEN, and Mr. GRIJALVA.

H.R. 944: Mr. TERRY, Mr. CARSON of Oklahoma, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. RENZI, and Ms. DELAURO.

H.R. 962: Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. HONDA, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. GORDON, Mr. STARK, Mr. TIERNEY, Ms. KILPATRICK, Mr. ENGEL, and Ms. LOFGREN.

H.R. 995: Mr. FILNER.

H.R. 997: Mr. WAMP, Mr. GOODLATTE, and Mr. BOEHNER.

H.R. 1004: Mr. ACKERMAN.

H.R. 1022: Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri.

H.R. 1049: Mr. GOODLATTE and Mr. OTTER.

H.R. 1052: Mr. CAPUANO.

H.R. 1066: Mr. HONDA.

H.R. 1070: Ms. WATSON.

H.R. 1071: Mr. GONZALEZ.

H.R. 1080: Mr. CALVERT, Ms. ESCHOO, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. BONNER, and Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois.

H.R. 1081: Mr. CALVERT, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. GRIJALVA, and Mr. BONNER.

H.R. 1096: Mr. UDALL of Colorado.

H.R. 1097: Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. MATSUI, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. FALCOMA, Mr. COOPER, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. MEEKS of New York, and Mr. ANDREWS.

H.R. 1110: Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. WYNN, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, and Ms. KILPATRICK.

H.R. 1125: Mr. JENKINS, Mr. PASTOR, Mr. SABO, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. MILLER of North Carolina, Ms. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. CAPUANO, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. NORWOOD, Mr. WICKER, Mr. BERRY, Mr. FLETCHER, Mr. SIMPSON, and Mr. KANJORSKI.

H.R. 1126: Ms. Hart.

H.R. 1154: Mr. BONILLA.

H.R. 1157: Mr. VAN HOLLEN and Ms. VELAZQUEZ.

H.R. 1160: Mr. BAKER, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. MOLLOHAN, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. CARDOZA, Mr. MATHESON, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. KIND, Mr. DEAL of Georgia, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. WICKER, Mr. GRAVES, Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, Mrs. MUSGRAVE, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. SKELTON, Mr. BAIRD, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. BURR, Mr. BALLANCE, Mr. COBLE, and Mr. MURPHY.

H.R. 1170: Mr. CASE.

H.R. 1179: Mr. NEY and Mr. GOODE.

H.R. 1196: Mr. GREENWOOD and Mr. WAXMAN.

H.R. 1202: Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mrs. EMERSON, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida, Mr. MCKEON, Mr. WAMP, Mr. COLE, Mr. TANCREDO, Mr. HENSARLING, and Mr. BOOZMAN.

H.R. 1210: Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Mr. PALLONE.

H.R. 1212: Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. PAYNE, and Mr. ANDREWS.

H.R. 1222: Mr. KELLER and Mr. ANDREWS.

H.R. 1229: Mr. KENNEDY of Minnesota and Mr. MANZULLO.

H.R. 1236: Mr. OTTER.

H.R. 1261: Mr. BERUTER.

H.R. 1275: Mr. ISRAEL.

H.R. 1279: Mr. SAXTON, Mr. SNYDER, Mr. EVANS, and Mr. AKIN.

H.R. 1288: Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. LEACH, Mr. TANNER, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. WELDON of Florida, Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. DOOLEY of California, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, and Mr. HOSTETTLER.

H.R. 1295: Ms. KAPTUR.

H.R. 1301: Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Mr. REYES, Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, Mr. PLATTS, Mr. BERRY, and Mr. EVANS.

H.R. 1305: Mr. VITTER.

H.R. 1311: Mr. BAIRD, Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin, Mr. HILL, Mr. DELAHUNT, Mr. SIMMONS, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Mr. LUCAS of Oklahoma, Mr. KILDEE, and Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York.

H.R. 1322: Mr. GRIJALVA.

H.R. 1328: Mr. FILNER and Mr. STENHOLM.

H.R. 1336: Mr. POMEROY, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. GORDON, Mr. EVANS, and Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon.

H.R. 1337: Mr. OTTER.

H.R. 1345: Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 1348: Mr. KUCINICH.

H.R. 1372: Mr. BLUMENAUER and Mr. DAVIS of Alabama.

H.R. 1376: Ms. LOFGREN.

H.R. 1415: Ms. ESHOO.

H.R. 1422: Mr. SANDLIN and Mr. FROST.

H.R. 1426: Mr. WELLER.

H.R. 1430: Mr. RANGEL, Mr. FILNER, and Mr. OLVER.

H.R. 1443: Mr. NADLER and Mr. DEFazio.

H.R. 1448: Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania and Mr. BERMAN.

H.R. 1466: Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island.

H.R. 1472: Mr. PALLONE, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. FALCOMA, and Mr. KOLBE.

H.R. 1483: Mr. OLVER, Ms. WOOLSEY, and Mr. WEXLER.

H.R. 1502: Ms. CARSON of Indiana.

H.R. 1513: Mr. ISAKSON.

H.R. 1515: Mr. FRANKS of Arizona.

H.R. 1518: Mr. BISHOP of Utah.

H.R. 1523: Mr. LAHOOD, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mr. GERLACH, Mr. PAUL, Mr. HOSTETTLER, Mr. WICKER, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. PUTNAM, Mr. KINGSTON, Mr. FROST, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. NETHERCUTT, and Mr. HOYER.

H.R. 1534: Mr. WAXMAN, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. WEXLER, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. MEEHAN, and Mr. CARDOZA.

H.R. 1554: Mr. PAUL and Mr. FALCOMA.

H.R. 1580: Mr. BONILLA, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, and Mr. CHOCOLA.

H.R. 1582: Mr. FLAKE and Mr. BAIRD.

H.R. 1587: Mr. HONDA.

H.R. 1611: Mr. DAVIS of Alabama, Mr. WEXLER, Mr. STENHOLM, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. MCNULTY, and Mr. FILNER.

H.R. 1612: Mr. OSE and Mrs. CUBIN.

H.R. 1613: Mr. CROWLEY, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. SERRANO, and Mr. BROWN of Ohio.

H.R. 1622: Mr. BURR, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. MCNULTY, Mr. WELDON of Florida, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. TOWNS, Ms. WOOLSEY, and Mr. FROST.

H.R. 1639: Ms. WOOLSEY.
 H.R. 1652: Mr. SCHIFF and Mr. KUCINICH.
 H.R. 1660: Mr. GILLMOR.
 H.R. 1662: Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. PICKERING, and Mr. MILLER of Florida.
 H.R. 1663: Mr. OWENS and Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas.
 H.R. 1675: Mr. KENNEDY of Minnesota and Mr. SKELTON.
 H.R. 1676: Mr. MICA.
 H.R. 1677: Ms. LOFGREN.
 H.R. 1710: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.
 H.R. 1714: Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida and Mr. KELLER.
 H.R. 1717: Mr. KUCINICH and Mr. THOMPSON of California.
 H.R. 1724: Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. GOODE, and Mr. CUMMINGS.
 H.R. 1725: Mr. JENKINS and Mr. MORAN of Kansas.
 H.R. 1726: Mr. FOLEY, Mr. GORDON, and Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin.
 H.R. 1733: Mr. ISRAEL.
 H.R. 1734: Mr. PASCRELL and Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida.
 H.R. 1738: Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. FROST, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. MURTHA, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. KUCINICH, and Mr. COSTELLO.
 H.R. 1739: Mr. ACEVEDO-VILA.
 H.R. 1742: Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California.
 H.R. 1746: Mr. RANGEL, Mr. BONILLA, Mr. DEUTSCH, Mr. SAXTON, and Mr. LAHOOD.
 H.R. 1750: Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island.
 H.R. 1751: Mr. HINCHAY, Mr. WEXLER, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. FILNER, and Ms. LOFGREN.

H.R. 1759: Mr. BURR.
 H.R. 1767: Mr. CULBERSON, Mrs. MUSGRAVE, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. BRADY of Texas, and Mr. KING of Iowa.
 H.R. 1769: Mr. DEMINT and Mr. STARK.
 H.R. 1778: Mr. CANTOR and Mr. RAMSTAD.
 H.R. 1795: Mr. KENNEDY of Minnesota and Mr. RANGEL.
 H.R. 1799: Mr. TOWNS, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, and Mr. COBLE.
 H.R. 1828: Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida, Mr. CARTER, Mr. DAVIS of Alabama, Mr. DEUTSCH, Mr. EVERETT, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. GORDON, Mr. HERGER, Mrs. KELLY, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. LINDER, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. OSE, Mr. OWENS, Mr. PLATTS, Mr. RENZI, Mr. ROTHMAN, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. SHAW, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. TANCREDO, Mr. TIBERI, and Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.
 H.R. 1859: Mrs. KELLY.
 H.R. 1861: Mr. McDERMOTT.
 H.R. 1888: Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. FROST, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, and Mr. KUCINICH.
 H.R. 1889: Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. LAMPSON, Mrs. MALONEY, and Mr. CUMMINGS.
 H.J. Res. 4: Ms. HART and Mr. GORDON.
 H.J. Res. 22: Mr. KIRK, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, and Mr. ALEXANDER.
 H.J. Res. 48: Mr. GIBBONS.
 H.J. Res. 50: Mr. BURGESS, Mrs. MUSGRAVE, Mr. BACHUS, and Mr. OSE.
 H. Con. Res. 21: Mr. MOORE and Mr. RYUN of Kansas.
 H. Con. Res. 61: Mr. ENGEL.
 H. Con. Res. 93: Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. LEWIS of California, and Mr. GOODE.

H. Con. Res. 98: Mr. WATT and Mr. BERRY.
 H. Con. Res. 111: Mr. KUCINICH.
 H. Con. Res. 122: Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. DOOLEY of California, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. STARK, and Mr. CASE.
 H. Con. Res. 148: Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Mr. HONDA, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. FROST, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. FARR, and Mr. ISRAEL.
 H. Con. Res. 150: Mr. KELLER and Mr. AKIN.
 H. Con. Res. 151: Ms. HARMAN, Mr. McNULTY, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. MATHESON, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. TERRY, and Mr. KELLER.
 H. Res. 21: Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. RANGEL, Ms. BERKLEY, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. EMANUEL, and Ms. MAJETTE.
 H. Res. 103: Mr. FOSSELLA.
 H. Res. 136: Mr. TERRY.
 H. Res. 193: Mr. WOLF, Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia, Mr. NORWOOD, Mr. BUYER, Mr. THOMPSON of California, and Mr. WAXMAN.
 H. Res. 208: Mr. WELDON of Florida.

DELETIONS OF SPONSORS FROM PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were deleted from public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 1119: Mr. PETRI.