to exist, simply good sense, hard work, and a desire to create products for people who want to purchase environmentally friendly services for their lives.

Congratulations to this innovative company for its success in helping create jobs and protect the environment through private enterprise.

HERITAGE CLASSIC OF GOLF TOURNAMENT

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

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, last weekend I had the privilege of joining thousands of visitors from across the world in celebrating the MCI Heritage Classic of Golf Tournament held on Hilton Head Island, South Carolina.

The Heritage has a rich history, with the first tournament won by Arnold Palmer in 1969. This year's champion is Stewart Cink, who won in dramatic fashion on the fifth playoff round with Ted Purdy.

Yet the more important story of this popular Lowcountry event is the work of the Heritage Golf Classic Foundation. This nonprofit organization operates the tournament every year while generating over $50 million for the South Carolina and Georgia hospitality industry. The Heritage Golf Classic Foundation also distributed a record $1.2 million to charities in 2003, including such areas as education to public health.

Heartfelt congratulations are due Heritage Classic Foundation Chairman Joe Fraser, Vice President Ed Dowaschinski, Secretary John Curry, and Tournament Director Steve Wilmot for yet another successful tournament hosted by the Sea Pines Resort led by President Michael Lawrence.

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

□ 1015

PRIORITIZE SPENDING AND REDUCE BURDEN ON OUR CHILDREN

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

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, we are now in the process of deciding how much money we are going to spend. The budget is being finally decided, and then the appropriations process makes the decision, where money is spent and how big should government be.

Tom Savings, an actuary with both Medicare and Social Security, came to my office a couple of weeks ago. This is what he said where our promises exceed our ability to pay for it, unfunded liabilities: Medicare part A, $21 trillion; Medicare part B, $23 trillion; Medicare part D, the new drug bill, $16.6 trillion; Social Security, $12 trillion.

At this time, I just call on all my colleagues to be tight-fisted. Let us start prioritizing spending and reduce the tremendous burden we are placing on our kids and our grandkids.

LAMENTING BASRA ATTACKS

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

Mr. Speaker, we are challenged to mourn with those who mourn and grieve with those who grieve. As I rose this morning to learn that suicide bombers had killed at least 68 people, many of them small children en route to school, in coordinated strikes on four police stations in the southern Iraqi city of Basra, I grieved and I mourned.

Scarcely 1 month ago, I walked the streets of Basra as a part of the first congressional delegation to visit that ancient city. Although Basra is the second largest city in Iraq, it has been relatively peaceful and secure since coalition forces liberated it from 30 years of tyranny of Saddam Hussein.

Our prayers go out to the families affected by today's horrific bombings and to our British allies charged with their security. Today's attacks on Iraqi men, women, and especially children, in the city of Basra, shows the utter depravity of our enemies and the enemies of freedom in Iraq.

The good people of Basra, with whom I spent the day 27 February, 2004, deserve better. They are freedom-loving and decent people, and we and our allies will not waver in our commitment to deliver it to them.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

Record votes on postponed questions will be taken later today.

GREEN CHEMISTRY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 2004

Mr. GINGREY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3970) to provide for the implementation of a Green Chemistry Research and Development Program, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3970

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Green Chemistry Research and Development Act of 2004''.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act—

(1) the term ''green chemistry'' means chemistry and chemical engineering to design chemical products and processes that reduce or eliminate the use or generation of hazardous substances;

(2) the term ''Interagency Working Group'' means the interagency working group established under section 3(c); and

(3) the term ''Program'' means the Green Chemistry Research and Development Program described in section 3.

SEC. 3. GREEN CHEMISTRY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The President shall establish a Green Chemistry Research and Development Program to promote and coordinate Federal green chemistry research, development, demonstration, education, and technology transfer activities.

(b) PROGRAM ACTIVITIES.—The activities of the Program shall be designed to—

(1) provide sustained support for green chemistry research, development, demonstration, education, and technology transfer through—

(A) merit-reviewed competitive grants to individual investigators and teams of investigators, including, to the extent practicable, young investigators, for research and development;

(B) grants to fund collaborative research and development partnerships among universities, industry, and nonprofit organizations;

(C) green chemistry research, development, demonstration, and technology transfer conducted at Federal laboratories; and

(D) to the extent practicable, encouragement of consideration of green chemistry in—

(i) the conduct of Federal chemical science and engineering research and development; and

(ii) the solicitation and evaluation of all proposals for chemical science and engineering research and development;

(2) examine methods by which the Federal Government can create incentives for consideration and use of green chemistry processes and products;

(3) facilitate the adoption of green chemistry innovations;

(4) expand education and training of undergraduate and graduate students, and professional chemists and chemical engineers, including through partnerships with industry, in green chemistry science and engineering;

(5) collect and disseminate information on green chemistry research, development, and technology transfer, including information on—

(A) incentives and impediments to development and commercialization;

(B) accomplishments;

(C) best practices; and

(D) costs and benefits;

(6) provide venues for outreach and dissemination of green chemistry advances such as symposia, forums, conferences, and written materials in collaboration with, as appropriate, industry, academia, scientific and professional societies, and other relevant groups;

(7) support economic, legal, and other appropriate social science research to identify barriers to commercialization and methods to advance commercialization of green chemistry; and