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WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 2004

No. 131

## House of Representatives

The House met at 2 p.m.

The Chaplain, the Reverend Daniel P. Coughlin, offered the following prayer: Lord God of heaven and Earth, during this time between the national election and the national celebration of Thanksgiving, this country stands humbly before You, grateful for free elections and our constitutional way of life.

Proud to be Americans, may Your people find gracious ways to express thoughtfulness for others and broaden the parameters of social inclusion into the very fabric of this Nation.

Do not allow partisan differences to deter leaders from finding ways to strengthen national unity, while always seeking equal justice and greater security for all Your people.

May Your reconciling Spirit, which first brought the 108th Congress together, now revitalize this body to complete the tasks You set before them for the common good of all.

Out of gratitude we choose to serve You humbly now and forever. 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 South Carolina (Mr. WILSON) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

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

### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Monahan, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed with an amendment in which the concurrence of the House is requested, bills of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 1113. An act to authorize an exchange of land at Fort Frederica National Monument, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1446. An act to support the efforts of the California Missions Foundation to restore and repair the Spanish colonial and mission-era missions in the State of California and to preserve the artworks and artifacts of these missions, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1630. An act to revise the boundary of the Petrified Forest National Park in the State of Arizona, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1964. An act to assist the States of Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania in conserving priority lands and natural resources in the Highlands region, and for other purposes.

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

H.R. 3936. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to authorize the principal office of the United States Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims to be at any location in the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area, rather than only in the District of Columbia, and expressing the sense of Congress that a dedicated Veterans Courthouse and Justice Center should be provided for that Court and those it serves and should be located, if feasible, at a site owned by the United States that is part of or proximate to the Pentagon Reservation, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate has passed with an amendment in which the concurrence of the House is requested, bills of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 4516. An act to require the Secretary of Energy to carry out a program of research and development to advance high-end computing.

H.R. 4593. An act to establish wilderness areas, promote conservation, improve public

land, and provide for the high quality development in Lincoln County, Nevada, and for other purposes.

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

H.R. 4548. An act to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2005 for intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the United States Government, the Community Management Account, and the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendment to the bill (H.R. 4548) "An Act to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2005 for intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the United States Government, the Community Management Account, and the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System, and for other purposes," requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. HATCH, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. BOND, Mr. LOTT, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. HAGEL, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. WARNER, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. LEVIN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. BAYH, Mr. EDWARDS, and Ms. MIKULSKI, to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate has passed bills and concurrent resolutions of the following titles in which concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 353. An act for the relief of Denes and Gyorgi Fulop.

S. 437. An act to provide for adjustments to the Central Arizona Project in Arizona, to authorize the Gila River Indian Community water rights settlement, to reauthorize and amend the Southern Arizona Water Rights Settlement Act of 1982, and for other purposes.

S. 1042. An act for the relief of Tchisou Tho.

□ 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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S. 1129. An act to provide for the protection of unaccompanied alien children, and for other purposes.

S. 1379. An act to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of veterans who became disabled for life while serving in the Armed Forces of the United States.

S. 1433. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to provide assistance in implementing cultural heritage, conservation, and recreational activities in the Connecticut River watershed of the States of New Hampshire and Vermont.

S. 1466. An act to facilitate the transfer of land in the State of Alaska, and for other purposes.

S. 1614. An act to designate a portion of the White Salmon River as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

S. 1678. An act to provide for the establishment of the Uinta Research and Curatorial Center for Dinosaur National Monument in the States of Colorado and Utah, and for other purposes.

S. 1852. An act to provide financial assistance for the rehabilitation of the Benjamin Franklin National Memorial in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and the development of an exhibit to commemorate the 300th anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin.

S. 2012. An act for the relief of Luay Lufti Hadad.

S. 2042. An act for the relief of Rocco A. Trecoستا of Fort Lauderdale, Florida.

S. 2044. An act for the relief of Alemseghed Mussie Tesfamical.

S. 2142. An act to authorize appropriations for the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route, and for other purposes.

S. 2181. An act to adjust the boundary of Rocky Mountain National Park in the State of Colorado.

S. 2302. An act to improve access to physicians in medically underserved areas.

S. 2314. An act for the relief of Nabil Raja Dandan, Ketty Dandan, Souzi Dandan, Raja Nabil Dandan, and Sandra Dandan.

S. 2331. An act for the relief of Fereshteh Sani.

S. 2334. An act to designate certain National Forest System land in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

S. 2408. An act to adjust the boundaries of the Helena, Lolo, and Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forests in the State of Montana.

S. 2567. An act to adjust the boundary of Redwood National Park in the State of California.

S. 2571. An act to clarify the loan guarantee authority under title VI of the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996.

S. 2622. An act to provide for the exchange of certain Federal land in the Santa Fe National Forest and certain non-Federal land in the Pecos National Historical Park in the State of New Mexico.

S. 2656. An act to establish a National Commission on the Quincentennial of the discovery of Florida by Ponce de Leon.

S. 2668. An act for the relief of Griselda Lopez Negrete.

S. 2688. An act to provide for a report of Federal entities without annually audited financial statements.

S. 2691. An act to establish the Long Island Sound Stewardship Initiative.

S. 2693. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1475 Western Avenue, Suite 45, in Albany, New York, as the "Lieutenant John F. Finn Post Office".

S. 2839. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 555 West 180th Street in New York, New York, as the "Sergeant Riayan A. Tejada Post Office".

S. 2847. An act to reauthorize the Water Resources Research Act of 1984.

S. 2856. An act to limit the transfer of certain Commodity Credit Corporation funds between conservation programs for technical assistance for the programs.

S. 2938. An act to grant a Federal charter to the National American Indian Veterans, Incorporated.

S. 2976. An act to amend the Controlled Substances Act to lift the patient limitation on prescribing drug addiction treatments by medical practitioners in group practices, and for other purposes.

S. 2979. An act to amend title 5, United States Code, to authorize appropriations for the Administrative Conference of the United States for fiscal years 2005, 2006, and 2007, and for other purposes.

S. Con. Res. 8. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that there should be established a National Visiting Nurse Association Week.

S. Con. Res. 113. Concurrent resolution recognizing the importance of early diagnosis, proper treatment, and enhanced public awareness of Tourette Syndrome and supporting the goals and ideals of National Tourette Syndrome Awareness Month.

S. Con. Res. 121. Concurrent resolution supporting the goals and ideals of the World Year of Physics.

S. Con. Res. 136. Concurrent resolution honoring and memorializing the passengers and crew of United Airlines Flight 93.

#### COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, October 12, 2004.

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

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on October 12, 2004 at 3:45 p.m.:

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 712.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 867.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 2010.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 2023.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 2400.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 2984.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 3056.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 3217.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 3391.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 3478.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 3479.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 3706.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 3797.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 3819.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 4046.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 4066.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 4306.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 4381.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 4471.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 4481.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 4556.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 4579.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 4618.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 4632.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 4731.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 4827.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 4917.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 5027.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 5039.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 5051.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 5107.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 5131.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 5133.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 5147.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 5294.

That the Senate agreed to conference report H.R. 4200.

That the Senate agreed to conference report H.R. 4520.

That the Senate agreed to conference report H.R. 4567.

That the Senate agreed to conference report H.R. 4837.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.J. Res. 57.

That the Senate passed without amendment H. Con. Res. 473.

That the Senate passed without amendment H. Con. Res. 486.

That the Senate passed without amendment H. Con. Res. 514.

That the Senate passed without amendment H. Con. Res. 518.

That the Senate passed without amendment H. Con. Res. 519.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

JEFF TRANDAHL,  
*Clerk of the House.*

#### COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT) laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, October 18, 2004.

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

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on October 15, 2004 at 12:00 p.m.:

That the Senate concurs in House Amendments S. 2292.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

GERASIMOS C. VANS,  
*Deputy Clerk of the House.*

COMMUNICATION FROM THE  
CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, October 18, 2004.

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

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on October 16, 2004 at 10:40 p.m.:

That the Senate passed S. 2845.

That the Senate agreed to conference report H.R. 1350.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

GERASIMOS C. VANS,  
*Deputy Clerk of the House.*

COMMUNICATION FROM THE  
CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, October 18, 2004.

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

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on October 18, 2004 at 9:58 a.m.:

That the Senate concurs in House Amendment S. 129.

That the Senate concurs in House Amendment S. 144.

That the Senate concurs in House Amendment S. 643.

That the Senate concurs in House Amendment S. 1194.

That the Senate concurs in House Amendment S. Con. Res. 135.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

GERASIMOS C. VANS,  
*Deputy Clerk of the House.*

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER  
PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 4 of rule I, Speaker pro tempore WOLF signed the following enrolled bills and joint resolution, which the Clerk will recite by number and, without objection, the respective titles will appear at this point in the RECORD. There was no objection.

On Tuesday, October 12, 2004:

H.R. 1533, to amend the securities laws to permit church pension plans to be invested in collective trusts;

H.R. 2608, to reauthorize the National Earthquake Hazards Reduction program, and for other purposes;

H.R. 2714, to reauthorize the State Justice Institute;

H.R. 3858, to amend the Public Health Service Act to increase the supply of

pancreatic islet cells for research, and to provide for better coordination of Federal efforts and information on islet cell transplantation;

H.R. 4175, to increase, effective as of December 1, 2004, the rates of disability compensation for veterans with service-connected disabilities and the rates of dependency and indemnity compensation for survivors of certain service-connected disabled veterans, and for other purposes;

H.R. 4278, to amend the Assistive Technology Act of 1998 to support programs of grants to States to address the assistive technology needs of individuals with disabilities, and for other purposes;

H.R. 4555, to amend the Public Health Service Act to revise and extend provisions relating to mammography quality standards;

H.R. 4567, making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2005, and for other purposes;

H.R. 4837, making appropriations for military construction, family housing, and base realignment and closure for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2005, and for other purposes;

H.R. 5185, to temporarily extend the programs under the Higher Education Act of 1965;

H.R. 5186, to reduce certain special allowance payments and provide additional teacher loan forgiveness on Federal student loans;

S. 524, to expand the boundaries of the Fort Donelson National Battlefield to authorize the acquisition and interpretation of lands associated with the campaign that resulted in the capture of the fort in 1862, and for other purposes;

S. 1368, to authorize the President to award a Gold Medal on behalf of the Congress to Reverend Doctor Martin Luther King, Jr. (Posthumously) and his widow, Coretta Scott King, in recognition of their contributions to the Nation on behalf of the civil rights movement;

S. 2195, to amend the Controlled Substances Act to clarify the definition of anabolic steroids and to provide for research and education activities relating to steroids and steroid precursors;

S. 2864, to extend for eighteen months the period for which chapter 12 of title 11, United States Code, is reenacted;

S. 2883, to amend the International Child Abduction Remedies Act to limit the tort liability of private entities or organizations that carry out responsibilities of the United States central authority under this act;

S. 2895, to authorize the Gateway Arch in St. Louis, Missouri, to be illuminated by pink lights in honor of Breast Cancer Awareness Month;

S. 2896, to modify and extend certain privatization requirements of the Communications Satellite Act of 1962.

On Friday, October 15, 2004:

H.R. 712, for the relief of Richi James Lesley;

H.R. 867, for the relief of Durreshahwar Durreshahwar, Nida Hasan, Asna Hasan, Anum Hasan, and Iqra Hasan;

H.R. 2010, to protect the voting rights of members of the armed services in elections for the delegate representing American Samoa in the United States House of Representatives, and for other purposes;

H.R. 2023, to give a preference regarding States that require schools to allow students to self-administer medication to treat that student's asthma or anaphylaxis, and for other purposes;

H.R. 2400, to amend the Organic Act of Guam for the purposes of clarifying the local judicial structure of Guam;

H.R. 2984, to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act to remove the requirement that processors be members of an agency administering a marketing order applicable to pears;

H.R. 3056, to clarify the boundaries of the John H. Chafee Coast Barrier Resources System Cedar Keys Unit P25 on otherwise protected Area P25P;

H.R. 3217, to provide for the conveyance of several small parcels of National Forest System land in the Apalachicola National Forest, Florida, to resolve boundary discrepancies involving the Mt. Trial Primitive Baptist Church of Wakulla County, Florida, and for other purposes;

H.R. 3391, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain lands and facilities of the Provo River project;

H.R. 3478, to amend title 44, United States Code, to improve the efficiency of operations by the National Archives and Records Administration and to reauthorize the National Historical Publications and Records Commission;

H.R. 3479, to provide for the control and eradication of the brown tree snake on the island of Guam and the prevention of the introduction of the brown tree snake to other areas of the United States, and for other purposes;

H.R. 3706, to adjust the boundary of the John Muir National Historic site, and for other purposes;

H.R. 3797, to authorize improvements in the operations of the Government of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes;

H.R. 4381, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2811 Springdale Avenue in Springdale, Arkansas, as the "Harvey and Bernice Jones Post Office Building";

H.R. 4046, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 555 West 180th Street in New York, New York, as the "Sergeant Riayan A. Tejada Post Office";

H.R. 4066, to provide for the conveyance of certain land to the United States and to revise the boundary of Chickasaw National Recreation Area, Oklahoma, and for other purposes;

H.R. 4306, to amend section 274A of the Immigration and Nationality Act to improve the process for verifying an individual's eligibility for employment;

H.R. 4471, to clarify the loan guarantee authority under title VI of the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996;

H.R. 4481, to amend Public Law 86-434 establishing Wilson's Creek National Battlefield in the State of Missouri to expand the boundaries of the park, and for other purposes;

H.R. 4556, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1115 South Clinton Avenue in Dunn, North Carolina, as the "General William Carey Lee Post Office Building";

H.R. 4579, to modify the boundary of the Harry S Truman National Historic site in the State of Missouri, and for other purposes;

H.R. 4618, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 10 West Prospect Street in Nanuet, New York, as the "Anthony I. Lombardi Memorial Post Office Building";

H.R. 4632, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 19504 Linden Boulevard in St. Albans, New York, as the "Archie Spigner Post Office Building";

H.R. 4731, to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to reauthorize the National Estuary Program;

H.R. 4827, to amend the Colorado Canyons National Conservation Area and Black Ridge Canyons Wilderness Act of 2000 to rename the Colorado Canyons National Conservation Area as the McInnis Canyons National Conservation Area;

H.R. 4917, to amend title 5, United States Code, to authorize appropriations for the administrative conference of the United States for fiscal years 2005, 2006, and 2007, and for other purposes;

H.R. 5027, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 411 Midway Avenue in Mascotte, Florida, as the "Specialist Eric Ramirez Post Office";

H.R. 5039, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at United States Route 1 in Ridgeway, North Carolina, as the "Eva Holtzman Post Office";

H.R. 5051, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1001 Williams Street in Ignacio, Colorado, as the "Leonard C. Burch Post Office Building";

H.R. 5107, to protect crime victims' rights to eliminate the substantial backlog of DNA samples collected from crime scenes and convicted offenders, to improve and expand the DNA testing capacity of Federal, State and local crime laboratories, to increase research and development of new DNA testing technologies, to develop new training programs regarding the collection and use of DNA evidence, to provide post-conviction testing of DNA evidence to exonerate the innocent, to improve the performance of counsel in State capital cases, and for other purposes;

H.R. 5131, to provide assistance to Special Olympics to support expansion

of Special Olympics and development of education programs and a Healthy Athletes Program, and for other purposes;

H.R. 5133, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 11110 Sunset Hills Road in Reston, Virginia, as the "Martha Pennino Post Office Building";

H.R. 5147, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 23055 Sherman Way in West Hills, California, as the "Evan Asa Ashcraft Post Office Building";

H.R. 5294, to amend the John F. Kennedy Center Act to authorize appropriations for the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, and for other purposes;

H.J. Res. 57, expressing the sense of the Congress in recognition of the contributions of the seven Columbia astronauts by supporting establishment of a Columbia Memorial Space Science Learning Center;

S. 1134, to reauthorize and improve the program authorized by the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965;

S. 1721, to amend the Indian Land Consolidation Act to improve provisions relating to probate of trust and restricted land, and for other purposes;

S. 2292, to require a report on acts of anti-Semitism around the world.

On Wednesday, October 20, 2004:

H.R. 3819, to redesignate Fort Clatsop National Memorial as the Lewis and Clark National Historical Park, to include in the park sites in the State of Washington as well as the State of Oregon, and for other purposes;

H.R. 4200, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2005 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes;

H.R. 4520, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to remove impediments in such Code and make our manufacturing, service, and high-technology businesses and workers more competitive and productive both at home and abroad;

S. 129, to provide for reform relating to Federal employment, and for other purposes;

S. 144, to require the Secretary of Agriculture to establish a program to provide assistance to eligible weed management entities to control or eradicate noxious weeds on public and private land;

S. 643, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior, in cooperation with the University of New Mexico, to construct and occupy a portion of the Hibben Center for Archaeological Research at the University of New Mexico, and for other purposes;

S. 1194, to foster local collaborations which will ensure that resources are effectively and efficiently used within the criminal and juvenile justice systems.

## CELEBRATING THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY

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

Mr. COX. Madam Speaker, this year is the 150th anniversary of the founding of the Republican Party. Over a century and a half from the abolition of slavery to the establishment of women's suffrage to the liberation of millions of people in the Soviet Union, Afghanistan, and Iraq, the Republican Party has been the most effective political organization in the history of the world in advancing the cause of freedom.

So that all of us can learn more about the achievements of this fundamentally American institution in its 150th anniversary year, the House Republican Policy Committee has published the 2005 Republican Freedom Calendar. Each day the Republican Freedom Calendar lists an important milestone in the Republican Party's history of advancing freedom and the civil rights of every American.

On this day in 1948, we mourned the death of California Republican woman from my home State, Florence Kahn, the first Jewish woman to serve in the United States House of Representatives, who paved the way by her service for many more Jewish women who have followed.

□ 1415

She was a Member of Congress from San Francisco from 1925 to 1937.

Madam Speaker, the 2005 Republican Freedom Calendar is available on the Internet at [policy.house.gov](http://policy.house.gov).

## TRIBUTE TO ARMY SPECIALIST RAYMOND L. WHITE

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

Mr. PENCE. Madam Speaker, the Bible tells us if you owe debts, pay debts; if honor, then honor; if respect, then respect. I rise humbly today to pay a debt of honor and respect to Army Specialist Raymond L. White of Elwood, Indiana.

On November 12, 2004, Ray lost his life while fighting to defend America and liberate Iraq. His convoy, with the 1st Battalion, 8th Cavalry Regiment, 1st Calvary Division, Fort Hood, Texas, was ambushed this last Friday by 30 insurgents while traveling near Baghdad to meet with local community leaders.

Ray died, according to all of his superiors and all of those present, courageously providing cover to protect his fellow soldiers. While there were injuries, there were no casualties as a result of his self-sacrifice. His bravery saved the lives of each of his men.

Ray was a hero who believed in this great Nation. As his father recounted to me yesterday, Ray recently told his mother, "It is my patriotic duty, mom.

I would rather fight terrorists in their country than have them come here and have my friends, family and Americans killed on our soil."

He entered the military in April of 2003 to fulfill his duty, following in the footsteps of his father, uncle, grandfather and great-grandfather.

Madam Speaker, Specialist Raymond White is a hero, whose service and sacrifice brought freedom to 25 million Iraqis. Memory of his sacrifice will forever be emblazoned on hearts of two grateful nations.

I offer my deepest condolence to his parents, Henry and Sharon, his three brothers, Henry, Jesse and Daniel, his grandparents Clayton and Clara Menefee, and John Francis, and all other families and friends who loved and admired this courageous American hero.

May God rest the soul of Army Specialist Raymond White.

#### WHY PRESIDENT BUSH WON REELECTION

(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. Madam Speaker, just 2 weeks ago today, in an historic election, a clear majority of more than 60 million Americans voted to elect President George W. Bush to a second term in office. This was an increase over President Bush's 2000 totals of more than 10 million votes, showing an astonishing growth in the support for his positive agenda to move America forward.

The President ran a campaign based on optimism and an overriding belief in the goodness and compassion of the American people. His message resonated across every demographic group in America. President Bush increased his support among Hispanics, African Americans, Jewish Americans, Asian Americans and women.

Of the 3,154 counties in America, President Bush carried 2,542 counties and Senator JOHN KERRY carried only 611. He became the first Republican President in 104 years to win reelection with increases in U.S. House and Senate seats. With a 53 percent majority in the U.S. House and a 5 percent majority in the U.S. Senate, the President clearly has won the respect of the American people.

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

#### TRIBUTE TO SCOTT HUDELSON

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

Mr. BURGESS. Madam Speaker, it is my sad duty today to rise and honor my friend Scott Hudelson of Flower Mound, Texas. He was a devoted philanthropist and a local dentist who

died Friday, November 12, when his single engine plane developed engine trouble and crashed near Lexington, Kentucky. Scott was en route to Chicago to meet his wife Mary, a Lewisville physician, who was attending an allergy conference there.

Scott Hudelson, a Minnesota native, opened his Flower Mound dental practice after serving in the Army Reserve's Dental Corps during Operation Desert Storm. He had earned degrees in engineering and dental surgery from the University of Minnesota and is listed as a member of the American Dental Association.

In addition to running a successful practice, Scott made monthly trips in his small plane on his own time with his own finances to clean and fill the teeth of young patients at the Oklahoma School for the Deaf. The school has about 150 students and most live on campus. He talked with the patients in their own sign language to help put them at ease.

Scott Hudelson married Mary Brandt on July 4, 1992. Together, they have six children, including a grown daughter who is working as an accountant in Tikrit, Iraq.

Tomorrow, I will give the eulogy for my dear friend Scott. I cannot adequately express my sorrow to the Hudelson family, but I can say I was blessed to have him in my life. My prayers are with Mary and Scott and his family as I honor him today.

#### LEARNING IMMIGRATION LESSONS FROM HOLLAND

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

Mr. STEARNS. Madam Speaker, we recently read in the newspapers of the murder of a prominent filmmaker, a distant relative of Vincent van Gogh, in the Netherlands, or Holland.

Holland has been a very open, tolerant society for many decades. However, many immigrants just simply refuse to assimilate into the Dutch culture, and this resulted in one-sixth of the population rejecting that culture, western civilization and its values, and after the recent barbaric act, Holland has now been forced to re-think its immigration policy, the relaxed way that they viewed this whole process of letting people into their country.

I believe frankly, Madam Speaker, that there are lessons for us here in America in terms of helping to assimilate our immigrants into our culture here in the United States.

#### BIPARTISANSHIP HARD TO ACHIEVE

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

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Madam Speaker, the day after the election President

Bush said, "So today I want to speak to every person who voted for my opponent. To make this Nation stronger and better, I will need your support, and I will work to earn it."

Regrettably, even after the election, the attacks on President Bush have continued. Leading the pack were opinion makers of the New York Times. A November 5 Times column headlined "No Surrender" described President Bush as "a radical, the leader of a coalition which deeply dislikes America."

Perhaps the most notable example of why national unity will be difficult to achieve were the words of Senator KERRY's running mate, Senator JOHN EDWARDS. In his concession speech, Senator EDWARDS used the phrase "the battle rages" four times. He described the battle as one where "the fight has just begun."

President Bush has reached out to his opponents. Unfortunately, they have turned their backs on him.

#### WHAT DOES RAISING THE DEBT LIMIT MEAN FOR AMERICAN FAMILIES?

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

Ms. SOLIS. Madam Speaker, today I rise because I am concerned about the impact of raising the debt limit on American families.

One of my constituents recently wrote to me just 2 weeks ago questioning the credibility of the U.S. Government and wondering about her Social Security benefits. The median income in my district is approximately \$41,394. The average Social Security benefit is only \$11,940 per year. Seniors, children and veterans depend on Federal programs like the Pell Grant program, Social Security and Medicare. Our veterans especially, many of whom are disabled and many struggling financially, deserve these benefits. Yet America's growing debt will ensure that our children and our grandchildren are overtaxed for the rest of our lives.

We need to have a plan to control the deficit. Democrats are fighting to put the budget on a pay-as-you-go system. Do not spend more than you earn. That is what our households are demanding, and we should take that advice here in the U.S. House of Representatives.

#### REAPPOINTMENT AS MEMBER OF SOCIAL SECURITY ADVISORY BOARD

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT). Pursuant to section 703 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 903 Note) the order of the House of December 8, 2003, and with the advice of the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, the Chair announces that on October 9, 2004, the Speaker reappointed the following member on the

part of the House to the Social Security Advisory Board for a 6-year term to fill the existing vacancy thereon:

Mrs. Dorcas R. Hardy, Spotsylvania, Virginia.

#### APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS TO LIBRARY OF CONGRESS TRUST FUND BOARD

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to Section 1 of the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board Act (2 U.S.C. 154 Note) and the order of the House of December 8, 2004, the Chair announces that on October 19, 2004, the Speaker appointed the following members on the part of the House to the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board, each for a 5-year term:

Mr. Edwin L. Cox, Dallas Texas, re-appointment;

Mr. Anthony Welters, Vienna Virginia, appointment to fill the existing vacancy thereon.

#### REAPPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF OFFICE OF COMPLIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 301 of the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995 (2 USC 1381), amended by Public Law 108-329, and the order of House of December 8, 2003, the Chair announces on behalf of the Speaker and minority leader of House of Representatives and the majority and minority leaders of the United States Senate their joint reappointment on October 27, 2004, of the following individuals to a 5-year term to the Board of Directors of the Office of Compliance:

Mr. Allen V. Friedman, Los Angeles California.

Ms. Susan S. Robfogel, Rochester, New York.

Ms. Barbara Childs Wallace, Ridgeland, Mississippi.

#### REMOVAL OF MEMBER AND APPOINTMENT OF MEMBER TO PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 11 of rule I, the Chair announces the Speaker's removal of the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. BLUNT) from the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence and pursuant to clause 11 of rule X, clause 11 of rule I, and the order of the House of December 8, 2003, appoints the gentleman from New York (Mr. BOEHLERT) to fill the existing vacancy thereon.

#### COMMUNICATION FROM THE HON. BART STUPAK, MEMBER OF CONGRESS

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

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, October 20, 2004.

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

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

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

Sincerely,

BART STUPAK,  
Member of Congress.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

Record votes on postponed questions will be taken after 6:30 p.m. today.

#### SUPPORTING GOALS AND IDEALS OF PANCREATIC CANCER AWARENESS MONTH

Mr. PLATTS. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 641) supporting the goals and ideals of Pancreatic Cancer Awareness Month.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 641

Whereas over 31,860 people will be diagnosed with pancreatic cancer this year in the United States;

Whereas the mortality rate for pancreatic cancer is 99 percent, the highest of any cancer;

Whereas pancreatic cancer is the 4th most common cause of cancer death in the United States;

Whereas there are no early detection methods and minimal treatment options for pancreatic cancer;

Whereas when symptoms of pancreatic cancer generally present themselves, it is too late for an optimistic prognosis, and the average survival rate of those diagnosed with metastasis disease is only 3 to 6 months;

Whereas pancreatic cancer does not discriminate by age, gender, or race, and only 4 percent of patients survive beyond 5 years;

Whereas the Pancreatic Cancer Action Network (PanCAN), the first national patient advocacy organization serving the pancreatic cancer community, focuses its efforts on public policy, research funding, patient services, and public awareness and education related to developing effective treatments and a cure for pancreatic cancer; and

Whereas the Pancreatic Cancer Action Network has requested that the Congress designate November as Pancreatic Cancer Awareness Month in order to educate communities across the Nation about pancreatic cancer and the need for research funding, early detection methods, effective treatments, and prevention programs: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the House of Representatives supports the goals and ideals of Pancreatic Cancer Awareness Month.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from

Pennsylvania (Mr. PLATTS) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PLATTS).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PLATTS. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H. Res. 641.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise to strongly support this resolution that admirably supports the goals and ideals of Pancreatic Cancer Awareness Month.

Madam Speaker, few Americans may understand that pancreatic cancer is a horrific killer. Because early detection methods are largely unsuccessful, 99 percent of those diagnosed will lose their lives, the highest mortality rate of any form of cancer. By the time the symptoms become evident in patients, it is almost always too late. Individuals diagnosed have an average life expectancy of just 3 to 6 months.

This year alone, more than 31,000 Americans will be diagnosed with pancreatic cancer. The Pancreatic Cancer Action Network, known as PANCAN, is the only national advocacy organization available for pancreatic cancer patients, their families and friends and all Americans.

PANCAN regards each November as Pancreatic Cancer Month. By adopting House Resolution 641 today, this body will offer strong support for this outstanding organization and, most importantly, help to increase awareness of pancreatic cancer so that we can help to improve detection and treatment approaches.

Madam Speaker, since all of our fellow citizens have family, friends and neighbors who are regrettably vulnerable to this dreaded disease, I urge support from my distinguished colleagues for this resolution here today.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, this year, approximately 28,000 people will die from cancer of the pancreas. Most pancreatic cancers arise from the ductal cells of the pancreas. The pancreas, an organ situated deep in the abdominal cavity, serves several critical functions, including the production of enzymes that are delivered to the small intestine to aid in the digestion of food and the control of sugar levels in the body.

Unlike other types of cancer where progress is being made to treat the disease, the medical community continues to be baffled by pancreatic cancer. Close to 99 percent of those diagnosed will die from the disease.

It is imperative that we work together to raise awareness about this fatal disease. Therefore, I join with my colleague from Pennsylvania (Mr. PLATTS) to voice my strong support for H. Res. 641, a bill supporting the goals and ideals of Pancreatic Cancer Awareness Month.

The journey to find a cure for pancreatic cancer will certainly be a long and difficult one. However, I am pleased that the Pancreatic Cancer Network, known as PANCAN, has worked diligently since 1999 to focus national attention on the need to find a cure for pancreatic cancer. This organization believes that with hard work and cooperation from government a cure for pancreatic cancer will be discovered. I share this view.

It is very important that we signal to the American people and to those struggling with this terrible disease that we are indeed serious about finding a cure. Designating November as Pancreatic Cancer Awareness Month will serve to help educate communities across the Nation about pancreatic cancer and the need for research funding, early detection methods, effective treatments and preventive programs.

So, Madam Speaker, again I want to thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PLATTS) for his tireless effort on this important issue and urge that we all join with him in supporting H. Res. 641.

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

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

Madam Speaker, I certainly appreciate and thank the gentleman for his kind words of support and his efforts to help raise awareness of this deadly disease.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PLATTS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 641.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### GUARDIANS OF FREEDOM MEMORIAL POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. PLATTS. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 2640) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1050 North Hills Boulevard in Reno, Nevada, as the "Guardians of Freedom Memorial Post Office Building" and to authorize the installation of a plaque at such site, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 2640

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

#### SECTION 1. DESIGNATION OF GUARDIANS OF FREEDOM MEMORIAL POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Post Office located at 1050 North Hills Boulevard in Reno, Nevada, shall be known and designated as the "Guardians of Freedom Memorial Post Office Building".

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

#### SEC. 2. INSTALLATION OF PLAQUE.

(a) AGREEMENT.—The Postmaster General may enter into an agreement with the Office of Veterans' Services of the State of Nevada under which the Office of Veterans' Services of the State of Nevada agrees—

(1) to install a plaque to be displayed at the Guardians of Freedom Memorial Post Office Building referred to in section 1(a); and

(2) to maintain and update such plaque, as appropriate and in accordance with subsections (b) and (c).

(b) INSCRIPTIONS.—

(1) DEDICATION.—The plaque installed pursuant to subsection (a) shall bear the following inscription: "This post office building is dedicated in the memory of those men and women of the State of Nevada who have lost their lives while serving in the Armed Forces of the United States in the Global War on Terrorism and in Operation Iraqi Freedom."

(2) ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.—The plaque installed pursuant to subsection (a) shall also include with respect to the men and women of the Armed Forces referred to in paragraph (1) inscriptions containing the names, ranks, branches of service, hometowns, and dates of death of such men and women.

(c) EXPENDITURE OF COSTS.—The agreement referred to in subsection (a) shall provide that the Office of Veterans' Services of the State of Nevada shall have sole responsibility for the expenditure of all costs associated with the installation, maintenance, and updating of the plaque.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PLATTS) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PLATTS).

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PLATTS. Madam 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 S. 2640.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of S. 2640, a bill to designate the Reno, Nevada, Post Office as the Guardians of Freedom Memorial Post Office Building. The House version of this legislation, H.R. 4442, introduced by my esteemed colleague, the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. GIBBONS),

passed this body on September 7 of this year. I now urge like support for the Senate bill here today.

I am pleased that this deserved legislative tribute to our Nation's military servicemen and women will soon be on the President's desk and become law.

As our Nation is engaged in the global war on terror, courageous American troops work and fight each day to make us all safer here at home. When President Bush accepted his nomination for the presidency this summer, he stated, "We have fought the terrorists across the Earth not for pride, not for power, but because the lives of our citizens are at stake."

□ 1430

These words remain true today. And, thus, the sacrifices of our brave troops across the world continue to be so invaluable to all of us.

This Guardians of Freedom Post Office in Reno, Nevada, is a relatively small, but critically important and very relevant, gesture of the American people's appreciation of Nevada's veterans. We will never take their blood, sweat, and tears for granted. I thank both the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. GIBBONS) and his colleague in the Senate, Senator JOHN ENSIGN of Nevada, for their meaningful work towards establishing the Guardians of Freedom Memorial Post Office.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, as a member of the House Committee on Government Reform, I am pleased to join my colleague in consideration of S. 2640, legislation designating the postal facility in Reno, Nevada, in memory of the Guardians of Freedom. This measure, which was sponsored by Senator JOHN ENSIGN, passed the Senate unanimously on July 22, 2004. S. 2640 is closely related to H.R. 4442 which passed the House by voice vote on September 7, 2004.

The name Guardians of Freedom Memorial Post Office was chosen by the Nevada North Valley High School Air Force Junior ROTC cadets and honors the Nevada men and women who lost their lives while serving in the military on the global war on terrorism and in Operation Iraqi Freedom.

Madam Speaker, I was pleased to join last week with veterans in my hometown of Chicago at the George Giles and Dorrie Miller posts, as we all commemorated Veterans Day and we all paid tribute to the men and women who have given their lives in defense of this country. Therefore, I am pleased to support the men and women in the military, commend the young people at the Nevada high school for arriving at the name, and join with my colleague in urging swift passage of this bill.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend and colleague, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PLATTS), for granting me the time.

Mr. Speaker, it is my great honor and privilege to rise today in support of Senate 2640, the Guardians of Freedom Memorial Post Office Building Designation Act. The concept of this legislation, while generated and originated in our office on the House side, was the genesis for the bill introduced by my good friend, Senator JOHN ENSIGN, as companion legislation to my bill, H.R. 4442. All five members of Nevada's congressional delegation fully support the memorial that these bills would realize.

This bill honors Nevada's military personnel who have made that ultimate sacrifice during the global war on terror and the liberation of Iraq. Nevada's families have lost precious loved ones during these conflicts, and many members of Nevada's communities have requested help in providing some form of recognition for these noble men and women.

This bill helps provide such recognition by establishing the Guardians of Freedom Memorial Post Office building in Reno, Nevada, a consecration of ground forever preserving the memories of these valiant individuals.

The name for this special memorial post office originates through a contest in a high school in the North Valleys area of Reno, Nevada, and the name Guardians of Freedom Post Office was selected from a name generated by the Junior ROTC of North Valleys High School in Reno. Those students created a name which best embodies the spirit of our recently fallen heroes.

I congratulate these young Nevadans on their achievement and thank them for their participation in this special honor that will forever recognize these fallen patriots.

To my knowledge, Mr. Speaker, no other post office in the United States honors the memories of all of those of a community who have fallen in defense of our Nation's liberty. At the Guardians of Freedom Post Office, a plaque will be placed at this site bearing the names of the Nevadans who have made the ultimate sacrifice in fighting terrorism and who have died defending America's liberties.

It is my hope that the names permanently etched into this plaque will be an enduring reminder to future generations that freedom is never free, and those who defend liberty will never be forgotten.

I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of this bill.

Mr. PLATTS. Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to support this resolution.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PETRI). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PLATTS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 2640.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the Senate bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### MIKE MANSFIELD POST OFFICE

Mr. PLATTS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 2214) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 3150 Great Northern Avenue in Missoula, Montana, as the "Mike Mansfield Post Office".

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 2214

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

#### SECTION 1. MIKE MANSFIELD POST OFFICE, MISSOULA, MONTANA.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 3150 Great Northern Avenue in Missoula, Montana, shall be known and designated as the "Mike Mansfield Post Office".

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PLATTS) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PLATTS).

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PLATTS. 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 S. 2214.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. PLATTS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise in support of this legislation that will name the postal facility in Missoula, Montana, after one of Montana's favorite sons, Senator Mike Mansfield. To put it forthrightly, Mike Mansfield was one of America's finest leaders. He was the longest-serving Senate Majority Leader ever, presiding over the other body during a critical and tumultuous time in our Nation's history from 1961 to 1977.

Before entering government service, Senator Mansfield bravely served stints in three different branches of the military. Perhaps more remarkably, he began his military service as a seaman at just the age of 14 in the United States Navy during World War I. Later, he joined the Army from 1919 to 1920, and the Marine Corps from 1920 to 1922.

Senator Mansfield became a history and political science professor at Montana State University for a decade prior to being elected to the first of his

five terms in the House of Representatives in 1942. Then, in 1952 he won election to the Senate, where he would become a national household name, and the body where he would spend the next 24 years. Senator Mansfield rapidly became majority whip, the number two post in the Senate in 1957. When Senator Lyndon Baines Johnson left the Senate to become Vice President, Senator Mansfield was the natural choice to replace him. He became majority leader and held the post for an extraordinary 16 years, again from 1961 to 1977.

After retiring from the Senate, President Jimmy Carter appointed him Ambassador to Japan, an office he held through 1988. The distinguished Senator died of congestive heart failure here in Washington at the age of 98 on October 5, 2001. His body was buried at Arlington National Cemetery.

Mr. Speaker, the Nation benefited monumentally from Senator Mike Mansfield's legendary, yet humble, leadership. Therefore, I urge all Members to support this legislation that honors him.

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

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, as a member of the House Committee on Government Reform, I am pleased to join my colleague in consideration of S. 2214, legislation designating the postal facility in Missoula, Montana, after the late Senator Mike Mansfield. This measure, which was sponsored by Senator CONRAD BURNS, passed the Senate unanimously on June 9, 2004.

Michael Joseph Mansfield was born in 1903 in New York City. In 1906 he moved with his family to Montana where he attended public schools. At the age of 14 he entered the United States Navy serving for 4 years, the U.S. Army for 1 year, and the U.S. Marine Corps for 2 years. After serving in the military, he returned to Montana to further his education, graduating from college and receiving a master's degree.

From 1943 to 1953, Mike Mansfield, a Democrat, served in the United States House of Representatives, representing Montana's First Congressional District. In 1952, Representative Mansfield was elected to the U.S. Senate where he served until 1977. During his Senate career, Senator Mansfield served as democratic whip, majority leader, Chairman of the Committee on Rules and Administration, and Select Committee on Secret and Confidential Documents.

A man of impeccable integrity, Senator Mansfield was instrumental in securing passage of the Civil Rights Bill in 1964. Although an early supporter of the Vietnam War, he later was a leading voice to end that war. After his service in the Senate, he was appointed Ambassador to Japan under Presidents Carter and Reagan.

Prior to his death in 2001, he served as senior advisor to Goldman Sachs in Washington, D.C.

Mr. Speaker, I commend my colleague for seeking to honor the memory and legacy of the late Senator Mike Mansfield, and I urge swift passage of this bill.

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

Mr. PLATTS. Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of S. 2214, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PLATTS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 2214.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the Senate bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### LIEUTENANT JOHN F. FINN POST OFFICE

Mr. PLATTS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 2693) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1475 Western Avenue, Suite 45, in Albany, New York, as the "Lieutenant John F. Finn Post Office".

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 2693

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

#### SECTION 1. LIEUTENANT JOHN F. FINN POST OFFICE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1475 Western Avenue, Suite 45, in Albany, New York, shall be known and designated as the "Lieutenant John F. Finn Post Office".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the Lieutenant John F. Finn Post Office.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PLATTS) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PLATTS).

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PLATTS. 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 S. 2693.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, this legislation designates the postal facility located at 1475 Western Avenue in Albany, New York, as the Lieutenant John F. Finn Post Office.

Lieutenant John Finn, a 12-year veteran of the Albany Police Department, was shot three times while chasing a robbery suspect on December 23, 2003.

Amazingly, he endured in spite of his wounds for nearly 7 weeks, before sadly passing away on February 12 of this year.

Last month, on October 6, the House passed H.R. 5053, an identical bill that memorialized Lieutenant Finn's service and bravery to his grateful Nation. With passage of the Senate bill here today, the House can ensure that the Lieutenant John F. Finn Post Office will soon be established in Albany.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the gentleman from New York (Mr. McNULTY) for advancing H.R. 5053, and Senator SCHUMER of New York for shepherding today's bill, S. 2693, through both Chambers.

Lieutenant Finn and his family greatly deserve this honor, and I urge passage of this legislation.

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

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New York (Mr. McNULTY), the sponsor of this legislation in the House of Representatives.

Mr. McNULTY. Mr. Speaker, I simply want to thank Senator SCHUMER, Senator CLINTON, the gentleman from New York (Mr. SWEENEY), and all the members of the New York delegation, Albany Mayor Jerry Jennings, and all of those who worked so hard to bring this legislation to the floor today.

John Finn was a police officer who was killed in the line of duty. He literally laid down his life for his friends. Mr. Speaker, we consider this bill today in memory of all of his service through the years to the Albany Police Department, and also for his wife, Maura, his children, Clara and Molly, and all of his fellow police officers and friends.

I ask all of my colleagues to approve this legislation as a small tribute to a true American hero, Lieutenant Finn.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time to comment on S. 2693, which designates the United States Post Office at 1475 Western Avenue in Albany, New York as the "Lieutenant John F. Finn Post Office."

This bill was introduced by our former colleague, my good friend from New York, Senator CHUCK SCHUMER.

I was pleased to introduce the House companion to this legislation, HR 5053, which passed the House unanimously on October 6th of this year.

I would also like to thank the gentleman from New York, Mr. SWEENEY, for his steadfast support of this legislation and his leadership on issues of importance to the law enforcement community.

And I also thank Albany Mayor Jerry Jennings for his steadfast support for the entire Finn family.

Mr. Speaker, John Francis Finn was born in Port Jefferson on Long Island. He was the son of Bill and Mary Finn, and he was a great brother to Bill, Michael, Mary and Rose. He

graduated from Smithtown High School, also on Long Island, and the University of Albany.

He joined the Albany Police Department on January 31, 1991. He had a 13-year career with the Albany Police Department with many diverse assignments. He completed them all with exemplary commitment, dedication, and compassion.

He was named a detective in the juvenile unit in 1993, promoted to sergeant in 1996, and promoted to lieutenant in 2001.

Mr. Speaker, on December 23, 2003, Lt. Finn responded to an armed robbery at a convenience store. Although he was wearing a protective vest, the suspect, armed with a semiautomatic weapon, struck Lt. Finn three times in the lower abdomen and leg.

Over the next few weeks, John underwent numerous surgeries and received exceptional care at the Albany Medical Center.

He passed away 51 days later, on February 12th of this year, becoming the ninth member of the Albany Police Department to be killed in the line of duty.

Mr. Speaker, over 5,000 officers and mourners from around the northeastern United States attended the memorial service in February at the Pepsi Arena in Albany. The service recalled John's distinguished career and life of service and sacrifice. He had received two lifesaving awards from the Albany Police Department.

In 2000, the Kiwanis Club named him Officer of the Year, and the Albany County Youth Recognition Awards have been renamed in honor of Lt. Finn.

Governor Pataki named Lt. Finn Police Officer of the Year in 2003 and presented that award to Lt. Finn's wife, Maura McNulty-Finn, and to his two daughters, Clara and Molly.

Maura was the love of his life, and Clara and Molly were his pride and joy. He brought his daughters to work with him when he volunteered, as he frequently did.

He was also instrumental in creating the Children and Family Services Unit in the Albany Police Department.

Mr. Speaker, at John's memorial service, I quoted scripture in saying, "No greater love can one man have than that he lay down his life for his friends." That is what John Finn did.

At this particular time, when we have many service personnel serving overseas, we are mindful of their sacrifice. We remember their service on a daily basis, as well we should.

We should always remember that had it not been for all the men and women who wore the uniform of the United States military, the rest of us would not have the privilege of going around bragging, as I often do, about how we live in the freest and most open democracy on the Earth. Freedom is not free. We paid a tremendous price for it.

I think we sometimes neglect to remember the sacrifices made by those protecting the homeland, who put themselves at risk every single day, just like John Finn did on December 23, 2003, when he gave his life for his friends.

So I am honored to be here today, Mr. Speaker, to recall John's life of service and sacrifice, to pay this small tribute to him, and to do what I know he would really like—to thank all police officers across the Nation who put their lives on the line for us every single day.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, as a member of the House Committee on Government Reform, I am pleased to join with my colleagues in the consideration of S. 2693, legislation designating the postal facility in Albany, New York, after Lieutenant John F. Finn.

□ 1445

This measure, which was sponsored by Senator CHARLES SCHUMER, passed the Senate unanimously on October 10, 2004. S. 2693 is identical to H.R. 5053 which passed the House by a voice vote on October 6, 2004.

A 12-year veteran of the Albany, New York, Police Department, Lieutenant John F. Finn was shot while pursuing a robbery suspect. Sadly, Lieutenant Finn passed away last year from his wounds.

Mr. Speaker, we appreciate the enormous sacrifice paid by Lieutenant Finn for protecting his community. Therefore, I join with all of those who would seek to honor his life, his work and his memory and urge swift passage of this bill.

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

Mr. PLATTS. Mr. Speaker, I again urge support for passage of Senate 2693. We are blessed by the courageous service of individuals such as Lieutenant Finn who went into harm's way for the safety and security of all of us fellow citizens.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PETRI). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PLATTS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 2693.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the Senate bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### RECOGNIZING 130TH ANNIVERSARY OF CREATION OF LIFESAVING STATIONS ON THE GREAT LAKES

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 750) recognizing the 130th anniversary of the creation of lifesaving stations on the Great Lakes, which became part of the United States Life-Saving Service, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 750

Whereas in 1871 Sumner Increase Kimball was appointed as the Chief of the Revenue Marine Division of the Department of the Treasury;

Whereas in overhauling the Revenue Marine Division and decentralizing the system of lifesaving stations, Mr. Kimball recommended the establishment of lifesaving stations on the Great Lakes;

Whereas in 1874 Congress authorized the organization of the Life-Saving Service into 12 districts, including 3 on the Great Lakes;

Whereas the 8th district consisted of Lakes Erie and Ontario, the 9th district consisted

of Lakes Huron and Superior, and the 10th district consisted of Lake Michigan;

Whereas in 1878 these lifesaving stations were organized with others around the Nation as a separate agency of the Department of the Treasury known as the United States Life-Saving Service;

Whereas in 1854 at the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, lifesaving capabilities were first introduced to the Great Lakes with 9 lifeboats placed on Lake Ontario, 14 lifeboats placed on Lake Erie, 23 lifeboats placed on Lake Michigan, and 1 lifeboat placed on Lake Superior;

Whereas the forgotten heroes who served at lifesaving stations contended with giant squalls, wrecked vessels, and low pay;

Whereas these men performed amazing rescues, but by far the largest amount of work for the crews revolved around drilling with the rescue equipment, patrol and lookout duty, and general station upkeep;

Whereas the United States Life-Saving Service enabled the shipping industry to rapidly grow on the Great Lakes;

Whereas when the United States Life-Saving Service ended in 1915, 63 Great Lakes stations were in operation, including one on the Mississippi River in Louisville, Kentucky;

Whereas during the years of its operation, the Great Lakes Life-Saving Service contended with 9,763 disasters, saving 55,639 people and \$110,038,860 in property;

Whereas over the course of the United States Life-Saving Service, 20 brave employees gave their lives while performing their duties;

Whereas the organization that Mr. Kimball formed provided the basis for the new search and rescue organization of the Coast Guard; and

Whereas the constant attention to practice with rescue equipment and inspections employed by the United States Life-Saving Service is still in use today: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

(1) recognizes the 130th anniversary of the creation of lifesaving stations on the Great Lakes, which became part of the United States Life-Saving Service;

(2) commends the personnel of the United States Life-Saving Service whose efforts saved lives and property on the Great Lakes; and

(3) acknowledges Sumner Increase Kimball for his foresight in the field of marine safety and commitment to maritime safety on the Great Lakes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. SIMMONS) and the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. SIMMONS).

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

Mr. Speaker, H. Res. 750, which was introduced by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. MCCOTTER), recognizes the 130th anniversary of the creation of life-saving stations on the Great Lakes. It commends the personnel of the United States Life-Saving Service for their efforts to save lives and property on the Great Lakes and acknowledges the leadership of Sumner Increase Kimball in protecting maritime safety.

The United States Life-Saving Service was established in 1874. The Life-Saving Service operated as an inde-

pendent agency within the Department of the Treasury before these operations were transferred to the newly established United States Coast Guard in 1915. The efforts by the brave heroes of the Life-Saving Service formed the basis for the Coast Guard's search and rescue functions that continue to this very day.

As part of the service, numerous lifesaving and lifeboat stations were built on the Atlantic, Pacific and Gulf coasts and along the shores of the Great Lakes. Over a period of 40 years, the men of the Life-Saving Service saved the lives of more than 55,000 people, and they saved more than \$110 million in property in the Great Lakes region alone. These rescues were often made in the face of dangerous storms and under treacherous conditions. Twenty brave men gave their lives while performing their duties as employees of the Life-Saving Service, and we honor their service and their sacrifice with this resolution here today.

I certainly commend my colleague, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. MCCOTTER), for introducing this legislation, and I urge my colleagues to join me in recognizing the anniversary of the creation of life-saving stations on the Great Lakes.

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

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

Those of us who live on or along the Great Lakes or within the Great Lakes basin know what a great resource this extraordinary collection of individual bodies of fresh water is. It is 20 percent of the fresh water on the face of the earth. We think of it as a great fresh water resource, but it is also a highway of commerce, and we recognize today that in this highway of commerce there are dangers for those who ply the waterways.

The story of today's legislation begins in 1871, when a young lawyer from Maine named Sumner Kimball was appointed chief of the Treasury Department's Revenue Marine Division.

Not many people know, or if they knew recall, that the Coast Guard we know today started out as a revenue cutter service. It was the main source of revenue for the fledgling U.S. government. So the Revenue Marine Division leader began a review of the Department's life-saving network. He found equipment old, rusty, in need of replacement and that the Department's lifesaver employees were too old for life-saving missions, few were competent, and that their selection depended more on politics than qualifications in handling boats.

It was indeed a very dark time for life-saving, especially on the treacherous waters of the Great Lakes, whether it is Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie or Ontario.

Kimball went to Congress to ask for and was successful in getting an appropriation of \$200,000 to hire the necessary life-saving personnel. He instituted six-man boat crews at all stations, built new stations, set performance standards, physical standards for crews and also schedules for the life-saving stations.

Within 3 years, by 1874, Mr. Kimball's life-saving stations had been established not only across the Great Lakes but all across the country, three of those in particular on key points on the Great Lakes.

By 1878, the life-saving mission within the Department of Treasury was split off as a separate organization, named the U.S. Life-Saving Service. Sumner Kimball would be named superintendent of this service and remain there until his civilian service was merged with the revenue cutter service that I mentioned a moment ago in 1915 to create what we know today as the U.S. Coast Guard.

For over 10 years, the Life-Saving Service and the Coast Guard operating the Great Lakes have encountered over 10,000 disasters, saved 55,000 people, and over \$110 million in property damage protected. Over 40 life-saving and Coast Guard personnel have sacrificed their lives in the pursuit of this service and their duties.

The legacy of Sumner Kimball and the Life-Saving Service continues in the Great Lakes. The Great Lakes region is part of the 9th Coast Guard District, with two air stations, two air facilities, five group offices, eight marine safety offices, 10 cutters and 46 small boat stations, protecting more than 6,700 miles of coastline in the eight States in the 9th Coast Guard District.

We talk a great deal about homeland security in this post-9/11 era, and that certainly is one of the missions of the Coast Guard, but far predating homeland security was that of life security, and there is no organization in the Federal Government better suited to saving lives than the U.S. Coast Guard. Its personnel are rigorously trained, highly skilled, a great sense of mission, and today we recognize a great sense of history in the carrying out of their life-saving responsibilities that we know today as the search and rescue service of the U.S. Coast Guard.

With great pleasure, we bring to the House floor from our Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure H. Res. 750 recognizing the extraordinary and valiant service of the men and women of the Life-Saving Service and the U.S. Coast Guard on our Great Lakes.

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

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the 130th anniversary of the creation of life-saving stations on the Great Lakes.

Congressman MCCOTTER and I recently introduced House resolution 750 to recognize the heroes who paved the way in improving modern maritime safety and enabling the

Great Lakes shipping industry to take hold and expand in the early part of the 20th century.

Despite facing long hours and low pay, these individuals risked their lives—tackling giant squalls and wrecked vessels to ensure the safety of individuals and property traveling on the Great Lakes. In all, the Great Lakes Life-Saving Service saved over 55,000 people and \$110 million in property.

In the late 1870s while Chief of the Revenue Marine Division of the Department of Treasury, Sumner Increase Kimball played a key role in redesigning the network of life-saving stations around the country and championed the idea of establishing stations on the Great Lakes.

These life-saving stations, which became part of the United States Life-Saving Service, combined with the Revenue Cutter Service in 1915 to form the United States Coast Guard.

The organization provided in these units serving the Great Lakes provided a basis for the new United States Coast Guard's search and rescue organization for years to come.

I would like to thank Congressman MCCOTTER for his efforts to acknowledge the heroic performance of the Life-Saving Service on the Great Lakes.

Please join me in recognizing the personnel of the United States Life-Saving Service, especially the 20 brave rescuers who gave their lives in duty during the Services' existence, and Mr. Kimball for his commitment to marine safety on the Great Lakes, by supporting this resolution.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. Speaker, seeing that there are no more speakers on this side, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. SIMMONS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 750.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H. Res. 750.

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

There was no objection.

#### RECOGNIZING THE 60TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF THE BULGE DURING WORLD WAR II

Mr. KING of New York. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 110) recognizing the 60th anniversary of the Battle of the Bulge during World War II.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.J. RES. 110

Whereas the battle in the European theater of operations during World War II

known as the Battle of the Bulge was fought from December 16, 1944, to January 25, 1945;

Whereas the Battle of the Bulge was a major German offensive in the Ardennes forest region of Belgium and Luxembourg which took Allied forces by surprise and was intended to split the Allied forces in Europe by breaking through the Allied lines, crippling the Allied fuel supply lines, and exacerbating tensions within the alliance;

Whereas 600,000 American troops, joined by 55,000 British, Belgian, Canadian, and other soldiers, participated in the Battle of the Bulge, overcoming numerous disadvantages in the early days of the battle that included fewer numbers, treacherous terrain, and bitter weather conditions;

Whereas the Battle of the Bulge resulted in 81,000 American and 1,400 British casualties, of whom approximately 19,000 American and 200 British soldiers were killed, with the remainder wounded, captured, or listed as missing in action;

Whereas the worst atrocity involving Americans in the European theater during World War II, known as the Malmédy Massacre, occurred on December 17, 1944, when 86 unarmed American prisoners of war were gunned down by elements of the German 1st SS Panzer Division;

Whereas American, British, Belgian, Canadian, and other forces overcame great odds throughout the battle, including most famously the action of the 101st Airborne Division in holding back German forces at the key Belgian crossroads town of Bastogne, thereby preventing German forces from achieving their main objective of reaching Antwerp as well as the Meuse River line;

Whereas the success of American, British, Belgian, Canadian, and other forces in defeating the German attack made possible the defeat of Nazi Germany four months later in April 1945;

Whereas thousands of United States veterans of the Battle of the Bulge have traveled to Belgium and Luxembourg in the years since the battle to honor their fallen comrades who died during the battle;

Whereas the peoples of Belgium and Luxembourg, symbolizing their friendship and gratitude toward the American soldiers who fought to secure their freedom, have graciously hosted countless veterans groups over the years;

Whereas Luxembourg has erected over 90 monuments and plaques commemorating the liberation of Luxembourg by United States Armed Forces during World War II;

Whereas the 60th anniversary of the Battle of the Bulge in 2004 will be marked by many commemorative events by citizens of the United States, Belgium, Luxembourg, and many other nations;

Whereas the friendship between the United States and both Belgium and Luxembourg is strong today in part because of the Battle of the Bulge; and

Whereas section 204 of the Veterans Benefits Act of 2002 (38 U.S.C. 2409 note) authorized the Secretary of the Army to place in Arlington National Cemetery a memorial marker honoring those who fought in the Battle of the Bulge: Now, therefore, be it:

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Congress—*

(1) recognizes the 60th anniversary of the battle in the European theater of operations during World War II known as the Battle of the Bulge, which began with a German surprise attack in the Ardennes forest region of Belgium and Luxembourg and ended with an Allied victory that made possible the defeat of Nazi Germany four months later;

(2) honors those who gave their lives during the Battle of the Bulge;

(3) authorizes the President to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to honor the veterans of the Battle of the Bulge with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities; and

(4) reaffirms the bonds of friendship between the United States and both Belgium and Luxembourg.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. KING) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. CROWLEY) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York (Mr. KING).

Mr. KING of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.J. Res. 110. This joint resolution recognizes the 60th anniversary of the Battle of the Bulge and honors those who sacrificed their lives in the European theater of operations during World War II. From December 16, 1944, to January 25, 1945, 600,000 American troops and 55,000 British, Belgian, Canadian and other soldiers fought honorably in this battle. The defeat of Nazi Germany 4 months after the conflict would not have been possible without the success of the Allied forces during this crucial battle.

The Battle of the Bulge was a surprise German offensive against Allied forces and was intended to permanently defeat the Allied forces. The battle began before dawn on the morning of December 16, and the soldiers faced treacherous conditions of sub-freezing temperatures, snow, rough terrain, limited supplies and limited manpower, but they never ceased to fight valiantly against the Nazi Army.

During this battle, Mr. Speaker, there were 81,000 U.S. casualties, including 19,000 Americans who were killed. Additionally, 1,400 British soldiers were killed.

There were many outstanding successes during this battle. For instance, the 101st Airborne captured Bastogne before the Germans could launch a siege of the city, and this was very strategic for this battle.

Mr. Speaker, it is also to be noted, though, that this legislation was introduced by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HASTERT), the Speaker of the House, who has a supreme interest in all matters involving World War II. In fact, this past summer, I had the privilege of traveling to Normandy to commemorate the 60th anniversary of D-Day, and I know of the intense interest the Speaker has in honoring all the men and women of the Greatest Generation who sacrificed so much to defeat the Nazis and the Japanese during World War II.

Also, it should be noted that the Speaker's ancestors come from Luxembourg, and he has a special interest in this legislation because the Battle of the Bulge forged distinctly close relationships between the Americans and the people of Belgium and Luxembourg. In fact, to this day, Luxembourg has numerous memorials and monu-

ments honoring the great sacrifices made by the United States during World War II and specifically after the Battle of the Bulge.

So this joint resolution recognizes the 60th anniversary of the Battle of the Bulge, authorizes the President to issue a proclamation calling upon American citizens to honor the veterans of the Battle of the Bulge with appropriate programs and ceremonies and activities.

This joint resolution not only reaffirms the bonds of friendship between the citizens of the United States, Belgium and Luxembourg, but encourages citizens of all countries to honor those who bravely fought for world peace in the Battle of the Bulge.

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

□ 1500

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I too want to rise in strong support of this resolution. I also want to thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. KING), my friend and colleague on the other side of the aisle, for speaking in favor of this resolution. I also want to thank the Speaker, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HASTERT), for introducing this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, the resolution before the House recognizes an important turning point in World War II, the Battle of the Bulge. With the outcome of the war uncertain, American forces proved that neither bitter winter nor enemy fire could sway the resolve in the greatest battle of that war.

I am most pleased we are moving expeditiously to recognize this critically important battle. The roughly 4 million World War II veterans who remain from the original 16 million are in the twilight of their years and 1,200 die every day. We are rapidly losing both our witnesses to history and the chance for many of us to thank them.

And so we remember that great battles are won not with rhetoric, but by our soldiers on the battlefield. While we commemorate those soldiers who left behind families and careers during World War II to fight for freedom, we also honor those for whom adult life was just beginning, the young men of the 106th Infantry, whose average age was 22 years old.

The determination, intelligence, and valor that General Eisenhower showed as military commander at the Battle of the Bulge would later be called upon in his service as President of the United States. We can only hope that our future leaders being tested today in the deserts of Iraq will have the same strength in war, but also a love for peace.

Let me just talk about a couple of statistics from the Ardennes Offensive. It was the coldest, snowiest weather in memory in the Ardennes Forest on the Belgium-German border. There were over 1 million men, 500,000 Germans, 600,000 Americans, more than who

fought at Gettysburg, and 55,000 British soldiers. There were three German Armies, 10 corps, the equivalent of 29 divisions. The American Armies had three armies, six corps, the equivalent of 31 divisions. There were 100,000 German casualties, killed, wounded, or captured, and 81,000 of our own American casualties, including 23,554 captured, and as the gentleman from New York (Mr. KING) mentioned, 19,000 of our young men killed. There were 1,400 British casualties, including 200 killed, and 800 tanks lost on each side, along with 1,000 German aircraft.

I might also mention something that even I knew, and my colleague knows as well, and he was born 18 years after this incredible battle, is the story of Major General Anthony McAuliffe, whom Hitler called upon to surrender Bartongre Garrison, and his response has been lauded and made known to millions of Americans throughout history. His response to Hitler was "nuts."

The United States and Luxembourg remain steadfast allies. As common members of NATO, our countries have cooperated on many issues, including peacekeeping during the first Gulf War and recent humanitarian aid for Iraq. Our friendship is historic, and more than 5,000 American soldiers, including General George S. Patton, are buried at the American military cemetery near its capital.

Although an occasional critic of the United States, Belgium is still a solid ally and a member of NATO. The Belgian people continue to exhibit good will and gratitude for the Allied Forces that freed them from Nazi occupation. Today, they form a wealthy, prosperous nation possessing some of the highest levels of education, health, and well-being in the world today.

When we look back on World War II, we see it was a battle against tyranny, against Fascism. The United States and her allies will always stand on the side of freedom and democracy and against totalitarian regimes wherever they are.

Let this resolution and the Battle of the Bulge Memorial Marker in Arlington National Cemetery serve as a reminder for all those who gave their all, and also as a reminder that we should thank our veterans whenever we have the opportunity.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to include for the RECORD the statistics I read off, which were provided via the Internet by John Kline, who was at the Battle of the Bulge.

BATTLE EXPERIENCE AND RELATED FACTS:  
BATTLE OF THE BULGE, DECEMBER 16, 1944  
TO JANUARY 25, 1945

(By John Kline)

On 16 December 1944 the Germans started their Ardennes Offensive. The 106th Infantry Division, in place of a salient jutting out into Germany were hit with full force. After three days of battle, two of the Regiments, the 422nd and the 423rd were surrounded. The 424th, south of the other two regiments, was able to withdraw and join with the 112th Regiment of the 28th Infantry Division. They

formed a Regimental Combat Team and were successful in the oncoming days of January 1945 in helping counter the German attack driving the Germans back through the same area where the 106th had been in position in mid-December 1944. This German Offensive became known in the U.S. Forces journals as The Battle of the Bulge.

#### BATTLE FACTS

The coldest, snowiest weather "in memory" in the Ardennes Forest on the German/Belgium border.

Over a million men, 500,000 Germans, 600,000 Americans (more than fought at Gettysburg) and 55,000 British.

3 German armies, 10 corps, the equivalent of 29 divisions.

3 American armies, 6 corps, the equivalent of 31 divisions.

The equivalent of 3 British divisions as well as contingents of Belgian, Canadian and French troops.

100,000 German casualties, killed, wounded or captured.

81,000 American casualties, including 23,554 captured and 19,000 killed.

1,400 British casualties 200 killed.

800 tanks lost on each side, 1,000 German aircraft.

The Malmedy Massacre, where 86 American soldiers were murdered, was the worst atrocity committed against American troops during the course of the war in Europe.

My division, the 106th Infantry Division, average age of 22 years, suffered 564 killed in action, 1,246 wounded and 7,001 missing in action at the end of the offensive. Most of these casualties occurred within the first three days of battle, when two of the division's three regiments was forced to surrender.

In its entirety, the "Battle of the Bulge," was the worst battle—in terms of losses—to the American Forces in WWII.

#### SHORT HISTORY

On a wintry mid-December day in 1944, three powerful German armies plunged into the semi-mountainous, heavily forested Ardennes region of eastern Belgium and northern Luxembourg. Their goal was to reach the sea, trap four allied armies, and impel a negotiated peace on the Western front.

Thinking the Ardennes was the least likely spot for a German offensive, American Staff Commanders chose to keep the line thin, so that the manpower might concentrate on offensives north and south of the Ardennes.

The American line was thinly held by three divisions and a part of a fourth, while the fifth was making a local attack and a sixth was in reserve. Division sectors were more than double the width of normal, defensive fronts.

Even though the German Offensive achieved total surprise, nowhere did the American troops give ground without a fight. Within three days, the determined American stand and the arrival of powerful reinforcements insured that the ambitious German goal was far beyond reach.

In snow and sub-freezing temperatures the Germans fell short of their interim objective—that of reaching the sprawling Meuse River on the fringe of the Ardennes. All the Germans accomplished was to create a Bulge in the American line. In the process they expended irreplaceable men, tanks and material. Four weeks later, after grim fighting, with heavy losses on both the American and German sides, the Bulge ceased to exist.

Battle Action Credits: The 106th Infantry Division was credited with a holding action that used much of the precious time of the German Offensive. Time was an important and vital ingredient in Hitler's plan to break through to the Meuse River and then to go

for Antwerp. The first three days of battle were vital and the 106th Infantry Division slowed his advance in the St. Vith area. By doing so the 106th played a large role in the final defeat of the German Army. The delay and extended battle used so much of the precious resources of the German Army that they were never again able to recoup and fight the style of war they had in earlier days. This delay in time was a big key in the final downfall of the German plans for their Ardennes Offensive. The loss of their resources, both human and equipment accelerated their final defeat and caused an early end to the long war in Europe.

On 16 December 1944, the day the battle started, I was a 19 year old Sergeant, heavy machine gun squad leader (30 cal water cooled) turning twenty on January 10, 1945.

The 106th Infantry Division, my division, was spread over a 21 mile front. Normally a division covers five miles. We received the initial thrust of the German counter-offensive. I was captured on 19 December, 1944. I spent four months as a Prisoner of War, walking over 525 miles, with a loss of 50 pounds of "fighting" body weight. I was only in a sheltered camp for one month and one week.

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

Mr. KING of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume to thank my good friend from New York (Mr. CROWLEY) for his supporting comments and for the great work he does on behalf of our veterans, certainly World War II veterans.

Mr. HASTERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to those American heroes who fought so valiantly alongside our allies during the Battle of the Bulge in World War II. I urge the House to pass this resolution. In doing so, we're honoring the memory of those heroes who changed the course of history.

On December 16, 1944, Nazi forces launched a counter offensive through the Ardennes Forest in Belgium. Surprising the Allies, the German Army managed to force their way deep into Belgium and break through Allied lines, thus creating a territorial bulge. Six hundred thousand Americans joined the British, Belgians, Canadians and other allied forces in a month long effort to stop Nazi Germany's last-ditch attempt to save their evil regime. Nineteen thousand Americans made the ultimate sacrifice during the Battle of the Bulge. Countless others were wounded.

Among those who fought bravely and forever altered the course of history was my good friend and mentor from Illinois, our former Republican Leader, Bob Michel. Bob was awarded the Purple Heart after being injured by a merciless hail of machine gun bullets fired by enemy combatants from the Third Reich. Along with his Purple Heart, he received the Bronze Star and four battle stars for his selfless, heroic efforts. People like Bob Michel and his brothers-in-arms are great examples of why we live in a free world today. The world is better off because of those brave heroes who stood their ground in the Ardennes Forest and stopped the spread of fascism. By passing this resolution, we can forever remember those Americans and our allied friends for everything they gave.

Mr. SOUDER. Mr. Speaker, sixty years ago, the forces of the Third Reich pushed forward into the mountainous and heavily forested Ardennes region of Luxembourg and Belgium.

Since the landing of Allied forces in Normandy six months before, the war had not gone well for Germany. This offensive represented the last desperate gasp of Germany to save itself from total defeat. The Nazi goal was to reach the North Sea, hamstring Allied armies, and force a negotiated peace on the western front. The offensive failed.

Although the Nazis surprised the Allied forces, American troops gave no ground without a fight. Perhaps the most famous story demonstrating American tenacity is the story of General Anthony McAuliffe. Although surrounded by German forces demanding his surrender. General McAuliffe replied with a single word: Nuts. Despite continued German attacks, McAuliffe's determination and stubbornness had been demonstrated and the American lines were not broken.

American and Allied bravery during the Battle of the Bulge cannot be doubted. Hundreds of thousands of soldiers fought during this battle bravely to bring peace and freedom to Europe. Over half a million Allied soldiers, the bulk of whom were American, took part in the battle. During the month and a half long battle 81,000 Americans were injured and 19,000 killed.

The Battle of the Bulge sealed the fate of Germany on the western front. Notwithstanding our ultimate success, we faced many obstacles, including weather and supply problems, which could have slowed our victory. December 1944 was one of the most inclement winters on record. Snow and rain had slowed the Allied advance and hampered our ability to wage war.

Fearing what would happen if the foul weather continued, General George Patton of the American Third Army, distributed the following prayer to his troops during the Battle of the Bulge:

Almighty and most merciful Father, we humbly beseech Thee, of Thy great goodness, to restrain these immoderate rains with which we have had to contend. Grant us fair weather for Battle. Graciously hearken to us as soldiers who call upon Thee that, armed with Thy power, we may advance from victory to victory, and crush the oppression and wickedness of our enemies and establish Thy justice among men and nations.

Although some object to praying to God for victory in battle, General Patton pointed out that American troops were fighting for freedom from evil and tyranny. They were not fighting only for themselves, but also for millions of people they had never met. Their cause was right and just.

As the United States is currently engaged in a right and just battle, I cannot help but draw parallels between our brave soldiers then and now. Then, as now, the enemy was a tenacious foe determined to break our will and break our spirit. Then, as now, our troops did not give an inch without a fight. And then, as now our troops were battling to bring peace and freedom to a region that has seen so much evil, destruction, and heartache. Then, as now, our case was right and just.

On the sixtieth anniversary of the Battle of the Bulge, I will join Speaker HASTERT and other Members in Luxembourg at ceremonies honoring all of our soldiers who fought so bravely many years ago. Although many of them are no longer with us, the memory of their accomplishment and the gratitude of millions of people will never be forgotten.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PETRI). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. KING) that the House suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution, H.J. Res. 110.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. KING of New York. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. KING of New York. 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 House Joint Resolution 110.

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

There was no objection.

#### RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 5 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

□ 1833

#### AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. OSE) at 6 o'clock and 33 minutes p.m.

#### RECOGNIZING THE 60TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF THE BULGE DURING WORLD WAR II

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the joint resolution, H.J. Res. 110.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. KING) that the House suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution, H.J. Res. 110, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 392, nays 0, not voting 40, as follows:

[Roll No. 531]

YEAS—392

Abercrombie  
Ackerman  
Aderholt  
Akin  
Alexander  
Allen  
Andrews  
Baca  
Bachus  
Baird  
Baker  
Baldwin  
Ballenger  
Barrett (SC)  
Bartlett (MD)  
Barton (TX)  
Bass  
Beauprez  
Becerra  
Bell  
Berkley  
Berman  
Berry  
Biggert  
Bilirakis  
Bishop (GA)  
Bishop (NY)  
Bishop (UT)  
Blackburn  
Blumenauer  
Blunt  
Boehkert  
Boehner  
Bonilla  
Bonner  
Bono  
Boozman  
Boswell  
Boucher  
Boyd  
Bradley (NH)  
Brady (PA)  
Brady (TX)  
Brown (OH)  
Brown (SC)  
Brown-Waite,  
Ginny  
Burgess  
Burns  
Burton (IN)  
Butterfield  
Buyer  
Calvert  
Camp  
Cantor  
Capito  
Capuano  
Cardin  
Cardoza  
Carson (IN)  
Carson (OK)  
Carter  
Case  
Castle  
Chabot  
Chandler  
Choccola  
Clyburn  
Coble  
Cole  
Collins  
Conyers  
Cooper  
Costello  
Cramer  
Crane  
Crenshaw  
Crowley  
Cubin  
Culberson  
Cummings  
Cunningham  
Davis (AL)  
Davis (CA)  
Davis (IL)  
Davis (TN)  
Davis, Jo Ann  
Davis, Tom  
Deal (GA)  
DeFazio  
DeGette  
DeLauro  
DeLay  
Deutsch  
Diaz-Balart, L.  
Diaz-Balart, M.

Dicks  
Dingell  
Doggett  
Doolittle  
Doyle  
Dreier  
Duncan  
Dunn  
Edwards  
Ehlers  
Emanuel  
Emerson  
Engel  
English  
Eshoo  
Etheridge  
Evans  
Everett  
Farr  
Fattah  
Feeney  
Ferguson  
Filner  
Flake  
Foley  
Forbes  
Ford  
Fossella  
Frank (MA)  
Franks (AZ)  
Frelinghuysen  
Frost  
Gallegly  
Garrett (NJ)  
Gerlach  
Gibbons  
Gilehrest  
Gillmor  
Gingrey  
Gonzalez  
Goode  
McKeon  
McNulty  
Meehan  
Meeke (FL)  
Meeks (NY)  
Menendez  
Green (TX)  
Green (WI)  
Greenwood  
Grijalva  
Gutknecht  
Hall  
Harman  
Harris  
Hart  
Hastings (WA)  
Hayes  
Hayworth  
Hefley  
Hensarling  
Herger  
Herseth  
Hill  
Hinchev  
Hinojosa  
Hobson  
Hoekstra  
Holden  
Holt  
Honda  
Hooley (OR)  
Hostettler  
Hoyer  
Hulshof  
Hyde  
Inslee  
Israel  
Issa  
Istook  
Jackson (IL)  
Jefferson  
Jenkins  
John  
Johnson (CT)  
Johnson (IL)  
Johnson, E. B.  
Johnson, Sam  
Jones (NC)  
Kanjorski  
Kaptur  
Keller  
Kelly  
Kennedy (MN)  
Kennedy (RI)  
Kildee  
Kilpatrick  
Kind

King (IA)  
King (NY)  
Kingston  
Kirk  
Kleczka  
Kline  
Knollenberg  
Kolbe  
Kucinich  
LaHood  
Lampson  
Lantos  
Larsen (WA)  
Larson (CT)  
Latham  
LaTourette  
Leach  
Lee  
Levin  
Lewis (CA)  
Lewis (GA)  
Lewis (KY)  
LoBiondo  
Lofgren  
Lucas (KY)  
Lucas (OK)  
Majette  
Maloney  
Manzullo  
Markey  
Marshall  
Matheson  
Matsui  
McCarthy (MO)  
McCollum  
McCotter  
McCreery  
McGovern  
McHugh  
McIntyre  
McKeon  
McNulty  
Meehan  
Meeke (FL)  
Meeks (NY)  
Menendez  
Mica  
Michaud  
Miller (FL)  
Miller (MI)  
Miller (NC)  
Miller, Gary  
Miller, George  
Mollohan  
Moore  
Moran (KS)  
Moran (VA)  
Murphy  
Musgrave  
Myrick  
Nadler  
Napolitano  
Neugebauer  
Ney  
Northup  
Nunes  
Nussle  
Oberstar  
Obey  
Olver  
Ortiz  
Osborne  
Ose  
Otter  
Owens  
Oxley  
Pallone  
Pascarell  
Pastor  
Paul  
Payne  
Pearce  
Pelosi  
Pence  
Peterson (MN)  
Peterson (PA)  
Petri  
Pickering  
Pitts  
Platts  
Pombo  
Pomeroy  
Porter  
Portman  
Price (NC)  
Pryce (OH)

Putnam  
Quinn  
Radanovich  
Rahall  
Ramstad  
Rangel  
Regula  
Rehberg  
Renzi  
Reyes  
Reynolds  
Rodriguez  
Rogers (AL)  
Rogers (KY)  
Rogers (MI)  
Rohrabacher  
Ros-Lehtinen  
Ross  
Rothman  
Royce  
Ruppersberger  
Rush  
Ryan (OH)  
Ryan (WI)  
Ryun (KS)  
Sabo  
Sanchez, Linda  
T.  
Sanchez, Loretta  
Sanders  
Sandlin  
Saxton  
Schakowsky  
Schiff  
Scott (GA)  
Scott (VA)

Sensenbrenner  
Serrano  
Sessions  
Shadegg  
Shaw  
Shays  
Sherman  
Sherwood  
Shimkus  
Shuster  
Simmons  
Simpson  
Skelton  
Slaughter  
Smith (MI)  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (TX)  
Smith (WA)  
Snyder  
Solis  
Souder  
Spratt  
Stearns  
Stenholm  
Strickland  
Stupak  
Sullivan  
Sweeney  
Tancredo  
Tanner  
Tauscher  
Tauzin  
Taylor (MS)  
Terry  
Thomas  
Thompson (CA)

Thompson (MS)  
Thornberry  
Tiahrt  
Tiberi  
Tierney  
Towns  
Turner (OH)  
Turner (TX)  
Udall (CO)  
Udall (NM)  
Upton  
Van Hollen  
Velázquez  
Visclosky  
Vitter  
Walden (OR)  
Walsh  
Wamp  
Watt  
Weiner  
Weldon (FL)  
Weldon (PA)  
Weller  
Wexler  
Whitfield  
Wicker  
Wilson (NM)  
Wilson (SC)  
Wolf  
Woolsey  
Wu  
Wynn  
Young (AK)  
Young (FL)

#### NOT VOTING—40

Brown, Corrine  
Burr  
Cannon  
Capps  
Clay  
Cox  
Davis (FL)  
Delahunt  
DeMint  
Dooley (CA)  
Gephardt  
Gutierrez  
Hastings (FL)  
Hoefel

Houghton  
Hunter  
Isakson  
Jackson-Lee  
(TX)  
Jones (OH)  
Langevin  
Linder  
Lipinski  
Lowey  
Lynch  
McCarthy (NY)  
McDermott  
McInnis

Millender-McDonald  
Murtha  
Neal (MA)  
Nethercutt  
Norwood  
Roybal-Allard  
Schrock  
Stark  
Taylor (NC)  
Toomey  
Waters  
Watson  
Waxman

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. OSE) (during the vote). Members are advised 2 minutes remain in this vote.

□ 1857

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the joint resolution was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 531, had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

Ms. WATSON. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 531, had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

#### APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES ON H.R. 4818, FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2005

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 4818) making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2005, and for other purposes, with a Senate amendment thereto, disagree to the Senate amendment, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona? The Chair hears none and, without objection, appoints the following conferees:

From the Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs of the Committee on Appropriations, for consideration of the House bill and the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Messrs. KOLBE, KNOLLENBERG, LEWIS of California, WICKER, BONILLA, VITTER, KIRK, CRENSHAW, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Ms. KILPATRICK, Mr. ROTHMAN and Ms. KAPTUR.

From the Committee on Appropriations, for consideration of the House bill and the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Messrs. YOUNG of Florida, REGULA, HOBSON, OBEY and VISCLOSKEY.

There was no objection.

□ 1900

#### SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. OSE). 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 Oklahoma (Mr. COLE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. COLE 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 Illinois (Mr. EMANUEL) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. EMANUEL 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.)

#### SMART SECURITY AND PRESIDENT BUSH'S SECOND TERM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WOOLSEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, George W. Bush will lead the United States, and the free world, for another 4 years. With the weight of the Presidential contest behind him, it is my sincere hope that he will take this opportunity to shun the aggressive, unyielding, and unilateral approach to world affairs that has bedeviled his first term and

ostracized the United States from our allies. Instead, Mr. Speaker, the President must lead the country in a new, stronger and safer direction, one that makes use of aggressive diplomacy and the rule of law to accomplish what needs to be done. The point has never been clearer that, in the vast majority of situations, negotiations work; and the recent developments in Iran are a perfect example. The Bush administration's approach to Iran's pursuit of nuclear weapons has consisted of little more than saber-rattling and aggressive posturing. While the U.S. has attempted unsuccessfully to flex its muscles, three European countries have banded together to achieve real results. The United Kingdom, France, and Germany announced earlier this week that they had reached a deal to prevent the development of Iran's nuclear program for the purpose of creating nuclear weapons. In exchange, the three European powers promised that Iran would not face U.N. Security Council sanctions. The promise will be upheld because France and the U.K. are both permanent members of the Security Council and can veto any sanctions against a fully compliant Iran. To be sure, it will take months, if not years, to assure that Iran does not pose a nuclear threat to the rest of the world, but the consequences of these negotiations are significant.

By engaging Iran in direct talks, instead of a political wrestling match, three European powers were able to achieve tangible results. Negotiations worked, while U.S. aggression has not.

There has to be a better way to respond to the threats America faces, a better way than the chest-thumping aggression that was adopted by the first-term Bush administration. That is why I have introduced H. Con. Res. 392, a SMART Security Platform For the 21st Century. SMART stands for sensible, multilateral, American response to terrorism. SMART security treats war as an absolute last resort. It fights terrorism with stronger intelligence and multilateral partnerships. It controls the spread of weapons of mass destruction with uncompromising diplomacy, strong regional security arrangements, and vigorous inspection regimes. SMART security defends America by relying on the very best of America, not our nuclear capabilities but our capacity for multinational leadership and our commitment to peace and freedom around the world.

Mr. Speaker, President Bush should view the example of Iran as a lesson in how to engage so-called "rogue nations" over the next 4 years. He no longer has a reelection campaign to worry about, and there is nothing to stop him from using smarter alternatives when conducting America's foreign policy.

What kind of world will the President leave when he steps off the global stage in the year 2008? A world at war for the foreseeable future, or a world at peace, guided by the smart choices of diplo-

macy and engagement? The choice is in his hands.

#### THE SITUATION IN IRAQ

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DUNCAN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, to find out how chaotic, how messed up the situation in Iraq is, all you need to do is read the front page of yesterday's Washington Post. The top headline said, "Trouble Spots Dot Iraqi Landscape." The subhead read: "Attacks erupting away from Fallujah."

The story says:

"The fighting started in Mosul 2 days after U.S. tanks entered Fallujah. Armed men appeared in a sudden tide on a main street in Iraq's third largest city, a wide avenue where so many American convoys had been ambushed that locals nicknamed it 'Death Street.'

"At 11 a.m. Thursday, the target was an armored SUV. Witnesses said that after its Western passengers were chased into a police station, the driver was burned alive atop the vehicle as the attackers shouted, 'Jew!' The city of 1.8 million people then devolved into chaos. Thousands of police officers abandoned their precinct houses. The governor's house was set alight. Insurgents took the police chief's brother, himself a senior officer, into his front yard and shot him dead.

"By Sunday, the dawn of a 3-day festival celebrating the end of Ramadan, control over sections of the city remained in doubt. In streets emptied by fear and gunfire, insurgents battled hundreds of Iraqi National Guard reinforcements dispatched by the interim government to quell an uprising that was at once largely expected and disquieting."

This is a story about fighting in Mosul.

U.S. troops have taken control of Fallujah, but the insurgents have simply moved out to fight alongside supporters in several other Iraqi cities. At least 38 additional U.S. troops have been killed and at least 320 more wounded in this most recent fighting.

Fortune magazine, Mr. Speaker, in its November 25, 2002 edition, a couple of months before the war started, had an article entitled "Iraq—We Win—What Then?" The Fortune article said:

"A military victory could turn into a strategic defeat. A prolonged, expensive, American-led occupation could turn U.S. troops into sitting ducks for Islamic terrorists." How right this article was.

James Webb, a hero in Vietnam and President Reagan's Secretary of the Navy, wrote in The Washington Post before the war: "The issue before us is not whether the United States should end the regime of Saddam Hussein but whether we as a Nation are prepared to occupy territory in the Middle East for the next 30 to 50 years." Secretary

Webb was strongly opposed to such an occupation.

Charley Reese, the very popular conservative columnist, wrote, again before the war: "Just let the United States try to occupy the Middle East, which will be the practical result of a war against Iraq, and Americans will be bled dry by the costs both in blood and treasure."

A few months ago, our own government took a poll and found that 92 percent of Iraqis regard us as occupiers rather than liberators. These people really do not appreciate what we have done for them. No one can legitimately criticize our troops, and I certainly would not. They are simply following orders and doing a great job. But when people say we made a mistake going in there but now that we are there we have to stay, we have to get the job done, that is like saying we know we are going the wrong way down the interstate, but we have to keep going anyway. I think you get off at the next exit.

We should announce to the world that we have done far more than any other nation has done for another country in the history of the world. We have spent almost \$200 billion, more than 90 percent of the money and casualties have been American, but we really cannot help any more until Iraqis stop killing our young soldiers and stop blowing each other up. That is what we should announce.

For those who say Iraq would go into chaos if we leave, they should read yesterday's Washington Post. The chaos is already there.

Columnist Georgie Anne put it best: "Critics of the war against Iraq have said since the beginning of the conflict that Americans, still strangely complacent about overseas wars being waged by a minority in their name, will inevitably come to a point where they will see they have to have a government that provides services at home or one that seeks empire across the globe."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York (Mr. HINCHEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. HINCHEY addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

#### ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to speak out of turn on the gentleman from New York (Mr. HINCHEY's) time.

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

There was no objection.

#### IN PURSUIT OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC JUSTICE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gen-

tleman from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, on November 2, Ohio Democrats took our moral values to the polls. For many of us, our faith guided us, too, and our final vote for President was far too close to declare us or assail us, as some now do, as a State full of evangelical fundamentalists. For many of us, moral values are grounded in our religious faith. My Lutheran upbringing instructs me, and my fellow Christians, in the teachings of Jesus, to read and to follow as best we can the words of the Beatitudes, to try to live our lives and practice our faiths as Jesus would have wanted us to. For others of us, those moral values take the form of a faith in our country's greatness to solve our most pressing problems of racial inequality and inaccessible health care, the poverty of millions of American children, and the war in Iraq.

For 3 years I have worn a lapel pin depicting a canary in a cage. A century ago, miners took a canary into the mines to warn them of toxic gases. Miners were forced to provide for their own protection. No mine safety laws. No trade unions able to help. No real support from their government.

A baby born 100 years ago had a life expectancy of about 47 years. Today, because of public health initiatives, worker safety laws, Medicare and Social Security, we live decades longer. Every bit of progress in the struggle for economic and social justice, often rooted in our Judeo-Christian beliefs, every bit of progress prevailed over the opposition of society's most privileged and most powerful.

Today, those struggles continue. Our fight for seniors who are forced to choose between medicine and food and our fight against the large pharmaceutical companies' greed is our understanding of the Holy Word. Our opposition to tax cuts for America's most privileged adults and Head Start cuts afflicting our least privileged children follow from the teachings of Christ. Our opposition to the death penalty, George Bush approved an execution of a Texan every 2 weeks as Governor, is grounded in the Scriptures. And our belief that government programs like Medicare and Social Security, not privatized imitations of them, should serve all Americans bespeaks a faith in the greatness of our country and its ability and willingness to lift up all of God's children.

□ 1915

As we have seen over the last 4 years, Republicans campaign on their religious beliefs and on their moral values, mostly opposition to abortion and gay marriage; and then they govern for and with their corporate allies and contributors.

On this floor of the House of Representatives, in the light of day, we hear much talk about moral values. But in the committee rooms and the cloakrooms, choices are made that run

counter to the teachings of Christ and Mohammed and the Jewish prophets, and fly in the face of the values upon which this Nation was founded.

This Congress hurts families by underfunding Leave No Child Behind and college student loans, while giving tax cuts to the wealthiest among us. This Congress hurts the elderly by defeating legislation to bring down the price of prescription drugs and then passing a Medicare bill that further enriches the drug industry and insurance companies. This Congress hurts God's Earth when it caves to the energy and chemical companies. This Congress hurts our communities when it gives tax breaks to encourage the largest corporations, most of them big contributors to the Bush administration, to outsource our jobs. And this Congress hurts our grandchildren when it loads huge burdens of debt on future generations.

Tens of thousands of Ohioans worked feverishly for months to help change our Nation's course because of their moral values, because of their faith in God, because of their belief in our Nation's history of using the Biblical term "taking care of the least among us."

In no way do I question the faith of my political opponents. But I am weary of the far right's claim that they are the only ones guided by the hand of God. My understanding of the teachings of Christ and my religious upbringing call me to walk a different path and to express and act upon my faith in the cause of social and economic justice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. OSE). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. BLUMENAUER 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 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.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. STUPAK) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. STUPAK 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 New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. PALLONE addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

WELCOMING NEW REPUBLICAN  
MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 2003, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. CHOCOLA) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. CHOCOLA. Mr. Speaker, I have to say I am thrilled to be here tonight. Ever since Election Day, I have been very anxious to get back here to Washington and join my colleagues, in fact, the growing Republican majority. For the first time ever, the Republicans have grown their majority in two consecutive cycles, and now we have the most Republican Members we have ever elected since 1946.

Mr. Speaker, there is a lot of talk about a divided America, but I do not see a divided America. When we look at the results of the election, and this is a very historic election, we see that the President won the popular vote margin by 3½ million votes. He is the first President to win the majority vote of over 50 percent since 1988. He received the most votes of any candidate for President in our Nation's history with almost 60 million votes, and he was reelected and gained seats in both Houses of Congress, both Chambers of Congress, for the first time since 1936.

Mr. Speaker, when we look at the map of America as a result of the elections, especially when we look at the county-by-county map, it is overwhelmingly red.

So, Mr. Speaker, America spoke in a loud and united voice on Election Day and sent people here to Washington to serve in this body to express their voice, and they sent very good people. So tonight I am very pleased and honored to be joined by many of my colleagues to introduce to America those that will be serving as new freshman Members in the Republican Party in the 109th Congress.

Mr. Speaker, we have got a lot of people to introduce and an hour to do it. So we are going to get right to it. So it is my honor to yield to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. GINGREY).

Mr. GINGREY. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor indeed to be a part of this time tonight to introduce our new Members of the Republican majority, and it is my distinct pleasure to talk about three of them, two who are from my State of Georgia who will be representing the sixth and the eighth congressional districts.

First of all, let me talk briefly about Dr. TOM PRICE. Dr. PRICE is an orthopedic surgeon. I have known him for many years. He served in the Georgia senate for 8 years, the past 8 years, and actually was a mentor to me when I was first elected to the senate and served for 4 years. Dr. PRICE at that time was the minority whip and went on to become the first senate majority leader, Republican majority leader, in the history of the Georgia general assembly.

As I say, Dr. PRICE has practiced medicine in northwest Atlanta for over 20 years as an orthopedic surgeon. He comes to the Congress to represent the sixth district and will do an absolutely fantastic job as he did in the Georgia general assembly. And it is certainly my honor, as a physician Member, to have a fellow physician serving with me. I think that will make eight or nine physician Members, Mr. Speaker, in the United States Congress, and to have two of them from the State of Georgia and actually two who represent the same county, Cobb County, that has got to be unprecedented.

TOM PRICE is married to his wife, Elizabeth, Betty, who is also a physician; and they have a 12-year-old son, Robert. It is a great honor to be able to introduce Dr. PRICE for the very first time this evening to my colleagues in the House.

Representative LYNN WESTMORELAND will be representing the Eighth Congressional District of Georgia, the district that has been represented so effectively by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. COLLINS) for the past 12 years. LYNN WESTMORELAND is from Sharpsburg, Georgia. He and his wife, Joan, have three children and three grandchildren. LYNN has served in the Georgia House for 12 years and 2 years ago became minority leader. LYNN led the Georgia house as minority leader and was very instrumental in this last election cycle when Georgia finally took over control of both the senate and the house.

And I think a great deal of credit goes to these two gentlemen, Dr. TOM PRICE, who will be representing the sixth congressional district, and Representative LYNN WESTMORELAND in the eighth. I share counties with both of these Members. I commend them to my colleagues. They will work tirelessly in a bipartisan fashion as we continue the leadership that we have in this great body.

Last but not least, it is my distinct honor to introduce to the Members Representative BOBBY JINDAL. BOBBY will be representing Louisiana's First Congressional District. He was born and raised in the State of Louisiana. He has served as a public servant in both health and education. Before entering politics, he served as Secretary for the Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals. And most recently he was appointed by President Bush as a health policy adviser to the administration. BOBBY JINDAL has also served as president of the University of Louisiana system, and during his tenure, the universities there raised their graduation and retention rates, increased private donations and the number of endowed chair positions.

A graduate of Brown University and a graduate degree from Oxford, BOBBY JINDAL has received the National Jefferson Award by the American Institute for Public Service and the Christus Health Advocacy Award for Leadership. He has been married to his

wife, Supriya, for 6 years and is the father of two children, Selia Elizabeth and Shaan Robert.

Mr. Speaker, as I said at the outset, it is indeed an honor to be part of this Special Order as we introduce the new Republican Members of the 109th Congress. We look forward to working with them.

Mr. CHOCOLA. Mr. Speaker, reclaiming my time, I thank the gentleman from Georgia for welcoming his new colleagues from Georgia and Louisiana, doing such a fine job.

Next it is my honor to yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MURPHY), newly elected president of the soon-to-be sophomore class, to introduce two of his new colleagues from Pennsylvania.

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Indiana for yielding to me.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize and welcome Congressman-elect MICHAEL FITZPATRICK, who was just elected to serve in the 109th Congress from the eighth district of Pennsylvania. The eighth district, mainly to the north of Philadelphia, consists of Bucks County, parts of Montgomery County, and a small portion of Philadelphia. Mr. FITZPATRICK resides in Levittown with his wife, Kathy, and six children. He received an honors degree from St. Thomas University in Miami, Florida, and a law degree from Dickinson Law School of Pennsylvania State University.

Prior to his election in Congress, Mr. FITZPATRICK has served as a member of the Bucks County Board of Commissioners since 1995, on which he served as chairman for 5 years, and as the Commissioner, he oversaw a county budget of \$385 million and a workforce of 2,600 employees. He also sought improvements in the local 9/11 system and the construction of a state-of-the-art emergency operations center.

Mr. FITZPATRICK has also received numerous honors relating to personal achievements, including the American Red Cross Citizen of the Year in the year 2000 and the Habitat for Humanity Leadership Award for 2003. I am certain all my colleagues will join in welcoming our newly elected Congressman MIKE FITZPATRICK.

I would also like to recognize a friend who I met while I served in the Pennsylvania senate, and that is Congressman-elect CHARLIE DENT, who was also elected to the 109th Congress from the fifteenth district in Pennsylvania. The fifteenth district is located in the heart of Lehigh Valley and includes the cities of Allentown, Bethlehem, and Easton. Mr. DENT's wonderful family has lived in the region for six generations, and he currently resides in Allentown with his wife, Pamela, and three children: Kathryn, William, and Jack.

CHARLIE received a BA from Penn State University in foreign service and international politics and a master's in public administration from Lehigh University. He began his political career early on as an interim for former

Representative Don Ritter, who also served the fifteenth district.

He was first elected to the Pennsylvania house in 1991, representing Allentown and South Whitehall. And in 1999 Mr. DENT was elected to the Pennsylvania senate, where we served together until my election to Congress in 2002. As a State senator, CHARLIE served as chairman of the Urban Affairs and Housing Committee and vice chairman of the Veterans Affairs and Emergency Preparedness Committee. I had the pleasure, while serving with CHARLIE, of oftentimes in the evenings going jogging together along the Susquehanna River, and throughout that time CHARLIE constantly talked of policy. So I am assuming he will do the same along the banks of the Potomac as he gets here. And as my colleagues will recognize, he loves to talk about policy.

So I ask all Members of the Congress to join me in welcoming CHARLIE DENT and MICHAEL FITZPATRICK to the 109th Congress.

Mr. CHOCOLA. Mr. Speaker, reclaiming my time, I thank the gentleman for his remarks.

Mr. Speaker, this election put new meaning to the phrase "Don't mess with Texas." And to help explain that, it is my honor to yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BURGESS).

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Indiana for putting together this hour.

Mr. Speaker, it is my high honor tonight to welcome two new Members of the Texas delegation. First from out in west Texas, Texas 11, we welcome Representative MIKE CONAWAY. MIKE is an Army veteran from Fort Hood and has had a distinguished career with Price Waterhouse & Coopers. He is a native Texan, and he grew up in Odessa. He graduated from Texas A&M University-Commerce in 1970 with a BBA degree in accounting.

In 1995 Governor George W. Bush appointed MIKE to the Texas State Board of Public Accountancy, a State regulatory agency that regulates the practice of accountancy in Texas. MIKE CONAWAY has volunteered his time to serve the citizens of Texas on the board for 7 years, including more than 5 years as chairman. He has served as chairman and board member of the Family Services of Midland, Texas. He and his wife, Suzanne, have four children and four grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, my next-door neighbor, my new next-door neighbor in Texas 24, is Representative KENNY MARCHANT. KENNY is a former Carrollton City councilman and mayor of that city. He is currently the chairman of the House State Affairs Committee and the former chairman of the House Financial Institution Committee in the Texas house of representatives. Outside of politics, KENNY is a local small businessman and a home builder in Dallas County, Denton County, and Northeast Tarrant County.

□ 1930

He also serves on the Advisory Board of Children's Medical Center and heads

a local nonprofit foundation which funds church-related humanitarian aid projects around the world.

KEN MARCHANT has both a bachelor's degree and an honorary doctorate degree from Southern Nazarene University. He and his wife Donna have raised their three sons and one daughter in the Twenty-Fourth Congressional District. They are also now the proud grandparents of a new granddaughter.

Madam Speaker, it is my honor to welcome these two members of the Texas delegation. We are indeed fortunate. And, as the gentleman from Indiana pointed out, "Don't mess with Texas."

Mr. CHOCOLA. Madam Speaker, continuing with the Texas tradition, it is my honor to yield time to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CARTER).

Mr. CARTER. Madam Speaker, I want to introduce three distinguished Texans to this House.

First is Representative LOUIE GOHMERT. Judge GOHMERT is an attorney who returned to private practice this last year before being elected to Congress. Prior to that time, he was appointed Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals in Texas.

He served his country as a captain in the United States Army. He is a Fighting Texas Aggie, graduating from Texas A&M University where he was class president and Brigade Commander of the Corps of Cadets. He earned his law degree from Baylor University School of Law, where he was the class president.

Judge GOHMERT has served as the President of the South Tyler Rotary Club, on the Boy Scout District Board of Directors and as deacon in the Green Acres Baptist Church. He also has been a director of leadership in Tyler, Texas, and a director of Centrepoin Ministries, among other numerous efforts.

He and his wife Kathy have three children, Katy, Caroline and Sarah. He is going to be an asset to the State of Texas and to the United States, and I ask that we welcome him to our Congress.

Judge TED POE, another judge, we are going to form an organization of Texas judges before this is over, Judge TED POE is a native of Harris County. Before being elected to Congress, he served as a felony court judge, having been appointed in 1981 and elected six times as a felony district judge.

Before becoming a judge, Judge POE was a felony prosecutor for the District Attorney's Office in Harris County for 8 years and served in the United States Air Force Reserve. He taught criminal justice courses at the University of Houston, conducted training at the FBI National Academy in Quantico, Virginia, and at West Point.

Judge POE has received awards from the National Victim's Center, Foundation for Improvement of Justice, the Texas District Attorney's Association, Kansas Peace Officer's Association, Houston Bar Association, Houston Police Officers Association and the Harris County Deputy Sheriff's Office.

TED POE received his Bachelor of Arts degree from Abilene Christian

University in political science and his J.D. degree from the University of Houston Law Center where he was a member of the Law School Honor Society.

TED POE has lived in Humble, Texas, with his wife Carol for over 24 years and has four grown children, Kim, Kara, Kurt and Kellee. He is an active member of the Church of Christ.

I ask that you welcome now Congressman TED POE to the 109th Congress.

Finally, a man who took a vast majority of my old district in Texas, the Tenth District, Representative MIKE MCCAUL.

MIKE MCCAUL was the Chief of the Terrorism and National Security Section with the Criminal Division of the U.S. Attorney's Office for the Western District of Texas before he was elected to Congress. He is a member of the Bush-Cheney transition team as well as Attorney General Greg Abbott's transition team.

MIKE MCCAUL served as Deputy Attorney General under JOHN CORNYN and was a Federal prosecutor with the Public Integrity Section of the Justice Department's Criminal Division.

MCCAUL received his BS from Trinity University in San Antonio and got a law degree from St. Mary's University School of Law. He is also a graduate of the Senior Executive Fellows Program at Harvard University's John F. Kennedy School of Government.

MIKE MCCAUL will be a great asset to this Congress, and we should all look forward to serving with him, and I ask that you welcome him to the 109th Congress.

Mr. CHOCOLA. Madam Speaker, it is my pleasure and honor to introduce the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART).

Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Indiana.

I am so pleased today to be able to introduce three brilliant Members to the United States Congress, three brilliant additions to our conference.

The first one is a person I have had the privilege to know for a number of years. He comes from a very strong background. His name is CONNIE MACK. That is a name that is very familiar in the State of Florida. We all know that his father served with such great distinction here in the United States Congress.

This CONNIE MACK, his son, was born and raised in Southwest Florida. He is, again, the son of the former Senator Connie Mack. He will represent the Fourteenth District of Florida, which borders the district that I am honored to represent, and also the district that has been so ably represented until now by our now CIA Director Porter Goss, who was for many years the chairman of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence.

CONNIE, though, I got to know during his tenure, our joint tenure, in the

Florida State Legislature. He was a great leader in the Florida legislature, an active member of that legislature. He helped create and chaired the Freedom Caucus in the State House of Representatives, the Florida State House of Representatives, which fought hard and successfully, I may add, through the leadership of CONNIE MACK, to keep taxes low, to cut taxes, to cut regulation, to shrink the size of government.

CONNIE comes with a wealth of experience. He will help promote President Bush's fiscally conservative agenda and tax relief and make sure that America's families are not overburdened by excessive taxation.

Again, CONNIE MACK, now Congressman-elect CONNIE MACK, has a wealth of experience coming from the Florida legislature, particularly on issues of fiscal responsibility. He has shown great leadership, and I am anxious to have him as my partner because, again, we have adjoining districts. We are going to be working very closely together, as we have in the past, and I am excited to have him as part of the team.

Another person who joins us now from the State California with just a huge wealth of experience is Congressman-elect DAN LUNGREN. He had served, by the way, here in the House between 1979 to 1989. He now returns to the House after serving as the Attorney General of California, which, by the way, he did so for 8 years until 1998.

He, along with Newt Gingrich, formed the Conservative Opportunity Society here and really laid the foundation for the Contract with America. He is a man who, again, has been tested, really tested, and has always shown great leadership qualities, the ability to lead, the ability to fight for the issues that he believes are important. It is wonderful to have his wealth of experience back now on the majority team.

The third person that I am just excited, Madam Speaker, to be able to introduce is Congressman-elect LUIS FORTUNO, La Isla Del Encanto, representing Puerto Rico.

LUIS is a brilliant lawyer who has had significant experience in the business community, including being, by the way, for example, appointed as Puerto Rico's first Secretary of the Department of Economic Development and Commerce, an area he cares so deeply about.

I am just so excited to have him in the majority party, to work on issues that are dear to his heart, including economic development and many, many other issues.

LUIS is going to be the first Republican Resident Commissioner in the history of Puerto Rico. Think what that means, Madam Speaker. LUIS FORTUNO now will be in the majority party, will be speaking from the side of the majority when he speaks for the people that he represents. What a difference that is going to make for the people of Puerto Rico.

LUIS is also going to be a member of the Congressional Hispanic Conference, a growing group here of members of the majority who are concerned about, obviously, everybody in the country, but particularly concerned about the issues that particularly affect those of Hispanic descent and Portuguese descent.

So we are excited to have LUIS FORTUNO. It is a huge deal for the Island of Puerto Rico and for the people there, and it is a huge deal for us to have now as a member of the majority party a person who will now represent the Island of Puerto Rico. It is a distinct honor.

Madam Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from Indiana for this opportunity to introduce three extremely capable, extremely talented members now of the growing majority conference.

Mr. CHOCOLA. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Florida.

It is now my honor and privilege to introduce the gentleman from Florida, CATHERINE HARRIS.

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

Ms. HARRIS. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, 2 weeks ago today the most important election in a generation came to a close. As always, the American people cut through the heated rhetoric to render their well-considered, common-sense decision and have provided their mandate for our approach to fighting terrorists abroad and creating jobs and economic security at home.

These victories this year stem from an effective message, coupled with exceptional candidates who will quickly become extraordinary Members of Congress. I am deeply honored tonight to introduce two of these individuals.

CATHY ANNE MCMORRIS, who will replace the gentleman from Washington (Mr. NETHERCUTT) as the representative from Washington's Fifth District, understands the challenges associated with operating a small family business. For 14 years, she helped her family run the Peachcrest Fruitbasket Orchard and Produce Stand in Kettle Falls, Washington. Meanwhile, she compiled an outstanding record in the State government.

Beginning as a legislative assistant to State Representative Bob Morton, CATHY MCMORRIS was appointed to succeed Representative Morton in December 1993. She was elected to that seat in 1994 and was reelected by overwhelming margins in 1996, 1998, 2000 and 2002. Her colleagues in the Washington House of Representatives elected her as the Republican Leader in 2002.

She has been named by the National Federation of Independent Business as Outstanding Legislator and by the Washington State Farm Bureau as Legislator of the Year, among numerous additional honors.

Newly elected GEOFF DAVIS has spent a lifetime serving his Nation, his com-

munity and his family. He worked as a janitor during high school to help pay for his family's bills. Then he enlisted in the United States Army and won an appointment to West Point.

He spent 6 years as an Army Ranger and assault helicopter pilot, serving in the Middle East after being chosen to run the U.S. Army Flight Operations for the Peace Enforcement mission between Israel and Egypt. He rose to the rank of captain before leaving the Army in 1987.

In 1992, GEOFF DAVIS started his own business, Capstone Inc., which specializes in consulting lean manufacturing and high technology systems integration. In 1995, this firm was named as an Outstanding Consulting Resource by The Executive Committee, a 3,500-member organization of CEOs.

GEOFF DAVIS has also served as a mentor and tutor in inner-city Cincinnati schools, as well as a volunteer chaplain for the Kentucky Corrections Cabinet. He and his wife Pat have six children.

On behalf of my colleagues, I wish to welcome these outstanding new Members to what I hope will be a long and fulfilling tenure in this House. They will join us as we continue to keep faith with the American people by making tax relief we passed during the last 2 years permanent so our economy will keep growing for them and by continuing to support our troops as they battle for freedom in Iraq, Afghanistan and around the globe.

For the sake of our children and our grandchildren, let us get to work. We will not and we cannot let them down.

Mr. CHOCOLA. Madam Speaker, it is now my pleasure to introduce the newly-elected vice president of the soon-to-be sophomore class, the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. BARRETT).

Mr. BARRETT of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, it was not long ago I was wandering the halls of the Capitol, we call it Capitol Hill, trying to figure out what the heck was going on. But when I arrived, I found that D.C. was very warm and welcoming.

This week it is my turn to extend a warm welcome to the freshman class of the 109th Congress. And what an exciting time for all of them. I think they will find, as I did, that their classmates will fast become close and trusted friends.

Madam Speaker, it is my honor to talk tonight specifically about two new Members from my so-called neck of the woods, VIRGINIA FOXX and my dear friend BOB INGLIS.

Before I welcome this first person to Congress, though, let me make just a brief comment and give my heartfelt congratulations to her predecessor, Senator-elect RICHARD BARR. RICHARD's office has been around the corner from mine for the past 2 years, and I want to thank him personally and all his staff for all they have done for me over the

last 2 years. He has become a good friend, and I look forward to continuing working with him in the future.

VIRGINIA FOXX was elected by the people of the Fifth Congressional District in North Carolina to succeed the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. BURR).

□ 1945

She served as a State senator for five terms. Prior to election to the State Senate she served as president and consultant at Mayland Community College. She was confirmed by the U.S. Senate to the Education Advisory Committee and has served as a consultant for the U.S. Department of Education.

As a former small business owner and running a family business myself, I am pleased to say that Representative-elect FOXX and her husband, Tom, own and operate Grandfather Mountain Nursery. I believe that the perspective that a small business owner brings to the Congress is quite unique, Madam Speaker. I look forward to working with Dr. FOXX to bring a more commonsense business approach to our everyday work here on Capitol Hill.

The next gentleman, Madam Speaker, is from my home State of South Carolina. He is a good man, and he has been a dear friend of mine for years. Mr. BOB INGLIS. BOB actually served from the Fourth Congressional District in Congress from 1993 to 1998. After leaving Congress, BOB returned to the firm where he had worked from 1986 to 1992, Leatherwood, Walker, Todd and Mann. It is a pleasure for me to welcome BOB back and his lovely wife, Mary Anne, and their children to the United States Congress.

I look forward to working closely with BOB on issues important to South Carolinians and all Americans, such as homeland security, strong national defense, individual freedom and strong families, which I know BOB is a very strong proponent of.

I would also be remiss, Madam Speaker, if I did not extend congratulations to BOB's predecessor and a dear trusted friend of mine, Senator-elect JIM DEMINT. JIM served the people of the Fourth Congressional District well, and he has always put their needs and the needs of our State and Nation ahead of politics. And I know he will continue to do the same as South Carolina's next junior Senator.

Madam Speaker, it is always humbling to walk the Halls of Congress and stand on the floor of the people's House. Again, I want to congratulate these incoming Members and I look forward to serving with them. I know they will do a fantastic job.

Mr. CHOCOLA. Madam Speaker, it is my honor and privilege to introduce the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. GARRETT).

Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding to me. I think that

message right up there says it all: "America Speaks." And America spoke very loudly and correctly on November 2, 2004. November 2, 2004, was really a great day not only for the Republican Party but for the American people in this country as well. President Bush won reelection by over 3.5 million votes on that day, becoming the first Presidential candidate to win more than 50 percent of the vote since 1988.

The Republican majority also maintained the majority in both the House and the Senate, while also gaining seats in both Chambers. For House Republicans, that means this cycle Republicans made history by increasing their majority two cycles in a row. This historic game proves the critics' claims that the House was up for grabs and there was a general discontent among American voters with the Republican leadership false. Those arguments were all wrong. Republicans won 22 of the 39 so-called hotly contested seats.

Yes, on November 2 the voters confirmed that the agenda of this Republican-led Congress is in fact best for America and what the Americans want; that the Americans are for tax relief for American families and hard-working Americans everywhere; that they realize that their economic and growth policies of these last several years are right for America; that our job creation and pro-growth policies have worked. Perhaps more importantly, they realize that America's security is best in the hands of the Republican President and this Congress.

So I want to congratulate not only the President but also these newly elected Members of Congress today that made this historic feat possible. And I look forward to working with them as they come in January to be sworn in to further the successes in the 109th Congress. Because we must deliver on the confident hope of millions of American voters across this country.

We are going to be faced with enormous challenges ahead; and in a bipartisan effort, we must really support behind this agenda. So I welcome two new Members to this Congress. JOHN R. "RANDY" KUHLE, JR., of the southern tier of the western New York region was elected to the 29th Congressional District in New York, and he is one of those great new Members. Now, KUHLE's past experiences will bring a wealth of information and experience to this Congress. It includes three consecutive terms in the New York State Assembly and election to the State senate in 1986. There he was appointed to the senate as assistant majority leader for house operations back in 1995. He also served as senate chairman of the senate Standing Committee on Agriculture in 1987 through 1999 when he was then appointed chairman of the senate Standing Committee on Education. He served as chairman of that committee up until 2003 when he was appointed chairman of the senate Standing Committee on Transportation.

KUHLE is also a former State chairman of ALEC, a group that I am familiar with, that is the American Legislative Exchange Council, a group for States rights, and vice chairman of the National Conference of State Legislatures, that is the NCSL. In addition to this, he is a member of the senate Select Committee on Interstate Cooperation, the New York State Early Intervention Coordinating Council, the NCSL assembly on State issues, their committee on education, and their assembly on Federal issues and their committee on education, labor and workforce development. Also another national organization, the CSG, the Council of State Governments' Intergovernmental Affairs Committee, and the CSG Eastern Regional Conference Committee on Economic Affairs.

With all of this we know that he is going to be a valued addition to this Congress, and we welcome Congressman KUHLE.

I would also like to welcome newly elected Representative THELMA DRAKE. Ms. DRAKE served as a delegate in the Virginia house for 9 years to represent the people of the 87th district. She is also a Realtor with RE/MAX Allegiance Realty's Hampton Roads home team, and she has worked as a Realtor in real estate for over 20 years.

DRAKE also served on the house finance, the general laws, rules and commerce and labor committees; and as a long-standing member of that committee on general laws she served as chairman of its subcommittee on housing and also as chairman of the finance tax preference committee.

In addition, she has held a leadership position in that Republican house majority. In addition to all this as well, she has served as chairman of the Virginia housing commission, is a member of the mayor's task force on ocean view, and is a board member of the Virginia Zoological Society, and also a recipient of the John Marshall Alliance for Leadership and Property Rights.

We welcome Ms. DRAKE. Her background and skills will be an asset to the House. As we have heard of all of the accomplishments of all the Members and the Members that we are about to hear as well, these accomplished individuals to the Republican freshman class of 2005 is a strong loop and will remain committed to working in the House of Representatives promoting the values of the American people, and I welcome you all.

Mr. CHOCOLA. Madam Speaker, it is my honor and pleasure to introduce the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. KING).

Mr. KING of Iowa. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. CHOCOLA) for yielding to me. I appreciate the time and opportunity to say a few words to this House and to Americans.

One thing I would point out, for the first time in 20 years since the Reagan landslide in 1984, the great State of Iowa finally voted state-wide for a Republican President. It has been a long

time coming. It took a lot of work to do that, and it took a lot of energy. What turned out that energy was the strongest ag economy since at least 1979. In fact, a lot of folks say the strongest ever. 2003 was a very good year; 2004 is an even better year yet. Our economy is strong. Our people care about families. They care about marriage. They care about the quality of life we have. Who in the world would vote against that is the question they were asking, especially in western Iowa where we had a tremendous turn out, and a much larger collection of votes than we had seen ever before.

I am thrilled to be here in this growing majority of conservative Republicans who will manage this budget with strict responsibility and move this Nation towards its national destiny. And people will be taking part in that in this upcoming 109th Congress. I have the privilege of introducing two of them to this Chamber. The first is Congressman-elect JOE SCHWARZ from Michigan's 7th district. JOE has served the people of Michigan in many capacities. He is a former State senator. He was considered to be a key senator on higher education and health care issues. He was elected president pro tem by his colleagues in the Michigan senate. He was chairman of the subcommittees on higher education and general government.

When I get through with his resume, you will wonder how he had time to do all these things. Congressman-elect SCHWARZ has also served as mayor and city commissioner of Battle Creek, Michigan, a sister city to Battle Creek, Iowa, I am sure. He built a medical practice around his reputation as a skilled surgeon. Prior to his political career, SCHWARZ served as a Naval officer in Vietnam and as a CIA operative. He serves on the boards of the Kellogg Community College Foundation; the Wayne State University Foundation; the University Musical Society in Ann Arbor, Artrain which is in Ann Arbor; Olivet College; and Detroit Receiving Hospital.

He was born and raised in Michigan. SCHWARZ received his bachelor's degree in history from the University of Michigan and his medical degree from Wayne State University. Quite a resume. He brings a lot to this Chamber.

I look forward to this freshman class going to work. They bring new ideas and new energy and help energize all of us.

I will tell you that I built a personal bond and a great respect and appreciation for another Member-elect, JEFF FORTENBERRY from Nebraska. I represent the 5th district of Iowa, which is the western third of Iowa, and I at one time declared it to be the eastern Nebraska district because it is isolated alone out there along western Iowa, and I found out that South Dakota wanted to be included in that. But JEFF FORTENBERRY represents the real eastern Nebraska district. He will be stepping into the very big shoes of

DOUG BEREUTER who served here for 26 years and did so honorably.

After Congressman BEREUTER's retirement, JEFF FORTENBERRY stepped into a 3-way primary and demonstrated his ability. As I watched him make decisions and take stands on positions, I watched him around his colleagues and the campaign staff and in the communities, and I watched him with his wife, Celeste, and his family, it built more and more respect for the man who is JEFF FORTENBERRY. He served on the Lincoln City Council, and he has been involved in a number of things. Economic development issues, urban revitalization projects, transition of a major public hospital, and a new baseball stadium. Maybe his skills here in Washington, D.C. could be utilized as we figure out how we are going to place a professional team here in this city.

Prior to his congressional campaign, JEFF FORTENBERRY had worked in the publishing industry for Sandhills Publishing; he has worked for the United States Senate with the Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations. He is currently a member of the Nebraska National Guard Civilian Leadership Council, and a member of Lincoln Independent Business Association. He has a bachelor's degree in economics, which will come in useful, from Louisiana State, a masters in public policy from Georgetown, and also a masters of theology from Franciscan University of Steubenville.

So both of these gentlemen's credentials are tremendous. They have proven in their life before they arrive here in Congress their ability. It is a tremendous venue for them to continue to develop their skills and develop those skills here and contribute to all of the people in this country. I look forward to working with them and the other Members of this class. I welcome both of these men to the 109th Congress.

Mr. CHOCOLA. Madam Speaker, it is my honor and pleasure to introduce the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. KIRK).

Mr. KIRK. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. CHOCOLA) and want to say that this was a resounding majority for the President of the United States. Unlike previous elections for the White House where a plurality of voters supported the candidate, this candidate won a solid majority of the American people.

When we look to who else won the majority, we look at some of the new stars that have come into the Congress to take their places as Members-elect: like DAVE REICHERT from Washington's 8th district, an expert on both domestic and international security. He brings with him a wealth of experience in law enforcement where he delivered a remarkable record of service to the citizens of King County, Washington. Prior to his election to Congress, REICHERT served as King County Sheriff since 1997, and he work within the sheriff's office since 1972 after serving in the United States Air Force.

I will say that DAVE REICHERT joins a very small number of veterans still

servicing in the Congress. There was a time when three-quarters of us had military backgrounds. Now we are down to just one in five, but DAVE REICHERT will be one of those advocates for Americans in uniform. During his leadership as sheriff, REICHERT brought national recognition to the sheriff's office as head of a task force that solved one of the largest serial murder cases in U.S. history, apprehending the infamous Green River Killer. The people of Washington are safer because DAVE REICHERT chose public service.

He is the recipient of the prestigious 2004 National Sheriff's Association Sheriff of the Year Award and is a two-time Medal of Valor Award recipient from the King County sheriff's office.

□ 2000

DAVE is a graduate of Concordia Lutheran College in Portland, where he played football and met his wife of now 34 years, Julie Reichert.

The Reicherts currently have three grown children, Angela, Tabitha and Daniel, and no less than five grandchildren. He is a family man and expert on international security and especially domestic law enforcement.

Now joining him is another star of our class, PATRICK MCHENRY from North Carolina, an expert on the Internet, someone who knows about labor issues and is a key to building the ownership society as a real estate broker.

Prior to his election, he was a State legislator in North Carolina, worked as an executive with DCI/New Media, Incorporated, and served as a director of the Bush for 2000 Presidential Campaign.

He served his country and the United States Department of Labor and, yes, is a licensed real estate broker and owner of his own real estate company, someone who brings that service to the Congress who can help Americans take part in the ownership society that the President has talked about.

PATRICK MCHENRY also knows to those that are given great abilities much is expected, and PATRICK MCHENRY sits on the board of directors of the United Way's Success By 6 youth program.

He brings these skills in real estate for ownership, in Internet-based economy, in making sure that we know how to support charities and how to make sure that we give back to the community.

For all of these reasons, we are thrilled that PATRICK MCHENRY joins us as well as DAVE REICHERT, with other stars, to join in the Republican ranks here in the House, and I thank the gentleman from Indiana for yielding.

Mr. CHOCOLA. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman and I thank all of my colleagues who have joined me this evening in welcoming this very impressive freshman Republican class that will be sworn in on January 4, 2005, and we all look forward to that day.

There is still one Member of the freshman class to introduce, Madam Speaker. I am a little biased. It happens to be my favorite Member of the freshman class. He is a Hoosier. That is not the only reason that he is my favorite Member. He is also a businessperson, someone that has actually created jobs, has actually learned how to seize the opportunities of economic growth and has contributed greatly to his local community before being elected to Congress.

He also ran for Congress in 2002 and was unsuccessful and ran again in 2004 and proved that persistence pays off, and that is a very admirable quality.

I am talking about MIKE SODREL. MIKE SODREL comes from his small business, his family business, called Sodrel Trucking. I see his trucks on the roads of Indiana every single day. He expanded that business in 2000 when he founded Sodrel Logistics.

He has served as a past chairman for the Southern Indiana Chamber of Commerce. He has also been recognized as the Southern Indiana Small Businessperson of the Year.

Service to his Nation is nothing new for MIKE SODREL. He served in the Army National Guard and continues service as a member of the American Legion. He is a community leader in many respects, and he leads many organizations, including the Boy Scouts of America, his Rotary Club, Junior Achievement, the Chamber of Commerce, the National Federation of Independent Businesses and the Boys and Girls Club.

MIKE is a native of New Albany, Indiana. He lives there today, and he has been married to his wife Marquita for 36 years. Together, they have two children, Noah and Keesha, and they are the proud grandparents of six grandchildren.

I know that MIKE will serve this body well, and I certainly look forward to working with him and all of his colleagues of the freshman class to serve Hoosiers and every citizen of this country.

Madam Speaker, we have just introduced a great class, and this great class will take the oath in the next coming months, and they will become part of the 109th Congress. I fully expect that the 109th Congress will be an historic Congress because it was the result of an historic election and, indeed, is an historic time for our Nation.

We did more than just keep our majority. We received a mandate from the American people. In the last 2 years, we delivered on health care, we delivered on security, cutting taxes and much, much more.

Our constituents recognized that. As the NRCC chairman, the gentleman from New York (Mr. REYNOLDS), stated, "The only people that think the GOP needs to be repudiated are two Democrat leaders from California, while the whole United States obviously disagrees."

What the United States wants and what the people of this country want is

a Congress that keeps working on their behalf, and as we have seen from the headlines, America has spoken. What America has said is they want Members of Congress that will get over the bickering and work on their behalf and do things like have budget process reform to make sure that we have more clarity and responsibility in how we spend the taxpayers' money and reduce the deficit.

America has spoken that says we want to have lawsuit abuse reform, to make sure we lift the burden of frivolous lawsuits off of our economy, which really hurts the creation of jobs and economic growth.

We have also heard from the American people that we need to have things like tax reform, to make sure we have a fair and flatter tax system that helps grow our economy as well.

We have also heard that we need to make sure that every generation of American gets the Social Security benefits they have earned and they deserve; and, most of all, we have heard from the American people that we have to make sure that we keep this Nation and our families and our communities safe and secure.

So, Madam Speaker, this has been an extraordinary hour where we have met an extraordinary class of incoming freshmen to the Republican-controlled Congress. So it has been my honor to have my colleagues join me. I thank them and I look forward to working with them in the 109th Congress, as well as all of the Members of this body.

#### FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate by Mr. Monahan, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed without amendment bills of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 4794. An act to amend the Tijuana River Valley Estuary and Beach Sewage Cleanup Act of 2000 to extend the authorization of appropriations, and for other purposes.

H.R. 5163. An act to amend title 49, United States Code, to provide the Department of Transportation a more focused research organization with an emphasis on innovative technology, and for other purposes.

H.R. 5213. An act to expand research information regarding multi-disciplinary research projects and epidemiological studies.

H.R. 5245. An act to extend the liability indemnification regime for the commercial space transportation industry.

The message also announced that the Senate has passed bills and a concurrent resolution of the following titles in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 2280. An act to establish a coordinated national ocean exploration program within the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

S. 2283. An act to extend Federal funding for operation of State high risk health insurance pools.

S. 2489. An act to establish a program within the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to integrate Federal coastal and ocean mapping activities.

S. 2526. An act to reauthorize the Children's Hospitals Graduate Medical Education Program.

S. 2618. An act to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to extend medicare cost-sharing for the medicare part B premium for qualifying individuals through September 2005.

S. Con. Res. 145. Concurrent resolution to correct the enrollment of H.R. 1417.

#### INCREASING THE DEBT LIMIT

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. MUSGRAVE). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 2003, the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. SPRATT) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. SPRATT. Madam Speaker, 4 years ago, the Bush administration was just getting started. They sent us their first budget, then told us, based upon a projected \$5.6 trillion in surpluses over the next 10 years, that there could be huge tax cuts, between a trillion five and \$2 trillion, huge tax cuts and still a budget surplus, and that they would not have to even come back to Congress to ask again for an increase in what we call the debt ceiling until the year 2008, 7 years later.

The debt ceiling is a statutory limit, a limit that we impose by law on the total amount of debt that the United States of America can incur. It currently stands at a level of \$7.384 trillion.

We did not buy into this argument. We did not vote for the tax cuts, and we on this side of the aisle were not surprised, disappointed, bitterly disappointed, because we had strived mightily to put the budget in surplus for the first time in 30 years during the 1990s. We did not vote for it, but we were not surprised when in the year 2002, not 2008 as predicted, but in the year 2002, the Bush administration came back to Congress and said that the statutory debt ceiling is about to be hit. In other words, we have run up so much debt that we are right at the ceiling of the total amount of debt that the government of the United States can incur, and, therefore, we need a \$450 billion increase in the debt this year, 2002.

The next year they were back asking for more, and now they are back asking for still more, this time \$800 billion. It is phenomenal when you consider that the last increase occurred 18 months ago and amounted to \$984 billion. That was the largest increase at any one given time in the fiscal history of this country. As a matter of fact, \$984 billion, the amount by which the debt ceiling was increased in May of 2003, \$984 billion is more than the total indebtedness of the United States when Ronald Reagan came to office in 1981, and how long has it lasted, this \$984 billion increase in the debt service? Eighteen months.

In fact, right now, this administration, under its fiscal policy of the budgets passed by the Republican majorities in this House and the Senate, has

run up a debt of \$1 trillion over the last 18 months. That is a rate at which we are accumulating debt right now, \$1 trillion every 18 months.

If we add together the increases to date since 2001, it was \$450 billion in 2002; \$984 billion, May 26, 2003; and then a request which must come to the floor sometime this week in one form or another, because the Treasury Department tells us they cannot continue to incur debt or meet their obligations unless we raise the debt ceiling, allowing them to borrow still more money, \$800 billion will have to be passed some time this week. Those three increases for the last 4 fiscal years total \$2.234 trillion. That is the amount of indebtedness that has to be accommodated by increases in the debt ceiling in order to allow room for the Bush budgets over the last 3 fiscal years.

We think at the very least an increase of this magnitude, \$800 billion, requires an unambiguous yes or no vote, a straight up and down vote under a clean bill that only deals with the debt ceiling, with one exception. We believe that it is unconscionable to continue incurring debt at this rate, \$2.3 trillion over 4 years, without doing something to stop this juggernaut, this headlong descent into debt.

So we propose that at least we be offered an amendment on the House floor to amend the debt ceiling increase to reinstate something we call the pay-as-you-go rule. The pay-as-you-go rule provides, quite simply, that if you want to increase an entitlement, liberalize an entitlement payment, you have to identify new revenues to pay for the increase or decrease another entitlement by a commensurate amount. On the other hand, if you want to cut taxes, you have to raise revenues elsewhere or cut an entitlement by the same amount so that the effect is neutral, has no effect on the bottom line of the deficit.

That rule was in play in this House for at least 12 years during the 1990s, and it accounted for a phenomenal effect upon other measures we took up and the deficit of the United States.

As this chart shows, when President Clinton came to office in 1993, the deficit the previous year was \$290 billion. We passed a Deficit Reduction Act here sent to us by the President on February 17, passed it within 3 months. Every year thereafter the bottom line of the budget got better, until the year 2000 when we had a surplus of \$236 billion. Four short years ago, we had a surplus of \$236 billion.

Every year since the onset of the Bush administration, the bottom line of the budget has gotten worse and worse, to the point where in the year 2002 we were back in deficit by \$158 billion, and the year 2003 we had a record deficit, \$377 billion, and this past year, which ended September 30, 2004, we booked a deficit of \$413 billion in the Federal budget, \$413 billion.

Now, what happened? I mentioned earlier the big tax cuts passed by the

Bush administration passed in 2001. There were more in 2002, still more in 2003.

□ 2015

And instead of having a rebounding effect, a sort of supply-side effect so that the pick-up in the economy resulting from the tax cuts sort of replenished the lost revenues, instead of that happening, as projected, this was the curve that was projected, that there would be barely any loss of revenues, instead taxes have followed this particular actual curve, dropping from \$1.73 trillion back in the year 2001 to \$811 billion this year.

Now, there are other sources of the problem. Terrorism is taking its toll on the budget. The war in Iraq and Afghanistan has cost over \$150 billion thus far. No question they have had an effect on the bottom line. But the tax cuts, based on this miscalculation, have had a substantial impact, and this is a course that was chosen by those who voted for it.

Here is where we were in the year 2001 when President Bush came to office. This was the statutory debt ceiling, the limit on the total indebtedness the government could incur, \$5.950 trillion. It was raised to \$6.4 trillion, then raised again May 2003 to \$7.384 trillion. It will now be raised again to \$8.200 trillion, by \$800 billion. And, folks, that is not the end of it. That is the hard part of it. That is what has happened thus far.

Let me just summarize, though, where we are right now with the debt ceiling increases that have had to be adopted to accommodate the fiscal policies of this administration. Here we see it. In the year 2002, \$450 billion, the next year \$984 billion, now \$800 billion, it comes to an increase, the amount I mentioned just a while ago, \$2.234 trillion. That is the amount in 4 years by which the debt ceiling of the United States has had to be raised in order to accommodate the budgets and fiscal policy of this administration.

As I said, the last increase, \$985 billion, was the largest in our history. Not only that, that amount, \$984 billion, exceeded the total indebtedness of the United States in 1980-81, when Ronald Reagan came to office. The total debt of the United States then was \$908 billion. We had one increase that has lasted 18 months, that is all. We have already run through \$984 billion on the watch and under the policies of this administration.

As I said, it does not stop here. It would be bad enough if it did, but it does not stop here. This is what we really have to be concerned about and why we think at the very least there should be one single solid step taken in this debt ceiling increase to slow down this head-long descent into debt. This is the level of the debt ceiling in 2001 when President Bush came to office.

The Congressional Budget Office, at our request on the Committee on the Budget last year, projected the Bush

budget through the year 2014, from 2005 through 2014, for 10 years, and came back and told us if we follow this course, by 2014 the United States will have accumulated \$14.545 trillion in debt. This is where the Bush administration started, this is where they would end in 2014, projecting forward on a current services basis, the tax cuts and other policies that they have.

Let me make one final observation about this. As serious as it is, and anyone can look at this and realize the gravity of it, everybody understands the economics, everybody understands the fiscal effects, but the real issue here is the moral question. Is this the kind of legacy we are going to leave our children: \$14.545 trillion? Because that is the course we are on right now.

And let me give one other aspect with this second poster here. One other aspect of this problem, before turning to my colleagues, that everybody knows simply cannot be sustained. This lower line, the black line, is the gross domestic product of the United States from 1980 through 2014, slowly rising, growing every year. That is the GDP. This is the debt of the United States during the same period of time. And you can see that the debt of the United States is growing faster than our income.

Everybody, every household, every business, and every government, State, Federal, or local, knows that you simply cannot sustain that kind of increase in your debt over and above your annual income for a prolonged period of time. But that is the course we are on right now.

Madam Speaker, I wish to recognize at this point the distinguished gentleman from New York (Mr. RANGEL), the ranking Democrat on the Committee on Ways and Means, who will be our floor person on this issue when and if the debt ceiling increase comes to the floor.

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

Mr. RANGEL. Madam Speaker, let me thank the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. SPRATT) not for what he does for our party or for the Congress, but what he does for our great country.

I would like to talk about the question of morality, the responsibility of government. And some may say, well, what has that got to do with the debt ceiling? Well, it would seem to me that if people would look at the responsibility of our government as relates to spending, to believe that we have a credit card, because that is what we do, we are borrowing money, and that the head of our household was borrowing money but not letting anybody know what he was doing, that would be irresponsible and immoral.

It seems to me that if we had a head of a company that inherited a \$5.6 trillion surplus and then when we went to look at the books found out that he wasted \$9 trillion and had a \$2.6 trillion indebtedness, that that person may not

be impeached but certainly would be fired from the job.

Some might say that they do not really feel the pain of borrowing. And I guess irresponsible heads of households really do not feel the pain of borrowing. Imagine how good it might feel to somebody to be given a credit card and to be told they do not have a limit on what they spend; or to feel that they do not have to tell the American people what they are spending and what they are borrowing; or to be able to say, well, it does not make any difference, I will hide it in a bill and they will not ask me any questions; or to believe that the best way to run the country is to give a \$1 trillion or a \$2 trillion decrease in taxes to those people who are in the highest income tax bracket. Suppose those people knew that in order to do this that you would have to borrow the money in order to please a small group of people?

To get back to the questions of moral values, is it morally right to spend money, to give tax cuts, knowing that the Social Security System, where we made a moral and political and legal contract with the American people, promising that if they lived long enough or if they had disabilities or if they survived a tragedy that that system would be there for them? Is it fair to leave that system so insecure that young people now have no idea whether it is going to be there for them, when that money could have been used to shore up the Social Security System so that we would be fulfilling a moral promise to these people rather than fulfilling a political obligation to supporters?

To talk about moral values, if you knew that 45 million Americans, most of whom work every day and had no health insurance, what would be more important morally, to provide for the health care of human beings, Americans, or to give a tax cut?

Let us talk about moral values in terms of education, to make a person more productive, to make a person have self-esteem, to make a person want to get married and have a family. Is that not moral values? Is it more important to give a tax cut and to borrow money to do that than to make certain that every kid in America has a chance to fulfill whatever their brains would allow them to do because they had access to education?

What about our old folks? Getting old is getting to be a problem just in maintaining one's health because of the cost of prescription drugs. They let you get to a doctor, but you cannot even afford to do what the doctor is suggesting that you do. You do not have to be religious to understand that if you had the money to provide national health care prescription drugs, the moral thing to do is to help those who have not got and to say God already blessed the wealthy. Those are moral values, to be able to do that.

It just seems to me that the most irresponsible thing to do is to borrow the

money and to know that you will never pay for it, to borrow the money and to know that the interest rates are going to fall on your children, not you. You will enjoy the benefit of supporting the war and giving the tax cuts and rewarding all of the lobbyists, but the people who pay for it are not just today's taxpayers, not just today's children, but the unborn are born with this debt on their heads. It will be hard to explain to them what happened in this Congress, what happened in this Presidency, what happened in this era that caused us to believe that we knew so much about the economy that we could go into debt \$14 trillion and say, let our kids pay for it. Is that the moral thing to do?

Madam Speaker, it is not the political thing to do, it is not the moral thing to do, but that seems to be what is so important. The President would have us believe that he may not be right all the time, but we know where he stands. How are we going to know where he stands if his party does business in the middle of the night? How are we going to know where he stands if we cannot even find out what the interest on the debt is going to be?

And let me say this. Every household plans for what they have to spend, and it is difficult to explain this in terms of trillions of dollars, but what if you knew as the head of a household that you had this credit card, that you could buy anything that you wanted on this credit card and not pay for it? But every month the credit company will be sending you a bill, and it will show you what the service charge is going to be, what the penalty is going to be, or in our case what the interest is going to be.

And what would happen in this household, I ask the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. SPRATT), if you looked at your bill and you looked at what you had to pay and you found out that in 10 years the interest that you are paying on the money that you borrowed exceeded all of your budgetary responsibility for clothing, for health care, for rent or mortgage, except for one issue?

And that is where in 10 years this great country of ours will be; that the interest that we are paying on the debt that grows 50 percent faster than the economy will reach the point that it would exceed all of our discretionary expenditures, with the exception of defense.

□ 2030

Which means what? It means that Republicans and others can say I supported Social Security, but the money was not there. I wanted to do more with education, but the money was not there. I want health to be improved, but the money is not there. And at the end of the day they may have succeeded in breaking our responsibility as a government for every social program that we have and the only item that would receive priority would be defense and supporting the war.

Madam Speaker, I think that this type of thinking really violates our national security because Americans should know who are we borrowing the money from, who do we owe this money to, and how mean can we be in disagreements we have with people whom we owe money to. How angry can we get with the bank if we know they can foreclose? And the people who are lending this money are foreigners. It is not as though in the last 4 years we have made a lot of friends with foreigners, but they thought they were making a lot of money off our interest. And as the interest goes up, we would like to believe that we can borrow more money from them.

But, guess what, one of the biggest purchasers of our debt is the People's Republic of China. A large chunk of the money that we owe to foreigners is to China. And whom do we have a problem with in terms of trade? The People's Republic of China. So what do we say as a great nation and lead organization of the World Trade Organization? We told China if they do not do what we tell them to do in terms of fairness and equity as relates to international trade, we will not do business with them. We want them to reevaluate how they deal with their currency. We want them to be fair and not dump their goods and have us lose jobs.

And China would say to us, suppose we do not do any of those things? What are you going to do? What are you going to do to the bank that you owe money to? Suppose they unload that debt and let it flow out in the market, suppose we cannot borrow any more money, then we have to appease the people that we owe.

Madam Speaker, it would be ironic that because of our hunger and our thirst to borrow, our irresponsible need to support tax cuts for the rich, our complete disregard for the health, education and welfare of our people, who brings us to our feet is the communists, not because of their guns, weapons and power but because they understood the capitalist system so well that they defeated the strongest capitalistic country that God has ever seen.

Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. SPRATT) for just sharing with the American people the economic and fiscal policy that we are directing. I hope that some of the people who are as concerned as we are with moral values would recognize that far more important than just fiscal policy is how do we treat the American people that have needs. We owe them an education, a place to live, aspirations and health care, and it would be a shame if we are paying China more than we are paying for health care.

Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. SPRATT) for giving me this opportunity to say what a moral pleasure it is for me, with the Committee on Ways and Means, in working with you in trying

to get the people to understand that we are not trying to beat up on Republicans. We just want them to tell the American people what they intend to do, not in the middle of the night, not locked up in some omnibus bill, but to come here and challenge anything that has been said tonight. We will not see them, because too many people are watching. I hate to believe this will follow the pattern where at 2 in the morning they will have a bill and it will pass by one vote.

Mr. SPRATT. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for eloquently expressing the moral dimensions of a swelling debt, \$8 trillion today, growing to \$14 trillion in just 10 years.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. MALONEY).

Mrs. MALONEY. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. SPRATT) for yielding me this time and for organizing this Special Order to highlight the outrageousness of the administration's demand that Congress raise the debt limit for the third time.

Remember, my colleagues, when President Bush took office, the administration said that the debt ceiling would not be reached until 2008. But, instead, the majority has led the country so far into debt that we have had three huge increases in 4 years. The last raise, only a year ago, of \$984 billion was far greater than any in United States history.

Remember, in February of 2001, the Bush administration was predicting that the publicly held public debt would be paid down to \$1.2 trillion by 2008. In its latest mid-session review this summer, the administration itself was now projecting that the debt would be \$5.5 trillion in 2008. In fact, the \$800 billion increase the administration now demands under threat of default would raise the debt ceiling to \$8.2 trillion and give the administration the greatest increase in debt of any administration ever. What a terrible distinction. What an appalling legacy for future generations. And under President Bush's policies, the CBO and other economists predict that the debt will continue to rise to at least \$14 trillion and as much as \$14.5 trillion in the next 10 years. What have the Republicans done to our economy?

Remember, when President Bush took office, the CBO was projecting a 10-year baseline budget surplus of \$5.6 trillion. A surplus. That was the result of President Clinton's policies that paid down the deficits and reduced the public debt. But after only 4 years of Republican leadership CBO is now projecting a cumulative 10-year deficit of \$2.3 trillion. That is a swing of almost \$8 trillion after only one term. Dare we ask my colleagues how bad will the next term be?

The budget deficit reached a record 3.5 percent of GDP this year. As a share of GDP, the deficit is larger than it has been at any time since 1993. And let us

not blame the war on terrorism. This is the direct product of their fiscal policies, the President's tax cuts that have left this Nation reeling.

In the private sector, there is a bipartisan consensus that the deficit is killing the U.S. economy. Last week, the Wall Street Journal released a November survey of 55 prominent economists on what the top priorities of the President should be in his new terms. These are conservative folks, financial leaders in our country. Their top item was narrowing the budget deficit.

I quote from Peter Hooper, a former economist with the Federal Reserve Board, "If we do not get a narrowing of the budget deficit, it will slow the rate of the growth of the economy."

It is not just our financial leaders in this country that are worried. This morning, the Associated Press reported that a pressing concern of the EU finance ministers at their meeting this week is the U.S. budget deficit and the resulting weakness of the dollar, which was at a record low today against the Euro. The ministers called on the U.S. to reduce its deficit and said that action, not just words, were what is needed. But what do we get from the administration? An increase in the debt ceiling, the largest ever in the history of the country.

Secretary Snow responded that the deficit was, "unwelcome." Unwelcome? We are not talking about an unexpected dinner guest but a monster of this administration's making that our children and our grandchildren will have to suffer under and will have to pay for.

Where has the administration been as the deficit has continued to mount? A recent paper by William Gale and Peter Orzag of the Brookings Institute put the situation very clearly: "The United States has never before experienced such large, long-term financial imbalances. Sustained chronic deficits will gradually reduce national income and living standards and carry with them the risk of a financial crisis."

A recent New York Times editorial spelled out what this financial crisis might be.

This is extremely troubling, and the gentleman from New York (Mr. RANGEL) touched on this very eloquently earlier. Almost all, 92 percent, of the huge increase in publicly held debt that has occurred in this administration is held by foreign nations, with Japan and communist China the two largest shareholders. In particular, China has almost tripled its holdings since Bush took office and now holds almost \$175 billion in United States treasuries.

The Treasury figures which came out this morning show that China is one of only four nations that is buying significant amounts of U.S. debt, increasing its holdings by close to \$20 billion since the beginning of this year alone. The Chinese are not buying our debt to advance freedom and democracy. They are buying it to advance themselves at

a competitive advantage. By maintaining the dollar at an artificially high rate against the Chinese currency, they keep the price of their products low in the U.S. In other words, our budget deficit enables the Chinese to hold down prices of Chinese goods and makes them more competitive in the U.S., at the expense of U.S. companies.

In short, the American taxpayer is subsidizing Chinese manufacturers, and the American worker is paying the salary of a Chinese employee.

But what if the Chinese changed their minds? What if they dumped those Treasuries? Perhaps because, as the Times suggests, and I quote, of "dismay over the United States' long-term fiscal disarray" or for whatever reason they feel would advantage them.

That is not an unrealistic scenario. Recent articles note that the Chinese policy of pegging its currency at a fixed rate to the dollar has been creating great imbalances in that country's economy and putting pressure on the Chinese government to let the dollar fall. Then we would have a crisis. Dumping dollars would almost certainly cause an abrupt spike in inflation and interest rates.

All I can say is that these economic policies are dangerous. I came to Congress in 1992 and we had a \$290 billion deficit, as the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. SPRATT) pointed out. In 6 years, we had what was projected to be a huge surplus. Under this administration, we have lost that surplus. They have created the largest deficit in history, and they are now calling to increase the debt ceiling to the largest amount it has ever been in the history of this country. And who is buying that debt? China is the prime purchaser of that debt. This is not a valid policy. It is wrong-headed.

Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his leadership on this issue.

□ 2045

Mr. SPRATT. I thank the gentlewoman from New York.

I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. I thank the gentleman from South Carolina for yielding, and I thank him for his leadership.

We have heard that we have had to increase the debt limit. This chart shows why the debt ceiling had to be increased. It shows the deficit from the Johnson, Nixon, Ford and Carter administrations, the Reagan and Bush administrations, the deficit changing into a surplus, and then the massive red ink in this administration. It shows that it may get a little better for a couple of years, but unless there is a profound change in direction, it just keeps getting worse.

When you run up this kind of deficit, we talk about increasing the debt limit, but one thing you have to do is pay interest on all of that debt. We have heard that the surplus projected

at the end of the Clinton administration would have virtually paid off the debt held by the public by 2008. Instead, by 2008 we will have almost a \$300 billion additional interest on the debt that has been run up. \$300 billion increased interest to be paid.

We talk about No Child Left Behind underfunded by \$9 billion, veterans' health care underfunded by a couple of billion dollars. We have got other things, a couple of billion dollars here and there. We are squeezing here and there. By 2008, interest on the national debt, money just down the drain, \$300 billion additional because of the fiscal irresponsibility.

We hear that they want to privatize Social Security. This is the Social Security cash flow which my colleagues will notice, in 2017, instead of a surplus, we are going to be starting to run a deficit, huge deficits approaching, by 2037, \$1 trillion. One wonders how could we ever have paid this surplus and why we should be running up as much of a surplus as possible now to be able to accommodate this.

This chart shows that if you look at the tax cuts that this administration has enacted and has in store, the present value of all of those tax cuts is \$14.2 trillion. We could have paid all of the Social Security benefits without increasing the age of retirement, without reducing benefits, for \$3.7 trillion in present value.

Medicare's deficit, the same kind of chart, \$8.2 trillion. \$11.9 trillion is what it would have cost to make Social Security and Medicare both financially solvent for the next 75 years. \$14.2 trillion in tax cuts. We had a choice: Tax cuts or make Social Security and Medicare solvent for 75 years. We made the wrong choice.

This chart responds to the adage, if you don't change directions, you might end up where you are headed. This chart shows where we are headed at our present rate and present policies. This shows that right now we are borrowing money to pay for some of the green which is Federal spending. Unfortunately, by 2040, unless there is a profound change in direction, we will be able to pay interest on the national debt and a little bit of Social Security and have to borrow the rest of the money for Social Security. We will have no money for Medicare and Medicaid and no money for government spending like defense, education, transportation.

Obviously, there has to be a profound change in direction. Otherwise, interest on the national debt will start eating up virtually every penny that we have.

We are going in the wrong direction. We have to change directions back to the period of time when we made the tough choices, eliminated the deficit and created the surplus. We can go back to that era if we make the tough choices, make the right choices, but we are not doing that now. When we start talking about increasing the debt ceiling,

this is one of the symptoms and one of the consequences of all of this red ink.

I thank the gentleman from South Carolina for yielding, and I thank him for his leadership on fiscal responsibility.

Mr. SPRATT. I thank the gentleman from Virginia.

I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. ETHERIDGE. I thank my friend from South Carolina for yielding.

Let me thank the gentleman from South Carolina for his leadership on this issue because, as the gentleman from Virginia has just shared with us, this is an issue that deserves more than just an hour Special Order in the evenings. This is an issue that deserves the attention of every Member of this Congress, and it deserves the attention of the administration.

We had a wedding this weekend in our family. Our last child got married. Come January, we are expecting to be grandparents. I am looking forward to that with a great deal of anticipation. But after what we have heard tonight, I am sorry to say that when that child is born he will inherit the largest debt and his generation of any group of young people in the history of this country. That is wrong, and this Congress and this administration has an obligation to do something about it. That is wrong.

I heard today on the radio, I do not have it in writing, that the inflation increase that we are just facing, and they announced it today, is the largest we have seen in 14 years. That means we have to go back to 1990 to see the inflation increases now being built in the economy. If this is correct, what this is going to mean is the cost of that debt is going up, because interest rates will go up with inflation and it will start to squeeze everything. Sure, it has something to do with the price of oil, but the price of oil is going to keep going up if we keep devaluing the dollar. And the dollar gets devalued because we have a huge debt, and the cycle gets worse and worse.

That is basic economics. You do not need to know a lot. You just need to understand that we have got to get our house in order to pay our bills and turn that red back to green. It can be done, but it cannot be done under current policies.

Let me ask my friend from South Carolina a question, because he knows an awful lot about this when we are talking about budgets. When we are spending the dollars for the debt, and we have seen the numbers this evening, of how that is continuing to expand with no solution in sight, share with me what this does for our squeeze on the need to invest in education and in research and development, to grow our economy to get out of this problem.

Mr. SPRATT. There are certain items in the budget that are obligatory. Clearly, one of those obligatory items is interest on the national debt.

We have a sovereign responsibility to pay it, and if we do not pay it or if we ever default in payment of it, the cost of credit for the United States of America would skyrocket. Consequently, that comes first, has to be paid, and when it has to be paid, then other things have to yield to it, education, the environment, the basic operation of the government. These other things have to yield to the payment of interest. Obviously, the more debt you stack on top of debt, the more interest we will have to pay.

Mr. ETHERIDGE. Let me ask this question as if I am sitting at my kitchen table and I get my credit card. In effect, I am paying only the interest on that credit card month after month. That is what we are doing. We are not paying any on the principal. I keep building that principal larger and larger, so it goes on my credit card from \$1,000 to \$5,000, to \$10,000. It stands to reason my interest is going up.

Mr. SPRATT. Surely. If the principal is going up, your interest is going up.

Mr. ETHERIDGE. Here is my question. If I keep building this big enough, pretty soon the bankers are going say to me, "Mr. ETHERIDGE, if you can't pay some of the principal, we're going to have to sit down and work out a plan for you." Normally, people do not do that with a country, but I think earlier the gentleman from New York touched on this when he was talking about the challenge we face with our international friends owning our debt. How do we deal with them diplomatically when we owe them so much money?

Mr. SPRATT. It narrows our options, that is for sure. If we put too much pressure on them at the WTO, for example, trying to get them to unpeg their currency so that their exports are much more fairly priced vis-a-vis our imports, then they could get stropy. They could simply retaliate by not buying any more debt and by making it difficult for us to sell our debt at a higher price.

Let me yield to the gentleman from Tennessee because he is bringing us back to this whole question of principal accumulation, how much debt in a short period of time this administration has amassed.

Mr. COOPER. I thank the ranking member for yielding.

It is a shocking amount of debt that the administration has accumulated in a relatively short period of time. As this chart illustrates, three times in the last 4 years we have had to increase our national credit card limit, as the gentleman from North Carolina pointed out. Three times in the last 4 years. We have increased the debt limit by a staggering amount. In the year 2002, we increased it by \$450 billion. In the year 2003, by \$984 billion. Now we are being asked to increase it by an estimated \$800 billion, for a \$2.2 trillion total just in 3 or 4 years. That is a burden placed on the backs of our families, on our

kids and our grandkids, as the gentleman was describing. These are truly astronomical numbers.

To put them in perspective, look at this chart. What is \$984 billion? That is more than our Nation borrowed from the years 1776 through 1980. Through all those years of our Nation's history, 200 years, we only borrowed \$908 billion. Here in the last few years, 1 year to be exact, \$984 billion extra. That shows how out of whack our finances have become.

I thank the gentleman for raising this important question.

Mr. KIND. My colleague from Tennessee has been a real voice of reason on the committee as well as the ranking member of the Committee on the Budget for trying to inject a little voice of reason in this whole fiscal responsibility debate that we need to have in this Congress and throughout this Nation. Because it is staggering, looking at these numbers and what the administration is coming back to Congress and asking for this week, another huge increase in the debt ceiling limit.

There are a lot of ramifications to what the President is requesting us to do this week in increasing the debt by addressing the symptom but not addressing the cure that we need to get out of the fiscal mess that has been created in this Nation over the last few years. It is a mess that is spiraling out of control. We see the increased costs and what is happening in Iraq and Afghanistan right now. We are also butting up against an aging population in this country, the so-called baby boomers who are about to begin their massive retirement in a few short years, putting in jeopardy Social Security and Medicare solvency for future generations. And we are not addressing a cure to the solution, one of which the ranking member and those of us on the Committee on the Budget here tonight have been advocating for the last 4 years, and that is reinstating the budget tools that were in effect in the 1990s, the pay-as-you-go rules, so we maintain balance in the budgeting decisions.

If you are advocating a spending increase or a tax cut somewhere, you have got to find an offset to pay for it to maintain that balance. It worked well in the nineties. It gave us 4 years of budget surpluses, a couple of years in which we were not even touching the Social Security and Medicare trust funds, and all that has been reversed under the current administration and with the leadership of the current Congress.

One of the more disturbing aspects about this whole debt ceiling limit and the fiscal irresponsibility is who we owe it to. Right now, a majority of the debt is owed to foreign interests, Japan being the largest purchaser of government debt today, soon to be surpassed by China as the number one purchaser of our debt in this Nation. I do not believe it is in our best long-term economic interest to be so dependent on

China, to be financing our red ink in this country for years to come, because it can wreak havoc on the financial markets in this country if they decide to take their investments somewhere else. That really has not received the attention I think it deserves, given the long-term implications of our dependency now on foreign countries in order to finance the debt that is being accumulated because the current administration is not willing to make the tough decisions to maintain fiscal responsibility around here.

It is going to be an important debate we have this week. There is going to be an increase in the debt ceiling at the end of the day. Those of us who want to reinstate these rules do not have the votes to do it today, but hopefully with the help of the American people, some who are watching perhaps tonight, we are going to create this synergy that is necessary in this Congress in order to start making these tough decisions again that worked very well in the 1990s and gave us incredible economic prosperity and job growth and an incredible dynamic to help grow the economy which is being lost now based on the decisions that we are seeing.

I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. COOPER. I appreciate the gentleman's excellent points.

I think most Americans want to hear a solution to the problem. It is one thing to know the dimensions of the problem. They want to know an answer; and pay-as-you-go, as the gentleman described, is not only an answer that we think will work, it is proven to work. It was in place, and I think the ranking member of the committee would know better than I, I think it was in place from 1990 to 2002.

Mr. SPRATT. The Budget Enforcement Act of 1990.

□ 2100

Mr. COOPER. Madam Speaker, so it was in place while we had Republican Presidents, the first President Bush, Democratic Presidents, and the Republican Presidents. It was in place when we had a Democratic majority in Congress and a Republican majority in Congress. And above all, it worked. It enabled us to build the surplus that we enjoyed in the Clinton years. It enabled us to reverse the flood of red ink that we saw in the Reagan-Bush years, to completely reverse our Nation's fiscal policy, only, sadly, to have it plunge back into an even deeper sea of red ink. So pay-as-you-go, the policy of only allowing new spending or new tax cuts if we can find the savings somewhere else, that is a proven remedy to our problems; and that is really what we are asking for.

The Blue Dogs have a policy statement that was issued today encouraging Members to only vote for the debt ceiling increase if it contains the essential budget reforms of pay-as-you-go.

So I hope all Americans will watch this debate carefully. Sadly, as the

Members know, this debate is only taking place after the election when it is too late for many of our fellow citizens to cast their vote based on these facts, and they will probably have this vote not as a separate vote but rolled into a larger issue.

Mr. KIND. Madam Speaker, if the gentleman would yield for one final point.

Mr. SPRATT. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. KIND. Madam Speaker, this literally is the ticking time bomb sitting beneath Social Security and Medicare. They do not want to talk about it. They do not want to talk about fiscal solvency and fiscal responsibility that will help shore up Social Security and Medicare for the next 75 years. But this really gets to the crux of it. And later, next year perhaps, in the next session of Congress, we are going to have a serious discussion about Social Security reform. I think the best reform measures we can start taking today is instilling a little more fiscal discipline in the budgetary decisions so that this \$160 billion annual raid on the Social Security trust fund stops and we have that ability to deal with the baby boom generation's retirement, which is about to explode in future years. But, again, it is the lack of leadership right now that we are seeing from the administration and here in Congress that is preventing us from really shoring up Social Security and Medicare as viable programs for many generations to come.

Mr. COOPER. Madam Speaker, if the gentleman would continue to yield, I agree with the gentleman. It is essential to prepare for the pending retirement of the baby boom generation and for all of our seniors so that Social Security and Medicare that they count on will in fact be there for them.

The gentleman made a point earlier about the Chinese becoming our largest creditors. That is an amazing situation for the average American back home to realize because not too long ago we referred to the Chinese as the Communist Chinese, and I remember a statement made by a Russian leader years ago, Nikita Khrushchev, who claimed that Americans would one day sell them the rope by which they would hang us. That is a pretty tough statement. But right now we are in effect selling the Chinese the notes by which they could hang us financially because we are asking them to lend us so much money to finance our spending habits.

Mr. SPRATT. Madam Speaker, reclaiming my time, let me just wrap up by saying that this is our concern: \$2.2 trillion of additional debt in 3 fiscal years, and what is waiting in the wings is a reform in Social Security which is likely to propose that a person not on Social Security can take 2 percentage points or 3 percentage points off his payroll tax and put it in a private account. If that happens, that will increase the debt by another trillion dollars over the next 10 years, and that is

our great concern that this will be followed with policies that will actually worsen rather, than improve, this.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DAVIS).

Mr. DAVIS of Florida. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding to me and appreciate the chance to join my colleagues.

The voters have spoken. They have elected us to return to Washington to get the job done. And one of the first things we are getting ready to do is exactly the opposite of what we should be doing. We are getting ready to charge to future generations this massive expenditure that we are enjoying the benefits of and ought to be paying for ourselves.

One of the things I would like to add to what has been discussed here tonight is folks at home say to me, Jim, what does this mean to me? These are a lot of numbers. This sounds like a fight about people in Washington. Where do I fit into this?

And one of the ways, I think, to sum this up is that today, because of the reckless spending habits and reckless decisions on tax cuts without regard to the debt and deficit, each American's share of the Federal debt today is \$25,000. \$25,000. Every American in this country, Democrat, Republican, man, woman, child, grandfather, grandchild, \$25,000 each. So instead of facing up to this fact and having a debate about how we develop a roadmap to pay-as-you-go as the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. SPRATT) has been advocating with the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. COOPER) and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. KIND), we are going to bury deep in a bill, try to hide from the public, try to pretend this does not exist. And in my State, Florida, and in the States we all represent, these historically low interest rates are going to come to a screeching halt. We have been warned by all the experts that it is inevitable that interest rates are going to begin to rise. In my community where people have a mortgage on a home, they are trying to pay a student loan, they have got credit card debt, this is going to be taking money out of their pockets, not to mention the horrific interest payments we are now paying, I think \$157 billion in interest we have paid in the last fiscal year or so, money that we could be spending for tax cuts to help everybody, money we could be spending to make sure our troops are better armed in Iraq and we take care of them and their families when they come home.

So I want to salute my colleagues for calling attention to this compelling detail. It is our job to make sure that the country knows that even if someone tries to hide this in a bill, this debt limit is going up to historic proportions and we need to stop it as soon as we can.

Madam Speaker, as this body considers another federal debt limit increase, I rise with a warning for my colleagues and the people we represent back at home. For the third time

since President Bush took office, Congress is preparing to drive our country further into debt with no road map to get our nation back on track to balanced budgets.

If Congress doesn't change course, this fiscal recklessness will begin to eat away at America's economic prosperity and leave a legacy of financial hardship for future generations.

Madam Speaker, this Congress has talked a lot about family values, but where I grew up, bankrupting our children and grandchildren's future doesn't count as a family value.

Today, as parents across our nation are working hard to save money for their children's college education, the federal government has run up a \$7.4 trillion bill, and they are expecting our kids to pick up the tab. That's more than \$25,000 worth of debt per American resident—a tremendous burden to place on the backs of future generations.

According to the Congressional Budget Office, if we stay on this path, the debt held by the public will reach \$13 trillion by 2014.

The figure doesn't even take into account the financial troubles we will face when the first of 77 million baby boomers begin to collect Social Security in 2011. So while we baby boomers are enjoying our Social Security benefits, our kids will be paying for our irresponsible financial choices.

Madam Speaker, my mother taught me at an early age that if you make a mess, you have to clean it up yourself. Well this federal debt is a disaster, and I'm not about to tell my kids that they should clean up their mess when Congress can't even clean up its own.

What kind of example will we be setting for our kids if we don't take steps to pay down the debt? How can we teach our kids about the negative consequences of running up a credit card debt and at the same time ignore the consequences of running up the federal debt?

The truth is Americans are already beginning to see the effects of their government's poor fiscal policy decisions. Peter Hooper, chief U.S. economist with Deutsche Bank Securities Inc. notes, "The bottom line here is, if we don't get a significant narrowing of the budget deficit, you're going to have increasing upward pressure on interest rates. (WSJournal 11/12/04)"

In fact, according to Freddie Mac, just this week the 30-year mortgage rate came in at 5.76 percent, an increase from 5.7 percent a week earlier. Rates on 15-year mortgages, meanwhile, climbed to 5.26 percent from 5.08 percent over the same time span. Finally, the one-year adjustable mortgage rate rose to 4.16 percent this week, up from 4 percent a week ago.

Higher interest rates hurt more than just the economy—they take money right out of the pockets of young people struggling with student loan and credit card debt. And for families buying a house, higher interest rates could add literally thousands of dollars a year to their mortgage.

Furthermore, the federal debt drains funds away from investment in a better future, better education, a better environment, or scientific research. In 2004 alone, U.S. taxpayers wasted \$159 billion on interest payments on the federal debt—that's more than two times the amount the government provided in financial aid for college students.

The \$159 billion in interest payments combined with \$163 billion in interest paid to the

Social Security Trust Fund and other government trust accounts averages out to a staggering \$1,100 "debt tax" for each American. For Americans facing lower paying jobs, higher housing costs, and mounting student loan and credit card debt, federal fiscal mismanagement just adds to their burdens.

And this problem will only get worse. By 2014, the interest alone on the public debt will reach \$348 billion under current law (that's \$1,081 per person), and will reach \$418 billion under the President's policies.

It is shameful for Congress to even consider increasing this limit once again without including some sort of plan, such as enacting Pay-As-You-Go (PAYGO) rules, to ensure a brighter future for our children.

The road to fiscal responsibility is paved with sacrifice and tough choices, but the reward—a stronger, healthier economy for Americans of all ages—is well worth the journey.

I urge my colleagues to take up the responsibility thrown off by our leadership and vote against this debt limit increase.

Mr. COOPER. Madam Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SPRATT. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. COOPER. Madam Speaker, if I could just clarify one of the gentleman's points, we are not trying to bury this in any other bill. We are not trying to hide anything. The Democrats would like a clear up-or-down vote on this issue so that the American people can see what is at stake. And that is what the Republican majority here is jeopardizing. We do not know for sure yet, but it is extremely unlikely that there will be a clear up-or-down vote because really we should have voted on this before the election, not now.

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Madam Speaker, the Republicans have once again squandered opportunities, from international goodwill following the terrorist attacks on our soil, to managing the federal budget. The House leadership has compiled an abysmal record in the 108th Congress. Their fiscal performance, I regret to say, is the worse in recent memory.

This Republican leadership has presided over an historical reversal from record surpluses to now record deficits. Their lack of fiscal discipline has placed our economy in a precarious position and straight-jacketed future policy options.

The most troubling aspect of this policy is that we are giving the current generation a free lunch and running up debts that must be paid for by our children. Each newborn child now inherits \$85,000 in debt. This so-called "baby-tax" will rapidly increase unless we restore some sanity to our budgetary policies and practices.

The lack of a surplus makes it even more difficult to solve the impending bankruptcy of Social Security and Medicare, or even to enact a Republican tax reform agenda.

#### PATTERN OF FISCAL MISMANAGEMENT

Time and time again, this leadership has chosen to disregard its fiscal responsibilities and ignore signs of impending fiscal crisis in the hope that the problem will fix itself, or disappear altogether.

Clearly a policy of avoidance doesn't work, and it's certainly not what the American people expect from its elected leaders. You can't

simply stick your head in the sand and expect market forces to balance the national budget. That's the Congress' responsibility. I can cite example after example illustrating how this leadership does not care about our nation's fiscal state of affairs.

The pay-as-you-go rule, the budget enforcement mechanism devised to reign in deficits, worked very effectively in the nineties to bring the budget into balance and restore surpluses.

Then the 108th Congress is sworn in, PAYGO expires, and the House leadership makes no serious attempt to restore it. It's no coincidence that we've seen record high deficits in the last two years.

And now this Congress is backed into a corner and forced to take action to raise the debt ceiling for the third time, another record.

WORRISOME SIGNS IN THE INTERNATIONAL CURRENCY & DEBT MARKETS

The Bush administration and leadership in the House say deficits don't matter, but in truth they do matter, and we are now staring crisis in the face. There is near unanimity among economists that our Nation's fiscal imbalance could put us in real economic peril.

In a study published just 2 weeks ago, well-known economists Maurice Obstfeld and Kenneth Rogoff warned of what they called "current account collapse" sparked by withdrawal of funds from international investors. They said that this issue should be "problem number one on the President's international financial agenda."

We must heed these warnings and get our financial house in order or the delicate house of cards constructed by this administration and congressional leadership will come tumbling to the ground, and all Americans will pay a hefty price.

Already there are signs that the dollar's value is declining and other currencies, primarily the Euro, are slowly replacing the dollar as the favored currency among international investors. This week, the dollar reached an all time low against the Euro—one Euro is now worth \$1.30.

Our Nation needs to borrow around \$2 billion a day, and 92 percent of debt sold over the last 4 years has gone to foreign countries. So obviously we rely heavily on foreign investment. The question is what happens if those countries abandon the dollar for another currency?

If foreign governments like China decide to divest its U.S. currency holdings; the consequences would be serious, especially considering the massive purchases by the Chinese Central Bank over the last few years. In 2003, the dollar purchases by foreign central banks were \$617 billion, compared to \$352 billion the year before. Total reserves of the emerging Asia countries rose by more than \$350 billion between March 2003 and March 2004. Japan and China alone currently hold close to a trillion dollars of U.S. debt.

Many countries are now beginning to favor the Euro, which puts us in a major dilemma and raises national security concerns. Foreign governments are now our largest creditors. We may be the most powerful nation in the world, but China, as the largest investor, has genuine financial leverage. This poses a real threat to our national security because the American economy now depends on the financial decisions of foreign governments.

Unlike in years past, we cannot assume that no other currency comes close to rivaling the dollar's strength. The emergence of the Euro substantially changes the international currency market, because, despite the relative soundness of the dollar, the Euro has become a true alternative, backed by reasonably sound monetary policies. So the largest holders of foreign currencies in Asia could change their preference purely on the basis of financial, not political considerations.

This scenario is unraveling right now. Asian countries believe that our exceedingly high deficits are untenable and threaten the American economy. They worry that more buying could in turn destabilize their own economy. Another very real concern is that their financial leverage could translate into political and diplomatic leverage.

Consequently, we increasingly find ourselves in a precarious negotiating position. We have to convince these foreign governments that the dollar is relatively strong and they should continue their purchasing.

I would conclude by saying that in tonight's special order my colleagues have discussed issues that need to be addressed in an honest debate on the floor of the House. The election is over. It's time to put aside wedge issues and start talking about fiscal problems that could have a devastating effect on the American economy for years to come.

The leadership has apparently backed away from its initial plan to include the debt ceiling increase in an omnibus appropriations bill. Hiding the debt ceiling increase in a larger bill would be a mistake because it would undermine the purpose of the statutory requirement—accountability. Members of Congress should explain their decision to increase the national debt. The American people deserve to know what's going on.

We've heard plenty about cultural values in the last few weeks, and I think we get it now. But Congress cannot continue to simply ignore mounting fiscal problems, and expect they will go away. Because they will not. And I promise you that when the "you know what" hits the fan and we're facing a crisis, the American people will put aside their cultural differences in favor of one overriding value: economic security.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SPRATT. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the subject of my Special Order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. MUSGRAVE). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

#### GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 2003, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. INSLEE) is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. INSLEE. Madam Speaker, I come to address the House this evening on an

issue that has some similarities to the issue my colleagues, my Democratic colleagues, just addressed on the Federal deficit. The Federal deficit is this long-term, rather insidious challenge to our Nation that sort of is something that can sneak up on us and over the long term can cause us great grief. And the issue that I am compelled to address the House on tonight is a similar issue with even larger global concerns that has the capability of causing major changes to the way we live and our kids live and our grandchildren live, and that is the issue of global climate change, which is being precipitated by our enormous contributions of carbon dioxide and methane into our atmosphere.

And as I come here tonight, this is the first night we have been in session since the election, and a couple things have changed relatively dramatically actually since the election. And one of the things that has changed when it comes to the atmosphere we are going to leave to our kids and our grandkids is that there was a major scientific announcement made last week that basically should send off red lights, alarm bells, and whistles in the United States Congress which indicated that the problem of global warming is much more acute and is happening much more quickly than many of us anticipated. So tonight I would like to address the science that has now become available to this body in the House of Representatives, which I hope that we would act on fairly shortly.

Unfortunately, the U.S. House has been somnambulant when it comes to global warming to date. This Chamber, for all its virtues, basically has not acted at all in the face of what has been very rapidly accumulating scientific evidence about this problem. But after the report came out last week, which I am going to address, there really is no longer any excuse for inaction by the House; and that is why this evening I would like to address the scientific report that became available to us.

Last week, eight nations that have been working for 4 years now to try to get a handle on the scientific information that is now available to us issued a report called the "Impacts of a Warming Arctic," and this was a report issued by the Arctic Climate Impact Assessment. This is a group that has been working of the best scientists in the United States, nonpartisan, no ax to grind. These people, a diverse group from the National Oceanographic Administration, from the University of Fairbanks have been working in conjunction with seven other nations on this report. Those other countries are Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Russia, Sweden, Canada, and six indigenous groups in Canada.

And this group basically for the last several years has been taking a very acute and sensitive look as to what is going on in the Arctic to determine whether or not there is evidence that can guide us policymakers and whether we should or should not treat global warming as a serious issue. And I have to say that when I read this report, I was blown away. And I was blown away because it is the most concrete, cemented, and alarming report that I have read about an environmental issue in the last 10 years. And this report, which is about 120 pages, one can get online. If I can get the site here, they can read it on line at [acia.uaf.edu](http://acia.uaf.edu). That is [acia.uaf.edu](http://acia.uaf.edu). They can also get it through the Cambridge University Press at [cambridge.org](http://cambridge.org).

Basically what this report concluded is that global warming is, number one, a fact; number two, likely caused by significant human activity; and, third, that the rate of global warming in the Arctic regions surpasses anything that we really would have assessed or predicted even 2 years ago and that that rate has the capacity to cause significant changes not only in the Arctic but where we live in our homes and towns where we expect our grandchildren to have a life like we do.

And what I would like to do is go through this report. And basically this report synthesized scores of scientific assessments that have been done on the Arctic. For reasons that are quite complex, what we have found is that the changes that are happening in global warming are even faster in the Arctic than other places. So I would like to go through some of the findings of this scientific report.

First, the report found that Arctic climate is now warming rapidly and much larger changes are projected. The annual average Arctic temperatures have increased at almost twice the rate of the rest of the world and over the past few decades with some variation. And additional evidence comes from widespread melting of glaciers and sea ice and a shortening of the snow season. We are seeing actual changes in our climactic systems now due to global warming.

□ 2115

This is not a hypothetical. This is not a "Chicken Little." This is not a bunch of theoreticians. What the science has shown is that we are seeing significant changes already. The Arctic is where science looked. There are other changes as well, but they are occurring.

The numbers that this report came up with are really quite startling. They are not talking about one-tenth of a degree or half a degree in changes, changes that we may not notice in our daily lives. What this report concluded was that because of increasing concentrations of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gasses due to human activities, primarily fossil fuel burning, Arctic warming is expected to be 4 to 7 de-

grees centigrade over the next 100 years. That is at least 8 or 9 to 14 or 15 degrees Fahrenheit during our grandchildren's lifetime.

Think about the significant changes in a region of the world where you have 8, 9, 10 to 15 to 17 degree temperature increases. You are talking about major changes in the planet that God created. And whatever our political stripe in this Chamber, I dare say that none of us would believe that there is a moral value to change 8 to 9 to 14 to 15 degree changes in the climatic system designed by the Creator.

That is a moral value that is violated. We now have evidence that is occurring, and we need to act on it, and we need to act on it now. This is the most alarming evidence that we have in humans that I am aware of to date of about how significant this problem is.

So we know we have seen changes in the Arctic, and we now have compelling scientific evidence. And I want to make sure people understand this is not evidence from some pointy-headed group that just has an ax to grind. This is the best scientists in our Federal Government on a nonpartisan basis in alliance with scientists from around the world who are associated with the Arctic.

Now, what this is also showing in the Arctic is that we have had shorter and warmer winters, which perhaps is not rocket science but is true, with substantial decreases in snow and ice cover, and these are expected to continue. We can look forward to unexpected and even larger shifts and fluctuations in climate. The reason for that is we do not fully understand all of the climatic systems to date.

So what we have is finding number one, which is that the Arctic is changing rapidly, and that it is likely over our grandchildren's lifetimes to have increases in the 8 to 16 to 17 degree Fahrenheit realm, huge changes in the biosphere in the Arctic, and we are already seeing changes.

The second finding that this group has found relates perhaps to our lives as we live them here. I live just north of Seattle, and I kind of like it. A lot of people do not like some of the rain in Seattle, but I think it is a great place to live. I have become accustomed to having a spring, when we get it, and having the glaciers and having snow to ski on and having salmon in the rivers.

All of those things are now put into question because of the existence of global warming. That has been suggested by finding number two of this group, that basically found in their conclusion, and I will read from it, "Arctic warming and its consequences have worldwide implications. Melting of highly reflective Arctic snow and ice reveals darker land and ocean surfaces. It increases the absorption of the sun's heat, further warming the planet."

Now, maybe this is intuitive, but it bears thinking about it.

One of the things scientists are concerned about is that we are dramatically increasing the percentage of carbon dioxide in our atmosphere. As you may know, carbon dioxide traps infrared radiation. The way this works is just like a greenhouse. Light can come through the atmosphere, because when light comes from the sun it comes through an ultraviolet wavelength. But when it bounces back, it bounces back at a different wavelength, at infrared spectrum in the wavelengths.

Carbon dioxide, methane, a few other gasses, are impermeable to infrared radiation. So it traps that radiation in the Earth. That is a really, really good thing. If we did not have some carbon dioxide, we would be a frozen ball in space. It is important to have that as a blanket to a certain degree to keep us warm.

But, unfortunately, those rates of carbon dioxide are up 20 to 30 percent in the industrial period of time and are expected to double, double, the highest carbon dioxide rate in our atmosphere in several millions years in the planet Earth's history, if we do not act.

So the science is compelling that this material traps heat in the Earth.

But the thing that is disturbing to a lot of scientists is that there are also what are called feedback effects. Feedback effects means that when you change the atmosphere you warm the planet due to this trapping mechanism like greenhouse panes in a greenhouse, but you also set up a phenomena called feedback effects.

One of those is, if you melt more ice, you effectively warm the planet through a doubling effect or an increased effect, because ice is more reflective. It reflects back more energy than dark ground or the oceans. So you have this kind of reflective barrier up there in the north and in the Antarctic and the Greenland ice cap, and if you lose that reflective barrier, you absorb more heat and increase the rate of increase in temperature.

That is what we are seeing right now. This report concluded that is likely to happen, and it will have implications not only in the Arctic but where we live down in the 50 States.

It also says that increases in glacial melt and river runoff add more fresh water to the ocean, which will raise the global sea level, possibly slowing the ocean's circulation that brings heat from the tropics to the poles, affecting global and regional climate.

If you go on-line and look at this map, you will see there are significant areas in the United States which could be affected during our grandchildren's lifetime of raising sea levels due to global warming.

I am familiar with a lot of beaches. We like the beaches. Frankly, I do not like them being underwater. But that is the circumstance our kids have to look forward to if we do not act.

It works in two ways: One, warming sea water expands simply because it is a warmer temperature. But we also

have additional volume from additional melt. So we have that phenomena.

But the report also had this disturbing line, and you can read about this in detail, which says that this could possibly slow the ocean's circulation that brings heat from the tropics to the poles. This is something when I went on a tour of some of the regions that could be affected by global warming, some of the countries in Northern Europe are very concerned that because we have more fresh water melt off of the Greenland cap and Arctic, we can reduce the salinity of the North Atlantic, reducing the action of the current which drives the Gulf Stream which really warms Northern Europe. This has the capacity of altering or shutting down that Gulf Stream, because, paradoxically, you could end up with a little ice age in northern Europe due to global warming. It is an interesting phenomena you would not think of intuitively. But this report indicated that is something we need to be concerned about.

The third conclusion, Arctic vegetation zones are very likely to shift, causing wide-ranging impact. What they are finding is that the tree line is moving northward into higher elevations, with the forest replacing an existing fraction of tundra and tundra vegetation moving into polar deserts.

Now, this may sound a little esoteric, but it has meaning to us in the 50 States as we start to see northern movement of these biospheres, if you will, as well. You can basically, this is a little simplistic, but look to the south of you and assume that is what is going to happen. Frankly, that may look okay to me and from Northern California, moving north, but to folks in the south, having a Mexican climate moving north into California and Oregon may not be a prospect folks really look forward to.

The fourth conclusion, animal species diversity and ranges and distribution will change. This is one that those who are fond of polar bears and seals, and I think a lot of folks are, they are threatened. They are threatened because reductions in sea ice will drastically shrink marine habitat for polar bears, ice-inhabiting seals and some sea birds, pushing some species towards extinction.

Whatever you think, I believe that we have an obligation to our grandkids not to leave a planet barren of some of the animals and critters we grew up with. I do not think that is too outrageous a statement.

There was an instruction by the Creator to Noah to bring two of every animal and to keep them alive, and "to keep them alive" was the operative word. If that was the instruction to Noah, perhaps we ought to have an instruction to the U.S. Congress to pull our heads out of the sand and do something that does not result in huge extinctions on this planet, which unfortunately is the scientific fact that is now occurring.

This report is just one more factor that ought to lead us to conclude that we need to act to avoid significant extinction so that we cannot say that we are the generation that took away polar bears, seals, Orcas, you name it, from our grandkids, to enjoy in their lifetime. According to this report, that is a risk we should be concerned about.

The fifth conclusion, many coastal communities and facilities face increasing exposure to storms. We are already seeing some of our communities in northern Alaska are having to actually move their villages that have been there for centuries away from the encroaching wave action that is occurring. It is predicted that will occur in part because thawing permafrost weakens coastal lands, adding to the vulnerability.

This is a real kind of interesting thing that is going on. If you look at this report, you will see the pictures of the buildings that are collapsing in the Arctic because the permafrost is melting. The permafrost, as the name would suggest, is permanently frozen ground, and people build their buildings on it, they build their roads on it. But that is melting now because of the increasing temperatures. You will see pictures of these cracks running through buildings, cracked roads.

It is interesting, because you know folks who want to drill in the Arctic, in the Wildlife Refuge, something I vigorously oppose, ought to take into consideration that, because of global warming, it is going to be more difficult if that were to happen. Because the days in which you can drive over frozen tundra and not sink up to your hubcaps are being reduced by about 10 days to 2 weeks in the last several decades, and that has created havoc up there in the oil drilling fields, even in Prudo Bay. So we have melting permafrost, something that has been there for eons, now occurring.

In fact, it is interesting, up in the villages up in the northern Alaska area, you have birds that are appearing that the folks up there do not even have words for. They do not have language for them, because they have never seen these birds before, as they are moving north because of this melting that is occurring.

Sixth, reducing the ice is very likely to increase marine transport and access to resources. This is an interesting phenomena. If you want to look at this on the plus side you can say, well, we will be able to have shipping through the Arctic during the summer.

There are some changes that might be useful to our economy, but I question whether we want to radically change the climatic system which we have grown accustomed to during the entire period of human evolution in the hopes that we might have a couple of upsides in that regard. I would suggest that we not.

I have been joined by a great visionary on this issue and others, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. KIND). I yield to him.

Mr. KIND. Madam Speaker, I thank my good friend, the gentleman from Washington State, for yielding me a little bit of time for this very important discussion.

First of all, I commend him for it, his leadership throughout Congress and the Nation, in trying to draw attention to and highlight an incredibly important issue not only for the current generation but future generations. That is, how are we going to, as the world's most powerful Nation, economically, militarily, culturally, our influence throughout the world is going to address one of the seminal issues of our generation, and that is global climate change and warming, what we can do policy-wise to try to effectuate the needed changes in order to stem the terrible results that might occur if we do not start acting today on it.

The science is in. My colleague from Washington has cited the scientific studies. In fact, even the current administration now is releasing recent reports indicating that climate change is real, that global warming is occurring, that it is heavily influenced by man-made objects and that it is something we cannot ignore any longer.

The problem we have, however, with the administration is lack of leadership and a lack of ideas and a solution on how to address it. They have the science before them. The President during an initial report that said, hey, this stuff is real, it is happening, we have got to take corrective action, excused the record as the work of bureaucrats within the EPA and various agencies that was putting the science together. But a more recent study that just came out in August highlighted the very real effects and the tracking data of climate change and the fact that it is heavily influenced by man's action on this globe.

□ 2130

The question is now what are we going to do with the science. It was interesting to note and see that Russia has been the latest signatory to the Kyoto treaty which now puts the treaties into effect because they had to have a certain number of nations that produced a certain amount of these greenhouse gasses to first sign the treaty before it would be implemented. Russia now puts them over the top. Granted there are some problems with Kyoto, issues that need to be addressed and cleaned up and further corrected; and that is why there was an overwhelming vote against the Kyoto ratification in the Senate about a year ago. But what has been lacking in this debate on a global basis is U.S. leadership and what are we going to do about it.

I know the gentleman from Washington (Mr. INSLEE) has been one of the champions of a new Apollo energy program, one that makes sense for us not only addressing the global climate changes that is occurring now but makes sense for us economically in regards to our long term energy needs as

a Nation. If we do not get our energy policy right, we will not be very successful in growing the economy and creating jobs.

We have seen what the dependence and addiction to foreign oil has done to us economically. We have been looking at \$2 a gallon for gas prices for too long. It is a hidden tax on working families that are paying more out of their pocket at the pump in order to pay for these increased energy costs. Gas prices this winter will be 30 to sometimes 40 percent more in the upper Midwest and in the northern regions that will be relying on heating bills to get through the winter season. And we see the implications foreign policy-wise of our addiction to oil in the Middle East and why we are so heavily involved there right now. There is something we can do about it.

I guess what is so frustrating, serving on the Committee on Resources, as my friend from Washington and I do, is there are certain steps that we can be taking in order to wean ourselves off from this dependence on foreign oil in order to move to a new energy policy that emphasizes alternative and renewable energy sources: the wind, the solar, the geothermal, the biofuels, the ethanol. And also a major investment in the energy source of the future, fuel cell development, so we become a hydrogen-based energy society as opposed to a carbon fossil fuel base that we are currently dependent upon and that is creating these greenhouse gases.

So the question now becomes what are we going to do about the science that is staring us in the face. Are we going to continue to ignore it, claim we cannot do both, grow the economy and address global climate change at the same time? I believe we can. And I believe there is job creation involved if we do start bringing these new technologies online, creating new businesses and new industries to deal with the new Apollo energy program for this country.

We should see the leadership from the White House setting dates certain for certain goals of achieving greater alliance on alternative and renewable energy sources, but we are not. In fact, the energy bill that is currently pending before Congress is better suited for the 1950s as opposed to the 21st century. There is a lot of new technology that can be developed that will spur economic growth and jobs if we have the political will to do it. And I believe at the end of the day this can be a win-win scenario, not only for job creation in this country but in addressing the root causes of global climate change, something that the rest of the world is waking up and realizing and starting to take action on their own.

But if the world's largest economy and the world's greatest consumer of fossil fuels remains on the sidelines, as this administration has decided to do, we will not see tremendous progress being made on this front regardless of what other countries throughout the

globe are trying to do right now. That is why I commend my good friend from Washington State for getting up here on a late evening here, Tuesday night, to continue talking about this very important issue. And it is an issue that the younger generation gets. I do not know if it is intuitive or if they have just gotten enough information themselves, but they know the problems we are facing ecologically and environmentally.

They also believe in this whole global warming science that is out there right now. I believe they also believe that it is their generation that will pay the highest price if action is not taken today with the policymakers we have right now. I believe it was one of the more important issues in the last Presidential campaign that did not receive the attention that it deserved. I pledge tonight to continue working with my friend from Washington State to continue to draw attention on this important issue, to see what we can do working in a bipartisan fashion, because this is going to be an issue that we will have to lock arms together and jump into the icy waters on if we will have significant progress on it.

And there can be a lot of different areas of the sensible center that we can pursue in this Congress in the upcoming session, and hopefully being able to work with the administration even though they are doing new personnel changes right now, to address one of the more pressing and important issues changes of our day, that is, global warming. And what this generation is going to leave as a legacy for the next generation to inherit.

Unfortunately, there has been too much dithering. There has been study after study and scientific report after scientific report, all pointing in the same direction; but it is falling on deaf ears right now. And we do not have the luxury of time on our side. The longer we delay in taking affirmative action on this, the harder it will be to address this at the end of the day. So the clock is ticking.

We will continue speaking out on this. We will continue working amongst ourselves trying to form these bipartisan coalitions, trying to develop a greater consensus in our country to address this. I think the American people are there as well. I think given the option, they want to see us moving to a more sustainable energy policy that is more ecologically and environmentally friendly for their children and grandchildren as well. Lord knows the rest of the world is waking up to the possibilities that exist out there. And there is so much potential with the creativity and the innovation that this country has, that the American workers and with the science that we are developing in this country.

What is lacking and what the missing ingredient I believe is the political leadership and the will to get it done. That is really what is at stake. And I thank my colleague for having this

Special Order this evening talking about this issue and for his leadership on it as well.

Mr. INSLEE. I really appreciate two messages the gentleman had. One was why this needs to be a bipartisan effort. This should be a totally bipartisan effort. Now we have a start on that. Senator MCCAIN, if I am allowed to use that name, and another, Senator LIEBERMAN, in the Senate have a bill that will help us put a modest cap on the amount of CO<sub>2</sub> we put in the atmosphere. We have a similar bill with some of our Republican colleagues that we have co-sponsored here in the House.

When our grandchildren look back at us when polar bears are extinct and there is no summer ice cap, and Western Nile Virus and malaria have moved south up into the Midwest, and we have lost some of the birds we are used to having around our houses, and your air conditioning billing goes through the roof in Seattle, Washington, and Wisconsin in March or April, they will not look back and say oh those pesky Republicans or pesky Democrats. They will curse us all for being so short-sighted.

So we need to be bipartisan on this. Second message that I appreciate is one of optimism that we can deal with this problem. That is a fundamental thing that we need to have confidence in ourselves to do that. I think you have to ask yourself, why when the science is so overwhelming, why when the science is just absolutely certain that carbon dioxide has increased by 30 percent in the atmosphere, there is absolutely no doubt whatsoever of that and there is no doubt that it acts as a greenhouse gas, and why when you see the summer ice in the Arctic already being decreased by 15 percent by area and almost 40 percent, almost half as thick, we have almost lost half the thickness already in the polar ice cap, when you already see the changes in animal life? We had these squid off the coast of Washington. We have never seen these squid off the coast of Washington. For a hundred years nobody had ever caught a squid. Now they are up there because we have warmer water temperatures.

So after all of these efforts, why do some people sort of want to blind themselves to do this? I think the answer is human nature. If you do not think you can deal with it, you just do not think about it. If you put it in that little box of things, maybe like our own mortality that we cannot do anything about it, you just do not think about it. We need to spread the gospel that we can handle this problem and the reason we can handle this problem is we are the most creative people on Earth. We went to the Moon in 10 years when John F. Kennedy challenged us to do it. We can do the same thing now with the Apollo energy project that we are working on here in the House which will unleash the technological can-do spirit of Americans.

There is no reason the Danish have to be ahead of us. We went together to

Denmark and saw the wind turbines. Denmark will have 50 percent of their energy produced by wind turbines in the next 10 years. There is no reason we cannot do that. There is no reason we cannot be competing with the Germans on solar technology, which has now come down in price 20 percent, every time you increase it by a factor of ten.

We need to make a buck off of global warming and this is one of the great economic opportunities for America because we are the smartest, greatest tinkerers the world has ever seen if we have that challenge.

Mr. KIND. Madam Speaker, I think the gentleman is right. I think this really comes down to two different visions, two different camps of what we can and cannot do. The optimist versus the pessimist. The optimist which we are members of happily really do believe we have the innovation, the creativity, technological know-how to lead the rest of the world in developing the changes that have to be made in regards to energy use and new energy technologies coming on line.

Conservation could be a big part of what we are talking about as well. It is something that unfortunately the Vice President poo-poops every time someone tries to bring it up, is the things we could be doing to develop more energy-efficient machines that we rely on for our quality of life.

It was interesting that when California just a couple of years ago was going through their energy crisis, energy consumption dropped 11 percent within the first month through increased energy conservation practices. So conservation can also be a part of this. What does this mean for the average person back home in western Wisconsin, the district that I represent?

We have a very good manufacturing company called the Trane Company. It is one of the largest employers in western Wisconsin, over 2,000 workers. They manufacture high-efficiency commercial heating and cooling units to be sold. They are so efficient and so good at what they do that those machines are already in full compliance of what the Kyoto treaty calls for. If we unleash this potential, that means creating more jobs in districts like the third congressional in western Wisconsin, with new companies being able to expand by developing a market share with these new machines, these new technologies that are crying out to be developed.

But again it is a question of political leadership and whether or not we have enough visionary people to see where we can take it and what steps we have to do and what each of our roles is going to be as consumers, as manufacturers, as producers, as policymakers because there is going to be a role for all of us to play, but it will require a buy-in.

The gentleman mentioned the Apollo program of the 1960s. When President Kennedy first announced the goal to put a man on the Moon by the end of

the decade, most of the scientific experts did not think it was possible. We were experimenting with Saturn and Jupiter II missiles that if they were not exploding on the launch pad at the time, quickly exploded after launch or dovetailed into the oceans off the launch pad. And for the President at the time to conceive of putting a live human being on top of these flying bombs that were blowing up typically on the launch pad, and safely launching them out into outerspace and then landing them softly on the Moon, and then relaunching them from the Moon and landing them softly on the Earth's surface so that we do not lose anyone, was a vision that very few people in the scientific community in the early 1960s thought could be achieved by the end of the decade.

But it was that political leadership and vision and marshaling the resources and the best and the brightest that our Nation had to offer that enabled us to achieve that dynamic mission by 1969.

It was an incredible technological achievement, and it was spurred by a vision that President Kennedy had for our Nation at the time.

Mr. INSLEE. Many of us think that is simply what we need again is that same type of vision.

We can only do so much with even our existing technology. A report by the U.S. Department of Energy concluded that we could basically reduce our fossil fuel use and have the same economic productivity by 20 percent with existing technology if we just made the right policy decisions. But there is so much excitement for job creation out in the State of Washington right now about the prospects of creating jobs.

Let me give you an example. We just built the largest wind turbine farm in the southeastern corner of the State of Washington; 10,000 homes essentially get their energy from wind turbines. These are jobs, and for rural America I might add. It is not bad getting a lease payment just sitting there putting your feet up on the couch and getting a lease payment from the power company to lease a couple of acres of your farm. That works pretty well.

In southwestern Washington we have one of the largest manufacturers of solar cell panels for North America. It had been previously owned by a German company. We are employing American workers to make solar panels, and those numbers are going up significantly. The reason is that there is a tremendous trend, we can report to Americans, when it comes to new energy sources, and that is they get cheaper every year. And the reason they get cheaper every year is when we make more of them there is a scale of production.

□ 2145

On solar, every time we make 10 times the solar panels that we made before, the price comes down 20 per-

cent. It is a curve. I actually have a graph somewhere that has been a straight line curve for the last 20 years. They used to have the potential to be market-based in a very, very short period of time.

Mr. KIND. Madam Speaker, if the gentleman would yield, we are seeing a very exciting development. In Wisconsin, people think the Dairy State, a lot of farms. There are still a lot of family farms in that. The operations are getting better. The livestock herds are getting larger.

One of the grant programs that I and others were able to include in the last farm bill was a methane digester grant program going to these family farmers to start developing methane digesters. That is using the waste that these livestock herds are producing and converting it into energy.

Again, it is another small piece of the energy puzzle that we need to be looking at in further developing as this Nation, because there is not going to be a silver bullet that is going to provide the cure-all for all of this, but it is finding out where the pieces need to fit in, whether it is solar, whether it is the wind turbine farms, whether it is methane digesters, whether it is the further development of hydrogen fuels in this society.

Thomas Friedman of the New York Times wrote a really interesting article just a couple of months ago in regards to the weapons of mass destruction in Iraq, and he said that that is not our only intelligence failure in Iraq, not being able to find these weapons of mass destruction. If we do not learn from this, that our dependence on their oil in that region is a large cause of what is happening over there right now, and that, too, will be another intelligence failure on our part if we do not derive the lessons of our dependence on the oil in the Middle East and start converting to a new energy policy for a new century and wean ourselves off from that dependence, which would then start forcing those regimes in the Middle East instead of basing their whole economic model on the natural resources that are being extracted from their soil and instead forcing them to diversify their economic base, and have them start drilling their human capital more than their natural resources, that is going to lead to the type of transformations and reforms that we desperately need throughout the Muslim and the Arab world right now.

But so long as we, the largest consumer of these fossil fuels, remain the supply line for those regimes and their economic base, as long as we remain addicted to what they have got, we are not going to see the type of economic and political and the cultural reforms that that region of the world desperately needs right now.

That, too, is something that we have got to wake up and realize, in light of what is happening in the Middle East today, that a lot of this stems from our dependence on their energy that they

are producing and our inability to start pivoting now and seeing the long-term ramifications that this has and the national security implications that I believe it holds for our Nation in future years.

Mr. INSLEE. Madam Speaker, the gentleman's pointed out something that is very important.

When you go to the horse races, you want to hit the trifecta. You want to win all three races. It is a big thing, and this certainly is a trifecta of an energy policy because it solves three problems we have. Number 1, it helps us reduce our addiction to Middle Eastern oil; number 2, it helps us reduce global warming; and number 3, it grows jobs in this country. It does not get much better than that, you can solve three problems with one program, which we intend to introduce during the next Congress, early in January or February, we hope on a bipartisan basis.

So we intend to have real concrete legislation. We have the cap on carbon dioxide which is now pending in the Senate. There was a hearing today in the Senate on that. We have a similar bill in the house, and we have a comprehensive energy bill, or the new Apollo energy bill, which will encourage the adoption of these new technologies.

Both of these are important. One, we have to stop treating the atmosphere just like a global junkyard where we can just dump our junk into it willy-nilly. We have got to stop that. We just cannot do that anymore when we have got the arctic ice cap disappearing on us.

Two, we need to inspire these new technological systems that we intend to do, and unfortunately, we are going to give a report card here in a few minutes for Congress. It is kind of an F minus, because at the moment that the arctic ice is melting, at the moment that salinity is changing at the oceans, the moment you have these huge global changes going on, this chamber incredibly has not passed a single energy bill in the last 2 years, and here we are coming down to the last 72 hours of this Congress, with an abject failure to pass an energy bill.

Now, that is something I do not think any of us should be proud of in light particularly of this new scientific report that came out that ought to ring alarm bells. There ought to be like fire bells going off in this building about what is going out there in the globe, and there are a lot of environmental challenges we have.

Mercury in the air. Of course, the administration wanted to allow more mercury in the air or water. We thought that was a bad idea. Soot in the air. The administration wanted to allow more soot in the air. We thought that was a bad idea. Issues about cutting down and clear cutting our national forests, we thought that was a bad idea and the roadless area policy.

There are a lot of things that are contentious about the environment,

but this issue I think Americans of all political stripe ought to understand, when you fool with the whole basic climactic system of the globe, which is the only one we have got right now, you are messing around with something, number one, we do not fully understand, and two, we have got nowhere else to go. If the climate system goes south, we just cannot hop off earth to another lifeboat, and that is indeed what is happening right now before our eyes if we will open our eyes and look at this and look at this report. I encourage people to look at this report. It is about 120 pages long but it is pretty interesting.

Mr. KIND. Madam Speaker, if the gentleman would yield, it is one of the fascinating conversations I like to have with our astronauts. We are very proud of Mark Lee who is an astronaut who grew up in Viroqua, Wisconsin, Western Wisconsin. Of course, Deke Slayton was from the Sparta area in Western Wisconsin. I had a meeting with one of the Shuttle astronauts down at Cape Canaveral about a year-and-a-half ago, and I asked them all, what is the one thing that really leaves an impression upon you when you are out in space and looking back. They all say it is the greater respect for our environment and our ecosystem on this planet because, from their perspective, out in space looking back, I think they see intuitively how fragile our environment really is and the atmosphere and this planet that we all share together, and I think they all understand that much more work needs to be done on this front.

The fact that we have had an energy bill now pending for the last couple of years I think speaks more to the dysfunctional nature of this Congress recently that has become so polarizing, so partisan, and there is not enough outreach, not enough effort to find that sensible center on policy, to try to come together and work in crafting truly bipartisan bills where we understand it is going to be a process of give and take and that compromise should not be a four letter word in trying to make our democracy function.

But unfortunately, there is this 218 strategy where the leadership on the other side just wants the minimum number of votes, and more Republicans, the better, in order to get anything passed around here that it makes great achievements virtually impossible today.

On issues like the environment and energy policy, it is something that is going to require the Nation coming together if we are going to be make significant strides.

It is going to be interesting that later this week we are going to be dealing with another vastly important issue, and it is not one that is really short term, but it has long-term implications, raising the national debt ceiling limit. This is not something that we are going to see tangible results tomorrow if we start addressing it, but it

does have future long-term implications about economic growth, and it is the same thing in regards to global warming. It is something people are hearing about now, and they are starting to see the science come in, but it is not something that is going to a direct and immediate impact on their lives tomorrow.

What we are talking about is what this means for the next generation and the generation after that and why it is incumbent upon us to start worrying about this today rather than punting it for future generations. I am concerned that the same attitude is being taken with the huge accumulation of debt in this country today, that all we have to do this week is jam another \$900 billion increase in the debt ceiling in a bill that has to pass in order to keep the government functioning, and there is very little thought about the long-term implications of what these decisions mean in the future.

Again, this is a classic issue, and I have enjoyed working with my colleague from Washington State and look forward to working with him on this in the future because it is an issue that obviously is not going to go away anytime soon, and it is going to require a lot of hard work.

Mr. INSLEE. Madam Speaker, the good news is that our kids' generation gets this. I have got three boys, 27 through 18, and they get this. I think they understand a little bit of the science, but they also see the world changing right in front of them.

This is again not an esoteric issue. The glaciers in Glacier National Park are disappearing. In 75 to 100 years there will not be any glaciers in Glacier National Park. The Committee on Resources will have to change the name to the park formerly known as Glacier because there will not be any glaciers in Glacier National Park. Now, it is just something we kind of grew up with, and we will not all die because the glaciers disappear, but it will be something that is different than what we grew up with. When you take your kids to Glacier National Park, they will have a little sign there, and it will say this used to be called Glacier National Park and it used to have glaciers on it until the Congress in 2004 stuck their heads in the sand and their tail feathers in the air and refused to do anything about global warming. That is what the sign is going to say. Maybe we should put our names on it just so we will be sort of appropriately chastised about doing nothing on this.

But you look at the other things that are going on, these are not just a asetic issues. There are things important to life.

One of the conclusions of this report is that climate warming would increase forest fires and insect-caused tree death, further reducing this valuable habitat which is already declining due to other human activities. Well, we have seen some of the worst fire years in the last several years due in part to

the horrendous drought we have had in the Western United States, changes that are consistent with global warming. We have had this huge outbreak of insect devastation in our forests in the West and in Alaska, systems that are consistent with trees that are stressed due to change in climate. Now, you cannot pinpoint any single one fire or any single one's day's precipitation pattern to global warming, but these changes are consistent, the scientists are telling us, with what global warming would occur.

You know what, people die fighting forest fires, and I know a family who lost a young man fighting a fire up in north Washington. Those are not esoteric changes to me when I fly over the Cascade Mountains and the Rockies and see these burn patches and insect devastation. Fortunately, it is not that terrible at the moment on the route I fly, but I know how bad it is up in Alaska.

These are real changes that are happening in our lifetime, and I just question whether we are acting as good stewards from the creators of the earth as we should be given the mind that we are given. Maybe the highest creation in the universe is the human mind. So maybe we ought to use it.

We are suggesting that the U.S. Congress needs to open its eyes and read the science a little bit because right now we are sort of just got the hands over our eyes and we refuse to recognize this report. Now let me give you some other bad news here.

November 24, these eight Nations will meet in Reykjavik, Iceland, and the reason for this meeting is to conclude the formal national report for this arctic assessment. This was done under the auspices of eight national governments that wring the arctic, and the scientists want to include a report that says something that is not rocket science.

They want to put a conclusion on the report that we need to do something about global warming; that we need to reduce or at least put some limit on the carbon dioxide and the gases that are causing the arctic ice to disappear; causing polar bears to possibly go extinct; causing the lack of habitat for a bunch of critters that we like; causing potentially shutting down the gulf stream that warms northern Europe and a little bit New York city I suppose; causing the Greenland ice sheet to be melting now 15 percent. There has been a huge increase in the melt, 15 percent, in the last several years of the Greenland ice cap.

The science says all of those things are happening so they want to take the radical step of putting in this report, we need to cap or limit the amount of carbon dioxide we put in the atmosphere.

So what did this administration do, the President of the United States, in the face of this overwhelming science that is absolutely consensus? There was not a single scientist in this group,

anybody from any country, including the United States of America who contested these conclusions. So what does the President of the United States want to do and what has he instructed his negotiators to do I am told? He has instructed them to not allow this report to suggest that we put some limit on carbon dioxide.

□ 2200

Now, if you consider the President of the United States the world's potentially most effective steward of God's creation, does it make sense for him, in the face of science that says God's creation is at risk, to shut his eyes and do absolutely nothing about this problem? I believe that is not consistent with the moral values that this country of any faith shares, and this President has dropped the ball when it comes to this major effort. He has dropped the ball considering one of the greatest risks really that we have had in global environmental history.

He has told, I am told this, and if anyone can show I am wrong I would be happy to be disabused of this notion, but we read that he has told his negotiators not to allow anything in this report that say that humans need to act as good stewards to reduce CO<sub>2</sub> and limit CO<sub>2</sub>. Now, I think that is very, very disturbing, particularly given the fact we have the technology to deal with this issue today, and that we can make a buck on it. It is very, very shortsighted, and I hope my colleagues, anyone who might be listening tonight, will chime in with this administration and urge them to take a more responsible pattern.

Now, maybe the President could get away with this 10 years ago, 6 years ago, 3 years ago, or 2 years ago, when science was not so sure; but the verdict is in. The guilt is there. The glove fits. The DNA evidence is there. There is no doubt about this. And once the verdict is in, we need to act.

Mr. KIND. Madam Speaker, if the gentleman will yield for one final point, this has been a consistent pattern with this administration. Even with their own agencies producing reports on global warming, the President on down has kind of pooh-poohed the findings. And in fact at one time the President commented on one of the global warming studies that came out of the EPA that it was just the work of a bunch of career bureaucrats, as if to discount the findings of that report. But the most recent one, just released in August, was signed off on by the agency heads of those departments, so it is a little more difficult then for the President, with these political appointees, to claim they are just a bunch of bureaucrats doing what bureaucrats supposedly do, in his eyes, and that is producing a bunch of invalid, nonscientific-based reports, when in fact the information out there is just to the contrary.

This administration has tended to base policy more on faith-based initia-

tives rather than science-based findings and studies, and that is very disturbing. Because if your instinct is wrong on something as important as this, it could lead this Nation down a disastrous course that could take decades to try to reverse and change, if it is not too late already.

That is why during the course of the election there were so many scientists around the Nation writing letters and indicating their concerns and displeasure in regards to the administration's practice of discounting scientific research and findings on the important topics of the day, and that pattern has been consistent from day one.

Now we have a second term that is about to begin. We have new political appointees that will be made. Many of the Secretaries have submitted their resignations, so there will be a turnover in leadership, and what will be very interesting and I think very important in the days and weeks to come is who the President is deciding to head up these very agencies that will have so much influence and so much say in the future course of the policy that this Nation will follow which will have implications not only for us here at home but on a global basis. So these appointments are going to be very important in the days to come.

When my colleague and I were in Norway, studying their alternatives and renewable energy plan, we received a briefing on the global circulatory system and how that could be impacted from global warming. I do not know if too many people watching tonight realize our oceans have this circulatory pattern to it with the water flow.

The gentleman from Washington mentioned the gulf stream a little earlier that warms in the southern climates and goes up north and keeps the Northern Hemisphere warm and the shoreline free of ice accumulation. The fear with global warming is that as the water goes to the north, it will not cool. And if it does not cool, it will not drop. And if it does not drop, it will not continue the circulatory pattern in the other oceans throughout the world and so the whole system could shut down. Like the blood that rushes through our body, if it stops pumping and stops circulating through our body, you can imagine the disastrous consequences.

The Earth's environment and ecosystem is based on that ocean circulatory system that would be adversely affected if global warming continues at the pace that it currently is. It could potentially shut down, creating an environmental havoc that perhaps is only realized in the imagination of Hollywood producers right now in the movies they are starting to produce but which may not be that far off from reality. This too I think is a huge implication that we have to start studying more and taking seriously in the policy decisions that we face in the upcoming session of Congress.

Again, Madam Speaker, I thank my colleague for his leadership on the

issue and for garnering some time this evening.

Mr. INSLEE. Well, Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for joining me this evening, and I want to make some concluding remarks basically to summarize what the science shows. And I will not be judgmental; I will just conclude with what the science is tonight as we stand here in 2004, in the concluding days of this Congress.

In those concluding days we now know, according to the best science the country has to offer, that temperatures have increased 3 to 4 degrees Centigrade, which is 6 to 7½ or 8 degrees already. In the Arctic, they will probably increase in the next century another 8 to 15 degrees Fahrenheit. Very dramatic global warming.

The glaciers are melting at an increasing rate, contributing fresh water to the North Atlantic. That has the capacity to perhaps shut down the currents that our current climactic situation depends on. There is diminishing lake and river ice. There is retreating and disappearing summer ice, with a 15 to 20 percent decline over the last 30 years. And the actual elimination of the summer ice cap that we have had since humans crawled out of their caves will disappear in this century.

There are rising sea levels that could raise half a meter in this century. There are ocean salinity changes which have already occurred, and those ocean salinity changes have the capacity of shutting down the halcyon cycle, which drives the currents we all depend on.

There has been increasing ultraviolet ray exposure to our children, particularly in the Arctic, for at least several decades as a result of this. Exposing them to this ultraviolet radiation can cause an increase in cancer by as much as 30 percent as a result of this phenomena. There is old-growth forest loss, and there are long-term carbon cycle changes which are too esoteric to get into.

But the bottom line is this: the Arctic climactic assessment that our government represents is the best scientific information we can possibly get has given us a wake-up call. It comes late in this congressional session, but it is a wake-up call and should be to the administration and to this Congress, to act, and to act in a way that America historically has acted when we are challenged.

In World War II, when we were challenged, we responded with the greatest burst of technological achievement perhaps in human history in the armament sector. When we were challenged in the space race, President Kennedy challenged us to go to the Moon in 10 years and bring a man home safely, and we did it. That was the second great technological innovation burst. And now we are poised for a third revolutionary burst of new technologies that can lead us out of this potentially very, very, if disastrous is too strong a word, it may be one that our grandchildren will use when they have to deal with a

climactic system that is changing before their eyes, the beginning of which we are going to see now.

We are optimistic in the belief we can deal with this problem if people here in Washington, D.C. will accept the science, read it, and act. That is the American way.

OMISSION FROM THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD OF SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 2004 AT PAGE H9183

SENATE BILLS REFERRED

Bills of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 2486. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve and extend housing, education, and other benefits under the laws administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

S. 2965. An act to amend the Livestock Mandatory Price Reporting Act of 1999 to modify the termination date for mandatory price reporting; to the Committee on Agriculture.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. McDERMOTT (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today and the balance of the week on account of medical reasons.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today on account of official business.

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 Mr. ETHERIDGE) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. EMANUEL, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. WOOLSEY, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. HINCHEY, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. BLUMENAUER, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. NORTON, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. STUPAK, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. PALLONE, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. LUCAS of Oklahoma) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. COLE, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. BURTON, for 5 minutes, today and November 17, 18, and 19.

Mr. PAUL, for 5 minutes, November 18 and 19.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan, for 5 minutes, November 17.

Mr. PEARCE, for 5 minutes, November 17.

Mr. DUNCAN, for 5 minutes, today and November 17.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED

Bills of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 353. An act for the relief of Denes and Gyorgyi Fulop; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1042. An act for the relief of Tchisom Tho; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1129. An act to provide for the protection of unaccompanied alien children, and for other purposes, to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1379. An act to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of veterans who became disabled for life while serving in the Armed Forces of the United States, to the Committee on Financial Services.

S. 1433. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to provide assistance in implementing cultural heritage, conservation, and recreational activities in the Connecticut River watershed of the States of New Hampshire and Vermont; to the Committee on Resources.

S. 1466. An act to facilitate the transfer of land in the State of Alaska, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources.

S. 1614. An act to designate a portion of the White Salmon River as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System; to the Committee on Resources.

S. 1678. An act to provide for the establishment of the Uinta Research and Curatorial Center for Dinosaur National Monument in the States of Colorado and Utah, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources.

S. 1852. An act to provide financial assistance for the rehabilitation of the Benjamin Franklin National Memorial in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and the development of an exhibit to commemorate the 300th anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin; to the Committee on Resources.

S. 2012. An act for the relief of Luay Lufti Hadad; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2044. An act for the relief of Alemseghed Mussie Tesfemical; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2142. An act to authorize appropriations for the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route, and for other purposes, to the Committee on Resources.

S. 2181. An act to adjust the boundary of Rocky Mountain National Park in the State of Colorado; to the Committee on Resources.

S. 2283. An act to extend Federal funding for operation of State high risk health insurance pools; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

S. 2314. An act for the relief of Nabil Raja Dandan, Ketty Dandan, Souzi Dandan, Raja Nabil Dandan, and Sandra Dandan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2331. An act for the relief of Fereshteh Sani; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2334. An act to designate certain National Forest System land in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System; to the Committee on Resources.

S. 2408. An act to adjust the boundaries of the Helena, Lolo, and Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forests in the State of Montana; to the Committee on Resources.

S. 2526. An act to reauthorize the Children's Hospitals Graduate Medical Education Program; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

S. 2567. An act to adjust the boundary of Redwood National Park in the State of California; to the Committee on Resources.

S. 2618. An act to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to extend medicare cost-

sharing for the medicare part B premium for qualifying individuals through September 2005; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

S. 2622. An act to provide for the exchange of certain Federal land in the Santa Fe National Forest and certain non-Federal land in the Pecos National Historical Park in the State of New Mexico; to the Committee on Resources.

S. 2656. An act to establish a National Commission on the Quincentennial of the discovery of Florida by Ponce de Leon; to the Committee on Government Reform.

S. 2668. An act for the relief of Griselda Lopez Negrete; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2688. An act to provide for a report of Federal entities without annually audited financial statements; to the Committee on Government Reform.

S. 2691. An act to establish the Long Island Sound Stewardship Initiative; to the Committee on Resources; 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.

S. 2693. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1475 Western Avenue, Suite 45, in Albany, New York, as the "Lieutenant John F. Finn Post Office"; to the Committee on Government Reform.

S. 2847. An act to reauthorize the Water Resources Research Act of 1984; to the Committee on Resources.

S. 2856. An act to limit the transfer of certain Commodity Credit Corporation funds between conservation programs for technical assistance for the programs; to the Committee on Agriculture.

S. 2938. An act to grant a Federal charter to the National American Indian Veterans Incorporated; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2976. An act to amend the Controlled Substances Act to lift the patient limitation on prescribing drug addiction treatments by medical practitioners in group practices, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce; in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary 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.

S. Con. Res. 113. Concurrent resolution recognizing the importance of early diagnosis, proper treatment, and enhanced public awareness of Tourette Syndrome and supporting the goals and ideals of National Tourette Syndrome Awareness Month; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

S. Con. Res. 136. Concurrent resolution honoring and memorializing the passengers and crew of United Airlines Flight 93; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

#### ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

Mr. Trandahl, Clerk of the House, reported and found truly enrolled bills and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker pro tempore, Mr. WOLF:

H.R. 712. An act for the relief of Richi James Lesley.

H.R. 867. An act for the relief of Durreshahwar Durreshahwar, Nida Hasan, Asna Hasan, Anum Hasan, and Iqra Hasan.

H.R. 1533. An act to amend the securities laws to permit church pension plans to be invested in collective trusts.

H.R. 2010. An act to protect the voting rights of members of the Armed Services in elections for the Delegate representing American Samoa in the United States House of Representatives, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2023. An act to give a preference regarding States that require schools to allow students to self-administer medication to treat that student's asthma or anaphylaxis, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2400. An act to amend the Organic Act of Guam for the purposes of clarifying the local judicial structure of Guam.

H.R. 2068. An act to reauthorize the National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2714. An act to reauthorize the State Justice Institute.

H.R. 2984. An act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act to remove the requirement that processors be members of an agency administering a marketing order applicable to pears.

H.R. 3056. An act to clarify the boundaries of the John H. Chafee Coast Barrier Resources System Cedar Keys Unit P25 on Otherwise Protected Area P25P.

H.R. 3217. An act to provide for the conveyance of several small parcels of National Forest System land in the Apalachicola National Forest, Florida, to resolve boundary discrepancies involving the Mt. Trial Primitive Baptist Church of Wakulla County, Florida, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3391. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain lands and facilities of the Provo River Project.

H.R. 3478. An act to amend title 44, United States Code, to improve the efficiency of operations by the National Archives and Records Administration and to reauthorize the National Historical Publications and Records Commission.

H.R. 3479. An act to provide for the control and eradication of the brown tree snake on the island of Guam and the prevention of the introduction of the brown tree snake to other areas of the United States, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3706. An act to adjust the boundary of the John Muir National Historic Site, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3797. An act to authorize improvements in the improvements in the operations of the government of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3819. An act to redesignate Fort Clatsop National Memorial as the Lewis and Clark National Historical Park, to include in the park sites in the State of Washington as well as the State of Oregon, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3858. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to increase the supply of pancreatic islet cells for research, and to provide for better coordination of Federal efforts and information on islet cell transplantation.

H.R. 4046. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 555 West 180th Street in New York, New York, as the "Sergeant Riayan A. Tejada Post Office".

H.R. 4066. An act to provide for the conveyance of certain land to the United States and to revise the boundary of Chickasaw National Recreation Area, Oklahoma, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4175. An act to increase, effective as of December 1, 2004, the rates of disability compensation for veterans with service-connected disabilities and the rates of dependency and indemnity compensation for survivors of certain service-connected disabled veterans, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4200. An act to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2005 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for mili-

tary construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4278. An act to amend the Assistive Technology Act of 1998 to support programs of grants to States to address the assistive technology needs of individuals with disabilities, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4306. An act to amend section 274A of the Immigration and Nationality Act to improve the process for verifying an individual's eligibility for employment.

H.R. 4381. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2811 Springdale Avenue in Springdale, Arkansas, as the "Harvey and Bernice Jones Post Office Building".

H.R. 4471. An act to clarify the loan guarantee authority under title VI of the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996.

H.R. 4481. An act to amend Public Law 86-434 establishing Wilson's Creek National Battlefield in the State of Missouri to expand the boundaries of the park, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4520. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to remove impediments in such Code and make our manufacturing, service, and high-technology businesses and workers more competitive and productive both at home and abroad.

H.R. 4555. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to revise and extend provisions relating to mammography quality standards.

H.R. 4556. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1115 South Clinton Avenue in Dunn, North Carolina, as the "General William Carey Lee Post Office Building".

H.R. 4567. An act making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2005, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4579. An act to modify the boundary of the Harry S Truman National Historic Site in the State of Missouri, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4618. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 10 West Prospect Street in Nanuet, New York, as the "Anthony I. Lombardi Memorial Post Office Building".

H.R. 4632. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 19504 Linden Boulevard in St. Albans, New York, as the "Archie Spigner Post Office Building".

H.R. 4731. An act to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to reauthorize the National Estuary Program.

H.R. 4827. An act to amend the Colorado Canyons National Conservation Area and Black Ridge Canyons Wilderness Act of 2000 to rename the Colorado Canyons National Conservation Area as the McInnis Canyons National Conservation Area.

H.R. 4837. An act making appropriations for military construction, family housing, and base realignment and closure for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2005, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4917. An act to amend title 5, United States Code, to authorize appropriations for the Administrative Conference of the United States for fiscal years 2005, 2006, and 2007, and for other purposes.

H.R. 5027. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 411 Midway Avenue in Mascotte, Florida, as the "Specialist Eric Ramirez Post Office".

H.R. 5039. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at United States Route 1 in Ridgeway, North Carolina, as the "Eva Holtzman Post Office".

H.R. 5051. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1001 Williams Street in Ignacio, Colorado, as the "Leonard C. Burch Post Office Building."

H.R. 5107. An act to protect crime victims' rights, to eliminate the substantial backlog of DNA samples collected from crime scenes and convicted offenders, to improve and expand the DNA testing capacity of Federal, State, and local crime laboratories, to increase research and development of new DNA testing technologies, to develop new training programs regarding the collection and use of DNA evidence, to provide post-conviction testing of DNA evidence to exonerate the innocent, to improve the performance of counsel in State capital cases, and for other purposes.

H.R. 5131. An act to provide assistance to Special Olympics to support expansion of Special Olympics and development of education programs and a Healthy Athletes Program, and for other purposes.

H.R. 5133. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 11110 Sunset Hills Road in Reston, Virginia, as the "Martha Pennino Post Office Building".

H.R. 5147. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 23055 Sherman Way in West Hills, California, as the "Evan Asa Ashcraft Post Office Building".

H.R. 5185. An act to temporarily extend the programs under the Higher Education Act of 1965.

H.R. 5186. An act to reduce certain special allowance payments and provide additional teacher loan forgiveness on Federal student loans.

H.R. 5294. An act to amend the John F. Kennedy Center Act to authorize appropriations for the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, and for other purposes.

H.J. Res. 57. Joint resolution expressing the sense of the Congress in recognition of the contributions of the seven Columbia astronauts by supporting establishment of a Columbia Memorial Space Science Learning Center.

#### SENATE ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. WOLF, announced his signature to enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 129. An act to provide for reform relating to Federal employment, and for other purposes.

S. 144. An act to require the Secretary of Agriculture to establish a program to provide assistance to eligible weed management entities to control or eradicate noxious weeds on public and private land.

S. 524. An act to expand the boundaries of the Fort Donelson National Battlefield to authorize the acquisition and interpretation of lands associated with the campaign that resulted in the capture of the fort in 1862, and for other purposes.

S. 643. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior, in cooperation with the University of New Mexico, to construct and occupy a portion of the Hibben Center for Archaeological Research at the University of New Mexico, and for other purposes.

S. 1134. An act to reauthorize and improve the program authorized by the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965.

S. 1194. An act to foster local collaborations which will ensure that resources are effectively and efficiently used within the criminal and juvenile justice systems.

S. 1368. An act to authorize the President to award a gold medal on behalf of the Con-

gress to Reverend Doctor Martin Luther King, Jr. (posthumously) and his widow Coretta Scott King in recognition of their contributions to the Nation on behalf of the civil rights movement.

S. 1721. An act to amend the Indian Land Consolidation Act to improve provisions relating to probate of trust and restricted land, and for other purposes.

S. 2195. An act to amend the Controlled Substances Act to clarify the definition of anabolic steroids and to provide for research and education activities relating to steroids and steroid precursors.

S. 2292. An act to require a report on acts of anti-Semitism around the world.

S. 2864. An act to extend for eighteen months the period for which chapter 12 of title 11, United States Code, is reenacted.

S. 2883. An act to amend the International Child Abduction Remedies Act to limit the tort liability of private entities or organizations that carry out responsibilities of the United States Central Authority under that Act.

S. 2895. An act to authorize the Gateway Arch in St. Louis, Missouri, to be illuminated by pink lights in honor of breast cancer awareness month.

S. 2896. An act to modify and extend certain privatization requirements of the Communications Satellite Act of 1962.

#### BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Jeff Trandahl, Clerk of the House reports that on October 12, 2004 he presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following bills.

H.R. 854. To provide for the promotion of democracy, human rights, and rule of law in the Republic of Belarus and for the consolidation and strengthening of Belarus sovereignty and independence.

H.R. 5122. To amend the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995 to permit members of the Board of Directors of the Office of Compliance to serve for 2 terms.

Jeff Trandahl, Clerk of the House, also reports that on October 13, 2004 he presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following bills.

H.R. 1533. To amend the securities laws to permit church pension plans to be invested in collective trusts.

H.R. 2608. To reauthorize the National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2714. To reauthorize the State Justice Institute.

H.R. 2828. To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to implement water supply technology and infrastructure programs aimed at increasing and diversifying domestic water resources.

H.R. 3858. To amend the Public Health Service Act to increase the supply of pancreatic islet cells for research, and to provide for better coordination of Federal efforts and information on islet cell transplantation.

H.R. 4175. To increase, effective as of December 1, 2004, the rates of disability compensation for veterans with service-connected disabilities and the rates of dependency and indemnity compensation for survivors of certain service-connected disabled veterans, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4278. To amend the Assistive Technology Act of 1998 to support programs of grants to States to address the assistive technology needs of individuals with disabilities, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4555. To amend the Public Health Service Act to revise and extend provisions relating to mammography quality standards.

H.R. 4567. Making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2005, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4837. Making appropriations for military construction, family housing, and base realignment and closure for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2005, and for other purposes.

H.R. 5185. To temporarily extend the programs under the Higher Education Act of 1965.

Jeff Trandahl, Clerk of the House, also reports that on October 19, 2004 he presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following bills.

H.J. Res. 57. Expressing the sense of the Congress in recognition of the contributions of the seven Columbia astronauts by supporting establishment of a Columbia Memorial Space Science Learning Center.

H.R. 712. For the relief of Richi James Lesley.

H.R. 867. For the relief of Durreshahwar Durreshahwar, Nida Hasan, Asna Hasan, Anum Hasan, and Iqra Hasan.

H.R. 2010. To protect the voting rights of members of the Armed Services in elections for the Delegate representing American Samoa in the United States House of Representatives, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2023. To give a preference regarding States that require schools to allow students to self-administer medication to treat that student's asthma or anaphylaxis, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2400. To amend the Organic Act of Guam for the purposes of clarifying the local judicial structure of Guam.

H.R. 2984. To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act to remove the requirements that processors be members of an agency administering a marketing order applicable to pears.

H.R. 3056. To clarify the boundaries of the John H. Chafee Coast Barrier Resources System Cedar Keys Unit P25 on Otherwise Protected Area P25P.

H.R. 3217. To provide for the conveyance of several small parcels of National Forest System land in the Apalachicola National Forest, Florida, to resolve boundary discrepancies involving the Mt. Trial Primitive Baptist Church of Wakulla County, Florida, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3391. To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain lands and facilities of the Provo River Project.

H.R. 3478. To amend title 44, United States Code, to improve the efficiency of operations by the National Archives and Records Administration and to reauthorize the National Historical Publications and Records Commission.

H.R. 3479. To provide for the control and eradication of the brown tree snake on the island of Guam and the prevention of the introduction of the brown tree snake to other areas of the United States, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3706. To adjust the boundary of the John Muir National Historic Site, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3797. To authorize improvements in the operations of the government of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4046. To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 555 West 180th Street in New York, New York, as the "Sergeant Riayan A. Tejada Post Office".

H.R. 4066. To provide for the conveyance of certain land to the United States and to revise the boundary of Chickasaw National

Recreation Area, Oklahoma, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4306. To amend section 27A of the Immigration and Nationality Act to improve the process for verifying an individual's eligibility for employment.

H.R. 4381. To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2811 Springdale Avenue in Springdale, Arkansas, as the "Harvey and Bernice Jones Post Office Building".

H.R. 4471. To clarify the loan guarantee authority under title VI of the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996.

H.R. 4481. To amend Public Law 86-434 establishing Wilson's Creek National Battlefield in the State of Missouri to expand the boundaries of the park, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4556. To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1115 South Clinton Avenue in Dunn, North Carolina, as the "General William Carey Lee Post Office Building".

H.R. 4579. To modify the boundary of the Harry S Truman National Historic Site in the State of Missouri, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4618. To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 10 West Prospect Street in Nanuet, New York, as the "Anthony I. Lombardi Memorial Post Office Building".

H.R. 4632. To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 19504 Linden Boulevard in St. Albans, New York, as the "Archie Spigner Post Office Building".

H.R. 4731. To amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to reauthorize the National Estuary Program.

H.R. 4827. To amend the Colorado Canyons National Conservation Area and Black Ridge Canyons Wilderness Act of 2000 to rename

the Colorado Canyons National Conservation Area as the McInnis Canyons National Conservation Area.

H.R. 4917. To amend title 5, United States Code, to authorize appropriations for the Administrative Conference of the United States for fiscal years 2005, 2006, and 2007, and for other purposes.

H.R. 5027. To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 411 Midway Avenue in Mascotte, Florida, as the "Specialist Eric Ramirez Post Office".

H.R. 5039. To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at United States Route 1 in Ridgeway, North Carolina, as the "Eva Holtzman Post Office".

H.R. 5051. To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1001 Williams Street in Ignacio, Colorado, as the "Leonard C. Burch Post Office Building".

H.R. 5107. To protect crime victims' rights, to eliminate the substantial backlog of DNA samples collected from crime scenes and convicted offenders, to improve and expand the DNA testing capacity of Federal, State, and local crime laboratories, to increase research and development of new DNA testing technologies, to develop new training programs regarding the collection and use of DNA evidence, to provide post-conviction testing of DNA evidence to exonerate the innocent, to improve the performance of counsel in State capital cases, and for other purposes.

H.R. 5131. To provide assistance to Special Olympics to support expansion of Special Olympics and development of education programs and a Healthy Athletes Program, and for other purposes.

H.R. 5133. To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 11110 Sunset Hills Road in Reston, Virginia, as the "Martha Pennino Post Office Building".

H.R. 5147. To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 23055 Sherman Way in West Hills, California, as

the "Evan Asa Ashcraft Post Office Building".

H.R. 5294. To amend the John F. Kennedy Center Act to authorize appropriations for the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, and for other purposes.

Jeff Trandahl, Clerk of the House, also reports that on October 21, 2004 he presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following bills.

H.R. 3819. To redesignate Fort Clatsop National Memorial as the Lewis and Clark National Historical Park, to include in the park sites in the State of Washington as well as the State of Oregon, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4200. To authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2005 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4520. To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to remove impediments in such Code and make our manufacturing, service, and high-technology businesses and workers more competitive and productive both at home and abroad.

H.R. 5186. To reduce certain special allowance payments and provide additional teacher loan forgiveness on Federal student loans.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. INSLEE. Madam Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 8 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, November 17, 2004, at 10 a.m.

EXPENDITURE REPORTS CONCERNING OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL

Reports concerning the foreign currencies and U.S. dollars utilized for Speaker-authorized official travel during the second quarter of 2003 and the third quarter of 2004, pursuant to Public Law 95-384 are as follows:

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, MR. DANIEL SCANDLING, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JUNE 25 AND JUNE 30, 2004

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
Daniel Scandling		6/25	United States		478.00		7,742.34				8,220.34
		6/26	Sudan								
		6/30	United States								
Committee total					478.00		7,742.34				8,220.34

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

DANIEL SCANDLING, July 22, 2004.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, MR. FRANK WOLF, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JUNE 25 AND JUNE 30, 2004

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
Hon. Frank Wolf		6/25	United States		478.00		7,742.34				8,220.34
		6/26	Sudan								
		6/30	United States				<sup>3</sup> - 400.00				- 400.00
Committee total					478.00		7,342.34				7,820.34

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

<sup>3</sup> Unused per diem.

FRANK WOLF, Sept. 1, 2004.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, MR. JONATHAN ROBILOTTO, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 4 AND AUG. 1, 2004

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
Jonathan Robilotto .....	7/24	8/1	China .....	11,109 RMB	1,344.00		7,221.00				8,565.00
Committee total .....				11,109 RMB	1,344.00		7,221.00				8,565.00

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.  
<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

JONATHAN ROBILOTTO, Aug. 31, 2004.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, MR. SAMUEL LANGHOLZ, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 24 AND AUG. 1, 2004

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
Samuel Paul Langholz .....	7/24	8/1	China .....	11,709 RMB	1,417.00		7,221.00				8,638.00
Committee total .....				11,709 RMB	1,417.00		7,221.00				8,638.00

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.  
<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

SAMUEL P. LANGHOLZ, Aug. 27, 2004.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, MS. JACQUELINE MORAN, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN AUG. 12 AND AUG. 15, 2004

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
Jacqueline Moran .....	8/12	8/15	Poland .....		917.00		6,026.32				6,943.32
	8/15	8/19	Russia .....		1,806.00		137.50		63.75		2,007.25
Committee total .....					2,723.00		6,163.82		63.75		8,950.57

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.  
<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

JACQUELINE MORAN, Sept. 20, 2004.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, MR. WILLIAM KOETZLE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN AUG. 12 AND AUG. 19, 2004

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
William Koetzle .....	8/12	8/15	Poland .....		917.00		6,026.32				6,943.00
	8/15	8/19	Russia .....		1,806.00		137.00		63.00		2,006.00
Committee total .....					2,723.00		6,163.00		63.00		8,949.00

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.  
<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

WILLIAM KOETZLE, Sept. 21, 2004.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, MS. DEANA FUNDERBURK, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN AUG. 12 AND AUG. 20, 2004

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
Deana Funderburk .....	8/12	8/15	Poland .....		917.00		6,163.82				7,080.82
	8/15	8/20	Russia .....		1,806.00				63.75		1,869.75
Committee total .....					2,723.00		6,163.82		63.75		8,950.57

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.  
<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

DEANA FUNDERBURK, Sept. 24, 2004.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, MR. KENNETH KRAFT, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN AUG. 24 AND AUG. 30, 2004

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
Kenneth A. Kraft .....	8/24	8/30	France .....		2,652.00		( <sup>3</sup> )				2,652.00
	8/26	8/26	Czech Republic .....				( <sup>3</sup> )				
	8/27	8/27	Germany .....				( <sup>3</sup> )				
Committee total .....					2,652.00						2,652.00

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.  
<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.  
<sup>3</sup> Military air transportation.

KENNETH A. KRAFT, Sept. 23, 2004.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, MR. BERNARD RAIMO, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN AUG. 24 AND AUG. 30, 2004

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
Bernard Raimo .....	8/24	8/30	France .....		442.00						2,652.00
	8/27	8/27	Czech Republic .....								
	8/28	8/28	Germany .....								
Committee total .....					442.00						2,652.00

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

BERNARD RAIMO, Sept. 14, 2004.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, MS. VANESSA GRIDDINE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN SEPT. 11 AND SEPT. 14, 2004

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
Vanessa Griddine .....	9/11	9/14	Belgium .....		1,322.00		5,700.72				7,022.72
Committee total .....					1,322.00		5,700.72				7,022.72

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

VANESSA GRIDDINE, Sept. 24, 2004.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, MR. ALCEE HASTINGS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN SEPT. 11 AND SEPT. 14, 2004

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
Hon. Alcee Hastings .....	9/11	9/14	Belgium .....		1,470.00		5,700.72				7,170.72
Committee total .....					1,470.00		5,700.72				7,170.72

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

ALCEE HASTINGS, Oct. 7, 2004.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, MR. KURT CONRAD, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN SEPT. 23 AND SEPT. 28, 2004

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
Kurt Conrad .....	9/24	9/27	Jordan .....	505.51	714.00		(3)			505.51	714.00
	9/25	9/26	Iraq .....				(3)				
	9/27	9/28	France .....	142.91	176.00		(3)			142.91	176.00
Committee total .....				648.42	890.00					648.42	890.00

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

<sup>3</sup> Military air transportation.

KURT M. CONRAD, Oct. 13, 2004.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO COLOMBIA AND GUATEMALA, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JUNE 11 AND JUNE 14, 2004

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
Hon. Roy Blunt .....	6/11	6/12	Colombia .....		2,652.00		1,577.04		10,353.00		14,582.04
	6/12	6/14	Guatemala .....		4,176.00		739.20		5,817.12		10,732.32
Hon. Mark Foley .....											
Hon. Jerry Weller .....											
Hon. Mike McIntyre .....											
Hon. Melissa Hart .....											
Brian Gaston .....											
Mildred Webber .....											
Bill Hughes .....											
Brian Diffell .....											
Jessica Boulanger .....											
April Ponnuru .....											
John Eisold .....											
Committee total .....					6,828.00		2,316.24		16,170.12		25,314.36

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

ROY BLUNT, July 10, 2004.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO LATVIA, DENMARK, POLAND AND CZECH REPUBLIC, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JUNE 26 AND JULY 3, 2004

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
Hon. Roy Blunt	6/26	6/27	Latvia		3,393.00		1,931.15		5,439.33		10,763.48
Hon. Edward Whitfield	6/27	6/29	Denmark		10,244.00		13,406.25		12,261.47		35,911.72
Hon. Roger Wicker	6/29	7/1	Poland		7,027.99				428.30		7,456.29
Hon. Ander Crenshaw	7/1	7/3	Czech Republic		9,256.00				6,373.78		18,153.41
Hon. Bud Cramer											
Scott Palmer											
Brian Gaston											
Kathryn Lehmann											
Amy Field											
Burson Taylor											
Brian Diffell											
Richard Eddings											
Committee total					29,920.99		17,861.03		24,502.88		72,284.90

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

ROY BLUNT, July 30, 2004.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO HOUSE NATO PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY MEETING, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JUNE 26 AND JULY 3, 2004

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
Hon. Doug Bereuter	6/26	6/27	Germany				5,399.11				5,399.11
	6/27	6/29	Turkey		902.00		( <sup>3</sup> )				902.00
	6/29	6/30	Macedonia—FYROM				( <sup>3</sup> )				
	6/30	7/1	Albania				( <sup>3</sup> )				
	7/1	7/3	Croatia				( <sup>3</sup> )				
	7/3	7/3	Germany				( <sup>3</sup> )				
Committee total					902.00		5,399.11				6,301.11

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

<sup>3</sup> Military air transportation.

DOUG BEREUTER, Aug. 25, 2004.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO THE ORGANIZATION FOR SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 3 AND JULY 10, 2004

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
Hon. Christopher Smith	7/4	7/7	United Kingdom		1,478.10		( <sup>3</sup> )				1,478.10
Hon. Robert B. Aderholt	7/6	7/7	United Kingdom		492.70		<sup>3</sup> 4,416.42				4,909.12
Hon. Benjamin Cardin	7/5	7/7	United Kingdom		823.70		<sup>3</sup> 5,427.52				6,250.92
Hon. James Clyburn	7/5	7/7	United Kingdom		784.40		<sup>3</sup> 6,536.05				7,320.45
Hon. Alcee Hastings	7/4	7/10	United Kingdom		2,956.20		8,795.17				11,751.37
Hon. Steny Hoyer	7/4	7/7	United Kingdom		1,478.10		( <sup>3</sup> )				1,478.10
Hon. Mike McIntyre	7/4	7/7	United Kingdom		1,478.10		( <sup>3</sup> )				1,478.10
Hon. Donald Payne	7/4	7/7	United Kingdom		1,328.10		( <sup>3</sup> )				1,328.10
Hon. Joseph Pitts	7/4	7/7	United Kingdom		1,478.10		( <sup>3</sup> )				1,478.10
Hon. Louise Slaughter	7/4	7/7	United Kingdom		1,478.10		( <sup>3</sup> )				1,478.10
Hon. Hilda Solis	7/4	7/7	United Kingdom		1,478.10		( <sup>3</sup> )				1,478.10
Hon. Thomas Tancredo	7/4	7/7	United Kingdom		1,478.10		( <sup>3</sup> )				1,478.10
Hon. Bennie Thompson	7/5	7/7	United Kingdom		784.40		<sup>3</sup> 6,736.27				7,520.67
Dorothy D. Taft	7/4	7/10	United Kingdom		2,956.20		2,188.81				5,145.01
Ronald McNamara	7/4	7/7	United Kingdom		1,478.10		( <sup>3</sup> )				1,478.10
Chadwick Gore	7/4	7/8	United Kingdom		1,970.80		<sup>3</sup> 4,924.22				6,895.02
Janice Helwig	7/3	7/9	United Kingdom		2,154.50		1,399.00				3,553.50
Elizabeth Pryor	7/4	7/7	United Kingdom		1,144.10		( <sup>3</sup> )				1,144.10
Mariene Kaufman	7/4	7/9	United Kingdom		2,536.50		<sup>3</sup> 1,121.22				3,657.72
Maureen Walsh	7/4	7/8	United Kingdom		1,670.80		<sup>3</sup> 4,924.22				6,595.02
Bill Van Horne	7/4	7/9	United Kingdom		2,463.50		5,643.08				8,106.58
Fred Turner	7/4	7/10	United Kingdom		2,956.20		8,183.50				11,139.70
Linda Solomon	7/4	7/9	United Kingdom		2,463.50		8,971.63				11,435.13
Patrick Prisco	7/4	7/10	United Kingdom		2,956.20		5,538.29				8,494.49
Elizabeth Singleton	7/4	7/7	United Kingdom		1,478.10		( <sup>3</sup> )				1,478.10
Martha Morrison	7/4	7/9	United Kingdom		2,463.50		4,924.22				7,387.72
Janice McKinney	7/4	7/9	United Kingdom		2,463.50		4,924.22				7,387.72
Don Kellaher	7/4	7/9	United Kingdom		2,463.50		4,924.22				7,387.72
Delegation expenses	7/4	7/9							43,622.89		43,622.89
Committee total					51,134.90		89,578.06		43,622.89		184,335.85

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

<sup>3</sup> Military air transportation.

CHRIS SMITH, Sept. 30, 2004.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO JORDAN, IRAQ AND GERMANY, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN SEPT. 15 AND SEPT. 20, 2004

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
Robert W. Van Wicklin	9/16	9/19	Jordan/Iraq	JD505.51	714.00						714.00

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO JORDAN, IRAQ AND GERMANY, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN SEPT. 15 AND SEPT. 20, 2004—Continued

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
	9/19	9/20	Germany .....		253.00						253.00
Committee total .....				JD505.51	967.00						967.00

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.  
<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

ROBERT W. VAN WICKLIN, Oct. 15, 2004.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND THE WORKFORCE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 20, 2004

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
Hon. George Miller .....	4/02	4/13	Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam .....		1,264.01		5,979.50		947.41		8,190.92
John Lawrence .....	4/02	4/13	Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam .....		1,264.00		7,080.12		947.41		9,291.53
Hon. Max Burns .....		6/08	United States, Savannah, Georgia .....								0
Committee total .....					3,528.01		13,059.62		1,894.82		17,482.45

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.  
<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.  
<sup>3</sup> Military air transportation.

JOHN BOEHNER, Sept. 24, 2004.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 2004

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
Hon. Ed Whitfield .....	4/2	4/3	Hawaii .....						179.33		179.33
	4/4	4/11	People's Rep. China .....		1,949.00		280.50				2,229.50
	4/11	4/12	Hawaii .....						184.38		184.38
Hon. Darrell Issa .....	3/19	3/31	Jordan .....		238.00						238.00
	3/21	3/22	Kuwait/Iraq .....								
	3/22	3/23	Germany .....		250.00						250.00
	4/3	4/6	Ireland .....		1,377.00						1,377.00
	4/6	4/9	Hungary .....		762.00						762.00
	4/9	4/9	Saudi Arabia .....		256.00						256.00
	4/13	4/16	Bahrain/Israel .....		1,810.00						1,810.00
	4/16	4/18	United Kingdom .....		914.00						914.00
Hon. Cliff Stearns .....	4/3	4/6	Ireland .....		1,377.00						1,377.00
	4/6	4/9	Hungary .....		762.00						762.00
	4/9	4/13	Spain .....		620.00						620.00
	4/13	4/16	Italy .....		462.00						462.00
	4/16	4/19	Croatia .....		435.00						435.00
	4/19	4/20	Ireland .....		157.00						157.00
Hon. Mike Rogers .....	6/19	6/21	Jordan/Iraq .....		476.00						476.00
	4/3	4/4	Qatar .....		148.00						148.00
	4/4	4/7	Jordan .....		718.00						718.00
	4/7	4/9	Hungary .....		508.00						508.00
Hon. Karen McCarthy .....	4/3	4/4	Italy .....		136.00						136.00
	4/4	4/5	Uzbekistan .....		456.00						456.00
	4/5	4/6	Pakistan .....		113.00						113.00
	4/6	4/8	India .....								
	4/8	4/10	Nepal .....		476.00						476.00
	4/10	4/12	Sri Lanka .....		388.00						388.00
	4/12	4/14	Greece .....		698.00						698.00
Hon. Mike Rogers .....	4/3	4/4	Qatar .....		148.00						148.00
	4/5	4/6	Iraq .....								
	4/4	4/7	Jordan .....		718.00						718.00
	4/7	4/9	Hungary .....		508.00						508.00
	6/19	6/21	Jordan .....		476.00						476.00
	6/20	6/20	Iraq .....								
Committee total .....					17,337.00		280.50		363.71		17,981.21

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.  
<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

JOE BARTON, Sept. 7, 2004.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 2004

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
Thomas Bezas .....	5/22	5/28	Korea .....				4,832.00		1,218.00		6,050.00
	5/28	5/30	Taiwan .....						632.00		632.00
Sean Deverey .....	5/22	5/28	Korea .....				4,832.00		1,218.00		6,050.00
	5/28	5/30	Taiwan .....						632.00		632.00
Matthew Szymanski .....	5/22	5/28	Korea .....				4,832.00		1,218.00		6,050.00
	5/28	5/30	Taiwan .....						632.00		632.00
Committee total .....							14,496.00		5,550.00		20,046.00

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.



REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 2004—Continued

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total		
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	
Hon. Madeleine Bordallo	8/22	8/22	Bahrain									
	8/22	8/23	USS Kennedy									
	8/23	8/23	Djibouti									
	8/23	8/24	Egypt		217.00						217.00	
	8/24	8/25	Spain		84.00						84.00	
	8/19	8/20	Jordan		238.00						238.00	
	8/19	8/19	Iraq									
	8/20	8/22	Pakistan		526.00						526.00	
	8/21	8/21	Afghanistan									
	8/22	8/22	Bahrain									
Hon. Jim Marshall	8/22	8/23	USS Kennedy									
	8/23	8/23	Djibouti									
	8/23	8/24	Egypt		217.00						217.00	
	8/24	8/25	Spain		84.00						84.00	
	8/19	8/20	Jordan		238.00						238.00	
	8/19	8/19	Iraq									
	8/20	8/22	Pakistan		526.00						526.00	
	8/21	8/21	Afghanistan									
	8/22	8/22	Bahrain									
	8/22	8/23	USS Kennedy									
Commercial airfare							4,992.66			4,992.66		
Michael R. Higgins	8/19	8/20	Jordan		238.00						238.00	
	8/19	8/19	Iraq									
	8/20	8/22	Pakistan		526.00						526.00	
	8/21	8/21	Afghanistan									
	8/22	8/22	Bahrain									
	8/22	8/23	USS Kennedy									
	8/23	8/23	Djibouti									
	8/23	8/24	Egypt		217.00						217.00	
	8/24	8/25	Spain		84.00						84.00	
	8/19	8/20	Jordan		238.00						238.00	
Mark R. Lewis	8/19	8/19	Iraq									
	8/20	8/22	Pakistan		526.00						526.00	
	8/21	8/21	Afghanistan									
	8/22	8/22	Bahrain									
	8/22	8/23	USS Kennedy									
	8/23	8/23	Djibouti									
	8/23	8/24	Egypt		217.00						217.00	
	8/24	8/25	Spain		84.00						84.00	
	8/19	8/20	Jordan		238.00						238.00	
	8/19	8/19	Iraq									
Visit to Germany, Aug. 23–26, 2004: Mr. James William Godwin, Jr.	8/24	8/26	Germany		406.00						406.00	
	Commercial airfare						5,399.76				5,399.76	
	Visit to Jordan, Iraq and Germany with Codel Houghton, Sept. 16–20, 2004: Hon. Ellen O. Tauscher	9/16	9/17	Jordan		342.00						342.00
		9/17	9/18	Iraq (day trips)								
		9/19	9/20	Germany		129.00						129.00
	Visit to Russia, Sept. 16–19, 2004: Hon. Curt Weldon	9/16	9/19	Russia		1,092.00						1,092.00
		Commercial airfare						6,793.00				6,793.00
		Hon. Trent Franks	9/16	9/20	Russia		1,456.00					1,456.00
			Commercial airfare						7,131.06			
		Douglas C. Roach	9/16	9/19	Russia		1,092.00					
Commercial airfare								8,105.06				8,105.06
Committee total					23,005.43		52,090.65				75,096.08	

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

DUNCAN HUNTER, Chairman, Oct. 20, 2004.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON BUDGET, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 2004

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
Hon. Ron Kind	9/16	9/19	Jordan and Iraq		714.00		( <sup>3</sup> )				714.00
	9/19	9/20	Germany		253.00		( <sup>3</sup> )				253.00
Hon. Scott Garrett	9/24	9/27	Jordan and Iraq		714.00		( <sup>3</sup> )				714.00
	9/27	9/28	France		176.00		( <sup>3</sup> )				176.00
Committee total					1,857.00						1,857.00

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

<sup>3</sup> Military air transportation.

JIM NUSSLE, Chairman, Oct. 28, 2004.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 2004

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
Hon. Cliff Stearns	8/16	8/17	Hungary		216.00						216.00
	8/18	8/18	Latvia		127.00						127.00
	8/19	8/20	Lithuania		470.00						470.00
	8/21	8/23	Germany		1,227.00						1,227.00
Hon. Vito Fossella	8/9	8/15	Italy		2,158.00			5,510.60			7,668.60
	8/7	8/11	Hong Kong		1,516.00						1,516.00
Chris Knauer	8/11	8/14	Singapore		1,787.30			7,039.07			8,826.37
					<sup>3</sup> (336.0)						(336.00)
Committee total					7,165.30		12,549.67				19,714.97

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.  
<sup>3</sup> Unused per diem.

JOE BARTON, Oct. 27, 2004.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL SERVICES, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 2004

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
Hon. Spencer Bachus .....	7/25	7/27	Morocco .....		570.00		(3)				570.00
	7/27	7/29	Nambia .....		418.00		(3)				418.00
	7/29	7/31	Botswana .....		444.00		(3)				444.00
	7/31	8/05	South Africa .....		1,197.00		(3)				1,197.00
	8/05	8/06	Spain .....		354.00		(3)				354.00
Hon. J. Gresham Barrett .....	8/14	8/16	Venezuela .....		516.00		(3)				516.00
	8/16	8/17	Ecuador .....		238.00		(3)				238.00
	8/17	8/19	Bolivia .....		312.00		(3)				312.00
	8/19	8/22	Peru .....		739.00		(3)				739.00
Committee total .....					4,788.00						4,788.00

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.  
<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.  
<sup>3</sup> Military air transportation.

MICHAEL G. OXLEY, Chairman, Oct. 22, 2003.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT REFORM, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 2004

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
Robert Borden .....	7/24	8/1	China .....		1,937.00		7,577.50				
Lawrence Halloran .....	7/31	8/4	United Kingdom .....		1,935.00		5,876.31		296.00		
Hon. Bernard Sanders .....	8/4	8/4	United Kingdom .....				29.42				
John Cuaderes .....	8/5	8/7	Korea .....		652.00						
	8/7	8/9	China .....		554.00						
	8/9	8/10	Hong Kong .....		379.00				430.00		
	8/10	8/11	Vietnam .....		193.00						
	8/12	8/14	Australia .....		776.00		443.00		1,840.00		
Susie Schulte .....	8/5	8/7	Korea .....		652.00						
	8/7	8/9	China .....		554.00						
	8/9	8/10	Hong Kong .....		379.00				430.00		
	8/10	8/11	Vietnam .....		193.00						
	8/12	8/14	Australia .....		776.00		443.00		1,840.00		
Shalley Kim .....	8/5	8/7	Korea .....		652.00						
	8/7	8/9	China .....		554.00						
	8/9	8/10	Hong Kong .....		379.00				430.00		
	8/10	8/11	Vietnam .....		193.00						
	8/12	8/14	Australia .....		776.00		443.00		1,840.00		
Ron Martinson .....	8/5	8/7	Korea .....		652.00						
	8/7	8/9	China .....		554.00						
	8/9	8/10	Hong Kong .....		379.00				430.00		
	8/10	8/11	Vietnam .....		193.00						
	8/12	8/14	Australia .....		776.00		443.00		1,840.00		
Gabriele Forsythe .....	8/5	8/7	Korea .....		652.00						
	8/7	8/9	China .....		554.00						
	8/9	8/10	Hong Kong .....		379.00				430.00		
	8/10	8/11	Vietnam .....		193.00						
	8/12	8/14	Australia .....		776.00		443.00		1,840.00		
Michelle Ash .....	8/5	8/7	Korea .....		652.00						
	8/7	8/9	China .....		554.00						
	8/9	8/10	Hong Kong .....		379.00				430.00		
	8/10	8/11	Vietnam .....		193.00						
	8/12	8/14	Australia .....		776.00		443.00		1,840.00		
Marc Wheat .....	8/5	8/7	Korea .....		652.00						
	8/7	8/9	China .....		554.00						
	8/9	8/10	Hong Kong .....		379.00				430.00		
	8/10	8/11	Vietnam .....		193.00						
	8/12	8/14	Australia .....		776.00		443.00		1,840.00		
Hon. Tom Davis .....	8/5	8/7	Korea .....		652.00						
	8/7	8/9	China .....		554.00						
	8/9	8/10	Hong Kong .....		379.00				430.00		
	8/10	8/11	Vietnam .....		193.00						
	8/12	8/14	Australia .....		776.00		443.00		1,840.00		
Hon. Marsha Blackburn .....	8/5	8/7	Korea .....		652.00						
	8/7	8/9	China .....		554.00						
	8/9	8/10	Hong Kong .....		379.00				430.00		
	8/10	8/11	Vietnam .....		193.00						
	8/12	8/14	Australia .....		776.00		443.00		1,840.00		
Hon. James Moran .....	8/5	8/7	Korea .....		652.00						
	8/7	8/9	China .....		554.00						
	8/9	8/10	Hong Kong .....		379.00				430.00		
	8/10	8/11	Vietnam .....		193.00						
	8/12	8/14	Australia .....		776.00		443.00		1,840.00		
Hon. Carolyn Maloney .....	8/5	8/7	Korea .....		652.00						
	8/7	8/9	China .....		554.00						
	8/9	8/10	Hong Kong .....		379.00				430.00		
	8/10	8/11	Vietnam .....		193.00						
	8/12	8/14	Australia .....		776.00		443.00		1,840.00		
Hon. Dutch Ruppersberger .....	8/5	8/7	Korea .....		652.00						
	8/7	8/9	China .....		554.00						
	8/9	8/10	Hong Kong .....		379.00				430.00		
	8/10	8/11	Vietnam .....		193.00						
	8/12	8/14	Australia .....		776.00		443.00		1,840.00		
David Young .....	8/12	8/15	Poland .....		917.00		443.00		1,840.00		
	8/15	8/20	Russia .....		1,806.00		5,944.54				
James Moore .....	8/12	8/15	Poland .....		917.00		138.00		64.00		
	8/15	8/20	Russia .....		1,806.00		6,026.32				
Victoria Proctor .....	8/12	8/15	Poland .....		917.00		138.00		64.00		
	8/15	8/20	Russia .....		1,806.00		6,026.32				
Jaime Hjort .....	8/12	8/15	Poland .....		917.00		138.00		64.00		

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT REFORM, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 2004—Continued

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
John Hunter	8/15	8/20	Russia		1,806.00		138.00		64.00		
	8/12	8/15	Poland		917.00		6,026.32				
Thomas Costa	8/15	8/20	Russia		1,806.00		138.00		64.00		
	8/6	8/10	Jordan		476.00						
R.N. Palarino	8/10	8/12	Israel		678.00						
	8/12	8/13	Lebanon		0.00						
	8/13	8/14	Syria		268.00						
	8/14	8/15	Spain		380.00						
	8/8	8/10	Jordan		476.00						
	8/10	8/12	Israel		678.00						
	8/12	8/13	Lebanon								
	8/13	8/14	Syria		268.00						
	8/14	8/15	Spain		380.00						
	8/8	8/10	Jordan		476.00						
Hon. Christopher Shays	8/10	8/12	Israel		678.00						
	8/12	8/13	Lebanon								
	8/13	8/14	Syria		268.00						
	8/14	8/15	Spain		380.00						
	8/8	8/10	Jordan		476.00						
	8/10	8/12	Israel		678.00						
Karen Lightfoot	8/12	8/13	Lebanon								
	8/13	8/14	Syria		268.00						
	8/14	8/15	Spain		380.00						
	8/8	8/10	Jordan		476.00						
	8/10	8/12	Israel		678.00						
	8/12	8/13	Lebanon								
Committee total	8/13	8/14	Syria		268.00						
	8/13	8/14	Syria		268.00						
	8/13	8/14	Syria		268.00						
	8/14	8/15	Spain		380.00						
Committee total					57,897.00		49,982.05		30,126.00		138,005.05

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

TOM DAVIS, Chairman, Oct. 25, 2004.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON HOUSE ADMINISTRATION, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 2004

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>

HOUSE COMMITTEES

Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return.

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

BOB NEY, Chairman, Oct. 29, 2004.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 2004

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
Douglas Anderson	8/12	8/24	Indonesia		1,980.90		6,904.50				8,885.40
Renee Austell	8/11	8/17	Chad		1,650.00		6,753.04				8,403.04
	9/19	9/21	Russia		1,100.00						1,100.00
Hon. Cass Ballenger	9/21	9/22	United Kingdom		457.00						457.00
	9/19	9/22	(4)				7,075.93				7,075.93
	8/3	8/4	Venezuela		150.00		(9)				150.00
	7/18	7/19	Canada		259.00		1,052.00				1,311.00
Patrick Brennan	8/1	8/4	Venezuela		549.00		2,616.54				3,165.54
	8/14	8/16	Venezuela		416.00						416.00
	8/16	8/17	Ecuador		238.00						238.00
	8/17	8/19	Bolivia		312.00						312.00
	8/19	8/22	Peru		539.00		(9)				539.00
	6/26	6/30	South Korea		980.00						980.00
Candace Bryan	6/30	7/3	Hong Kong		961.00						961.00
	6/26	7/3	(4)				7,240.45				7,240.45
	8/14	8/16	Venezuela		491.00						491.00
	8/16	8/17	Ecuador		213.00						213.00
Jean Carroll	8/17	8/19	Bolivia		287.00						287.00
	8/19	8/22	Peru		694.00		(9)				694.00
	6/26	6/30	DRV		1,132.00						1,132.00
	6/30	7/5	Tanzania		1,415.00						1,415.00
	6/26	7/5	(4)				8,600.59				8,600.59
	8/10	8/15	Togo		786.00						786.00
Malik Chaka	8/15	8/20	Benin		703.00						703.00
	8/20	8/23	Niger		763.00						763.00
	8/10	8/23	(4)				6,544.12				6,544.12
	6/29	7/5	Zimbabwe		942.00		8,907.84				9,849.84
	8/11	8/18	Chad		1,350.00		6,753.04				8,103.04
	7/31	8/2	Kenya		590.00						590.00
Ted Dagne	8/2	8/4	Ethiopia		708.00						708.00
	8/4	8/6	Chad		552.00						552.00
	8/6	8/8	Ethiopia		202.00						202.00
	8/8	8/10	Djibouti		566.00						566.00
	8/10	8/11	Eritrea		430.00						430.00
	7/31	8/11	(4)				11,024.85				11,024.85
Hon. Eni Faleomavaega	7/10	7/12	French Polynesia		571.00						571.00
	7/12	7/13	Samoa, Apia		129.00						129.00
	7/12	7/13	(4)				4,240.21				4,240.21
	8/9	8/11	Western Samoa		267.21		62.68				329.89
Kristen Gilley	6/26	6/30	South Korea		1,080.00						1,080.00
	6/30	7/3	Hong Kong		987.00						987.00
	6/26	7/3	(4)				7,449.55				7,449.55
	6/26	6/30	South Korea		1,062.00						1,062.00
Dennis Halpin	6/30	7/3	Hong Kong		866.00						866.00
	6/26	7/3	(4)				7,240.45				7,240.45
	8/3	8/12	India		1,532.00						1,532.00
	8/9	8/10	Nepal		188.00						188.00

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 2004—Continued

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
Hans Hogrefe	8/3	8/12	(*)				7,652.10				7,652.10
Hon. Amo Houghton	8/12	8/20	Indonesia		1,270.00		7,521.81				8,791.81
	9/16	9/19	Jordan		635.00						635.00
	9/19	9/20	Germany		44.00		(?)				44.00
Jonathan Katz	6/30	7/4	Israel		2,896.00		5,963.34				8,859.34
David Killion	6/26	6/28	Italy		420.00						420.00
	6/28	7/1	UAE		1,045.00						1,045.00
	6/26	7/1	(*)				9,631.72				9,631.72
	7/24	7/27	Jordan		564.00						564.00
	7/27	8/2	Turkey		1,438.00						1,438.00
	7/24	8/2	(*)				5,706.47				5,706.47
	8/13	8/16	Libya		1,038.00						1,038.00
	8/16	8/17	Egypt		217.00						217.00
	8/17	8/19	Syria		536.00						536.00
	8/19	8/25	Israel		2,184.00						2,184.00
	8/13	8/25	(*)				5,856.58				5,856.58
Young Kim	6/26	6/30	South Korea		1,080.00						1,080.00
	6/30	7/3	Hong Kong		987.00						987.00
	6/26	7/3	(*)				6,110.45				6,110.45
Hon. Thomas Lantos	8/13	8/16	Libya		1,038.00						1,038.00
	8/16	8/17	Egypt		217.00						217.00
	8/17	8/19	Syria		536.00						536.00
	8/19	8/22	Israel		728.00						728.00
	8/13	8/22	(*)				5,830.00				5,830.00
Jessica Lewis	8/2	8/4	Venezuela		680.00						680.00
Noelle LuSane	7/10	7/12	Netherlands		327.00						327.00
	7/31	8/2	Kenya		295.00						295.00
	8/2	8/4	Ethiopia		708.00						708.00
	8/4	8/6	Chad		552.00						552.00
	8/6	8/8	Ethiopia		202.00						202.00
	7/31	8/8	(*)				10,996.28				10,996.28
	9/16	9/19	Jordan		714.00						714.00
	9/19	9/20	Germany		154.00		(?)				154.00
John Mackey	8/25	9/2	Colombia		1,800.00		1,710.50				3,510.50
Alan Makovsky	7/24	7/27	Jordan		564.00						564.00
	7/27	8/2	Turkey		1,479.00						1,479.00
	7/24	8/2	(*)				6,136.40				6,136.40
	8/13	8/16	Libya		1,038.00						1,038.00
	8/16	8/17	Egypt		217.00						217.00
	8/17	8/19	Syria		536.00						536.00
	8/19	8/25	Israel		2,184.00						2,184.00
	8/13	8/25	(*)				5,856.58				5,856.58
Pearl-Alice Marsh	6/29	7/6	Zimbabwe		942.00						942.00
	8/10	8/14	Togo		825.00						825.00
	8/15	8/18	Benin		517.00						517.00
	8/10	8/18	(*)				5,088.30				5,088.30
Hon. Gregory Meeks	8/14	8/16	Venezuela		516.00						516.00
	8/16	8/17	Ecuador		238.00		1,186.30				1,424.30
Caleb McCarry	8/1	8/4	Venezuela		649.00		2,616.54				3,265.54
James McCormick	8/8	8/12	Philippines		693.00						693.00
	8/12	8/15	Malaysia		490.20				5278.25		768.45
	8/8	8/12	(*)				5,542.00				5,542.00
Paul Oostburg Sanz	8/25	9/1	Colombia		1,237.00		2,557.54				3,794.54
Hon. Donald Payne	7/10	7/12	Netherlands		367.00		5,916.11				6,283.11
	8/2	8/4	Ethiopia		708.00						708.00
	8/4	8/6	Chad		552.00						552.00
	8/6	8/8	Ethiopia		202.00						202.00
	8/8	8/10	Djibouti		566.00						566.00
	8/10	8/11	Eritrea		430.00						430.00
	8/2	8/11	(*)				11,007.65				11,007.65
	9/16	9/19	Jordan		714.00						714.00
	9/19	9/20	Germany		154.00		(?)				154.00
Gregg Rickman	6/26	6/28	Italy		770.00						770.00
	6/28	7/1	United Arab Emirates		836.00						836.00
	6/26	7/1	(*)				8,824.93				8,824.93
	7/24	7/27	Jordan		564.00						564.00
	7/27	7/29	Turkey		1,212.00						1,212.00
	7/24	7/29	(*)				6,136.40				6,136.40
Robin Roizman	7/25	8/1	China		1,477.00		7,221.00				8,698.00
Hon. Edward Royce	6/26	6/30	Democratic Republic of the Congo		1,132.00						1,132.00
	6/30	7/5	Tanzania		1,415.00						1,415.00
	6/26	7/5	(*)				8,600.59				8,600.59
Jonathan Scharfen	6/26	6/28	Italy		840.00						840.00
	6/28	7/1	United Arab Emirates		836.00						836.00
	6/26	7/1	(*)				8,824.93				8,824.93
	7/26	7/27	Jordan		376.00						376.00
	7/27	7/31	Turkey		991.00						991.00
	7/26	7/31	(*)				6,978.26				6,978.26
Hon. Adam Schiff	8/20	8/21	Pakistan		227.00						227.00
	8/21	8/22	Bahrain		99.00		3,684.09				3,783.09
Thomas Sheehy	6/26	6/30	Democratic Republic of the Congo		1,132.00						1,132.00
	6/30	7/05	Tanzania		1,415.00						1,415.00
	6/26	7/5	(*)				8,600.59				8,600.59
Hon. Thomas Tancredo	9/18	9/21	Russia		1,100.00						1,100.00
	9/21	9/22	United Kingdom		457.00						457.00
	9/18	9/22	(*)				7,075.93				7,075.93
Sarah Tillemann	6/26	6/30	South Korea		980.00						980.00
	6/30	7/3	Hong Kong		767.00						767.00
	6/26	7/3	(*)				7,240.45				7,240.45
	8/3	8/12	India		646.00						646.00
	8/9	8/10	Nepal		188.00						188.00
	8/3	8/12	(*)				7,652.10				7,652.10
Lynne Weil	6/26	6/30	South Korea		937.00						937.00
	6/30	7/3	Hong Kong		816.00						816.00
	6/26	7/3	(*)				8,095.55				8,095.55
Hon. Jerry Weller	7/18	7/19	Canada		259.00		1,016.58				1,275.58
	8/14	8/16	Venezuela		516.00						516.00
	8/16	8/17	Ecuador		238.00						238.00
	8/17	8/19	Bolivia		312.00						312.00
	8/19	8/21	Peru		739.00		(?)				739.00
Hon. Robert Wexler	6/30	7/4	Israel		2,896.00		5,963.34				8,859.34
Committee total					90,394.31		318,966.19		971.84		410,332.34

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.  
<sup>3</sup> Military air transportation.  
<sup>4</sup> Round trip airfare.  
<sup>5</sup> Indicates delegation costs.

HENRY HYDE, Chairman, Oct. 25, 2004.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 2004

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
Brian Zimmer .....	8/9	8/9	Canada .....		270.00						270.00
Art Arthur .....	8/9	8/9	Canada .....		270.00						270.00
Hon. Howard Coble .....	8/14	8/16	Venezuela .....		516.00				( <sup>3</sup> )		516.00
	8/16	8/17	Ecuador .....		238.00						238.00
	8/17	8/19	Bolivia .....		312.00						312.00
	8/19	8/21	Peru .....		739.00						739.00
Committee total .....					2,345.00						2,345.00

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.  
<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.  
<sup>3</sup> Military air transportation.

F. JAMES SENSENBRENNER, Jr., Chairman, Oct. 20, 2004.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON RESOURCES, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 2004

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
Dave Whaley .....	7/17	7/25	Italy .....		3,231.00		5,609.58				8,840.58
Kurt Christensen .....	9/15	9/17	Canada .....		1,430.00		1,959.46				3,389.46
Hon. Mark Udall .....	9/24	9/27	Jordan .....		714.00		( <sup>3</sup> )				714.00
	9/27	9/28	France .....		176.00		( <sup>3</sup> )				176.00
Committee total .....					5,551.00		7,569.04				13,120.04

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.  
<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.  
<sup>3</sup> Military air transportation.

RICHARD POMBO, Chairman, Oct. 11, 2004.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON RULES, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 2004

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>

HOUSE COMMITTEES

Please Note: If there were not expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return.

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.  
<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

DAVID DREIER, Chairman, Oct. 19, 2004.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 2004

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
Robert Palmer .....	7/31	8/7	China .....		1,734.00		7,056.50				8,790.50
John Mimikakis .....	7/31	8/7	China .....		1,734.00		7,056.50				8,790.50
Chris Shank .....	7/31	8/7	China .....		1,734.00		7,056.50				8,790.50
Dick Obermann .....	7/31	8/7	China .....		1,734.00		7,056.50				8,790.50
Jim Wilson .....	7/27	7/29	United Kingdom .....		914.00		1,911.80				2,825.80
Kara Haas .....	7/27	7/29	United Kingdom .....		914.00		1,911.80				2,825.80
Hon. Jo Bonner .....	7/15	7/19	United Kingdom .....		555.00		( <sup>3</sup> )				555.00
Committee total .....					9,319.00		32,049.60				41,368.60

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.  
<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.  
<sup>3</sup> Military air transportation.

SHERWOOD BOEHLERT, Chairman, Oct. 5, 2004.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON STANDARDS OF OFFICIAL CONDUCT, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 2004

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>

HOUSE COMMITTEES

Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return.

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.  
<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

JOEL HEFLEY, Chairman, Oct. 21, 2004.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 2004

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
Hon. Wayne Gilchrest	8/8	8/10	Jordan		476.00		(3)				476.00
Hon. Mark Kennedy	8/8	8/10	Jordan		476.00		(3)				476.00
Hon. Wayne Gilchrest	8/10	8/12	Israel		678.00		(3)				678.00
Hon. Mark Kennedy	8/10	8/12	Israel		678.00		(3)				678.00
Hon. Wayne Gilchrest	8/12	8/13	Lebanon				(3)				
Hon. Mark Kennedy	8/12	8/13	Lebanon				(3)				
Hon. Wayne Gilchrest	8/13	8/14	Syria		268.00		(3)				268.00
Hon. Mark Kennedy	8/13	8/14	Syria		268.00		(3)				268.00
Hon. Wayne Gilchrest	8/14	8/15	Spain		380.00		(3)				380.00
Hon. Mark Kennedy	8/14	8/15	Spain		380.00		(3)				380.00
Hon. John Duncan	8/14	8/16	Newfoundland				(3)	228.57			228.57
Hon. Jerry Costello	8/14	8/16	Newfoundland				(3)	228.57			228.57
Hon. E.B. Johnson	8/14	8/16	Newfoundland				(3)	228.57			228.57
Hon. John Mica	8/14	8/16	Newfoundland				(3)	228.57			228.57
Hon. Michael Capuano	8/14	8/16	Newfoundland				(3)	228.57			228.57
Hon. Henry Brown	8/14	8/16	Newfoundland				(3)	228.57			228.57
Charles Ziegler	8/14	8/16	Newfoundland				(3)	228.57			228.57
Kathie Zern	8/14	8/16	Newfoundland				(3)	228.57			228.57
Fraser Verrusio	8/14	8/16	Newfoundland				(3)	228.57			228.57
Jimmy Miller	8/14	8/16	Newfoundland				(3)	228.57			228.57
Jonathan Pawlow	8/14	8/16	Newfoundland				(3)	228.57			228.57
John Cullather	8/14	8/16	Newfoundland				(3)	228.57			228.57
Hon. John Duncan	8/16	8/18	Hungary		743.00		(3)				743.00
Hon. Jerry Costello	8/16	8/18	Hungary		743.00		(3)				743.00
Hon. E.B. Johnson	8/16	8/18	Hungary		743.00		(3)				743.00
Hon. John Mica	8/16	8/18	Hungary		743.00		(3)				743.00
Hon. Michael Capuano	8/16	8/18	Hungary		743.00		(3)				743.00
Hon. Henry Brown	8/16	8/18	Hungary		743.00		(3)				743.00
Charles Ziegler	8/16	8/18	Hungary		743.00		(3)				743.00
Kathie Zern	8/16	8/18	Hungary		743.00		(3)				743.00
Fraser Verrusio	8/16	8/18	Hungary		743.00		(3)				743.00
Jimmy Miller	8/16	8/18	Hungary		743.00		(3)				743.00
Jonathan Pawlow	8/16	8/18	Hungary		743.00		(3)				743.00
John Cullather	8/16	8/18	Hungary		743.00		(3)				743.00
Hon. John Duncan	8/18	8/19	Latvia		395.00		(3)				395.00
Hon. Jerry Costello	8/18	8/19	Latvia		395.00		(3)				395.00
Hon. E.B. Johnson	8/18	8/19	Latvia		395.00		(3)				395.00
Hon. John Mica	8/18	8/19	Latvia		395.00		(3)				395.00
Hon. Michael Capuano	8/18	8/19	Latvia		395.00		(3)				395.00
Hon. Henry Brown	8/18	8/19	Latvia		395.00		(3)				395.00
Charles Ziegler	8/18	8/19	Latvia		395.00		(3)				395.00
Kathie Zern	8/18	8/19	Latvia		395.00		(3)				395.00
Fraser Verrusio	8/18	8/19	Latvia		395.00		(3)				395.00
Jimmy Miller	8/18	8/19	Latvia		395.00		(3)				395.00
Jonathan Pawlow	8/18	8/19	Latvia		395.00		(3)				395.00
John Cullather	8/18	8/19	Latvia		395.00		(3)				395.00
Hon. John Duncan	8/19	8/21	Lithuania		470.00		(3)				470.00
Hon. Jerry Costello	8/19	8/21	Lithuania		470.00		(3)				470.00
Hon. E.B. Johnson	8/19	8/21	Lithuania		470.00		(3)				470.00
Hon. John Mica	8/19	8/21	Lithuania		470.00		(3)				470.00
Hon. Michael Capuano	8/19	8/21	Lithuania		470.00		(3)				470.00
Hon. Henry Brown	8/19	8/21	Lithuania		470.00		(3)				470.00
Charles Ziegler	8/19	8/21	Lithuania		470.00		(3)				470.00
Kathie Zern	8/19	8/21	Lithuania		470.00		(3)				470.00
Fraser Verrusio	8/19	8/21	Lithuania		470.00		(3)				470.00
Jimmy Miller	8/19	8/21	Lithuania		470.00		(3)				470.00
Jonathan Pawlow	8/19	8/21	Lithuania		470.00		(3)				470.00
John Cullather	8/19	8/21	Lithuania		470.00		(3)				470.00
Hon. John Duncan	8/21	8/24	Germany		1,227.00		(3)				1,227.00
Hon. Jerry Costello	8/21	8/24	Germany		1,227.00		(3)				1,227.00
Hon. E.B. Johnson	8/21	8/24	Germany		1,227.00		(3)				1,227.00
Hon. John Mica	8/21	8/24	Germany		1,227.00		(3)				1,227.00
Hon. Henry Brown	8/21	8/24	Germany		1,227.00		(3)				1,227.00
Charles Ziegler	8/21	8/24	Germany		1,227.00		(3)				1,227.00
Kathie Zern	8/21	8/24	Germany		1,227.00		(3)				1,227.00
Fraser Verrusio	8/21	8/24	Germany		1,227.00		(3)				1,227.00
Jimmy Miller	8/21	8/24	Germany		1,227.00		(3)				1,227.00
Jonathan Pawlow	8/21	8/24	Germany		1,227.00		(3)				1,227.00
John Cullather	8/21	8/24	Germany		1,227.00		(3)				1,227.00
Hon. Michael Burgess	9/18	9/21	Moscow		1,100.00		(3)	4,508.88			5,608.88
Committee total					37,497.00			8,127.79		2,742.84	48,367.63

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.  
<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.  
<sup>3</sup> Military air transportation.

DON YOUNG, Chairman, Oct. 27, 2004.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 2004

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
Hon. Phil English	9/16	9/19	Jordan		714.00		(3)				714.00
Wally Herger	9/19	9/20	Germany		253.00		(3)				253.00
	9/16	9/19	Jordan		714.00		(3)				714.00
	9/19	9/20	Germany		253.00		(3)				253.00
Committee total					1,934.00						1,934.00

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.  
<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.  
<sup>3</sup> Military air transportation.

BILL THOMAS, Chairman, Oct. 19, 2004.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 2004

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>

HOUSE COMMITTEES  
Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return.

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.  
<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

BOB NEY, Chairman, Oct. 29, 2004.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, JOINT COMMITTEE ON TAXATION, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 2004

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>

HOUSE COMMITTEES  
Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return.

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.  
<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

CHUCK GRASSLEY, Oct. 13, 2004.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 8 of rule XII, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

10552. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a report on U.S. military personnel and U.S. individual civilians retained as contractors involved in supporting Plan Colombia, pursuant to Public Law 106-246, section 3204 (f) (114 Stat. 577); to the Committee on Armed Services.

10553. A letter from the Acting, Under Secretary, Acquisition, Technology and Logistics, Department of Defense, transmitting the Selected Acquisition Reports (SARs) for the quarter ending September 30, 2004, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2432; to the Committee on Armed Services.

10554. A letter from the Associate General Counsel for Legislation and Regulations, Department of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting the Department's "Major" final rule—HUD's Housing for the Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae) and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac) for the Years 2005-2008 and Amendments to HUD's Regulation of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac [Docket No. FR-4790-F-03] (RIN: 2501-AC92) received November 1, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

10555. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's "Major" final rule—Medicare Program; Prospective Payment System for Inpatient Psychiatric Facilities [CMS-1213-F] (RIN: 0938-AL50) received November 3, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

10556. A letter from the Legal Adv./Chief, Wireless Telecom. Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's "Major" final rule—Facilitating the Provision of Spectrum-Based Services to Rural Areas and Promoting Opportunities for Rural Telephone Companies To Provide Spectrum-Based Services [WT Docket No. 02-381] 2000 Biennial Regulatory Review Spectrum Aggregation Limits For Commercial Mobile Radio Services [WT Docket No. 01-14] Increasing Flexibility To Promote Access to and the Efficient and Intensive Use of Spectrum and the Widespread Deployment of Wireless Services, and To Fa-

cilitate Capital Formation [WT Docket No. 03-202] Received November 5, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

10557. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting notification that the national emergency declared with respect to the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems declared by Executive Order 12938 on November 14, 1994, as amended, is to continue in effect beyond November 14, 2004, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1622(d); (H. Doc. No. 108-229); to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed.

10558. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting notification that the national emergency declared with respect to Sudan by Executive Order 13067, is to continue in effect beyond November 3, 2004, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1622(d); (H. Doc. No. 108-230); to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed.

10559. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting notification that the national emergency with respect to Iran, as declared by Executive Order 12170 on November 14, 1979, is to continue in effect beyond November 14, 2004, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1622(d); (H. Doc. No. 108-233); to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed.

10560. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting certification of a proposed license for the export of major defense equipment and defense articles to Russia, France, Spain, Kazakhstan, and Sweden (Transmittal No. DDTC 079-04), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(c); to the Committee on International Relations.

10561. A letter from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Copies of international agreements, other than treaties, entered into by the United States, pursuant to 1 U.S.C. 112b(a); to the Committee on International Relations.

10562. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a report, consistent with the War Powers Resolution, Public Law 107-243, and Public Law 102-1, to help ensure that the Congress is kept informed on the status of United States efforts in the global war on terrorism; (H. Doc. No. 108-231); to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed.

10563. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a report pursuant to the

Cooperative Threat Reduction Act of 1993 and the FREEDOM Support Act, pursuant to Public Law 103-160; to the Committee on International Relations.

10564. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting transmitting the 2004 Report on CFE Compliance pursuant to the resolution of advice and consent to ratification of the Document Agreed Among the States Parties to the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe of November 19, 1990, ("the CFE Flank Document"); to the Committee on International Relations.

10565. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a report pursuant to the Arms Export Control Act on the export of goods or technology; to the Committee on International Relations.

10566. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 15-571, "Contract No. DCFJ-2004-B-0031 (Delivery of Electrical Power and Ancillary Services) Exemption Temporary Amendment Act of 2004," pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

10567. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 15-573, "Unclaimed Property Demutualization Proceeds Technical Correction Amendment Temporary Act of 2004," pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

10568. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 15-574, "Fiscal Year 2004 Year-End State Aid Re-Allocation Temporary Act of 2004," pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

10569. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 15-575, "Unemployment Compensation Funds Appropriation Authorization Temporary Act of 2004," pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

10570. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 15-576, "Housing and Community Development Reform Advisory Commission Extension Temporary Amendment Act of 2004," pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

10571. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a

copy of D.C. ACT 15-572, "Distracted Driving Safety Revised Temporary Amendment Act of 2004," pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

10572. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 15-577, "Anesthesiologist Assistant Licensure Amendment Act of 2004," pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

10573. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 15-578, "Property Management Reform Amendment Act of 2004," pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

10574. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 15-563, "Pedestrian Protection Right-of-Way at Crosswalks Amendment Act of 2004," pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

10575. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 15-564, "Miscellaneous Vehicles Helmet Safety Act of 2004," pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

10576. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 15-565, "District of Columbia Statehood Delegation Fund Commission Establishment and Tax Check-Off Amendment Act of 2004," pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

10577. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 15-566, "Prevention of Premature Release of Mentally Incompetent Defendants Amendment Act of 2004," pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

10578. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 15-567, "Retail Natural Gas Supplier Licensing and Consumer Protection Act of 2004," pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

10579. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 15-568, "Historic Preservation Process for Public Safety Facilities Amendment Act of 2004," pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

10580. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 15-569, "Public Assistance Confidentiality of Information Temporary Amendment Act of 2004," pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

10581. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 15-570, "Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Fund Temporary Act of 2004," pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

10582. A letter from the Senior Attorney, Regulations Division, Office of General Counsel, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's "Major" final rule—United States Visitor and Immigrant Status Indicator Technology Program ("US-VISIT"); Authority to Collect Biometric Data From Additional Travelers and Expansion to the 50 Most Highly Trafficked Land Border Ports of Entry [DHS-2007-0002] (RIN: 1650-AA00) received October 12, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

10583. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of

State, transmitting the designation as "foreign terrorist organization" pursuant to Section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, pursuant to 8 U.S.C. 1189; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

10584. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the designation as "foreign terrorist organization" pursuant to Section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, pursuant to 8 U.S.C. 1189; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

10585. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Sailing Vessels HMS BOUNTY, WINDY II, DENIS SULLIVAN, U.S. BRIG NIAGARA, and the HIGHLANDER SEA, Kenosha, Wisconsin [CGD09-04-113] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10586. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; U.S. Navy Underwater Detonation Operation Outer Apra Harbor, Guam [COTP Guam 04-006] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10587. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone for Vessels Carrying U.S. Department of Energy Cargoes; Charleston COTP Zone [COTP Charleston 04-111] (RIN: 1625-AA87) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10588. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Tow of M/V Astro Antares, Tampa Bay, Tampa, Florida [COTP Tampa 04-110] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10589. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Kenosha Fireworks, Lake Michigan, Milwaukee, WI [CGD09-04-077] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10590. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; U.S. Navy Underwater Detonation Operation North of Glass Breakwater, Guam. [COTP Guam 04-007] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10591. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Harrisville Fireworks, Lake Huron, Oscoda, MI [CGD09-04-078] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10592. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Unexploded ordnance, South of Orote Peninsula, Guam. [COTP Guam 04-008] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10593. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Catawaba Island Club Fireworks, Lake Erie, Port Clinton, OH [CGD09-04-080] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10594. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Banana River, Patrick AFB, FL [COTP Jacksonville 04-051] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10595. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; US Bank Fireworks, Lake Michigan, Milwaukee, WI [CGD09-04-081] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10596. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Manitowoc 4th of July Fireworks, Manitowoc River, Manitowoc, WI [CGD09-04-082] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10597. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Lake Eustis, Eustis, FL [COTP Jacksonville 04-052] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10598. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; St. Johns River, Orange Park Jacksonville, FL. [COTP Jacksonville 04-053] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10599. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Seneca River Days Fireworks Display, Seneca River, Baldwinsville, NY [CGD 09-04-083] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10600. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Power Boat Races on Buffalo Outer Harbor, Lake Erie, Buffalo, NY [CGD09-04-084] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10601. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; City of Huron Fireworks, Huron Harbor, Lake Erie [CGD09-04-085] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10602. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone—Luna Pier, MI, Lake Erie [CGD09-04-377] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10603. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Atlantic Ocean, Daytona Beach, FL. [COTP Jacksonville 04-054] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10604. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone Regulation; City of Coos Bay Fireworks Display, Isthmus Slough, Coos Bay, Oregon [CGD13-04-030] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10605. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Indian River, 4th of July Celebration, Cocoa, FL. [COTP Jacksonville 04-055] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10606. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone Regulations; Atlantic Ocean, Cocoa Beach, FL. [COTP Jacksonville 04-056] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10607. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Sanford Marina, Lake Monroe Harbor, Sanford, FL. [COTP Jacksonville 04-057] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10608. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zones; Fireworks displays in the Captain of the Port Portland Zone [CGD13-04-032] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10609. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Indian River, Titusville, FL [COTP Jacksonville 04-058] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10610. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Security Zone Regulations, Budd Inlet, West Bay, Olympia, Washington and SS CAPE ORLANDO [CGD13-04-035] (RIN: 1625-AA87) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10611. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Security Zone Regulations; Medina, Lake Washington, WA [CGD 13-04-036] (RIN: 1625-AA87) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10612. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Intra-coastal Waterway, Melbourne, FL. [COTP

Jacksonville 04-062] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10613. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Security Zone Regulations; Columbia and Willamette Rivers, Portland, OR [CGD 13-04-037] (RIN: 1625-AA87) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10614. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Amelia River, Fernandina Beach, FL. [COTP Jacksonville 04-064] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10615. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Security Zone Regulations; Columbia River, OR, in the vicinity of Hood River, OR [CGD 13-04-038] (RIN: 1625-AA87) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10616. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; St Johns River, Palatka, FL. [COTP Jacksonville 04-067] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10617. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Fireworks Displays, Potomac River, Arlington County, VA and Charles County, MD [CGD05-04-130] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10618. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Halifax River, Ormond Beach, FL. [COTP Jacksonville 04-068] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10619. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; York River, Yorktown, VA [CGD05-04-132] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10620. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Security Zone; Delaware Bay [CGD05-04-140] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10621. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Lake Dora, Mount Dora, FL. [COTP Jacksonville 04-069] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10622. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; West

Lake Tohopekaliga, Kissimmee Lakefront Park, Kissimmee, FL. [COTP Jacksonville 04-070] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10623. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Special Local Regulations for Marine Events; Atlantic Ocean, Atlantic City, NJ [CGD05-04-141] (RIN: 1625-AA08) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10624. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Special Local Regulations for Marine Events; Choptank River, Cambridge, MD [CGD05-04-147] (RIN: 1625-AA08) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10625. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; St. Johns River, Orange Park, FL. [COTP Jacksonville 04-078] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10626. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; All waters within the Captain of the Port (COTP) Wilmington, North Carolina Area of Responsibility (AOR) as defined by 33 CFR 3.25-20 [CGD 05-04-151] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10627. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Atlantic Ocean, Jacksonville Beach, FL [COTP Jacksonville 04-079] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10628. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Special Local Regulations for Marine Events; Martins Creek, Tullytown, PA [CGD05-04-154] (RIN: 1625-AA08) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10629. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Matanzas River, St. Augustine, FL. [COTP Jacksonville 04-086] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10630. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Security Zone; Delaware River [CGD05-04-159] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10631. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; St. Mary's River, St. Mary's, GA. [COTP Jacksonville 04-088] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10632. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone: Atlantic Ocean, Virginia Beach, VA [CGD05-04-185] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10633. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Chesapeake Bay, Hampton Roads, James River, VA [CGD05-04-186] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10634. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Regulation: Port Canaveral, FL [COTP Jacksonville 04-102] (RIN: 1625-AA97) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10635. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone Regulation: Port Canaveral, FL [COTP Jacksonville 04-122] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10636. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone Regulation: Ports of Jacksonville and Fernandina, FL [COTP Jacksonville 04-123] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10637. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Ohio River, Mile 537.0 to Mile 545.0, Carrollton, KY [COTP Louisville-04-006] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10638. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; City of West Palm Beach 4th of July Fireworks Display, West Palm Beach, FL [COTP Miami 04-071] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10639. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone: Lantana 4th of July Fireworks, Lantana, FL [COTP Miami 04-072] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10640. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Delaware River [CGD05-04-188] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10641. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Special Local Regulations; Dania Beach/Hollywood Super Boat Race, Dania Beach/Hollywood, FL [CGD07-04-043] (RIN: 1625-AA08) received October 28,

2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10642. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Boynton Beach 4th of July Celebration Fireworks, Intracoastal Waterway, Boynton Beach, FL [COTP Miami 04-073] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10643. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Regulated Navigation Area; Ohio River Mile Marker 531.5 to Mile Marker 720.7 [CGD08-04-029] (RIN: 1625-AA11) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10644. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Lauderdale Yacht Club 4th of July Fireworks Display, Ft. Lauderdale, FL [COTP Miami 04-074] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10645. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Belle Maer Harbor Fireworks, Lake St. Clair, Harrison Township, MI [CGD09-04-070] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10646. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; City of Stuart 4th of July Fireworks Display, Stuart, FL [COTP Miami 04-075] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10647. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Grosse Isle Yacht Club Fireworks, Detroit River, Grosse Isle, MI [CGD09-04-071] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10648. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Bayside Park 4th of July Fireworks, Miami, FL [COTP Miami 04-076] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10649. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Grosse Pointe Yacht Club Fireworks, Lake St. Clair, Grosse Pointe Shores, MI [CGD09-04-072] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10650. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Rivera Beach 4th of July Fireworks Display, Rivera Beach, FL [COTP Miami 04-077] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10651. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department

of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; St. Clair Fireworks, St. Clair River, St. Clair, MI [CGD09-04-073] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10652. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Florida's Salute to Heroes at Bayside Park Fireworks, Miami, FL [COTP Miami 04-081] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10653. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Lexington Independence Festival Fireworks, Lake Huron [CGD09-04-074] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10654. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Security Zone: Florida's Salute to Heroes, Bay Front Park, Miami, FL [COTP Miami 04-085] (RIN: 1625-AA87) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10655. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Special Local Regulations; CSI/Miami Movie Filming, Miami, FL [COTP Miami-04-098] (RIN: 1625-AA08) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10656. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Grosse Pointe Farms Fireworks, Lake St. Clair, Grosse Pointe Farms, MI [CGD09-04-075] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10657. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Ecorse Water Festival Fireworks, Ecorse Channel, Ecorse, MI [CGD09-04-076] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10658. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Security Zone; Bayou Chico, Pensacola, FL [COTP Mobile-04-021] (RIN: 1625-AA87) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10659. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Regulated Navigation Area, Anchorage Grounds, Safety and Security Zones; Tall Ships Environmental Festival, New London, Port of New London, CT [CGD01-04-006] (RIN: 1625-AA00, AA87, AA08) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10660. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Security Zone; Bayou Chico, Pensacola, FL [COTP Mobile-04-022] (RIN: 1625-AA87) received October 28, 2004,

pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10661. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Security Zone; St. Andrew Bay, Panama City, FL [COTP Mobile-04-028] (RIN: 1625-AA87) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10662. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; UBS Trophy America's Cup Class Regatta, Rhode Island Sound and Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island [CGD01-04-038] (RIN: 1625-AA00, AA01, AA08) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10663. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Security Zone; Powell Lake, Inlet Beach, FL [COTP Mobile-04-029] (RIN: 1625-AA87) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10664. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Beverly Homecoming Fireworks—Beverly, Massachusetts [CGD01-04-044] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10665. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; City of Lynn Fourth of July Celebration—Lynn, Massachusetts [CGD01-04-045] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10666. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Security Zone; St. Andrews Bay, Panama City, FL [COTP Mobile-04-030] (RIN: 1625-AA87) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10667. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Fourth of July Celebration—Beverly, Massachusetts [CGD01-04-061] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10668. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Security Zone; Watson Bayou, Panama City, FL [COTP Mobile-04-031] (RIN: 1625-AA87) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10669. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Celebrate the 4th—Salem, Massachusetts [CGD01-04-062] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10670. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the De-

partment's final rule—Safety Zone; Boston 4th of July Fireworks—Charles River, Boston, Massachusetts [CGD01-04-085] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10671. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; 4th of July Parade Committee Fireworks—Singing Beach, Manchester, Massachusetts [CGD01-04-086] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10672. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Security Zones; Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Secretary Ridge Visit, Boston, Massachusetts [CGD01-04-094] (RIN: 1625-AA87) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10673. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety and Security Zones; Boston Pops Concert and Fireworks—Boston, Massachusetts [CGD01-04-097] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10674. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Security Zone; St. Andrew Bay, East Bay, Panama City, FL [COTP Mobile-04-032] (RIN: 1625-AA87) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10675. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Bayou Portage, Mile Marker 2, St. Louis Bay, MS [COTP New Orleans-04-008] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10676. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Southwest Pass, Mile Markers 0 to 26 Below Head of Passes [COTP New Orleans-04-009] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10677. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Inner Harbor Navigational Canal, New Orleans, LA [COTP New Orleans-04-010] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10678. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Security Zones; Democratic National Convention Events, Boston, MA [CGD01-04-101] (RIN: 1625-AA87) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10679. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Inner Harbor Navigational Canal, New Orleans, LA [COTP New Orleans-04-011] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10680. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Security Zones; Kennebunkport, ME, Presidential Visit [CGD01-04-110] (RIN: 1625-AA87) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10681. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Southwest Pass, Mile 9 to Mile 11, Below Head of Passes, LA [COTP New Orleans-04-012] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10682. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Security Zone; Marine Safety Office Boston Change of Command, Boston, Massachusetts [CGD01-04-112] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10683. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Security Zone; Portland, ME, Captain of the Port Zone, Presidential Visit [CGD01-04-120] (RIN: 1625-AA87) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10684. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Lower Mississippi River, Mile Marker 94.0 to 96.0, Above Head of Passes, New Orleans, LA [COTP New Orleans-04-013] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10685. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Security Zone; Potomac and Anacostia River, Washington, D.C. and Arlington and Fairfax Counties, Virginia [CGD05-04-108] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10686. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone Chickahominy River, Williamsburg, VA [CGD05-04-124] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10687. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Mississippi River Gulf Outlet (MRGO), Mile Marker 25 to Mile Marker 40, Hopedale, LA [COTP New Orleans-04-014] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10688. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Linkhorn Bay, Virginia Beach, VA [CGD05-04-125] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10689. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Lower

Mississippi River, Mile Marker 19.0 to 21.0, Above Head of Passes, Port Sulphur, LA [COTP New Orleans-04-016] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10690. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone: Atlantic Ocean, Ocean City, MD [CGD05-04-126] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10691. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone: Newport News, VA [CGD05-04-127] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10692. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone: Morgan City—Port Allen Alternate Route (Intra-coastal Waterway), Miles 30.0 to 45.0, Bayou Sorrel, LA [COTP New Orleans-04-017] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10693. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone: Atlantic Ocean, Virginia Beach, VA [CGD05-04-128] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10694. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone: Lower Mississippi River, Miles 435.8 to 433.8, Vicksburg, MS [COTP New Orleans-04-018] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10695. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone: Lower Mississippi River Mile 136.0 to Mile 138.0, Laplace, LA [COTP New Orleans-04-019] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10696. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone: Lake Pontchartrain, Kenner, LA [COTP New Orleans-04-020] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10697. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone: Lake Pontchartrain, Metairie, LA [COTP New Orleans-04-021] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10698. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone: Gary Air and Water Show, Lake Michigan, Gary, IN [CGD09-04-014] received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10699. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department

of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone: Southwest Pass Anchorage, Position 28-53.02N 089-20.4W [COTP New Orleans-04-022] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10700. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone: Muskegon Air Fair, Mona Lake, Muskegon, MI [CGD09-04-049] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10701. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone: Lower Mississippi River, Miles 91.5 to 88.1, Chalmette, LA [COTP New Orleans-04-023] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10702. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone: Western Fleet, Miles 225 Lower Mississippi River (LMR), Right Descending Bank (RDB), Baton Rouge, LA [COTP New Orleans-04-024] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10703. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone: Lower Mississippi River, Mile 94.0 to 95.0, Algiers Point, New Orleans, LA [COTP New Orleans-04-025] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10704. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone: Lake Erie, Brownstown, MI [CGD09-04-050] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10705. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone: Lake Ontario, Olcott Harbor, Olcott, NY [CGD09-04-051] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10706. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone: Port Bay, Lake Ontario, Wolcott, NY [CGD09-04-052] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10707. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone: Village of Sodus Bay, Sodus Bay, NY [CGD09-04-053] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10708. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone: Lake Huron, Harrisville, MI [CGD09-04-054] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10709. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone: Lower Mississippi River (LMR), Left Descending Bank (LBD), Miles 209 to 209.8, Plaquemine, LA [COTP New Orleans-04-026] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10710. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone: Mississippi River Gulf Outlet (MRGO), Mile Marker -8 to Mile Marker 59, New Orleans, LA [COTP New Orleans-04-031] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10711. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone: Fireworks, Tonowanda/North Tonowanda, NY [CGD09-04-055] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10712. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone: Allegheny River Mile Marker 12.1 to Mile Marker 12.3, Oakmont, PA [COTP Pittsburgh-04-015] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10713. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone: Allegheny River Mile Marker 0.0 to Mile Marker 0.5, Pittsburgh, PA [COTP Pittsburgh-04-020] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10714. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone: Lake Ontario, Oswego Independence Day Fireworks, Oswego, NY [CGD09-04-056] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10715. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone: Perrysburg Fireworks, Maumee River, Perrysburg, OH [CGD09-04-057] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10716. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone: Monongahela River Mile Marker 23.2 to Mile Marker 23.6, Elizabeth, PA [COTP Pittsburgh-04-021] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10717. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone: Monongahela River, Mile Marker 0.0 to Mile Marker 1.0; Allegheny River, Mile Marker 0.5 to Mile Marker 1.5, Pittsburgh, PA [COTP Pittsburgh-04-022] (RIN: 1625-AA87) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10718. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; City of Huron Fireworks, Huron Harbor, Lake Erie [CGD09-04-058] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10719. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Wyandotte Fireworks, Detroit River, Wyandotte, MI [CGD09-04-059] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10720. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Allegheny River Mile Marker 1.0 to Mile Marker 1.6, Pittsburgh, PA [COTP Pittsburgh-04-023] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10721. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Caseville Fireworks, Saginaw River, Caseville, MI [CGD09-04-060] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10722. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Trenton Fireworks, Trenton Channel, Trenton, MI [CGD09-04-061] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10723. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; entrance of Orange Cut Off Intracoastal Waterway, Mile 259.8 South to Intracoastal with Black Bayou, Hackberry, LA [COTP Port Arthur-04-006] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10724. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Port Sanilac Fireworks, Lake Huron, Port Sanilac, MI [CGD09-04-062] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10725. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Neches River, Port Neches, TX [COTP Port Arthur-04-007] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10726. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Port Austin Fireworks, Lake Huron, Port Austin, MI [CGD09-04-065] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10727. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Neches

River, Beaumont, TX [COTP Port Arthur-04-010] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10728. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Tawas City Pier Fireworks, Lake Huron, Tawas City, MI [CGD09-04-066] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10729. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Sabine-Neches Canal, Port Arthur, TX [COTP Port Arthur-04-012] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10730. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Taste of Chicago Fireworks, Lake Michigan, Chicago, IL [CGD09-04-067] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10731. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Sabine River, Orange, TX [COTP Port Arthur-04-013] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10732. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; City of Toledo Fireworks, Maumee River, Toledo, OH [CGD09-04-068] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10733. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Colorado River, Laughlin, Nevada [COTP San Diego 04-016] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10734. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Algonac Pickeral Tournament Fireworks, St. Clair River, Algonac, MI [CGD09-04-069] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10735. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Laughlin, Nevada [COTP San Diego 04-017] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10736. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; North San Diego Bay, CA [COTP San Diego 04-018] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10737. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department

of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Security Zone; Senator John Kerry Rally, Milwaukee River, Milwaukee, Wisconsin [CGD09-04-114] (RIN: 1625-AA87) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10738. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Security Zone; San Diego Bay, San Diego, CA [COTP San Diego 04-020] (RIN: 1625-AA87) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10739. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; TCF Air and Water Show Milwaukee, Wisconsin [CGD09-04-115] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10740. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Crazy Horse Campground, Lake Havasu, Arizona. [COTP San Diego 04-022] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10741. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; TCF Air and Water Show Milwaukee, Wisconsin [CGD09-04-116] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10742. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; North San Diego Bay, CA [COTP San Diego 04-023] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10743. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Security Zone; Civic Center, Saginaw River, Saginaw, MI [CGD09-04-117] (RIN: 1625-AA87) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10744. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Lake Michigan, Muskegon, MI [CGD09-04-118] received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10745. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Laughlin, Nevada [COTP San Diego 04-024] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10746. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Lake Erie, Bay Village, Ohio [CGD09-04-119] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10747. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department

of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zones; Fireworks Displays in the Captain of the Port, San Francisco Bay Zone [COTP San Francisco 04-014] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10748. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Seneca River, Baldwinsville N.Y. [CGD 09-04-120] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10749. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Grand Haven Silver Cup, Lake Michigan, Grand Haven, MI [CGD09-04-121] received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10750. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Fairport Harbor, Grand River, Ohio [CGD09-04-122] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10751. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Cleveland Harbor, Cleveland, Ohio [CGD09-04-124] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10752. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Blue Water International Hydrofest, St. Clair River, St. Clair, MI [CGD09-04-126] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10753. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Lakeview Park, Lorain, Ohio [CGD09-04-128] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10754. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Security Zone; First Lady's campaign visit, Duluth Harbor, Lake Superior, Duluth, MN [CGD09-04-132] (RIN: 1625-AA87) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10755. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Lake Michigan, Chicago, IL [CGD09-04-133] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10756. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Antique Boat Show, Buffalo, NY [CGD09-04-134] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10757. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department

of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Sacramento River, Sacramento, CA [COTP San Francisco Bay 04-019] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10758. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Chicago River, South Branch, Chicago, Illinois [CGD09-04-135] received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10759. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Security Zone; Cleveland Harbor, Cleveland, Ohio [CGD09-04-136] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10760. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; San Francisco Bay, CA [COTP San Francisco 04-021] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10761. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Milwaukee River Challenge, Milwaukee River, Milwaukee, WI [CGD09-04-137] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10762. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Swimming Across San Juan Harbor, San Juan, Puerto Rico [COTP San Juan-04-081] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10763. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Celebrate Baldwinsville N.Y. [CGD 09-04-139] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10764. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Savannah River, Savannah, GA [COTP Savannah-04-089] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10765. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Security Zone; Presidential Bush, Racine WI Rally [CGD09-04-141] (RIN: 1625-AA87) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10766. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Peril Strait, Cozian Reef, Motor vessel LeConte, Southeast Alaska. [COTP Southeast Alaska 04-001] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10767. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Tugboat Chahunta and Motor vessel LeConte, Southeast Alaska [COTP Southeast Alaska 04-002] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10768. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Upper Mississippi River Mile 403.5 to Mile 404.5, Burlington, IA [COTP St. Louis-04-001] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10769. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Security Zone; Upper Mississippi River Mile Marker 578.5 to Mile Marker 583.0, Dubuque, IA [COTP St. Louis-04-002] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10770. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Grand Glaize Arm Mile 3.0, Lake of the Ozarks, MO [COTP St. Louis-04-003] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10771. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Fireworks display, Kewaunee Harbor, Lake Michigan [CGD09-04-086] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10772. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Security Zone; Presidential campaign visit, Duluth Harbor, Lake Superior, Duluth, MN [CGD09-04-087] (RIN: 1625-AA87) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10773. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Thunder on Warehouse Bay Hy droplane Races, St. Lawrence River, Ogdensburg, NY [CGD09-04-088] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10774. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Security Zone; Fair St. Louis 2004, Upper Mississippi River Mile 179.2 to Mile 180.0, St. Louis, MO [COTP St. Louis-04-004] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10775. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; U.S. Grand National Watercross Tour Race, Lake Huron, MI [CGD09-04-089] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10776. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; APBA

Gold Cup Race, Detroit River, Belle Isle, MI [CGD09-04-090] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10777. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Harbor Beach Fireworks, Lake Huron, MI [CGD09-04-091] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10778. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Port Washington Fish Day Fireworks, Port Washington, WI [CGD09-04-092] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10779. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Security Zone; Presque Isle Harbor, Lake Superior, Marquette, Michigan [CGD09-04-093] (RIN: 1625-AA87) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10780. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Harbor Beach Fireworks, Lake Huron, MI [CGD09-04-094] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10781. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Security Zone; Renaissance Center, Cobo Hall, Detroit River, Detroit, MI [CGD09-04-098] (RIN: 1625-AA87) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10782. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Oswego Harbor Fest Air Show, Oswego, NY [CGD09-04-099] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10783. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Security Zone; Renaissance Center, Cobo Hall, Detroit River, Detroit, MI [CGD09-04-100] (RIN: 1625-AA87) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10784. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Upper Mississippi River Mile 482, Davenport, IA [COTP St Louis-04-005] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10785. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Regatta Trenton Race, Detroit River, Trenton, MI [CGD09-04-101] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10786. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department

of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Upper Mississippi River Mile 485.8, Moline, IL [COTP St Louis-04-006] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10787. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Tug Salvor and Barge KTC115 Marine Casualty, Alexandria Bay, New York [CGD09-04-102] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10788. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; St. Clair River Classic, St. Clair River, St. Clair, MI [CGD09-04-103] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10789. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Upper Mississippi River Mile 482.5, Davenport, IA [COTP St Louis-04-007] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10790. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Security Zone; Cleveland Harbor, Cleveland, Ohio [CGD09-04-106] (RIN: 1625-AA87) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10791. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Upper Mississippi River Mile 481.3 to Mile 483.0, Davenport, IA [COTP St Louis-04-008] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10792. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Offshore Power Boat Races Milwaukee Harbor, Milwaukee, Wisconsin [CGD09-04-110] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10793. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Port Washington Fish Day, Port Washington, WI [CGD09-04-111] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10794. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Missouri River, Mile 366.0 to Mile 370.0, Kansas City, MO [COTP St Louis-04-009] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10795. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Security Zone; High Speed Ferry Vessel LAKE EXPRESS, from Muskegon, Michigan to Milwaukee, Wisconsin [CGD09-04-112] (RIN: 1625-AA87) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C.

801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10796. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Upper Mississippi River, Mile 335.5 to Mile 336.5, LaGrange, MO [COTP St. Louis-04-010] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10797. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Upper Mississippi River, Mile 308.4 to Mile 308.9, Hannibal, MO [COTP St. Louis-04-011] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10798. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Missouri River Mile 364.7 to Mile 365.5, Kansas City, MO [COTP St. Louis-04-012] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10799. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Missouri River Mile 422.2 to Mile 422.8, Atchison, KS [COTP St. Louis-04-013] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10800. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Missouri River Mile 366.1 to Mile 367.5, Kansas City, KS [COTP St. Louis-04-014] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10801. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Upper Mississippi River Mile 179.2 to Mile 180.0, St. Louis, MO [COTP St. Louis-04-015] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10802. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Upper Mississippi River Mile 835.7 to Mile 841.2, St. Paul, MN [COTP St. Louis -04-016] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10803. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Upper Mississippi River Mile 556.7-557, Bellevue, IA [COTP St. Louis-04-017] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10804. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Upper Mississippi River Mile 518.4-519, Clinton, IA [COTP St. Louis-04-018] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10805. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Upper Mississippi River Mile 581-583, Dubuque, IA

[COTP St. Louis-04-019] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10806. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Upper Mississippi River Mile 489.7-490.1, East Moline, IL [COTP St. Louis-04-020] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10807. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Upper Mississippi River Mile 383-384, FT. Madison, IA [COTP St. Louis-04-021] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10808. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Illinois River Mile 157.6 to 166.6, Peoria, IL [COTP St. Louis-04-022] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10809. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Illinois River Mile 179.0 to 181.0, Chillicothe, IL [COTP St. Louis-04-023] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10810. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Missouri River Mile 615.2 to Mile 616.8, Omaha, NE [COTP St. Louis-04-025] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10811. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Missouri River Mile 422.0 to Mile 423.0, Atchison, KS [COTP St. Louis-04-026] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10812. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Upper Mississippi River Mile 497.2-498.2, LeClaire, IA [COTP St. Louis-04-027] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10813. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Kaskaskia River, Mile 10.0 to Mile 11.0, Evansville, IL [COTP St. Louis-04-028] (RIN: AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10814. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Upper Mississippi River Mile 215.6 to Mile 216.0, Chautauqua, IL [COTP St. Louis-04-029] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10815. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department

of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Security Zone; Upper Mississippi River Mile 477.5 to Mile 483.0, Davenport, IA [COTP St. Louis-04-030] (RIN: 1625-AA87) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10816. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Osage River Arm, Mile 20.0 to Mile 22.0, Lake of the Ozarks, MO [COTP St. Louis-04-034] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10817. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Missouri River Mile 373.5 to Mile 374.1, Riverside, MO [COTP St. Louis-04-037] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10818. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Missouri River Mile 364.7 to Mile 365.3, Kansas City, MO. [COTP St. Louis-04-038] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10819. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Upper Mississippi River Mile 634.2 to Mile 634.8, Marquette, IA [COTP St. Louis-04-039] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10820. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Security Zone; Upper Mississippi River Mile 838.8 to Mile 839.0, St. Paul, MN. [COTP St. Louis-04-040] (RIN: 1625-AA87) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10821. A letter from the Chief, Office of Regulations and Admin. Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's "Major" final rule—Mandatory Ballast Water Management Program for U.S. Waters [USCG-2003-14273] (RIN: 1625-AA52) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10822. A letter from the National Adjutant, Disabled American Veterans, transmitting 2004 National Convention Proceedings Of The Disabled American Veterans, pursuant to 36 U.S.C. 90i and 44 U.S.C. 1332; (H. Doc. No. 108-232); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs and ordered to be printed.

10823. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's "Major" final rule—Medicare Program; Revisions to Payment Policies Under the Physician Fee Schedule for Calendar Year 2005 [CMS-1429-FC] (RIN: 0938-AM90) received November 3, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

10824. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's "Major" final rule—Medicare Program; Changes to the Hospital Outpatient Prospective Payment System and Calendar Year 2005 Payment Rates [CMS-1427-FC] (RIN: 0938-

AM75) received November 4, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

10825. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Medicare & Medicaid Services, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's "Major" final rule—Medicare Program; Coverage and Payment of Ambulance Services; Recalibration of Conversion Factor; Inflation Update for CY 2005 [CMS-1267-N] (RIN: 0938-AN20) received November 3, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

10826. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's "Major" final rule—Medicare Program; Home Health Prospective Payment System Rate Update for Calendar Year 2005 [CMS-1265-F] (RIN: 0938-AM93) received October 22, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

*[Omitted from the Record of October 9, 2004]*

Mr. KNOLLENBERG: Committee of Conference. Conference report on H.R. 4837. A bill making appropriations for military construction, family housing, and base realignment and closure for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2005, and for other purposes (Rept. 108-773). Ordered to be printed.

*[Filed on November 16, 2004]*

Mr. SENSENBRENNER: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 3143. A bill to enhance Federal Trade Commission enforcement against cross-border fraud and deception; with an amendment (Rept. 108-635 Pt. 2). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER: Committee on the Judiciary. Supplemental report on H.R. 10. A bill to provide for reform of the intelligence community, terrorism prevention and prosecution, border security, and international cooperation and coordination, and for other purposes (Rept. 108-724 Pt. 6). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska: Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. H.R. 4251. A bill to amend various laws relating to maritime transportation, and for other purposes, with an amendment (Rept. 108-775). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

#### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. WICKER:

H.R. 5360. A bill to authorize grants to establish academies for teachers and students of American history and civics, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. RAHALL (for himself and Mr. POMBO):

H.R. 5361. A bill to require the Secretary of the Interior to provide public access to Navassa National Wildlife Refuge and Desecheo National Wildlife Refuge; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. MCCREERY:

H.R. 5362. A bill to ensure that a former Federal building in Shreveport, Louisiana, is no longer known as the "Joe Waggoner Federal Building"; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. SENSENBRENNER (for himself and Mr. CONYERS):

H.R. 5363. A bill to authorize salary adjustments for Justices and judges of the United States for fiscal year 2005; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FILNER (for himself, Mr. BACA, Mr. BECERRA, Mr. BERMAN, Mrs. BONO, Mr. CALVERT, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. CARDOZA, Mr. COX, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. DOOLEY of California, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. DREIER, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. FARR, Mr. GALLEGLY, Ms. HARMAN, Mr. HERGER, Mr. HONDA, Mr. ISSA, Mr. LANTOS, Ms. LEE, Mr. LEWIS of California, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. MCKEON, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. NUNES, Mr. OSE, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. POMBO, Mr. RADANOVICH, Mr. ROHRBACHER, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. ROYCE, Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. SHERMAN, Ms. SOLIS, Mr. STARK, Mrs. TAUSCHER, Mr. THOMAS, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. WAXMAN, Ms. WATERS, Ms. WATSON, and Ms. WOOLSEY):

H.R. 5364. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 5505 Stevens Way in San Diego, California, as the "Earl B. Gilliam/Imperial Avenue Post Office Building"; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. ENGLISH (for himself and Mr. POMEROY):

H.R. 5365. A bill to treat certain arrangements maintained by the YMCA Retirement Fund as church plans for the purposes of certain provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and 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.

By Mr. FOLEY:

H.R. 5366. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide employers a double deduction of certain employee training expenses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ISRAEL:

H.R. 5367. A bill to amend the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States with respect to rattan webbing; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PORTMAN:

H.R. 5368. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on ACRYPET UT100; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SHERWOOD:

H.R. 5369. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to allow the Columbia Gas Transmission Corporation to increase the diameter of a natural gas pipeline located in the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. UDALL of Colorado (for himself, Mr. HEFLEY, Mr. MCINNIS, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. TANCREDO, Mrs. MUSGRAVE, and Mr. BEAUPREZ):

H.R. 5370. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 4985 Moorhead Avenue in Boulder, Colorado, as the "Donald G. Brotzman Post Office Building"; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. UDALL of New Mexico (for himself, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. MCNULTY, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. BROWN of South Carolina, Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. ACKERMAN, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. WEINER, Mr. MCCOTTER, Mrs. WILSON of New Mexico, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. ROTHMAN, and Mr. HYDE):

H. Con. Res. 521. Concurrent resolution honoring the life and contributions of Yogi Bajan, a leader of Sikhs, and expressing condolences to the Sikh community on his passing; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. ISSA:

H. Res. 853. A resolution recognizing the Boy Scouts of America for the public service the organization performs for neighborhoods and communities across the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CAPUANO (for himself, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. OLVER, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. DELAHUNT, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. BASS, Mr. BRADLEY of New Hampshire, Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. SHAYS, and Mr. SIMMONS):

H. Res. 854. A resolution congratulating the Boston Red Sox on winning the 2004 World Series; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. HOUGHTON:

H. Res. 855. A resolution commending the "Trust in the Lives of Older Women" program and encouraging community organizations to participate in the program; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

#### PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. DAVIS of Illinois:

H.R. 5371. A bill for the relief of David Adekoya; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PENCE:

H.R. 5372. A bill for the relief of Fatuka Kaikumba Flake; 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. 219: Mr. CHABOT.  
H.R. 220: Mr. MILLER of Florida.  
H.R. 348: Mr. SHAW.  
H.R. 463: Mr. WOLF.  
H.R. 671: Mr. FILNER.  
H.R. 742: Mr. SULLIVAN.  
H.R. 756: Mr. RAMSTAD.  
H.R. 1034: Mr. MORAN of Virginia.  
H.R. 1117: Mr. PAYNE.  
H.R. 1197: Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts.  
H.R. 1231: Mr. WATT.  
H.R. 1236: Mr. BISHOP of Utah and Mr. KING of Iowa.  
H.R. 1258: Mr. DICKS and Mr. BUTTERFIELD.

H.R. 1322: Mr. STRICKLAND.  
H.R. 1430: Mr. MEEHAN and Ms. PELOSI.  
H.R. 1508: Mr. UDALL of New Mexico.  
H.R. 1563: Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California, Mr. TANCREDO, Mr. DEFazio, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. KOLBE, Mr. SIMMONS, Mr. MEEHAN, Ms. NORTON, Mr. DELAHUNT, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, and Mr. MOORE.  
H.R. 1600: Mr. RYAN of Ohio.  
H.R. 1660: Mr. PICKERING.  
H.R. 1684: Mr. JEFFERSON.  
H.R. 1726: Mr. TERRY.  
H.R. 1783: Mr. STEARNS.  
H.R. 1886: Mr. SCOTT of Virginia.  
H.R. 1958: Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. SHIMKUS, and Mr. MENENDEZ.  
H.R. 2062: Ms. LEE and Mr. ANDREWS.  
H.R. 2133: Mr. BOSWELL.  
H.R. 2286: Mr. ANDREWS.  
H.R. 2318: Mr. LEVIN.  
H.R. 2339: Mr. PAYNE.  
H.R. 2475: Mr. MCHUGH.  
H.R. 2513: Mr. CRAMER.  
H.R. 2790: Mr. NADLER.  
H.R. 2823: Mr. BURGESS, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. REYES, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. CARDIN, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, and Mr. ROTHMAN.  
H.R. 2957: Mr. PLATTS.  
H.R. 2971: Mr. BROWN of Ohio.  
H.R. 3192: Mr. PAYNE.  
H.R. 3201: Mr. HONDA.  
H.R. 3243: Mr. PAYNE.  
H.R. 3352: Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania.  
H.R. 3459: Mr. BOUCHER, Mrs. MALONEY, and Mr. WEINER.  
H.R. 3485: Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota.  
H.R. 3558: Mr. MCCOTTER.  
H.R. 3619: Mr. BOEHLERT.  
H.R. 3701: Mr. GRIJALVA.  
H.R. 3758: Mr. WEXLER, Mr. SIMMONS, Ms. HARMAN, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. REYES, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. NADLER, and Mr. FILNER.  
H.R. 3803: Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. PAYNE, and Mr. RANGEL.  
H.R. 3834: Mr. ABERCROMBIE.  
H.R. 3847: Ms. LOFGREN.  
H.R. 3950: Mr. SMITH of Washington.  
H.R. 3956: Ms. VELAZQUEZ.  
H.R. 3965: Mr. ETHERIDGE.  
H.R. 4016: Mr. PAYNE.  
H.R. 4035: Mr. NADLER.  
H.R. 4082: Mr. WEXLER.  
H.R. 4117: Mr. ETHERIDGE.  
H.R. 4149: Mr. BAIRD.  
H.R. 4283: Mr. HALL.  
H.R. 4370: Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. PAYNE, and Mr. RYAN of Ohio.  
H.R. 4491: Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MORAN of Kansas, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. MCCOTTER, Mr. GREENWOOD, and Mr. BOOZMAN.  
H.R. 4493: Mr. PAYNE.  
H.R. 4502: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.  
H.R. 4547: Mr. SOUDER.  
H.R. 4595: Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. JEFFERSON, and Mrs. CHRISTENSEN.  
H.R. 4610: Mr. MATHESON, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. UPTON, Mr. PAYNE, and Mr. NADLER.  
H.R. 4616: Mr. PASCRELL.  
H.R. 4687: Mr. OBERSTAR and Mr. PAYNE.  
H.R. 4740: Mr. RYAN of Ohio.  
H.R. 4776: Mr. ANDREWS and Mr. FILNER.  
H.R. 4792: Mr. CAPUANO.  
H.R. 4798: Mr. MCDERMOTT, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. COOPER, Mr. CARSON of Oklahoma, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. ROTHMAN, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. ETHERIDGE, and Mr. PAYNE.  
H.R. 4849: Mr. LARSON of Connecticut and Mr. GOODLATTE.  
H.R. 4856: Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois.  
H.R. 4875: Mr. MARSHALL.  
H.R. 4882: Mr. RAMSTAD.

- H.R. 4888: Ms. ESHOO and Mr. PAYNE.  
 H.R. 4936: Mr. FARR, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. NADLER, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mrs. TAUSCHER, and Mrs. DAVIS of California.  
 H.R. 4943: Mr. PASTOR.  
 H.R. 4961: Mr. RYAN of Ohio.  
 H.R. 5043: Mr. PAYNE.  
 H.R. 5073: Mr. LYNCH.  
 H.R. 5110: Mr. PAYNE and Mr. JEFFERSON.  
 H.R. 5144: Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. WOLF, Mr. SIMMONS, Mr. SAXTON, and Mr. HASTINGS of Florida.  
 H.R. 5174: Mr. NADLER.  
 H.R. 5182: Mr. LANGEVIN.  
 H.R. 5188: Mr. WICKER and Mr. ETHERIDGE.  
 H.R. 5197: Mr. PAYNE and Mr. MICHAUD.  
 H.R. 5206: Mr. VITTER, Mr. BACHUS, Ms. HARRIS, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, and Mr. FEENEY.  
 H.R. 5229: Mr. CUMMINGS, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Mr. MCCOTTER, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. PAYNE, and Mr. TERRY.  
 H.R. 5242: Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. ROTHMAN, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mrs. CAPP, Mr. WEINER, Ms. WOOLSEY, and Mr. FILNER.  
 H.R. 5244: Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. TIERNEY, and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.  
 H.R. 5246: Mr. SANDLIN and Mr. OWENS.  
 H.R. 5276: Mr. MARKEY, and Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas.  
 H.R. 5277: Mr. MCHUGH.  
 H.R. 5292: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. LEE, and Mr. GUTIERREZ.  
 H.R. 5302: Mr. RENZI and Mr. MCHUGH.  
 H.R. 5312: Mr. FARR.  
 H.R. 5329: Mr. PAYNE and Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas.  
 H.J. Res. 110: Mr. KING of New York, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. EVANS, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. SKELTON, Mr. DREIER, Mr. HAYES, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. UPTON, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. KNOLLENBERG, Mr. HOBSON, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. KIRK, Mr. GUTKNECHT, Mr. BAKER, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. MORAN of Kansas, Mr. AKIN, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. FORBES, Mrs. MYRICK, Ms. HART, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. SOUDER, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida, Mr. MCCOTTER, Mr. GOODE, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. PITTS, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. BROWN of South Carolina, Mr. QUINN, Mr. RENZI, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mrs. BIGGERT, Mr. BONILLA, Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania, Mr. MCKEON, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. FILNER, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. PICKERING, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. PUTNAM, Mr. EHLERS, Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. BRADLEY of New Hampshire, Mr. DEMINT, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois, Mr. OSBORNE, Mr. FOSSELLA, Mr. BEAUPREZ, Mr. STENHOLM, and Mr. BOOZMAN.  
 H. Con. Res. 175: Mr. FILNER.  
 H. Con. Res. 247: Mr. DUNCAN.  
 H. Con. Res. 416: Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois, and Mr. GUTIERREZ.  
 H. Con. Res. 457: Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California.  
 H. Res. 144: Mr. STRICKLAND.  
 H. Res. 272: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.  
 H. Res. 532: Mr. MOORE.  
 H. Res. 758: Mr. KUCINICH and Mr. TIERNEY.  
 H. Res. 799: Ms. LOFGREN and Mr. COX.  
 H. Res. 812: Ms. BERKLEY.