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No. 59

## House of Representatives

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

### DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,  
May 15, 2000.

I hereby appoint the Honorable THOMAS G. TANCREDO to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

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

### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Lundregan, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed a concurrent resolution of the following title in which concurrence of the House is requested:

S. Con. Res. 112. Concurrent resolution to make technical corrections in the enrollment of the bill H.R. 434.

The message also announced that pursuant to Public Law 106-173, the Chair, on behalf of the Vice President, appoints the following individuals to serve as members of the Abraham Lincoln Bicentennial Commission—

the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN); and

Dr. Jean T.D. Bandler of Connecticut.

The message also announced that pursuant to sections 276d-276g of title 22, United States Code, as amended, the Chair, on behalf of the Vice President, appoints the following Senators as members of the Senate Delegation to the Canada-United States Interparliamentary Group during the Second Session of the One Hundred Sixth Congress, to be held in Mississippi and Louisiana, May 19-22, 2000—

the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY);

the Senator from Ohio (Mr. DEWINE); the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. GRAMS); the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS); the Senator from Ohio (Mr. VOINOVICH); the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY); the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. BREAUX); and the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. AKAKA).

### MORNING HOUR DEBATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 19, 1999, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning hour debates. The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties, with each party limited to not to exceed 30 minutes, and each Member, except the majority leader, the minority leader, or the minority whip, limited to not to exceed 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida (Mr. STEARNS) for 5 minutes.

### LOW POWER FM RADIO

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in response to today's front page story in The Washington Post entitled, "Political static may block low power FM." The article paints a picture of what the new low power FM radio service may offer, but, Mr. Speaker, it does not properly convey why this Chamber, this House of Representatives, was compelled to overwhelmingly pass a bill introduced by my good friend, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. OXLEY). We did not pass a bill, as the article says, because of the influence of lobbyists or as a matter of politics. Quite simply, we passed a bill as a matter of good policy. That is why I am here this afternoon to point this out.

When the FCC commission began its journey by adopting a notice of proposed rule-making designed to establish low power FM service, many of us voiced concerns about the potential interference larger commercial and public stations would face from this service. Surely, the FCC would not undertake and implement a service on such an important point as this without testing to be sure that interference was not involved.

Well, our subcommittee of the Committee on Commerce earlier heard testimony that the FCC did just that, that they had not determined that no interference would occur between stations when they issued these low power FM licenses.

So we think the FCC has rushed to judgment without resolving this critical part, which is the interference issue without fully consulting with us. Even the FCC witness testifying before our committee could not explain why the commission, the FCC commission, did not measure interference using signal-to-noise ratios. Simply put, the five technical studies analyzing the interference issue caused by low power FM stations have produced conflicting conclusions regarding interference on the third adjacent channel. The FCC, nevertheless, Mr. Speaker, is pressing forward with its own agenda, all the while steamrolling over the legitimate concerns of existing broadcasters.

Instead, broadcasters who have invested millions and millions of dollars into stations with the assumption that the FCC would ensure the integrity of their spectrum now have to worry about interference from a project that the FCC has no idea whether it will work or not.

Examples of interference are already clear. Let us say all of us drive along the Beltway here in Washington near the intersection of I-66 and Route 50. We all know where that is. You can hear for yourself what third-adjacent

□ 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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channel interference sounds like. For there, two local FM radio stations, three channels apart, cross paths, and the interference is clear and apparent. That is the reality that we do not want to replicate in any sort of low power FM proceeding at the FCC. By dropping third channel interference rules, the FCC is creating an environment whereby it is clear that interference will increase. How much? The broadcast industry says a lot. The FCC, very little. So the question is who is right?

Well, now we are going to find out. The independent third party testing provisions of the legislation we passed in this House allow for a 9-month, nine-market analysis of low power FM. Not only will that analysis look at existing FM stations, but it will also analyze the impact on reading services for the blind, FM translators and the advent of digital radio. These are the issues that the FCC decided were not important, so it never tested any of them.

It is a shame that the FCC was not more aggressive in doing testing itself. After all, this agency is supposed to be the guardians of the spectrum. But by measuring distortion rather than using the internationally recognized standard for interference, the FCC cooked its own results in a way that allowed for it to move forward. That decision came even as Congress was out of town in January, as if our views on this subject did not matter. The fact is that low power FM is a symptom of this agency that does not recognize its responsibilities to Congress. This low power FM action is simply the latest in a series of FCC actions that call into question the whole notion of accountability at the FCC.

I am not opposed to low power FM. I do oppose the way in which the FCC decided to move forward, and I will be watching the results of the third party testing that this bill mandates to see if low power FM can, indeed, coexist with full power stations. The FCC appears to be bent on providing the service whether or not it causes interference or other problems for FM listeners. Our responsibility here in Congress is to those listeners, our constituents. I congratulate my colleagues in the House for passing legislation. I urge my colleagues in the Senate to do the same.

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#### PROMOTING LIVABLE COMMUNITIES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 19, 1999, the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER) is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, all across America, people woke up this morning to front page stories in their communities about the Million Mom March against gun violence. There are pictures of the hundreds of thousands of people who gathered here on the Mall in Washington and other stories featuring the crowds in their home-

towns in dozens and dozens of communities across America. I joined thousands of people for a march to Pioneer Square in Portland, Oregon yesterday. I do not know if there were a million moms or not.

Based on the reports that I have reviewed, it is likely that the hundreds of thousands here in Washington, D.C. and the tens of thousands in communities across the country could easily have reached or surpassed that number. The issue for me is not so much whether there were a million moms who marched, but the million moms who grieve.

In the last third of a century, over a million victims have been claimed by gun violence in the United States, more than the entire number of Americans lost in all the wars from the Civil War right through today. Yesterday's gathering was in memory of the million victims, though the testimony was not just of a million victims, but a million mothers, a million fathers, millions of brothers and sisters and grandparents whose lives were touched forever by gun violence.

The Americans who participated were not, in the main, advocates or activists. They were largely people who know that America can do better. They know that despite the opposition of the National Rifle Association to the Brady Bill, that America is safer because people with criminal records or a history of mental illness have been prevented by that Brady Bill from getting a half million guns.

They know that if these prohibitions were extended to people with a history of committing violent misdemeanors, that America would be safer still because these people are 15 times more likely to commit violence with weapons. They know that if we care enough as a Nation to make it harder for a 2-year-old to open a bottle of aspirin, then we can make it harder for that 2-year-old to shoot her sister. They know that the gun show loophole should in fact be closed, especially when they learn that the delay of a few hours for a certain category of people who are not cleared instantly, that these people are 20 times more likely to have the record of mental health problems or criminal records that are precisely the people we want to keep weapons away from.

The American public knows that we can succeed. In the 1960s, Congress and the auto industry, prodded by the public, began a war on traffic deaths that resulted in safer cars and tougher laws. In the 1980s, a mother who lost her child to a drunk driver decided to add her voice to that of many others, and MADD, Mothers Against Drunk Driving, was born, and the government was encouraged, some would say forced, to crack down on drunk driving.

As a result of all of these options, in the last third of a century, we have cut the death rate on our highways in half. The mothers march is a signal to people all over America that it is time for

a similar effort to reduce gun violence in our communities.

Everybody knows that there is no single solution, but that there are many small steps that will save lives. If we in Congress are serious about listening to our constituents and making our communities more livable and safer, we have to start today. Why does the Speaker not direct the conference committee on juvenile crime, which has not met since last August, to meet now and address the simple, common-sense provisions to reduce gun violence that have already passed the Senate?

Action by this House would be an important sign that we can send to our constituents that we understand their concerns and we share their passion for saving families from unnecessary violence, making our communities more livable, our families safer, healthier and more economically secure.

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#### TECHNOLOGY, THE NEW ECONOMY AND DIGITAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL AMERICANS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 19, 1999, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. WELLER) is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Mr. WELLER. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate very much this opportunity today to talk about technology, the new economy and digital opportunity for all Americans, but let me begin by just sharing some statistics.

Over 100 million U.S. adults today are using the Internet, and seven new people are on the Internet every second. 78 percent of Internet users almost always vote in national, State and local elections, compared to 64 percent of nonInternet users. It took just 5 years for the Internet to reach 50 million users, much faster than traditional electronic media. In fact, it took 13 years for television to reach 50 million and radio, 38 years.

The Internet economy generated, just in the past couple of years, over \$300 billion in revenue in 1998. It was responsible for creating 1.2 million jobs. Preliminary employment data now shows that the U.S. high technology industry employed 4.8 million workers in 1998, making it one of our Nation's largest industries, in fact, larger than steel, auto and petroleum combined. In 1997, the high tech average wage was 77 percent higher than the average U.S. private sector wage.

I am proud to say I represent the great State of Illinois, what some call the land of Lincoln. People often do not think of Illinois as a technology center, but it is. In fact, Illinois ranks third today in technology exports and fourth in technology employment. But clearly, Illinois is one of the top 10 cyber States, as some would say, a major State that is producing new technology and new ideas.

I have talked with many over the years, over the last few years, in particular, about what it takes and why

this economy is growing so well in Illinois. And, that is, they say that government has actually stayed out of the way of the new economy. The new economy has been tax free, it has been regulation free, it is trade barrier free. That is why it has been so successful, creating opportunity for so many. That is why I am pleased that House Republicans continue to lead the way in technology. Our e-contract continues to work for a tax-free, regulation-free, trade-barrier-free new economy. And, of course, one of the areas we want to focus on is the area of providing digital opportunity for all Americans.

□ 1245

You know, it is unfortunate that it seems the higher the income, the more likely you are on-line. Families that have incomes of \$75,000 or more are nine times more likely to have a home computer, and more than 20 times more likely to have Internet access than a low or moderate income family.

When asked why lower income families and more moderate income families do not have Internet access or a home computer, those families, those working families, cite that cost, the cost of the computer, the cost of subscribing to the Internet access, is a chief barrier.

That is why I am so pleased that this week House Republicans once again are going to lead the way on technology. We are going to be moving legislation passed out of the Committee on Ways and Means, which I serve on, legislation to repeal a 3 percent excise tax on telephone calls, a tax that has been in place since the Spanish American War, over a century. It was a temporary tax at that time. Well, that 3 percent tax is a tax today on Internet access, because 96 percent of those who access the Internet use their telephone to go on-line. Let us pass that legislation. I hope it has strong bipartisan support.

I also want to call attention to my colleagues in the House to two important initiatives, legislation designed to increase digital opportunities so that every American family has the opportunity to be part of today's new economy.

I am so proud that private employers have stepped forward to help solve the so-called digital divide. I have many educators that tell me that they find that children who have a computer at home compared to those who do not tend to do better in school. They notice the difference. They believe it is in the best interests of families when it comes to doing homework as well as research where you can access the Library of Congress via the Internet for children to have a computer at home.

I am pleased that Ford Motor Company, Intel, American Airlines and Delta Airlines have stepped forward on their own initiative to provide home computers as well as Internet access as an employee benefit. Thanks to those four companies, 600,000 American working families will now have access to

computers and Internet access. That means everybody from the janitor to the laborer to the guy working on the shop floor, up through middle management, up to the CEO, will all have access, universal access to the Internet, meaning their children will have a computer at home to do school work and research for school papers and school projects. That is good news.

Unfortunately, many other companies that would like to do this, like to provide computers and Internet access to their employees, have been advised by their tax lawyers, wait a second; if you do, you are going to cause a tax increase for your employees because the IRS and Treasury Department will call this a taxable benefit.

That is why the Data Act is so important. Let us treat that computer and Internet access as tax free, the same as an employer-provided contribution to your pension, the same as an employer contribution to your health care.

Mr. Speaker, that type of initiative deserves bipartisan support.

#### TURKISH REGION RECALLS MASSACRE OF ARMENIANS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. TANCREDO). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 19, 1999, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday, May 10, the New York Times published an extremely important article on a subject that receives far too little attention, in my opinion, and that is the Armenian genocide. What was particularly interesting about this article was that it addressed the issue of the Armenian genocide from the Turkish perspective, from the point of view of ordinary people living in what were the killing fields.

Many in the Armenian community and their friends and supporters frequently discuss the painful memories of the genocide from the perspective of the victims. The article in last week's New York Times presents the history of the genocide from the descendants of the perpetrators, the people who live on land in what is now the eastern part of the Republic of Turkey but which once was the center of Armenian life.

I include this article for the RECORD from the New York Times, Wednesday May 10. It is entitled "Turkish Region Recalls Massacre of Armenians," by Steven Kinzer.

Every year in late April Members of this House come to this floor to commemorate the Armenian genocide. April 24th of this year marked the 85th anniversary of the unleashing of the Armenian genocide. Over the years, from 1915 to 1923, millions of men, women and children were deported, forced into slave labor and tortured by the government of the "Young Turk Committee." 1.5 million of them were killed.

To this day, the Republic of Turkey refuses to acknowledge the fact that

this massive crime against humanity took place on soil under its control and in the name of Turkish nationalism. That is why this newspaper article was so interesting and important.

Let me quote from one woman, Yasemin Orhan, a recent university graduate and a native of the town of Elazig, Turkey. She says, "They don't teach it in school, but if you are interested, there are plenty of ways you can find out. Many Armenians were killed. That is for sure." Ms. Orhan told the New York Times reporter that she had learned about the killings from her grandmother.

Another woman, Tahire Cakirbay, 66 years old, standing at the site of a long-gone Armenian Orthodox church, pointed to a nearby hill and said, "They took the Armenians up there and killed them. They dug a hole for the bodies. My parents told me."

Mr. Speaker, it is hard to erase from memory such a monumental crime as the Armenian genocide, but the Turkish government is trying. The Times article notes that in the rest of Turkey little is known of and remembered of the Armenian genocide or of the former thriving Armenian community in what is now eastern Turkey. As Ms. Orhan says, "They don't teach it in school." In fact, what they do teach Turkish young people in schools is a skewed version of their own history.

Not content with merely propagating this false version of history for internal consumption, Turkey is using its resources to endow Turkish Studies Chairs at prestigious American universities, staffed by scholars sympathetic to the Turkish official version of history. They are also using their lobbying resources, including former Members of this House, to lobby against bipartisan legislation in this Congress affirming U.S. recognition of the Armenian genocide.

Mr. Speaker, the United States must go on record acknowledging the genocide, and rather than appease Turkey on this issue, we should use our significant influence with that country to get them to do the right thing, to admit what happened in the past, and to work for improved relations with their neighbor, the Republic of Armenia.

The Republic of Armenia is working to build a strong democracy, despite the hostility from Turkey and their ally Azerbaijan, both of whom still maintain blockades preventing vitally needed goods from reaching the Armenian people.

Last week, seven leading Members of the Armenian Parliament came up to Capitol Hill to meet with a bipartisan group of Members of Congress. This week, officials from Armenia and the Republic of Nagorno Karabagh, as well as from Azerbaijan, will be in Washington for a conference on how to resolve the Nagorno Karabagh conflict.

The Armenian people look forward to a bright future of freedom, independence, prosperity and cooperation with their neighbors, but they cannot forget

the bitter history of the early 20th century, and they cannot accept Turkey's efforts to deny that it happened.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, I would like to quote from another of the Turkish citizens quoted in the New York Times article, a factory worker named Selhattin Cinar: "This used to be an Armenian area, but now they are gone. Dead, killed, chased away. Our government doesn't want to admit it. Why would you want to say, 'my yogurt is sour'?"

[From the New York Times, May 10, 2000]

TURKISH REGION RECALLS MASSACRE OF ARMENIANS—BUT MANY DENY VIOLENCE OF 1915

(By Stephen Kinzer)

ELAZIG, Turkey, May 7—Groves of mulberry trees at lakeside resorts are about all that remains from the days when this region was a center of Armenian life.

One of the gnarled trees used to stand beside a long-gone Armenian Orthodox church. Now it shades Tahire Cakirbay, 66, as she looks out over her fields and shimmering Lake Hazar below.

"They took the Armenians up there and killed them," Ms. Cakirbay said, pointing to a hill above her. "They dug a hole for the bodies. My parents told me."

More than one million Armenians lived in what is now eastern Turkey until their community was shattered in an orgy of ethnic violence that exploded 85 years ago this spring. Many aspects of what happened then are still hotly debated, but here where the killings took place, few people doubt that they occurred.

"They don't teach it in school, but if you're interested there are plenty of ways you can find out," said Yasemin Orhan, a native of Elazig who graduated from the local university last year. "Many Armenians were killed. It's for sure."

Ms. Orhan said she had learned about the killings from her grandmother. Here in eastern Turkey, the passage of several generations has not been enough to wipe the killings from memory.

In the rest of the country, however, most people know little about the killings of 1915. Turkish textbooks refer to them only indirectly. They stress that Armenian militants were rebelling against the crumbling Ottoman Empire, and discount or ignore the killing of hundreds of thousands of civilians after the abortive revolt.

Conflicts over how to deal with the episode have provoked a worldwide propaganda war between Armenia and Turkey.

Armenian lobbyists want foreign governments to declare that what happened in 1915 was genocide. Some Armenian nationalists say that if Turkey can be forced to concede that, their next step might be to claim reparations or demand the return of land once owned by Armenians.

Turkish diplomats resolutely resist those efforts. They assert that Muslims as well as Christians were killed here in 1915, and that it is unfair to blame only one side.

To most Turks the events of 1915 seem distant, but in the Armenian consciousness they are a vivid and constant presence. Awareness of what is simply called "the genocide" is acute in Armenian communities around the world.

Often it is accompanied by fierce anger at Turkey's recalcitrance.

That anger boiled over into violence during the 1970's and 80's, when a group calling itself Commandos of the Armenian Genocide mounted a campaign against representatives of the Turkish government. It killed Turkish

diplomats in the United States and elsewhere, and bombed targets including the Turkish Airlines counter at Orly Airport in Paris.

Since then the battle has shifted back to the diplomatic arena. Each spring, foreign leaders issue carefully worded commemorations of the killings. Last month, President Clinton issued a proclamation recalling "a great tragedy of the twentieth century: the deportations and massacres of roughly one and a half million Armenians in the final years of the Ottoman Empire." He did not use the word "genocide."

In the last year, Turkey has greatly improved its relations with Greece, but there has been little progress with Armenia. The two countries feud over a variety of political issues, but the wound that 1915 has cut into the Armenian psyche also plays an emotional role in keeping them apart.

In recent months, some of the first efforts toward reconciliation between Turks and Armenians have begun. One was a conference of Turkish, Armenian and American scholars who met at the University of Chicago to begin a joint inquiry into the events of 1915.

"This was the most difficult paper I have ever written in my life," said Selim Deringil, a historian at Bosphorus University in Istanbul, as he presented his analysis of Turkish-Armenian relations. "Venturing into the Armenian crisis is like wandering into a minefield."

The scholars who gathered in Chicago plan to meet again. Another group plans to open a series of conferences later this spring in Austria.

In a different kind of gesture, seven Turkish and Armenian women, all in their 20's, have joined in a campaign aimed at improving relations between their peoples. The group's first project will be raising money to restore an Armenian church near Van, a city in eastern Turkey that was one an Armenian capital. "This kind of thing has never been tried before," said one of the organizers, Safak Pavey, a Turkish journalist. "We want to give an example of unity between two peoples who lived together for a long time but became alienated from each other. It's about restoring a church as a way of restoring souls."

Elazig is just one place where Armenians were killed by Ottoman soldiers and Kurdish tribesmen in the spring and summer of 1915. But because several foreigners were living in the area and recorded what they saw, the killings here were unusually well documented.

One of the foreigners was an American consul, Leslie Davis, who took a trip around Lake Hazar, then known as Lake Golcuk, after the massacres. "Thousands and thousands of Armenians, mostly helpless women and children, were butchered on its shores and barbarously mutilated," he later wrote.

Armenian houses, churches and schools in this area have long since been destroyed or allowed to collapse. New villages have sprung up along the lake. Residents picnic under the mulberry tress that Armenians planted around their summer homes a century ago.

It is still possible to find artifacts of Armenian life here. At one antique shop near Elazig, \$250 will buy a heavy copper serving tray inscribed with the name of its former owner in distinctive Armenian script.

Just last month, a couple of men were discovered digging at what they believed to be a former Armenian cemetery. They were apparently looking for gold that, according to local lore, was often interred with wealthy Armenians.

Nezvat Gonultas, manager of a telephone substation on the lakeshore, is considered a local historian because his father spent

many hours telling him stories from the past. Like most people around here—although unlike their brethren in other parts of Turkey—he knows what happened in 1915.

"Other people don't know because they don't live here," Mr. Gonultas said as he sipped tea on a recent evening. "My father told me that Turkey was weak at that time and the Armenians decided to stage an uprising. Then the order came to kill them. Almost all were killed. It wasn't a war; it was a massacre."

The Turkish authorities do not accept that version, and many Turks never hear it. A historical atlas issued by a leading Turkish newspaper does not show that much of this region was under Armenian rule for centuries.

At historical sites in this region, signs and brochures often discount or omit facts about the earlier Armenian presence. According to one new travel book, "guards are under instruction to eavesdrop on tourist guides who might be tempted to tell another story."

Anyone who seeks to learn about the events in 1915, however, need only come here.

"This used to be an Armenian area, but now they're gone," said a factory worker named Selhattin Cinar. "Dead, killed, chased away. Our government doesn't want to admit it. Why would you want to say, 'My yogurt is sour'?"

#### THE BIRTH OF A MOVEMENT TO STOP VIOLENCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 19, 1999, the gentlewoman from The District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, there have been lots of marches in Washington, but some marches do not fade away. Indeed, they do not go away at all.

A movement was born yesterday, Mr. Speaker. In this city there occurred the largest anti-violence march in the Nation's history. It is estimated that there were 750,000 people. There might be some controversy, there always is, about numbers, half a million, 750,000. What we do know is they covered the Mall, and they had thousands upon thousands in five dozen cities as well. So, if you consider all those who marched throughout the United States and those who marched here, the moms easily made their million.

What this House ought to consider is whether or not 750,000 people could morph into 7 million voters geared to vote to do something about guns and their kids in the next election.

More impressive than their numbers, Mr. Speaker, was who they were. These were not pros. These were amateurs organized essentially from the suburbs of America. These were the proverbial soccer moms. These folks were from the voter-rich suburbs, and their call spread like spontaneous combustion.

But, I come to the floor this afternoon to say that if we thought yesterday's demonstration took this city by storm, watch out for the afterquake. Some of these moms are here today; some of them will be here every day. Mr. Speaker, the NRA has met its

match in hundreds of thousands more people than they ever realized would be organized to keep guns away from their kids.

We should not ask why did they come to Washington; I want to ask what took them so long? The parents of America got a terrible, not wake-up call, but alarm bell from the Columbine High School massacre and all that has followed since.

It became clear that no matter where you live, this is one country, there is freedom of travel, and the guns have the same freedom of travel. Of course, there were people from my own district, countless people from my own district: Laura Wallace, Renae Marsh Williams, the mothers of the high school sweethearts from Wilson high school who were killed by guns; Gillian Bates, who also marched with us, whose son is still in Children's Hospital with a bullet in his brain following the zoo shooting on Easter Monday.

But, Mr. Speaker, these mothers and fathers and families are way ahead of us. They want registration and licensing. We are still stuck on "stupid." We are still stuck on mandatory locks and closing the gun show loopholes. They are way ahead of the game, and we are going to have to meet them one day on registration and licensing.

Over and over again, they talked about not minding the inconvenience of registering their cars, and they could not understand why people would be against the registering of their guns, which can do harm to their children.

If in fact there is any respect for the families of America, at the very least we will free this legislation that has been held in bondage in conference, that is, by any measure, modest, too modest, to do the whole job, but a start and the kind of start that these families deserve.

If we have any respect for the people who came here on Sunday, for the people who marched in five dozen cities, surely we will free up that legislation that has been locked down for so long, disgracefully, considering what happened at Columbine and what has happened since.

We should never underestimate the determination of mothers. If I have any criticism to be made for them, it is that they should have been here when children were going down one by one. It should not have taken 15 in Colorado. Well, it did, and they now get it.

They wonder if we get it, and, if we do not get it, Mr. Speaker, they are going to get us, because they are not going away. They are going to turn their march into votes. These are very diverse people, poor people, black and white and Hispanic people, but they include many well-educated people who know how to do their homework and know how to get the job done.

I come to the floor this afternoon with a warning on their behalf: Get the minimum bill we have before us out of conference and passed before we go home for Memorial Day.

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 58 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until 2 p.m.

□ 1400

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. PEASE) at 2 p.m.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Daniel P. Coughlin, offered the following prayer: Ancient Scriptures tell us: "Beloved, do not be surprised that a trial of fire occurs or when something strange happens to you."

You, O Lord, are the God of all consolation. We pray to You for all those who are startled by sudden events and are shaken by what happens to those they hold dear.

How fragile and how unpredictable is life here on earth. How violent the times. Strengthen us in steadfast faith. Renew us in foundational relationships. For even in the most surprising moments, You call us, "Your Beloved."

Freed of fear and confusion, create in us a new spirit which will unify Your people in hope. May the brokenhearted hold fast to the constancy of Your love. For You live now and forever. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. KNOLLENBERG) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. KNOLLENBERG 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.

MAKING TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS IN ENROLLMENT OF H.R. 434, AFRICAN GROWTH AND OPPORTUNITY ACT

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the Senate concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 112) to make technical corrections in the enrollment of the bill, H.R. 434, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate concurrent resolution.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate concurrent resolution, as follows:

S. CON. RES. 112

(1) In section 112(b)(1), insert "(including fabrics not formed from yarns, if such fabrics are classifiable under heading 5602 or 5603 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States and are wholly formed and cut in the United States)" after "yarns wholly formed in the United States";

(2) In section 112(b)(2), insert "(including fabrics not formed from yarns, if such fabrics are classifiable under heading 5602 or 5603 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States and are wholly formed in the United States)" after "yarns wholly formed in the United States";

(3) In section 112(b)(3), strike "countries, subject" and insert "countries (including fabrics not formed from yarns, if such fabrics are classifiable under heading 5602 or 5603 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States and are wholly formed and cut in 1 or more beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries), subject";

(4) In section 112(b)(5)(A), insert "apparel articles of" after "to the extent that";

(5) In section 213(b)(2)(A) of the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act, as contained in section 211(a) of the bill—

(A) in clause (i), strike "in a CBTPA beneficiary country" and insert "in 1 or more CBTPA beneficiary countries"; and

(B) in clause (ii)—

(i) strike "cut in a CBTPA beneficiary country" and insert "cut in 1 or more CBTPA beneficiary countries"; and

(ii) strike "assembled in such country" and insert "assembled in 1 or more such countries";

(6) In section 213(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act, as contained in section 211(a) of the bill, insert "(including fabrics not formed from yarns, if such fabrics are classifiable under heading 5602 or 5603 of the HTS and are wholly formed and cut in the United States)" after "yarns wholly formed in the United States";

(7) In section 213(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act, as contained in section 211(a) of the bill, insert "(including fabrics not formed from yarns, if such fabrics are classifiable under heading 5602 or 5603 of the HTS and are wholly formed in the United States)" after "yarns wholly formed in the United States";

(8) In section 213(b)(2)(A)(iii)(I) of the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act, as contained in section 211(a) of the bill, strike "United States, in an amount" and insert "United States (including fabrics not formed from yarns, if such fabrics are classifiable under heading 5602 or 5603 of the HTS and are formed in 1 or more CBTPA beneficiary countries), in an amount";

(9) In clause (v) of section 213(b)(2)(A) of the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act, as contained in section 211(a) of the bill—

(A) strike "fibers, fabric, or yarn" each place it appears in the heading and the text and insert "fabrics or yarn";

(B) strike "fibers, fabric, and yarn" and insert "fabrics and yarn"; and

(C) insert "apparel articles of" after "to the extent that";

(10) In section 213(b)(2)(A)(vii)(IV) of the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act, as contained in section 211(a) of the bill, strike "entered" and insert "classifiable";

(11) In section 213(b)(2)(A) of the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act, as contained

in section 211(a) of the bill, strike "(vii) TEXTILE LUGGAGE.—" and insert "(viii) TEXTILE LUGGAGE.—".

(12) Strike section 412(a)(2) and insert the following:

"(2) in the flush paragraph at the end, by striking "and (G)" and inserting "(G), and (H) to the extent described in section 507(6)(D))".

(13) In the article description for subheading 9902.51.13 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, as added by section 502(a) of the bill, strike "of 64's and linen worsted wool count wool yarn".

(14) In section 505(d), insert "to the United States Customs Service" after "appropriate claim".

The Senate concurrent resolution was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### PERMANENT NORMAL TRADE RELATIONS TO CHINA

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

Mr. KNOLLENBERG. Mr. Speaker, later this month, Members of this House will be casting their votes on one of the most important issues that Congress has faced in recent years. Of course, this is a vote to extend Permanent Normal Trade Relations to China.

As a result of decades of negotiations, China will soon become a member of the World Trade Organization. Congress now has the responsibility to extend PNTR to China in order for American workers and businesses to take advantage of this historic opportunity.

For those Members, like myself, who have concerns about national security with China, human rights, Taiwan and other issues, we cannot afford to miss this opportunity. PNTR represents the greatest opportunity that America has had to break down the walls of isolation in China and provide the Chinese people with the tools they need to pursue freedom and democracy.

By increasing the exchange of goods, services, and ideas between the United States and China, we will be taking strides to support reform for those who need our support the most.

#### INTERNATIONAL ABDUCTION

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

Mr. LAMPSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to tell the story of Machael Heidi Al-Omary, who was abducted from Jonesboro, Arkansas to Saudi Arabia by her noncustodial father. There is a bench warrant issued against the abductor as well as Federal warrants for unlawful flight to avoid prosecution and violations of the International Kidnapping Act of 1993. The father had visitation rights, and the parents had reached an agreement in which Machael would stay 1 week at a time at each residence.

Machael's mother, Margaret McClain, corresponded with her ex-husband via e-mail for a short period of time while negotiations were attempted. Margaret is very determined to find and recover her daughter. She has initiated contact with many agencies and is the Director of Legislative Affairs of an organization called P.A.R.E.N.T. in Arkansas. She represents a coalition of over 20 missing children groups around the world.

Mr. Speaker, we should all be working as hard as Margaret McClain to bring our children home. Parents and children like Margaret and Machael should be together. It is a tragedy that countries are violating the Hague Convention and keeping them apart.

I urge my colleagues to help reunite these parents and bring H. Con. Res. 293 to the floor.

#### MEDICARE PRESCRIPTION DRUG PLAN

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

Mr. WELLER. Mr. Speaker, just a few weeks ago, I convened Medicare town hall meetings with senior citizens in my district that I represent in the towns of South Holland and Joliet, Illinois, to listen to the seniors, the folks back home, about what they feel is needed in a Medicare prescription drug benefit, the proposal we now have before us in Congress.

What I heard, Mr. Speaker, were some horror stories about the cost of drugs today for our seniors. In fact, I met with one gentleman from South Holland who spends \$8,000 a year just for four injections. I heard from a retired steelworker in Joliet who wanted choices in drug plans, including the option to keep his current plan provided by his former employer if it is better.

A widow from Calumet City told me about the times that she will go without breakfast or lunch just to save \$15 or \$20 so she can afford her arthritis medication.

These are heart wrenching stories, Mr. Speaker. But one thing I heard over and over again is that this Congress should work together to solve the challenge for modernizing Medicare to include a prescription drug benefit.

We have seen what has happened in the last few years whenever we try to work to modernize Medicare. We have seen those who wanted to politicize it for partisan purposes using Medi-Scare and poison-pill politics.

Mr. Speaker, let us work together. Let us find a bipartisan way to provide prescription drug coverage for our seniors.

#### TIME FOR OVERSIGHT OF THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT

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

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, scientist Carl Gilliotti, a contract expert for the FBI who was deemed extremely competent by the FBI said, "The FBI lied under oath about Waco when the FBI testified that they did not fire automatic weapons into the burning building." Unbelievable.

Check this out. Shortly after Gilliotti's statement, Gilliotti came up missing. Gilliotti's 42-year-old body was found 2 weeks later in his own laboratory dead and badly decomposed. I say, Mr. Speaker, Gilliotti did not choke on a chicken bone.

A full investigation is warranted by Congress. Otherwise, the Justice Department will investigate the FBI, and the FBI will investigate the death of Carl Gilliotti. Beam me up. It is time for some oversight on the Justice Department by passing H.R. 4105.

#### BASEBALL, NOT TAX INCREASES, SHOULD BE THE AMERICAN PASTIME

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

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, Will Rogers once said that "Baseball is a skilled game. It's America's game, it and high taxes."

Well, it seems like he was right. The Clinton-Gore fiscal year 2001 budget includes 106, that is 106, Mr. Speaker, separate tax increases. Taken together, these tax increases total over \$180 billion.

Mr. Speaker, the American pastime should be baseball. Unfortunately, the Clinton-Gore administration has a new pastime, increasing the crushing tax burden placed upon American taxpayers.

It seems that the administration wants to keep taking more and more money from hard-working Americans to pay for their growing, yet inefficient, bureaucracy.

I encourage my colleagues to reject the Clinton-Gore tax and spend plans and to let Americans keep more of their hard-earned money.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the Democrats' anti-American tax increases, which only serve to demoralize the American working families spirit.

#### MILLION MOM MARCH

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

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, to all of the mothers yesterday that commemorated and celebrated Mother's Day, I hope for them that it was a very special day.

But I hope the Nation took note of more than 750,000 mothers who gathered in Washington, D.C., along with probably another thousands and thousands of mothers who gathered throughout 67 cities across this Nation

to take a stand against gun violence and for gun safety legislation.

It is interesting that America seems not to move until the American people stand up and be counted. The Vietnam War ended when mothers said no more of their sons would die. In Houston, Texas, there are over 1,300 strong men and women who marched against gun violence, the inertia, and the lack of activity of this House.

We must act, and the mothers of America have spoken. The question is will the Republican Congress listen?

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,  
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, May 12, 2000.

Hon. J. DENNIS HASTERT,  
The Speaker, U.S. 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, I have the honor to transmit a sealed envelope received from the White House on May 12, 2000 at 4:10 p.m. and said to contain a message from the President whereby he submits a legislative proposal entitled "Consumer Product Safety Commission Enhanced Enforcement Act of 2000."

With best wishes, I am  
Sincerely,

JEFF TRANDAHL,  
Clerk of the House.

CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY  
COMMISSION ENHANCED EN-  
FORCEMENT ACT OF 2000—MES-  
SAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF  
THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC.  
NO. 106-235)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

I am pleased to transmit today for immediate consideration and prompt enactment the "Consumer Product Safety Commission Enhanced Enforcement Act of 2000." This legislative proposal would increase the penalties that the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) could impose upon manufacturers, distributors, and retailers of consumer products who do not inform the CPSC when the company has reason to believe it has sold a product that does not meet Federal safety standards or could otherwise create a substantial product hazard. The proposal would also improve product recalls by enabling the CPSC to choose an alternative remedy in a recall if the CPSC finds that the remedy selected by the manufacturer is not in the public interest.

Under current consumer product safety laws, manufacturers, distributors, and retailers of consumer products are required to inform the CPSC whenever they have information that one of their products: (1) fails to comply with a CPSC product safety standard; (2) contains a defect that could create a substantial product hazard; or (3) creates an unreasonable risk of serious injury or death. After a company reports this information to the CPSC, the CPSC staff initiates an investigation in cooperation with the company. If the CPSC concludes that the product presents a substantial products hazard and that a recall is in the public interest, the CPSC staff will work with the company to conduct a product safety recall. The sooner the CPSC hears about a dangerous product, the sooner the CPSC can act to remove the product from store shelves and inform consumers about how to eliminate the hazard. That is why it is critical that companies inform the CPSC as soon as they are aware that one of their products may present a serious hazard to the public.

Unfortunately, in about half the cases involving the most significant hazards—where the product can cause death or serious injury—companies do not report to the CPSC. In those cases, the CPSC must get safety information from other sources, including its own investigators, consumers, or tragically, from hospital emergency room reports or death certificates. Sometimes years can pass before the CPSC learns of the product hazard, although the company may have been aware of it all along. During that time, deaths and injuries continue. Once the CPSC becomes aware of the hazard, many companies continue to be recalcitrant, and the CPSC staff must conduct its own independent investigation. This often includes finding and investigating product incidents and conducting extensive laboratory testing. This process can take a long time, which means that the most dangerous products remain on store shelves and in consumers' homes longer, placing children and families at continuing risk.

The Consumer Product Safety Commission can currently assess civil penalties against companies who fail to report a dangerous product. Criminal penalties are also available in particularly serious cases. In fact, in 1999, the CPSC assessed 10 times the amount of civil penalties assessed 10 years ago. But, even with this more vigorous enforcement, too many companies still do not report, especially in cases involving serious harm.

This legislative proposal would enhance the CPSC's civil and criminal enforcement authority. It would provide an added incentive for companies to comply with the law so that we can get dangerous products out of stores and consumers' homes more quickly.

My legislative proposal would also help to make some product recalls more effective by allowing the CPSC to

choose an alternative remedy if the CPSC finds that the manufacturer's chosen remedy is not in the public interest. Under current law, a company with a defective product that is being recalled has the right to select the remedy to be offered to the public. My proposal would continue to permit the company to select the remedy in a product recall. My proposal would also, however, allow the CPSC to determine—after an opportunity for a hearing—that the remedy selected by the company is not in the public interest. The CPSC may then order the company to carry out an alternative program that is in the public interest.

The Consumer Product Safety Commission helps to keep America's children and families safe. This legislative proposal would help the CPSC be even more effective in protecting the public from dangerous products. I urge the Congress to give this legislation prompt and favorable consideration.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON,  
THE WHITE HOUSE, May 12, 2000.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER  
PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair announces that he will postpone further proceeding today on each motion 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.

Any record votes on postponed questions will be taken after debate has concluded on all motions to suspend the rules, but not before 6 p.m. today.

DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN  
UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 2370) to designate the Federal building located at 500 Pearl Street in New York City, New York, as the "Daniel Patrick Moynihan United States Courthouse".

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 2370

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

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION OF DANIEL PATRICK  
MOYNIHAN UNITED STATES COURT-  
HOUSE.

The Federal building located at 500 Pearl Street in New York City, New York, shall be known and designated as the "Daniel Patrick Moynihan United States Courthouse".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Federal building referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the Daniel Patrick Moynihan United States Courthouse.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SHUSTER) and the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) each will control 20 minutes.

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

□ 1415

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I am certainly pleased to move this legislation directly to the floor for consideration to honor my good friend Senator MOYNIHAN. This legislation designates the United States Courthouse located at 500 Pearl Street in New York as the Daniel Patrick Moynihan United States Courthouse.

PAT MOYNIHAN grew up in New York City, and he experienced the trials of Hell's Kitchen. By the age of 16, he was employed as a stevedore, and I am sure he made everybody know it, especially those whose privilege afforded the social and economic advantage that he never had.

He earned a Bachelor's Degree from Tufts with honors, studied at the London School of Economics as a Fulbright Scholar, and received his M.A. and Ph.D. from Tufts University's Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy.

Michael Barone best described Senator MOYNIHAN as "the Nation's best thinker among politicians since Lincoln, and its best politician among thinkers since Jefferson."

Senator MOYNIHAN played key roles in passing both ISTEA and TEA-21. I had the great privilege of working closely with him in conference on many very significant transportation and water resource pieces of legislation.

Before entering the Senate, Senator MOYNIHAN was a member of the cabinet or subcabinet of Presidents Kennedy, Johnson, Nixon and Ford. No one else has ever served four successive administrations in such capacity.

His work on welfare earned him the scorn of many, who misunderstood his thinking about inner city poverty, which is now widely acclaimed as brilliant foresight.

He is a former U.S. Ambassador to India and a U.S. Representative to the United Nations. In 1976, he represented the United States as President of the United Nations Security Council. He made this country proud by his adherence to democratic principles over the dismay of Western European diplomats and the anger of Third World diplomats.

In addition to his professional duties at Harvard, MIT, Syracuse, Wesleyan and Cornell, Senator MOYNIHAN is a recipient of 62 honorary degrees. George Will remarked that MOYNIHAN has written more books than most Senators have read. Now, I certainly would not agree with that assertion, but it is an interesting comment.

Mr. Speaker, I support this measure. Everybody who knows PAT MOYNIHAN knows he is brilliant. But I would suggest that he is more than brilliant. I would suggest that he not only has an extraordinarily high IQ, but he has a CSQ to match his IQ. Intelligence quotient, yes, but common sense

quotient to go right with it. Indeed, if one were to open the dictionary and look up the definition of wise man, it would be very appropriate to see the name DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN.

It is a great privilege for me, Mr. Speaker, to offer this legislation today.

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

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I rise in strong support of this legislation, which designates the United States Courthouse located at 500 Pearl Street in New York City in honor of the public career of one of America's most renowned and prolific political figures, Senator DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN, the senior Senator from New York.

Senator MOYNIHAN can take enormous and justifiable pride in the understatement of the words "a job well done." Although he has served as an elected official for over 25 years, his other job descriptions include Ambassador to India, cabinet level officer for four successive administrations, a Smithsonian Regent, educator and author, and in all these positions he served with brilliance and dedication and devotion to the very highest standards of excellence.

Senator MOYNIHAN has written or edited 18 books and he has received 62 honorary degrees. His educational experiences include Professor of Government at Harvard University, Assistant Professor of Government at Syracuse University, Fulbright Fellow at the London School of Economics and Fellow at the Center for Advanced Studies at Wesleyan University.

Senator MOYNIHAN has long held a passion for social issues and reform. During his distinguished career he has received the International League of Human Rights Award, the John LaFarge Award for Interracial Justice, and was the first recipient of the American Political Science Association's Hubert Humphrey Award for notable public service by a political scientist.

He has been honored with national awards from Notre Dame University, the American Institute of Architects, the American Philosophical Society, the National Institute of Social Sciences and Columbia University, to name but a few.

Senator MOYNIHAN has been, and I am sure will continue to be, a distinctive voice in American politics, policy and society. His brilliant intellect fuels his convictions, and his beliefs are grounded in thoroughly independent thinking. His voice of reason and compassion will be sorely missed by both the House and the Senate.

I strongly support S. 2370 and join my colleagues in honoring one of our greatest legislators.

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

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN).

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

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time, and I am pleased to take this opportunity to speak in support of S. 2370, legislation designating the Federal building located at 500 Pearl Street in New York City in honor of our good friend and colleague, the senior Senator from New York, DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN.

Born on March 16, 1927, Senator MOYNIHAN is a long-time New Yorker. He attended public and parochial schools in New York City, graduated from the Ben Franklin High School in East Harlem and earned his Bachelor's degree from Tufts University. He went on the study at the London School of Economics, was a Fulbright Scholar and received his M.A. and Ph.D. from Tufts University Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy.

Senator MOYNIHAN attended the City College of New York for 1 year before leaving to serve his Nation by enlisting in the United States Navy. From 1944 through 1947, Senator MOYNIHAN served as a gunnery officer on the U.S.S. *Quirinus*, and in 1966 he completed 20 years of service in the Naval Reserve.

I have had the opportunity to work with Senator MOYNIHAN on a number of important issues facing the State of New York, and on a number of occasions we have discussed the state of the State of New York. I have welcomed all of his diligent work and the richness of his dedication and respect for the people of our State. Accordingly, I urge all of our colleagues to support this worthy resolution.

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR), the ranking member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding me this time, and I thank our chairman, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SHUSTER), for his diligent effort, and it was diligent and all-encompassing to bring this bill forward today. I know that he does so with great sincerity and with great respect for Senator MOYNIHAN and for the times that we spent together in 1991 drafting ISTEA, in which the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SHUSTER) played a dominant and significant role.

This bill honors one of America's truly great legislators, a person who is a distinguished public servant, an educator, and an author. A Senator from New York for almost 25 years, Senator MOYNIHAN first won election to the Senate in 1976, but his career in the Senate was just one chapter of a life filled with dedication to excellence and devotion to the highest principles of public service.

Though he was not born in New York, like so many New Yorkers who migrated to that city, he was actually born in Oklahoma, but he certainly is a son of New York. He attended public and parochial schools there, graduated

from Benjamin Franklin High School in East Harlem, and briefly attended City College of New York.

He enlisted in the U.S. Navy and served on active duty from 1944 through 1947. His last tour of duty was as a gunnery officer aboard the U.S.S. *Quirinus*.

He earned his Bachelor's Degree from Tufts University, an M.A. and Ph.D. from Tufts' Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy. From 1950 to 1951, Senator MOYNIHAN was a Fulbright Fellow at the London School of Economics and Political Science.

He holds the distinction of being the first person to serve in four successive administrations, in the cabinet or sub-cabinet of Presidents Kennedy, Johnson, Nixon and Ford.

He has been Ambassador to India, U.S. Representative to the United Nations, President of the U.N. Security Council, assistant to the legendary Governor Harriman, assistant to Secretary of Labor Art Goldberg, later a Supreme Court Justice, Director of Urban Studies at Harvard and MIT, Vice Chair of the Board of the Woodrow Wilson Center, Regent of the Smithsonian Institution.

He is the author of 18 books on race, ethnicity and social policy. Since 1977, every year Senator MOYNIHAN has published an annual account of the flow of tax dollars from New York State to the Federal Government, underscoring the reality that New York is consistently, in many arenas, a donor State.

An independent-minded Member of the Senate, known for his individuality, he is witty, has an extraordinary memory, a great gift with words, and always brilliant.

Just a couple of vignettes, Mr. Speaker.

I recall in 1981, when we were in conference with the Senate on the Budget Reconciliation Act in our Committee on Public Works and Transportation on the economic development program, which the Reagan administration had proposed to abolish. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SHUSTER) may recall, although I think it was Mr. Hammersmith who was on the conference with me, and together we made an appeal to the Senate to preserve EDA and Appalachia. At the end of my presentation, Senator MOYNIHAN turned to the chair of the Senate conferees and said, "Doesn't the eloquence of the gentleman from Minnesota move our colleague?" And the chair on the Senate side said, "Yes, I am deeply moved, but I can vote with him."

And so, Senator MOYNIHAN, rather than getting peeved about it, smiled and said, "In time, we will prevail." And, of course, in time, we did. It took the chairmanship of the gentleman from Pennsylvania to prevail, but we have, indeed.

Then again in 1991, when we were crafting the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act, in which Senator MOYNIHAN was on the Senate side and author of what came to be known

as the enhancements provisions, he insisted time and again that we needed a broader view of transportation, and that some of our trust fund dollars should be used for purposes that will strengthen transportation, ease pressure on roads, give citizens other opportunities in our urban environment. As always an urban philosopher.

And I think it will be to his everlasting credit that he prevailed in the councils of the Senate and persisted in our House-Senate conference on the enhancements, which have been so widely accepted and such a strong point of support for what later became TEA-21.

□ 1430

He certainly is the model of the philosopher politician that our Founding Fathers hoped would lead the Congress that they were crafting.

It is indeed appropriate to name this particular building, this very distinguished structure, for a distinguished member of the United States Senate, DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN.

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

Mr. Speaker, I am not going to let my friend, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR) get away with telling stories on PAT MOYNIHAN without my sharing my two bits' worth. He is such an extraordinary individual, Senator MOYNIHAN, that one might even think he is perfect. But I can tell my colleagues, he is not. He is not perfect.

When the good Lord passed out intelligence, he lingered so long and gave Senator MOYNIHAN such great intelligence that he felt he had had to somehow make up for that overabundance of wisdom; and so, he shortchanged him in a different category. I would suggest that different category was in the category of patience.

Some years ago when we were doing two important bills, the highway bill and the water bill at the same time, and Senator MOYNIHAN was in both conferences and I was in both conferences running back and forth, even though I had an extremely important water provision in the water bill for Altoona, Pennsylvania, and we were going to grandfather in the Federal share at 75 percent; otherwise, it was being cut to 50 percent, I had to leave. I could not be there to defend my position. I had to run upstairs to the highway conference. And so, I asked the Senator if my chief of staff could stay and help in my behalf, and he said, certainly.

My chief of staff explained to the Senator what it was and how we had to have on a \$43 million water project 75 percent instead of 50 percent. Senator MOYNIHAN turned over and said, well, you calculate it. Calculate it right away. She became so flustered that she could not calculate 75 percent of 43 in time enough to suit the Senator. So he simply said, oh, just put in such sums as may be required at 75 percent.

So she did. And the project, which was a \$43 million project by the time it

was billed, grew to about an \$80 million project. But because of the Senator's lack of patience, we had a tremendously nice increase in the fund for that project.

So I am deeply indebted to the Senator for his lack of patience. Even when he sometimes seems to come up short in a particular talent, it works to people's advantages.

The last story I would tell about him has to do with a press conference that we held after a long, hard negotiation on a highway bill. We went out together and somebody said to the Senator, Senator MOYNIHAN, which State will you say made out the best in these negotiations? And in his puckish way, Senator MOYNIHAN said, State, State, State, State, the State of Altoona.

So for that, too, I wish to thank the Senator.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I am certain that, given his own wit, the Senator will appreciate the comments of the chairman and the ranking member.

Mr. Speaker, if I might, I would like to offer some personal comments about the Senator, because, though I am a native Washingtonian, I spent some of the best years of my career as Human Rights Commissioner of New York City and executive assistant to Mayor John Lindsay, where I first came to know the Senator. I got to know him before I ever thought of joining him in the Congress of the United States. Indeed, the District did not even have home rule at the time.

As one who maintains her tenure by continuing to teach at Georgetown Law Center, I have a very special appreciation for Senator MOYNIHAN's dual and unequalled feat as an eminently practical politician and reigning intellectual of the Congress of the United States, a legislator so effective, his work product would be hard to match, all the while producing very deep works on social policy.

What the Senator has managed to do is to bring the deep thinking from his natural bent as an intellectual to the legislative process. This is, perhaps, why he has chosen to concentrate so often on tough legislative issues, on Social Security, on welfare, yes, and on the black family. And as an African American woman, I think I ought to say right here this afternoon that the Senator was prescient in his work on the black family. As controversial as it was, all that he has said and more has come true. And he was prescient, as well, on the white family, or the American family, since a third of all children in our country are born to female headed households, with all of the disadvantages that implies.

Perhaps because the Moynihan report came just as Civil Rights legislation was kicking in, many African Americans did not want to face the notion that many of the problems of the black

family were internal and had to be concentrated on by African Americans themselves. But whatever was the reason, it took a man of the most accomplished intellect, the deepest understanding of social policy to understand so early in the process what problems would attend the growth of the female-headed household.

The Senator appears to have chosen as his only monuments, words. That is why he has written so many. He, of course, has left other monuments; and I want to say a word about those other monuments. But first, let me say that, in choosing words, he is in the tradition of the great intellectuals of the century in choosing to leave on paper what he really thinks so that it can be evaluated now and in the future. He has been true to his first profession as professor all the while he has been a senator.

What has been so important to that work, however, is that it has risen up off the pages. The Senator has continued to be at the cutting edge of social policy, and his deep thinking has obviously guided what he has brought to the legislative table.

I am told he has a hideaway that when the rest of us are running around the halls, he goes to and writes and thinks.

What is truly amazing is that MOYNIHAN is known to have one of the most pragmatic and problem-solving minds in the House and the Senate in his time. He is, basically, a new deal, economics, jobs-first Democrat.

When he came here, he rose to be the chair of the Committee on Finance. He always served on the Committee on Environment and Public Works. Always. He never got off that committee.

Mr. Speaker, this city and surely the Nation will remember Senator MOYNIHAN for a monument he never sought but is his. He is the architect of the new Pennsylvania Avenue. Almost single-handedly, Senator MOYNIHAN remade Pennsylvania Avenue. On November 21, 1963, he spoke of his plan to take what had become a slum, our major avenue leading between the Capitol and the White House, and redo it.

President Kennedy, and he was then in the administration and not in the Congress, said he would meet with Mr. MOYNIHAN when he got back from Dallas. President Kennedy never got back from Dallas. But Senator MOYNIHAN, in fact, got President Johnson to agree to the Moynihan plan for the rededication of Pennsylvania Avenue as an avenue worthy of the Nation. It has become one of the most beautiful avenues in the world.

What it signifies is the ability of Senator MOYNIHAN to simply stick to an issue until it gets done. Very few legislators who, after all, are forced to jump from issue to issue have that determination and stick-to-it-iveness. He followed Pennsylvania Avenue from the administration, where he served into the Senate and stuck with it and kept with it until it is what we see today.

This redesign, remaking of the major thoroughfare of the Nation's capital, of course, benefitted people of the District of Columbia. But, Mr. Speaker, it benefitted far more, the Nation. Imagine what our constituents would think of us if they found Pennsylvania Avenue today the way Senator MOYNIHAN found it. Unwillingly perhaps, Pennsylvania Avenue is one of the monuments to his career.

Mr. Speaker, most courthouses this body names are named simply for the honor of the person. The person never had anything to do with the courthouse, but we honor him by putting his name on the courthouse. Well, that is not true of the Foley Square Courthouse. How could any important building like this be built in New York without Senator MOYNIHAN's hand on the throttle throughout? This is a courthouse that he fought very hard for. It replaces one of the great historic courthouses perhaps next to the Supreme Court, the most historic courthouse that was tumbling down; and Senator MOYNIHAN was determined that there would be a new Foley Square Courthouse.

How appropriate it is, therefore, Mr. Speaker, that the new Foley Square Courthouse would bear the name of a man who sought no monuments, only tried to replace those that had deteriorated, to bear the name of DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN. It does this House a great honor to honor this great Senator. We honor his career, and we are pleased that this courthouse will be one of the monuments to that multifaceted career.

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I am in strong support of S. 2370 designating the Federal Courthouse at 500 Pearl Street in Manhattan after a dear friend and true statesman, Senator DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN. This bill is a fitting tribute to a distinguished scholar, an outstanding Senator, and a great American. The building that will bear his name was built to last more than 200 years and will be a lasting monument to the long and distinguished public service career of Senator MOYNIHAN.

Senator MOYNIHAN has served our country for forty-seven years. He is the only person in our country's history to serve as a member of the Cabinet or sub-Cabinet for four successive administrations. He was Ambassador to India, as well as the President of the United Nations Security Council. And since 1977, he has served the great people of New York in the United States Senate.

Senator MOYNIHAN is also one of our great scholars. He has received more than 60 honorary degrees, has written or edited 18 books, holds a Ph.D. from Tufts University's Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy and has taught at such distinguished institutions as MIT, Harvard, Syracuse, and Cornell. I know few people who can match his resume and none can surpass his commitment to this Nation.

New York will be losing a strong voice and dear friend in the Senate when Senator MOYNIHAN retires at the end of this year.

I have had the privilege of working with Senator MOYNIHAN on several bills on behalf of our constituents over the years. Even as a freshman Member of the House, Senator

MOYNIHAN was generous with his time and became a valued advisor to me. I have enjoyed working with him and will sorely miss his presence when he retires. He is a distinguished Senator and one we will deeply miss in both Chambers.

I strongly urge my colleagues to join me in supporting S. 2370.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PEASE). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SHUSTER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 2370.

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.

#### NAMING ROOM IN CAPITOL IN HONOR OF FORMER REPRESENTATIVE G.V. "SONNY" MONTGOMERY

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 491) naming a room in the House of Representatives wing of the Capitol in honor of former Representative G.V. "Sonny" Montgomery.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### H. RES. 491

Whereas former Representative G.V. "Sonny" Montgomery of Mississippi, from the time of his election to the House of Representatives in 1967 and his beyond his retirement in 1996 through the present day, has faithfully and continuously facilitated the "House of Representatives Prayer Breakfast" at 8 a.m. every Thursday morning in Room H-130 in the House of Representatives wing of the Capitol with a dedication that is indelibly etched in the memories of the many Members who have attended that weekly event: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the room numbered H-130 in the House of Representatives wing of the Capitol is named in honor of former Representative G.V. "Sonny" Montgomery.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SHUSTER) and the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) each will control 20 minutes.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I am thrilled to be able to bring this resolution to the floor to honor our good friend and former colleague, Sonny Montgomery, and certainly to recognize that the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. PEASE) is the driving force by which this has been brought to the floor today to name room H-130 in the Capitol as the G.V. "Sonny" Montgomery Room.

As many Members know, Sonny served in this body for 30 years. He was

born in Meridian, Mississippi, attended Mississippi State, and served in both World War II and the Korean War. He served in the Mississippi National Guard for 35 years and retired at the rank of major general.

Sonny was a tireless advocate for veterans' programs and chaired that committee for 14 years. He is a former President of the Congressional Prayer Breakfast and was the first Member of Congress to be asked to lead the Pledge of Allegiance when it became a permanent part of our daily operations in the House on September 13, 1988.

He made numerous trips abroad on behalf of veterans, led the American Delegation to the 40th and 50th anniversary of the Normandy Invasion.

□ 1445

He is the recipient of the Legion of Merit, the Bronze Star, Meritorious Service Award, Mississippi Magnolia Cross Award and numerous other awards. In addition to his being a personal friend of mine, we share a common crisis, an honor which I guess both of us could just as well have done without. He had a very serious operation on his back performed by the chief of neurosurgery at Bethesda Naval Hospital and when I had a broken neck in an automobile accident, I turned to Sonny to see where I should go and what we should do. His recommendation was such a good one because the chief of neurosurgery out at Bethesda put me back together as well. So Sonny and I have both been put back together by the same neurosurgeon.

As I say, I very much appreciated his wonderful and very important advice, but I think it is an honor we both could have done without. He is a dear friend. I am thrilled that we have this before us today.

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

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. I rise in strong support of this resolution in honor of Sonny Montgomery. I am very pleased to note that the gentleman is present in the House today. It seems like old times, and it is where so many of us believe he belongs.

Chairman Montgomery, elected to the House in 1966 to represent the Third District of Mississippi, ably served the people of his district for 30 years. He is best known as the most formidable champion of veterans and veterans' rights and benefits. During budget negotiations at the beginning of the 104th Congress, he was able to resist major budget cuts which would have negatively affected veterans and their families. He could always be relied upon to be on the case for those who had been on the case for the Nation in fighting its wars.

Montgomery was known as a caring but stern, an artful watchdog for the men and women of the armed forces, unwilling to compromise on issues that he believed would weaken programs and benefits for veterans. Those vet-

erans remain grateful for his service and so does this House.

In light of that service, we believe it is fitting to name H-130 in honor of Sonny Montgomery.

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

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN).

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

Mr. GILMAN. I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, I am so pleased to be able to rise in support of H. Res. 491, naming a room in the Capitol in honor of G.V. Sonny Montgomery, a former colleague, a retired general and a great friend to all of us, but particularly to the veterans.

I had the pleasure of not only serving with Sonny but having an office next door to him for many years, allowing me the opportunity to often bring in veterans from my own district to meet with the chairman of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs and he was always so gracious.

Sonny Montgomery was elected to the House in 1966 from Mississippi, in which post he served for some 30 years, as chairman of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs for 14 years, and served for 25 years on the Committee on National Security. I had the opportunity to work with Sonny on both of those issues affecting our Nation's veterans as well as our Nation's national security and can say without any reservation, it was always an honor, a privilege and a pleasure to work with Sonny Montgomery. He was a great friend to all veterans and to members of our armed forces and will always be remembered for his tireless efforts in providing and securing passage of the GI Montgomery bill, something that helped to educate thousands upon thousands of discharged veterans.

Moreover, this measure is even appropriate, since it was Sonny Montgomery who arranged the House prayer breakfast every Thursday morning in H-130, the room which we all join in honoring him by naming it as the G.V. Sonny Montgomery Room. Sonny facilitated the House prayer breakfast in that room ever since he was first elected from Mississippi 30 years ago and until his retirement in 1996.

Accordingly, Mr. Speaker, I urge all of our colleagues to support this resolution on behalf of all veterans, on behalf of all his former friends in the Congress. I once again thank him for all of his efforts on behalf of all of us.

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the distinguished gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR), the ranking member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding me this time. I want to compliment the

chairman of our committee again on bringing forth this very well deserved and truly earned recognition for a beloved colleague. I want to thank the gentleman in the chair, our Speaker pro tem, for his cosponsorship of the legislation as well.

General Montgomery, and that is how most of us referred to him, is one of those rare people who have served in this body who was not only respected by diligence, by hard work, by command of the subject matter, as a master of the issues over which he held jurisdiction, but at the same time truly beloved of Members on both sides of the aisle, as was evident by the remarks of our distinguished chairman the gentleman from Pennsylvania; a vigorous and formidable champion of veterans rights, of veterans benefits, because he had served our country nobly and understood the sacrifices that the men and women made who went forth to defend freedom and advance the cause of righteousness for our country.

Never was his command of the subject matter and his respect more tested than at the beginning of the 104th Congress when there were major budget cuts across the board, submitted by the administration, coming from the House Committee on the Budget that would have significantly reduced benefits for veterans and their families. Singlehandedly, Chairman, former Chairman, no longer Chairman Montgomery was the voice of reason, of responsibility, the architect of veterans legislation for so many years. Singlehandedly by that stature, he was able to protect those benefits, preserve veterans from unjustified cuts, to remind us all of why we have a veterans program, and that we have and will continue to have an obligation to serve the veteran, his widow and orphan.

Seven-term chairman of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, author of the veterans education bill that now bears his name, a watchdog for veterans, a compassionate voice but as the gentleman from Pennsylvania said, a prayerful voice. And as the gentleman from New York also mentioned, founder of the House prayer breakfast, to bring Members together for at least one day a week on one subject on which all could agree, and that is respect for our maker and the author of life.

We do not name rooms in this august building lightly or frequently. When we do, it must be with great consideration of the role, the contribution that the person we are so honoring has offered to our Congress and to our country. The name must be as distinguished and as hallowed as this building. I think those terms of respect reflect properly the service and the career of G.V. Sonny Montgomery, the gentleman from Mississippi, for whom we designate H-130 in the U.S. Capitol to be named in his honor.

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER).

Mr. WICKER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania for yielding me this time. I rise in enthusiastic, even joyful support of this legislation, because it will designate H-130 in the United States Capitol as the G.V. Sonny Montgomery Room.

For 30 years, Sonny Montgomery served my State of Mississippi and the Nation with honor and distinction. His legislative accomplishments on behalf of our veterans and in the area of national defense serve as a testament to his effectiveness as a Member of the House of Representatives. Just last week, the Committee on Veterans' Affairs he once chaired held hearings to raise benefits on the Montgomery GI Bill, an education measure which is credited with saving the all-volunteer force. He is still known as "Mr. Veteran" on Capitol Hill, and Sonny is beloved in our home State of Mississippi for his tireless work on behalf of our men and women in uniform.

But we are not here to talk today simply about legislative accomplishments. We honor Sonny Montgomery today for another role which he takes just as seriously today as he did during his three decades in this Chamber, and I refer to his leadership in the House prayer breakfast group.

Each Thursday when the House is in session, Members of Congress meet in H-130 of the Capitol at 8 a.m. to pray, to sing hymns, enjoy food and fellowship and to share their faith. Sonny is the unofficial leader of this weekly gathering. He served as President of this informal group, and for so many years thereafter, he was responsible for reporting on Members, their families, staff and others who were ill or otherwise in need of prayer. He is also known, Mr. Speaker, as a zealous guardian of this one hour per week. Over the years, committee chairmen, House leaders on both sides of the aisle and even Presidents of the United States have heard from Sonny when they would schedule important meetings that conflicted with the House prayer breakfast. He would politely but firmly suggest that perhaps another meeting time would be more appropriate.

Sonny has always said that Thursday was the best day of the week for him, because it starts with the House prayer breakfast, and I agree. He was one of the first people to greet me when I joined that group in 1995, and to this day he is still one of the first people to greet me on Thursday mornings when I walk into H-130 for our prayer breakfast.

Mr. Speaker, I cannot think of a more fitting tribute to our former colleague and friend. I urge unanimous support for this legislation.

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

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. PICKERING), Sonny Montgomery's Congressman.

Mr. PICKERING. Mr. Speaker, I rise in proud support of H.Res. 491. It is a difficult challenge to follow someone like Sonny Montgomery in Congress. But I have the great privilege of today representing Congressman G.V. Sonny Montgomery. And I have the opportunity to see his mark, his legacy throughout my district. If my colleagues go through or travel through the Third District of Mississippi, they will see the G.V. Sonny Montgomery VA Hospital. If they go to the small town of Forest, Mississippi, they will see the G.V. Sonny Montgomery International Airport, or the G.V. Sonny Montgomery Industrial Park, or the National Guard complexes across the district. His name and his imprint is all over the Third District of Mississippi.

The gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER) mentioned his role as Mr. Veteran and National Guard and what he has done for the men and women in our Armed Services. His legacy is rich and it is full, and it is well-deserved. But his legacy and his story would not be complete if we did not also talk about his role, his leadership, his contribution in the congressional prayer breakfast. Every Thursday morning, it is time for Members of Congress, Republican and Democrat, from all over the country, all regions, to come together, put our differences aside, and try to unite as we call upon our Creator and as we pray for our President, our Nation, and for the men and women who serve in this body and their families.

□ 1500

His responsibility each Thursday is to give the report on the sick and the wounded.

When I was first taking office, I was going to my swearing-in ceremony, and Congressman Montgomery blessed me with his presence and his advice and counsel at that event where my family, my friends and people important to Mississippi came. He stood and he said, "You know, I have got some bad news for you, Chip, today. I know it is a great day for you, but I have also got some bad news. After serving this district and my country for 30 years, there is not a building left on which you can put your name."

Never did I know that we would start naming rooms in this building for him as well. I give him a hard time, that the only chance I have to name anything after me is my children. I have five boys, and that is the only hope, the only chance, that I have, because his name is throughout Mississippi and his legacy and his presence is continuously there.

But I have great privilege today of being part of this event as a cosponsor of this resolution, to have a fitting tribute for his role in keeping this

House together throughout his 30 years of service. Many times in great conflict and controversy it was the voice of "Sonny" Montgomery and the Prayer Breakfast that brought everyone together. It was his gentle but strong voice that could do so.

If the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. DOYLE) were here, he would tell the story of how, as a freshman coming to Congress, and this is a Member from Pennsylvania who serves on the Committee on Veterans' Affairs today, how he was able to land a slot on the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, but he wanted a particular subcommittee, and he went to then Chairman "Sonny" Montgomery and asked for a position on a subcommittee, a position that "Sonny" currently held on that subcommittee, and the only way that the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. DOYLE) would get a slot was if someone would give their position away.

It was "Sonny" Montgomery who sacrificed his own seat on that subcommittee so that the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. DOYLE) could serve, and he asked one thing, one thing in return: Please come to the Prayer Breakfast every Thursday morning, and as anyone knows, every new Member and every old Member here has heard from "Sonny" Montgomery inviting them, inviting them again and again to come join us Thursday morning at the Prayer Breakfast.

His legacy is rich, it is one that is embodied in the symbols of this chamber. If you look directly over the flag it says "In God We Trust." Directly in front of me in the chamber the historical figures, the central is Moses, and above me the eagle, the symbol of our Nation, and under it, E Pluribus Unum, in many there is one. When we are united, when we have our faith and we are committed to be one, then our Nation can soar as the eagle and it can do great things for our people.

"Sonny" Montgomery's legacy is one of doing things that not only have significance today, but have value for eternity. I am proud to say that I follow his example, and that he is the Member that I can look to, and he is the Member who well deserves this honor that we are giving him today.

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to reclaim my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LATOURETTE). Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia?

There was no objection.

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SKELTON).

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, I add but a word: In my years in Congress here, I have had the opportunity to serve with many outstanding Representatives. One of the finest during my era and during all time is that of G.V. "Sonny" Montgomery, not only an outstanding Member of Congress

who represented his district well, kept our country strong as a senior member of the Committee on Armed Services, as chairman and then later ranking member of the Committee on Veterans Affairs.

Further than that, he is a wonderful friend, not just to me but to so many. So this is a very, very fitting and proper tribute to a wonderful man.

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 4 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Indiana (Mr. PEASE), the author of this resolution.

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

Mr. Speaker, very few of our constituents, very few in the world, see anything of the Congress other than its public side, exemplified in the letters we write, the speeches we make, the appearances that seem to define us. That, of course, is a part, a very important part, of what and who we are. But it is not the whole picture, and it is the other part of that picture that determines in large measure whether we are successful in the public part of our lives.

The private lives of Members, their relationships with colleagues, with family, with their Creator, form, more than anything else, the real "who" that we are, the real persons that succeed or fail, day in and day out, with the duties we are assigned or which we assume on our own in this place we know as the House of Representatives.

In days of increasing intervention into privacy, both for the public at large, and especially for those in public life, something may perhaps be gained, but much is lost as well. For those in public office, one of the results of the diminution of privacy has been a tendency to withdraw further and further from private relationships, a lessening of personal interactions with others, an unwillingness to admit, let alone share, feelings and concerns that are inevitably a part of the human condition.

Without that part of our lives, we are, in fact, less human, and as such, less capable of doing the job that those who sent us here expect, to reflect in every way the condition of those we represent, and through that representation, to interact with others in the common pursuit of solutions to human problems.

One of the unfortunate results of this trend has been a reduction in the civility of representative government. As colleagues know each other less well, it becomes increasingly easier to reduce intellectual differences to personal attacks, to lose sight of the fact that behind each idea or policy proposal is a human being entitled to respect, simply because of his or her humanity.

We may differ in our ideology, but we must never allow that to intrude on our commonality, as children of God, each created in His own image.

Former Congressman "Sonny" Montgomery is a man who never lost that understanding and who lives it as an

example for all of us every day. The many Members who share in the weekly Prayer Breakfast are the beneficiaries of this example, perhaps more than most. His gentle touch, his genuine inquiries about our families, our health, our spiritual life, remind us of the human side of this place, so often lost in the hustle of daily scheduling and the demands of the office and the institution.

Every Thursday morning at 8:00, for more than 30 years as a Member and even now after his retirement, "Sonny" provides us a reminder of the best of the traditions of this place, where Members can share the things in private that they never dare to mention in public; where our humanness is refreshed and reinforced; and where we come to understand that each of us, different as we are, remain joint heirs with the redeemer and common travelers on a road toward the realization of principles to which we are all committed.

Thursday mornings with "Sonny" and our other colleagues provide an oasis for the spirit, an understanding that each of us is a very small part on a continuum of the history of a great Nation, an awareness of how fortunate we are to be here and to share this experience with our colleagues, also entrusted by their constituents with the future of this remarkable institution and the Nation it seeks to serve.

The human touch that "Sonny" brings helps keep in balance the many and sometimes competing demands placed on each of us. His quiet commitment to that understanding and to each of us as Members simply as people has made him truly a Member's Member. In honoring him, we honor a tradition of the House that he has so faithfully lived and which has made this place and each of us better.

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. WAMP), the current president of the Congressional Prayer Breakfast.

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

Mr. WAMP. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished chairman for yielding me time.

Mr. Speaker, it is a bittersweet day as our vice president of our current Prayer Breakfast experiences the loss of his son, and we, all this week, will mourn and grieve and pray and just yearn for that family and the loss that they have experienced.

But it is a great day that we can recognize "Sonny" Montgomery, and I know "Sonny" would also want us all to pause and reflect and share with the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. STUPAK) and his family as they have lost B.J., their 17-year-old son over this weekend.

But I knew of General "Sonny" Montgomery long before I got here, and I am now in my sixth year, and I was blessed recently with the House Mem-

bers asking me to serve as their president. But I knew of "Sonny" and the great tradition that he brought from Mississippi because I went to the same prep school, which was a military school, the great McCallie School, in Chattanooga, where political leaders like Governor Carroll Campbell and Senator Bill Brock and Senator Howard Baker and General "Sonny" Montgomery went to school, and business people, the likes of Ted Turner, a great tradition. "Sonny" went there. He was raised up right.

But he comes every week. Thursday morning, folks, for an hour is a sacrosanct set aside time. He would want me to recognize that that is a special hour for Members to come in a non-denominational, interfaith way, and just share our faith in God and understand the goodness in each of us, and peel back our heart and share with each other in a human way so that in the middle of what people see as a war here sometimes on Capitol Hill, there is peace and tranquility and we all share in our humanness together.

We sing and we pray and we talk and we fellowship, and it is a great hour, and every week "Sonny" is there, year in, year out, decade in, decade out, he is the rock, he is the anchor. And H-130 where we meet in that sacrosanct fellowship every week should be named after him and in his honor.

So I thank the gentleman from Indiana for this initiative. I thank the gentlemen from Mississippi that have honored "Sonny" today, and all the Members, because in a bipartisan way, there is no more love in this institution than the love for "Sonny" Montgomery, and I thank the gentleman for allowing me to honor "Sonny" Montgomery today.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, in closing, I would suggest that, particularly for those of us who had the privilege of serving in the United States Army, there is one badge of courage which perhaps shines above all others, and that is the combat infantryman's badge, and with all the honors, with all the medals that General "Sonny" Montgomery has, he wears but one in his lapel, and that is the combat infantryman's badge. Of course, what that badge means is that someone privileged to wear it has literally put his life on the line for his country.

So I know we all join together today to salute this great American, General "Sonny" Montgomery.

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I support H. Res. 491—Naming a Room in the House of Representatives Wing of the Capitol in Honor of G.V. "Sonny" Montgomery. This is a fitting honor for a man who served his constituents and our Nation as a Member of Congress from Mississippi from 1967 until the time he retired in 1996.

When I first came to Congress in 1993, Representative Montgomery served as a mentor and a friend. He was one of my first friends

when I came to Congress. There was never a time that I went to him with a problem that he did not listen and provide help and good advice. Today, he continues to serve the House faithfully by facilitating the weekly "House of Representatives Prayer Breakfast" at 8 a.m. every Thursday morning in room H-130 in the Capitol.

Representative Montgomery is one of those people who transcended partisan politics and judged people on who they are as opposed to their party affiliation. He enjoyed and continues to enjoy a wide circle of friends here on Capitol Hill.

As Chairman of the Veteran's Affairs Committee for 14 years, the impact the Representative Montgomery's service to the Veterans of this country has been enormous. Among veterans, he is widely known and respected. Representative Montgomery served his country in World War II and later in the Mississippi National Guard. The House suffered a major loss when he retired in 1996. The veterans' programs that he put together still help people across this country and serve as the foundation and model for successful and meaningful veterans' programs.

Representative Montgomery, thank you for your service. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this resolution.

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. 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. SHUSTER) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 491.

The question was taken.

Mr. SHUSTER. 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.

#### JOHN J. BUCHANAN POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendments to the bill (H.R. 1377) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service at 13234 South Baltimore Avenue in Chicago, Illinois, as the "John J. Buchanan Post Office Building."

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendments:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

#### SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

*The facility of the United States Postal Service, located at 9308 South Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, 60617, is designated as the "John J. Buchanan Post Office Building".*

#### SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

*Any reference in a law, regulation, map, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in section 1 shall be considered to be a reference to the "John J. Buchanan Post Office Building".*

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN) and the gentleman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) each will control 20 minutes.

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

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the Senate amendments to H.R. 1377.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. WELLER) introduced H.R. 1377 on April 13, 1999. The bill designated the facility of the U.S. Postal Service at 13234 South Baltimore Avenue in Chicago, Illinois, as the "John J. Buchanan Post Office Building."

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Pursuant to the policy of the Committee on Government Reform, all Members of the Illinois Delegation supported the legislation.

On May 24, 1999, the House considered the measure under suspension of the rules and agreed to pass the bill by a voice vote.

On November 3, 1999, the Senate committee with jurisdiction ordered the bill to be reported favorably with an amendment in the nature of a substitute, and the following day reported the bill to the Senate with an amendment in the nature of a substitute and an amendment to the title.

On November 19, 1999, the Senate passed H.R. 1377 with an amendment and an amendment to the title by unanimous consent. The amendment changed the address from 13234 South Baltimore Avenue in Chicago, Illinois, to 9308 South Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

We concur in the Senate amendment in the nature of a substitute and to the title of H.R. 1377.

John Buchanan, after whom the postal facility will be named, served our Nation as a member of the U.S. Navy. He also served his community as an alderman of Chicago's 10th Ward from 1963 to 1971 and again from 1991 to April 1999 when he retired.

He still continues to volunteer for his community and his community wants to honor him by designating a postal facility be named after him.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. WELLER), the sponsor of this resolution.

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

Mr. WELLER. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my friend, the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN), for the time that he has given me in this legislation before us today.

It is not often that we have the opportunity to salute outstanding public servants from the City of Chicago. I am proud today to rise to honor the work

and dedication of Alderman John J. Buchanan and urge this body to vote in favor of designating the post office at 9308 South Chicago Avenue in Chicago, Illinois, as the John J. Buchanan Post Office Building.

I have enjoyed working with John Buchanan over the last 6 years that I have had the privilege of representing residents of the 10th Ward of the City of Chicago. I consider him a friend, an advisor, someone who I have grown to respect so much for the contribution he has made to his community and for all of us.

This past year, Alderman Buchanan retired after serving as alderman for the 10th Ward in the City of Chicago for over 20 years. He is a life-long resident, public servant of the 10th Ward. The only time Alderman Buchanan left his community was during the time that he served in the United States Navy.

After he served our country, Alderman Buchanan returned to the 10th Ward and married his high school sweetheart, Lorraine Halbe. Alderman Buchanan and his wife have two children and five grandchildren.

Alderman Buchanan's knowledge of business and industry comes from his richly diverse work background. His work experience includes positions at the Aluminum Company of America, the United States Post Office and the Chicago Board of Education.

Alderman Buchanan is also a licensed stationary engineer and has both a real estate broker's license as well as an insurance broker's license. His experience as an insurance salesman is what opened doors to his deeper understanding of the needs of his community.

Alderman Buchanan was first selected to office as alderman for the 10th Ward of Chicago in 1963 and served the community until 1971.

From 1972 until 1977, he served as coordinator of economic development for the mayor of Chicago. While in this development, he successfully instituted programs for the retention and attraction of new business and industry to the City of Chicago.

In 1991, Alderman Buchanan was once again elected to serve as alderman of the 10th Ward for the City of Chicago.

His city councilman memberships included Aviation, Budget and Government Relations, Rules and Ethics, Economics and Capital Development, Finance, Human Relations and Police and Fire Committee. He dedicated his entire life to his neighbors, the people of the City of Chicago and has worked in the administration of every mayor of Chicago, including the legendary Richard J. Daley.

Alderman John Buchanan is a tireless public servant devoted to the 10th Ward of Chicago. In honor of Alderman Buchanan's distinguished career, I urge this body to vote in favor of this legislation designating the post office at 9308 South Chicago Avenue in Chicago, Illinois, as the John J. Buchanan Post Office Building.

This is an appropriate recognition of his service to Chicago and the people of Illinois and, frankly, Mr. Speaker, it is a very appropriate thank you for a lifetime of public service to the people of Chicago.

Mr. Speaker, I urge this body to vote for this legislation.

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

Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Committee on Government Reform, I join the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN) in the consideration of H.R. 1377, legislation naming a post office located at 9308 South Chicago Avenue as the John J. Buchanan Post Office Building.

This measure, introduced by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. WELLER) on April 13, 1999, passed the House by a voice vote on May 24, 1999.

On November 3, 1999 the Senate Government Affairs Committee ordered H.R. 1377 to be reported favorably with an amendment in the nature of a substitute.

On November 4, 1999, the bill was reported to the Senate with an amendment to H.R. 1377; subsequently passed the Senate unanimously with an amendment on November 19, 1999.

It is my understanding that the amendment involved the selection of a post office nearer to Mr. Buchanan's home.

H.R. 1377, as originally passed by the Committee on Government Reform and the House, designated the John J. Buchanan Post Office at 13234 South Baltimore Avenue in Chicago, Illinois. As amended in the Senate, the John J. Buchanan Post Office will now be located at 9308 South Chicago Avenue in Chicago, Illinois.

Mr. Buchanan, a City of Chicago alderman, recently retired as a life-long resident and public servant of Chicago's 10th Ward. He has lived and served Chicago his entire life. He serves on the board of directors of several community organizations, including the Hedgewisch Chamber of Commerce, South Chicago YMCA and Trinity Hospital Governing Council.

I am pleased to join my colleague in the passage of H.R. 1377, as amended in the Senate.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN) that the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendments to the bill, H.R. 1377.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H. RES. 396

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my name be removed from the list of cosponsors of House Resolution 396.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LATOURETTE). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

#### CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY IN NORTHERN EUROPE ACT OF 2000

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4249) to foster cross-border cooperation and environmental cleanup in Northern Europe, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4249

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

##### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Cross-Border Cooperation and Environmental Safety in Northern Europe Act of 2000".

##### SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds the following:

(1) Northern Europe is an increasingly vital part of Europe and one that offers great opportunities for United States investment.

(2) Northern Europe offers an excellent opportunity to make progress toward the United States vision of a secure, prosperous, and stable Europe, in part because of—

(A) historical tradition of regional cooperation;

(B) the opportunity to engage Russia in positive, cooperative activities with its neighbors to the west;

(C) commitment by the Baltic states to regional cooperation and integration into western institutions; and

(D) longstanding, strong ties with the United States.

(3) The United States Northern Europe Initiative (NEI) provides the conceptual and operational framework for United States policy in the region, focused on developing a regional network of cooperation in the important areas of business and trade promotion, law enforcement, the environment, energy, civil society, and public health.

(4) A central objective of the United States Northern Europe Initiative is to promote cross-border cooperation among the countries in the region.

(5) A wide variety of regional and cross-border projects have been initiated under the United States Northern Europe Initiative since the Initiative was established in 1997, including the following:

(A) A United States-Lithuanian training program for entrepreneurs from Belarus and Kaliningrad.

(B) The Great Lakes-Baltic Sea Partnership program that is being implemented by the Environmental Protection Agency.

(C) A Center of Excellence for Treatment of Multidrug-Resistant Tuberculosis in Riga, Latvia.

(D) A regional HIV/AIDS strategy being developed under United States and Finnish leadership.

(E) Multiple efforts to combat organized crime, including regional seminars for police officers and prosecutors.

(F) Programs to encourage reform of the Baltic electricity market and encourage United States investment in such market.

(G) Language and job training programs for Russian-speaking minorities in Latvia and Estonia to promote social integration in those countries.

(H) A mentoring partnership program for woman entrepreneurs in the northwest region of Russia and the Baltic states, as part of broader efforts to promote women's participation in political and economic life.

(6) Norway, Sweden, and Finland have made considerable efforts to provide assistance to the newly independent Baltic states and to the Northwest region of Russia. In particular, the United States notes the request placed before the European Union by Finland in 1999 for the creation and extensive funding by the European Union of a "Northern Dimension" Initiative to substantially address the problems that now exist in Northern Europe with regard to economic development, protection of the environment, the safety and containment of nuclear materials, and other issues.

(7) The United States commends the endorsement of the "Northern Dimension" Initiative by the European Council at its meeting in Helsinki, Finland in December 1999 and calls on the European Union to act on that endorsement through the provision of substantial funding for the Initiative.

(8) While the European Union, its member states, and other European countries should clearly take the lead in addressing the challenges posed in Northern Europe, in particular through appropriate yet substantial assistance provided by the European Union, the United States-Northern Europe Initiative, and this Act are intended to supplement such efforts and build on the considerable assistance that the United States has already provided to the Baltic states and the Russian Federation. Partnership with other countries in the region means modest United States investment can have significant impact.

(9) The United States Northern Europe Initiative's focus on regional environmental challenges is particularly important. Northern Europe is home to significant environmental problems, particularly the threat posed by nuclear waste from Russian submarines, icebreakers, and nuclear reactors.

(10) In particular, 21,000 spent fuel assemblies from Russian submarines are lying exposed near Andreyeva Bay, nearly 60 dangerously decrepit nuclear submarines, many in danger of sinking, are languishing in the Murmansk area of Northwest Russia, whole reactors and radioactive liquid waste are stored on unsafe floating barges, and there are significant risks of marine and atmospheric contamination from accidents arising from loss of electricity or fire on deteriorating, poorly monitored nuclear submarines.

(11) This waste poses a threat to the safety and stability of Northern Europe and to countries of the Eurasian continent.

(12)(A) In addition, the Environmental Protection Agency has facilitated the expansion and upgrading of a facility for the treatment of low-level liquid radioactive waste from the decommissioning of nuclear submarines docked at naval facilities in the Arctic region of Russia.

(B) The Environmental Protection Agency has also initiated a project to construct an 80-ton prototype cask for the storage and transport of civilian-controlled spent nuclear fuel, much of it damaged and currently stored onboard an aging vessel anchored in Murmansk Harbor. Currently in the design phase, this project is scheduled for completion in 2000.

(13) Working with the countries in the region to address these environmental problems remains vital to the long-term national interest of the United States.

(14) The United States and other countries are currently negotiating a number of agreements with Russia which will provide internationally accepted legal protections for the United States and other countries that provide nuclear waste management assistance to Russia. Regrettably, it has not yet been possible to resolve remaining differences over liability, taxation of assistance, privileges and immunities for foreign contractors, and audit rights.

(15) Concluding these agreements is vital to the continued provision of such assistance and to the possible development of new programs.

(16) With the election of Russian President Vladimir Putin, the opportunity presents itself to surmount these problems, to conclude these outstanding agreements, and to allow assistance programs to move forward to alleviate this problem.

(17) The United States Government is currently studying whether dismantlement of multi-purpose submarines is in the national interest.

(b) **PURPOSE.**—The purpose of this Act is to demonstrate concrete support for continued cross-border cooperation in Northern Europe and immediate efforts to assist in the clean up of nuclear waste in that region.

### SEC. 3. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the United States-Northern Europe Initiative is a sound framework for future United States involvement in Northern Europe;

(2) the European Union should move expeditiously to authorize and fund the proposed "Northern Dimension" Initiative at appropriate yet substantial levels of assistance;

(3) the United States should continue to support a wide-ranging strengthening of democratic and civic institutions on a regional basis to provide a foundation for political stability and investment opportunities, including cross-border exchanges, in Northern Europe;

(4) the United States should demonstrate continued commitment to address environmental security challenges in Northwest Russia, in cooperation with partners in the region;

(5) recently-elected Russian President Vladimir Putin should rapidly conclude pending nuclear waste management agreements to enable assistance programs to go forward; and

(6) assistance to Russia on nuclear waste management should only be provided after issues related to liability, taxation of assistance, privileges and immunities for foreign contractors, and audit rights have been resolved.

### SEC. 4. SUPPORT FOR UNITED STATES NORTHERN EUROPE INITIATIVE PROJECTS.

(a) **AVAILABILITY OF AMOUNTS FROM EAST EUROPEAN AND THE BALTIC STATES ASSISTANCE.**—Of the amounts available for fiscal year 2001 to carry out the provisions of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and the Support for Eastern European Democracy (SEED) Act of 1989 for assistance and for related programs for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States, not less than \$2,000,000 shall be used for projects described in subsection (c).

(b) **AVAILABILITY OF AMOUNTS FROM INDEPENDENT STATES OF THE FORMER SOVIET UNION ASSISTANCE.**—Of the amounts available for fiscal year 2001 to carry out the provisions of chapter 11 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and the Freedom for Russia and Emerging Eurasian Democracies and Open Markets Support Act of 1992 for assistance for the independent states of the former Soviet Union and related programs, not less than \$2,000,000 shall be used for the projects described in subsection (c).

(c) **PROJECTS DESCRIBED.**—The projects described in this subsection are United States Northern Europe Initiative projects relating to environmental cleanup, law enforcement, public health, energy, business and trade promotion, and civil society.

### SEC. 5. REPORT ON ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the heads of other appropriate Federal departments and agencies, shall prepare and submit to the Congress a report on—

(1) the threat to the environmental security of the countries of Northern Europe and other countries of Europe and Asia presented by Russian marine nuclear reactors, waste, and contamination; and

(2) identifying the possibilities for new and expanded United States and multilateral assistance programs for environmental cleanup in Northwest Russia, including technical exchanges and private-public partnerships.

### SEC. 6. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) **NORTHERN EUROPE.**—The term "Northern Europe" means the northwest region of the Russian Federation (including Kaliningrad), the Republic of Belarus, the Republic of Estonia, the Republic of Latvia, the Republic of Lithuania, the Kingdom of Denmark, the Republic of Finland, the Republic of Iceland, the Kingdom of Norway, the Republic of Poland, and the Kingdom of Sweden.

(2) **UNITED STATES NORTHERN EUROPE INITIATIVE.**—The term "United States Northern Europe Initiative" means the framework agreement established in 1997 between the United States and the countries of Northern Europe to promote stability in the Baltic Sea region and to strengthen key institutions and security structures of the United States and the countries of Northern Europe.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN) and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE) each will control 20 minutes.

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

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 4249, the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

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

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 4249, introduced by the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. GEJDENSON), seeks to focus on the policies of our Nation and the European Union with regard to Northern Europe, an area that includes the Baltic region and the northwestern region of Russia. I have been concerned that the European Union, while acknowledging the extensive problems that exist today in its own backyard in Northern Europe, has yet to take action to provide the kind of substantial aid that will be needed if those problems are going to be properly addressed.

My distinguished colleague from Connecticut has graciously incorporated into his bill provisions I suggested that make it clear that the European Union must take the lead in addressing those problems and must, in particular, provide the substantial aid that is going to be needed to deal with that.

In my view, any assistance provided at this point by our Nation should be clearly understood by the European Union to be a supplement to its aid, not a substitute for the substantial EU assistance that is going to be required.

I have no objection to our Nation lending a hand on those problems. In fact, the gentleman's bill points out the U.S.-Northern Europe Initiative already exists and has already been funded under our foreign aid program for 3 years at the present time, since the President already has the authority to conduct the activities envisioned in this bill under the SEED Act of 1989 and the Freedom Support Act of 1992, and the authority to provide funding for those activities, and the President has used that authority.

I believe, Mr. Speaker, that the gentleman's intent with the introduction of this bill is, however, to highlight his concern about the problems faced by the countries of Northern Europe, and I share his concern. I hasten to take this opportunity to point out that the United States has provided considerable aid to support reforms and to address problems in the region, and that the United States has also endowed several foundations in those countries of the region where its aid program has been phased out.

Mr. Speaker, such U.S.-endowed foundations include the Baltic American Enterprise Fund, the Baltic American Partnership Fund and the Polish American Freedom Foundation. In addition, while our Freedom Support Act aid program, our Nunn-Lugar demilitarization program, our large food aid program, our enriched uranium purchase program and other forms of aid all continue today in Russia, we have also set up an enterprise fund in that nation that I am certain will last for years to come.

Mr. Speaker, we should not overlook all that the United States has done in Eastern Europe since 1989 and all that the United States is still doing in that region today. It is, therefore, my hope that this bill, if adopted by this Congress, will serve to signal our concern over remaining problems in the region of Northern Europe but will also serve as a clear call on the European Union to take the lead in addressing those problems.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this bill. First, let me just thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN) for all of his work and his bipartisan efforts in allowing this bill to come to the floor.

An environmental threat looms over our allies in Europe and the emerging democracies in the Baltic region. Twenty-one thousand spent fuel assemblies from Russian submarines are lying exposed. Nearly 60 dangerously decrepit nuclear submarines, many in danger of sinking, are languishing in northwest Russia. Whole reactors and radioactive liquid waste are stored on unsafe floating barges and there are significant risks of marine and atmospheric contamination from accidents arising from loss of electricity or fire on deteriorating, poorly monitored nuclear submarines.

This waste poses a threat to the safety and the stability of Northern Europe and to countries of the Eurasian continent. A fire or explosion on one of these subs could spread contamination over a wide area. Theft of plutonium from a submarine could become a proliferation issue.

This important bill, introduced by our foresighted ranking member of the Committee on International Relations, ensures that at least \$4 million will be spent on environmental cleanup and cross-border cooperation in this region.

□ 1530

It also mandates a study on this potential environmental crisis that threatens regional environmental stability and therefore the United States' national interests in the region.

By mandating a report to address the severity of this situation and by urging President Putin to make progress on concluding liability issues to move forward on nuclear waste management issues, this bill makes a very important contribution to proactively preventing a security crisis in Northern Europe before it erupts.

Just as our foreign policy must address regions in crisis in Europe and around the world, likewise, we cannot afford to neglect areas that appear to be stable but may have problems that lie beneath the surface.

Northern Europe has made progress over the last few years, particularly among the Balkan states, but the division itself of the Cold War and the legacy of the Soviet Union damaged trust and a sense of community which flourished in this region in the past.

This bill reaffirms support for Northern Europe's initiative, and it also seeks to continue the progress towards rebuilding confidence and security in the region. So for those of us who are very much opposed to nuclear proliferation and who support the environment, we urge our colleagues to support this bill.

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

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BEREUTER), the distinguished chairman of our Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific.

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

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman of the committee for yielding time to me.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this legislation. H.R. 4249 authorizes \$4 million from a variety of sources: The Eastern European Democracy Act, or SEED, of 1989; the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961; and the Freedom for Russia and Emerging Eurasian Democracies and Open Markets Support Act of 1992.

It does this to support worthwhile projects under the U.S.-Northern European initiative in the areas of environmental clean-up, law enforcement, public health, energy, business and trade promotion, and civil society.

Most significantly, I think, H.R. 4249 highlights the enormously dangerous problem of Russian nuclear waste in the area of Murmansk and northwest Russia. In particular, hundreds of rusting and rotting decommissioned nuclear submarines and ships pose a threat, not just to Northern Europe, but to the entire world. Indeed, this waste may pose the most imminent environmental danger in the world today. There is an urgent need to address this critical problem because it literally could explode in our face.

Unfortunately, the bill also points out that it has not yet been possible to resolve remaining differences with Russia over liability, taxation of assistance, privileges and immunities for foreign contractors, and audit rights in regard to this waste, and concludes that these agreements are vital to continue provision of assistance.

The gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. GEJDENSON), distinguished ranking member of the Committee on International Relations, amended this bill in committee to make it clear that no assistance should be provided until these problems are adequately resolved.

In addition to the environmental problems, this bill will also provide funds to support the United States' Northern European initiative and projects under that initiative in areas such as civil society, law enforcement, business, energy, and public health.

While the bill remains very limited in providing seed funds, it will serve as an important indicator to the European Union of our interest and support for this initiative.

I would close by commending the gentleman from Connecticut for offering this important legislation, and urge our colleagues to support H.R. 4249.

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4249, a bill I introduced to foster cooperation and environmental cleanup in Northern Europe. I thank Chairman GILMAN for his assistance with this legislation. I also thank all of the bipartisan co-sponsors of this bill, particularly my friend from Nebraska, Mr. BEREUTER, who spoke eloquently and forcefully in Committee on the threats that this bill addresses.

Many people thought that the problem of decaying Soviet-era nuclear submarines would

just disappear with the end of the Cold War, but the threat is real and it persists. My legislation seeks to address this problem and other regional challenges through the important framework of the Northern Europe Initiative (NEI). The NEI is a U.S. launched initiative to promote stability in the Baltic Sea region and to strengthen key institutions and security structures of the United States and the countries of Northern Europe.

The remarkable work of the Combined Threat Reduction Program, better known as Nunn-Lugar, has facilitated the dismantlement of 12 strategic missile submarines and 46 submarine launched ballistic missiles—those parts of the old Soviet fleet deemed most of a threat to U.S. National Security. But over 150 decaying nuclear submarines remain floating in Russian ports, vulnerable to theft and tampering.

Recent events show how dangerous this situation is for the region and therefore for U.S. National Security. Less than five months ago in January at a base near Vilyuchinsk, Russia, two sailors bribed a guard and boarded a decommissioned attack submarine, then broke into the reactor compartment and began removing cables and metal. According to press reports, while stealing these parts, the sailors could easily have caused a meltdown in the still-operating reactor of the submarine, if its control rods had not been bolted down by an engineer two days earlier so the thieves were unable to raise them.

Equally frightening was an event from September 1998 when a young Russian sailor commandeered an active duty Akula-class SSN that was docked at the Northern Fleet's Gadzhiyev Naval Base, killing eight of his colleagues in the process. He barricaded himself in the boat's torpedo room, where he was preparing to set fire to the vessel and detonate its torpedoes. When Murmansk Security troops stormed the torpedo compartment, they found the assailant dead, apparently killed by an explosion triggered by his attempt to set fire to the torpedoes.

Needless to say, had the torpedoes all detonated, a serious nuclear accident could have occurred.

My legislation calls on Russian President Putin to rapidly conclude pending nuclear waste management agreements to enable assistance programs from European sources to go forward. The bill also mandates a study from the Secretary of State to assess the environmental threat of decaying submarines to American allies in Europe and proliferation threats to the national security of the United States.

The bill also directs the U.S. Government to spend \$4 million of already budgeted money in Northern Europe on environmental cleanup and civil society projects under the framework of the Northern European Initiative. Included in this initiative are targeted but valuable programs such as:

A United States-Lithuanian training program for entrepreneurs from Belarus and Kaliningrad.

The Great Lakes-Baltic Sea partnership program that is being implemented by the Environmental Protection Agency.

A Center of Excellence for Treatment of Multidrug-Resistant Tuberculosis in Riga, Latvia.

A regional HIV/AIDS strategy being developed under United States and Finnish leadership.

Northern Europe is an area that once pulsed with activity, long before the Cold War divided this region. It is a place where my parents came from—from modern day Lithuania and Belarus. These cross-border projects can take a small step to build back the trust and cooperation that flourished before dictators and armies split people apart.

This legislation has been endorsed by proliferation and environmental watchdog groups with expertise in this area including Monterey Institute of International Studies, the Bellona Institute, the Sierra Club and the Union of Concerned Scientists.

One of the leading U.S. experts on the Russian Submarine issue, Dr. James Clay Moltz, Director of the NIS Nonproliferation Project at the Monterey Institute, said in support of this legislation:

The presence of large numbers of decommissioned but not defueled attack submarines in the Russian Northern Fleet poses serious environmental, proliferation-related, and security threats. These vessels are vulnerable to nuclear accidents from the ongoing theft of materials and control systems by impoverished sailors, the sinking of corroded vessels, and periodic electrical outages at Russian naval facilities. Given that many of these submarines were designed to carry nuclear-tipped cruise missiles and torpedoes, it is in U.S. interests to dismantle them as soon as possible.

My legislation states clearly that it is Europeans who must continue to take the lead. It is not necessary for the United States to spend large sums of money on these projects, but it is in our national interest to provide leadership and expertise on submarine dismantlement efforts. This is a case where our unparalleled experience in this field makes us the indispensable nation.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LATOURETTE). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4249, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### COMMENDING THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA FOR CONDUCT OF ITS PARLIAMENTARY AND PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 251) commending the Republic of Croatia for the conduct of its parliamentary and presidential elections, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 251

Whereas the fourth Croatian parliamentary elections, held on January 3, 2000, marked Croatia's progress toward meeting

its commitments as a participating state of the Organization on Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and as a member of the Council of Europe;

Whereas Croatia's third presidential elections were conducted smoothly and professionally and concluded on February 7, 2000, with the landslide election of Stipe Mesic as the new President of the Republic of Croatia;

Whereas the free and fair elections in Croatia, and the following peaceful and orderly transfer of power from the old government to the new, is an example of democracy to the people of other nations in the region and a major contribution to the democratic development of southeastern Europe; and

Whereas the people of Croatia have made clear that they want Croatia to take its rightful place in the family of European democracies and to develop a closer and more constructive relationship with the Euro-Atlantic community of democratic nations: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress that—*

(1) the people of the Republic of Croatia are to be congratulated on the successful elections and the outgoing Government of Croatia is to be commended for the democratic standards with which it managed the elections;

(2) the United States should support the efforts of the new Government of Croatia to increase its work on refugee return, privatization reform, accession to the World Trade Organization, media reform, and further cooperation with the International Criminal Tribunal for Former Yugoslavia (ICTY) to set an example to other countries in the region;

(3) the Congress strongly supports Croatia's commitment to western democratic standards and will give its full support to the new Government of Croatia to fully implement democratic reforms;

(4) the United States continues to promote Croatian-American economic, political, and military relations and welcomes Croatia as a partner in the cause of stability and democratization in south central Europe;

(5) the United States and the Republic of Croatia should work to establish a strategic partnership to include Croatia's entry into the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's Partnership for Peace; and

(6) the countries of the European Union should develop closer relations with Croatia and, in particular, should help to expedite Croatia's accession into global and regional trade organizations, including the World Trade Organization.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN) and the gentleman from California (Ms. LEE) each will control 20 minutes.

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

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

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

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on this measure.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, this resolution, House Concurrent Resolution 251, was introduced by our colleague, the gentleman from California (Mr. RADANOVICH). It is timely and appropriate. The people of Croatia have suffered through too many years of warfare, destruction, ethnic strife, and economic stagnation.

As this resolution points out, the elections held recently from the Croatian parliament and the Croatian presidency were indeed conducted in a fair, free, and Democratic manner, by all accounts that we have received. Just as important, however, is the fact that those elections brought to power a government that appears intent on moving Croatia forward in all respects.

I therefore believe and agree with the sponsor of the resolution that it would be worthwhile for the Congress to show its support at this time for the new government in the form of this resolution. The new Croatian government will face challenges in opening up its economy and in finding ways to make certain that its support for ethnic Croats in neighboring Bosnia does not lead Croatia to undermine the sovereignty of that state.

It is going to face serious challenges in other areas as well. This resolution will make it clear that the success in meeting those challenges should be met by American and European support for Croatia's full entry into the Pan American and trans-Atlantic community of nations.

I am pleased to note that Croatia has been invited just last week, Mr. Speaker, to join NATO's Partnership for Peace program. In that manner, the new Croatian government's good intentions are receiving important recognition.

This resolution will serve as another important signal of our support as Croatia's new government moves to fulfill its intentions, and will serve to highlight our hopes for Croatia's future success. I am optimistic that Croatia's days of warfare and destruction are over. We are hopeful that Croatia will now enter a stage of stability and prosperity.

Now is the time for Croatia to build its new democratic future. This resolution points to that fact and congratulates the Croatian people for so clearly choosing the path of democracy in their recent elections.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the adoption of this important resolution.

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

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

I rise in strong support of this resolution, Mr. Speaker. Just as the committee takes the time to criticize the outcome of election results that produce controversial governments, it also produces resolutions which commend the results of positive elections, such as the recent elections in Croatia in February.

The results of recent elections in Croatia have been described as some of the best news to emerge from the Balkans since the Dayton accords were signed 4 years ago.

The first elections to follow the death of Croatia's longtime leader saw Croatians turn out in large numbers to elect reformers promising to steer Croatia towards a more moderate internationalist path.

United States policymakers are optimistic that positive ripples from the wake of this election will bode well for American interests throughout the region. A new reform-minded, Western-leaning coalition scored a comprehensive victory on the January 3 parliamentary elections, securing 71 seats while the HDZ won just 40.

On the heels of the parliamentary election, the February 7 race for president saw a battle of two reformers. During the campaign, the newly-elected president promised that he would be the opposite of his predecessor in everything. He said, "Where he was autocratic, I will be democratic; where he was nationalistic, I will be pro-European."

It is important to note that the United States' pro-democracy assistance to Croatia helped lay the foundation for this historic election. USAID's 5-year commitment to strengthening a broad spectrum of political parties and advocacy groups culminated in a 148-NGO coalition of trade unions and small business groups teamed for a wide-scale "get out the vote" campaign of media and face-to-face citizen outreach.

I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

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

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. RADANOVICH), the sponsor of this resolution.

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding time to me and allowing me to speak on this important resolution before the House today.

On June 15 of this year, I introduced House Concurrent Resolution 251, commending the Republic of Croatia for the successful conduct of its parliamentary and presidential elections.

The free and fair elections in Croatia and the beautiful and orderly transfer of power from the old to the new government is an example of democracy to the people of other nations in the region, and a major contribution to the democratic development of Southeastern Europe.

President Mesic has pledged to bring his country into the European Union in 5 years. Even if this is an ambitious goal, he is to be commended. President Mesic has promised and has in fact undertaken concrete steps to end interference in Bosnia, to welcome returning Serb refugees, and to cooperate with the international court in pursuing alleged Croatian war criminals.

He has also promised further privatization and media reform.

Although president Mesic and his new government face many many difficulties, I am very optimistic that Croatia is on a new path. I am hopeful we will do our utmost to encourage them on this path.

My resolution also calls for U.S. support and facilitation of Croatia's goals for membership in NATO's Partnership for Peace program and its accession to the World Trade Organization. I firmly believe that by supporting Croatia's membership in PFP and its accession to the WTO, we will not only be making a sound investment in the future security of Southeast Europe, but we will also be sending a clear message to other countries in the region of the benefits that come from choosing a democratic path.

Croatia was a tremendous ally to us last year during the Kosovo conflict, and as far as I am concerned, they have more than demonstrated their loyalty to the United States.

In my opinion, their membership in the Partnership for Peace program has already been earned and is long overdue. There is no question that we need a trustworthy ally in Southeast Europe, where we have spent an exorbitant amount of time and money. Croatia is that trustworthy ally, and I want to honor this country, its leaders, and its people here today.

I believe this is a very important resolution, and I urge my colleagues to vote favorably.

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

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BEREUTER), the distinguished chairman of our Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific.

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

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, I will begin by thanking the gentleman from New York (Chairman GILMAN) for yielding time to me. I am pleased that he expedited the consideration of this important resolution which I rise to support.

This resolution, offered by our distinguished colleague from California (Mr. RADANOVICH), certainly deserves our full support, for it recognizes what the Republic of Croatia has done in the conduct of its recent parliamentary and presidential elections.

Since the fall of communism in 1991, Croatia has now completed its fourth parliamentary election and its third presidential election. I would also give note of what the gentleman from New York (Chairman GILMAN) has mentioned, that on May 9 the North Atlantic Council extended an invitation to Croatia to become the 26th member of NATO's Partnership for Peace.

The Partnership for Peace, or PFP, serves as an important program for fostering security and stability in Europe through military cooperation.

I also serve as the chairman of the House delegation to the NATO Parliamentary Assembly, and I would mention that the NATO Parliamentary Assembly has noted the progress in Croatia in its turn towards democracy. It is my expectation that Croatia will soon be offered associate membership status because of that action.

This Member believes that Croatia rightfully earned the invitation to PFP as that country has served as an important ally to NATO, as demonstrated during the recent conflict in Kosovo.

□ 1545

Croatia provided crucial airspace and port access during the NATO operations. Croatia's commitment to stability in southeastern Europe is further demonstrated by the active cooperation it has provided in enforcing the Dayton Accord and in implementing the International Criminal Tribunal for former Yugoslavia.

Perhaps Croatia's most important contribution, however, has been contribution to stability in this volatile neighborhood by the example that it set in its successful transfer of political power through democratic means, such as the recent elections.

Mr. Speaker, as this Member concludes, I would say, again, I want to commend the distinguished gentleman from California (Mr. RADANOVICH) for his initiative in offering this timely resolution which recognizes the very significant and welcome progress in Croatia, which should serve to encourage Croatia on this path.

I urge strong support for H. Con. Res. 251.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, as Chairman of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe—the Helsinki Commission—I fully support this resolution.

Ten years ago, a waive of political pluralism swept East-Central Europe, including Croatia and the other republics of the former Yugoslavia. Multi-party elections and open expression of political views allowed those unhappy with the existing Yugoslav federation to work for change in their government. Unfortunately but not unexpectedly, nationalism was a strong part of this effort, in part to enhance the power of certain leaders and the ruling circles around them. That is exactly what Franjo Tudjman and his Croatian Democratic Community, or HDZ, did in Croatia.

The people of Croatia wanted change, including independence, and they had to endure hardships for it. First, the 1991 conflict left thousands dead and hundreds of thousands displaced as Serb militants occupied major portions of the country. The retaking of this territory in 1995 led to further displacements. Subsequently, until 1999 those in power in Croatia fanned the flames of nationalism, evident not only in the unwillingness to allow Serbs from Croatia to return, but in the efforts, sometimes violent, to form a Croatian enclave in neighboring Bosnia-Herzegovina. For Those who disagree with this nationalist approach, the authorities marginalized them with controls on society, especially in the media.

As Croatian citizens grew confident in their country's independence and stability, however,

they opted not for nationalism, isolation and corruption, but for democracy, tolerance and economic progress. They had enough of the past; they wanted to move forward. This was reflected in the strong turnout for the parliamentary and presidential elections held earlier this year, and in the results of those elections.

Croatia has now been accepted as a member of NATO's Partnership for Peace. It is moving forward in its quest to be integrated fully into European affairs. The prospects for the return of displaced Serbs originally from Croatia has increased, along with cooperation with the International Tribunal prosecuting war crimes and the international community's regional efforts as a whole.

As I have been critical of developments in Croatia in the past, now I must join those who welcome the progress that has fully been made. We should, of course, monitor the situation closely, to make sure the promises made by the new Croatian leadership are kept. At the same time, we should also encourage Croatia by acknowledging positive movement when we see it.

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H. Con. Res. 251, a resolution commending the Republic of Croatia for the conduct of its Parliamentary and Presidential elections, introduced by my colleague on the International Relations Committee, Mr. RADANOVICH of California. I am proud to be a cosponsor of this important resolution.

This resolution commends the Republic of Croatia for the conduct of its recent parliamentary and presidential elections and calls for the United States to support Croatian efforts on compliance with the Dayton Peace Accords. It also supports membership for Croatia in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's Partnership for Peace (PFP) program and its accession into the World Trade Organization.

Recent developments regarding Croatia's membership in PFP underscore the good timing of this resolution. Last Wednesday, NATO approved Croatia's bid to join the PFP program, a move strongly supported by the United States. NATO Secretary General Lord Robertson explained "Croatia has now become an example for its neighbors and an inspiration for moderate forces throughout the region. By promoting peace and stability in the Balkans, Croatia has won its place in the Euro-Atlantic family."

The results of recent elections in Croatia have been described as some of the best news to emerge from the Balkans since the Dayton Accords were signed four years ago. The first elections to follow the death of long-time leader Franco Tudjman saw Croatians turn out in large numbers to elect reformers promising to steer Croatia towards a more moderate, internationalist path. U.S. policymakers are optimistic that positive ripples from the wake of this election will bode well for American interests throughout the region.

Many observers saw the elections as a measuring stick as to how weary Croatians had grown with economic stagnation, authoritarian leadership, and perceived corruption within the hardline ruling party, the HDZ. Nonetheless, the sweeping change of the political landscape surprised even many of those who has expressed optimism in advance of elections. A new reform-minded, western-leaning coalition headed by Ivica Racan scored a comprehensive victory in the January 3rd par-

liamentary elections—securing 71 seats while the HDZ won just 40. On the heels of the parliamentary election, the February 7th race for President saw Stipe Mesic prevail in a battle of two reformers. During the campaign, Mesic had promised that he would "be the opposite of Tudjman in everything. Where he was autocratic I shall be democratic. Where he was nationalist, I'll be pro European."

It is now apparent that many Croats who had supported Tudjman's unyielding leadership after the dissolution of the former Yugoslavia and the fierce battle between Croatia and Serbia that ensued, now voted to signal the end of that era. Fueling this need for change was a growing resentment among the Croatian people towards a corrupt HDZ party perceived to be more interested in patronage and insider deals than managing an economy where export had stagnated and a \$9 billion external debt had accumulated.

In addition to an improving bilateral climate with Zagreb, we hope that the change of government in Croatia may create a dynamic for change in the region. On the issue of Bosnia Herzegovina, both major candidates for President campaigned for reducing political and economic support for ethnic Croats in Bosnia. Recalcitrant Bosnian Croats, sustained by HDZ hardliners in Zagreb, both reflected and reinforced hostility in the Serb and Bosnian communities. This change in outlook from Zagreb, coupled with a more independent Republika Srpska drifting from a financially strapped Belgrade and growing international pressure on the Bosnian Muslim government to reform may combine to create a dynamic in Bosnia where the definition of progress is not simply the absence of war but active trust and cooperation between ethnic groups.

This resolution has support from a broad bipartisan coalition, from the Administration, and from leading Croatian-American groups such as the National Federation of Croatian Americans.

I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PEASE). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 251, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### CONGRESSIONAL OVERSIGHT OF NUCLEAR TRANSFERS TO NORTH KOREA ACT OF 2000

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4251) to amend the North Korea Threat Reduction Act of 1999 to enhance congressional oversight of nuclear transfers to North Korea, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4251

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

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Congressional Oversight of Nuclear Transfers to North Korea Act of 2000".

#### SEC. 2. ENHANCEMENT OF CONGRESSIONAL OVERSIGHT OF NUCLEAR TRANSFERS TO NORTH KOREA.

(a) ESTABLISHING REQUIREMENT FOR CONGRESSIONAL ACTION BY JOINT RESOLUTION.—The North Korea Threat Reduction Act of 1999 (subtitle B of title VIII of division A of H.R. 3427, as enacted into law by section 1000(a)(7) of Public Law 106-113, and as contained in appendix G to such Public Law) is amended in section 822(a)—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (1) through (7) as subparagraphs (A) through (G), respectively, and by indenting each such subparagraph 2 ems to the right;

(2) by striking "until the President" and inserting "until—

"(1) the President"; and

(3) at the end of subparagraph (G) (as redesignated in paragraph (1)) by striking the period and inserting "; and

"(2) a joint resolution described in section 823 is enacted into law pursuant to the provisions of such section."

(b) DESCRIPTION AND PROCEDURES FOR JOINT RESOLUTION.—The North Korea Threat Reduction Act of 1999 is amended—

(1) by redesignating section 823 as section 824; and

(2) by inserting after section 822 the following new section:

#### "SEC. 823. JOINT RESOLUTION PURSUANT TO SECTION 822(a)(2).

"(a) TERMS OF JOINT RESOLUTION.—For purposes of section 822(a)(2), the term 'joint resolution' means only a joint resolution of the two Houses of Congress—

"(1) the matter after the resolving clause of which is as follows: 'That the Congress hereby concurs in the determination and report of the President relating to compliance by North Korea with certain international obligations transmitted pursuant to section 822(a)(1) of the North Korea Threat Reduction Act of 1999.';

"(2) which does not have a preamble; and

"(3) the title of which is as follows: 'Joint Resolution relating to compliance by North Korea with certain international obligations pursuant to the North Korea Threat Reduction Act of 1999.'"

"(b) CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW PROCEDURES.—

"(1) RULEMAKING.—The provisions of this section are enacted by the Congress—

"(A) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the House of Representatives and the Senate, respectively, and, as such, shall be considered as part of the rules of either House and shall supersede other rules only to the extent they are inconsistent therewith; and

"(B) with full recognition of the constitutional right of either House to change the rules so far as they relate to the procedures of that House at any time, in the same manner, and to the same extent as in the case of any other rule of that House.

"(2) INTRODUCTION AND REFERRAL.—

"(A) INTRODUCTION.—A joint resolution described in subsection (a)—

"(i) shall be introduced in the House of Representatives by the majority leader or minority leader or by a Member of the House of Representatives designated by the majority leader or minority leader; and

"(ii) shall be introduced in the Senate by the majority leader or minority leader or a Member of the Senate designated by the majority leader or minority leader.

“(B) REFERRAL.—The joint resolution shall be referred to the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

“(3) DISCHARGE OF COMMITTEES.—If a committee to which a joint resolution described in subsection (a) is referred has not reported such joint resolution by the end of 30 days beginning on the date of its introduction, such committee shall be discharged from further consideration of such joint resolution, and such joint resolution shall be placed on the appropriate calendar of the House involved.

“(4) FLOOR CONSIDERATION IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—On or after the third calendar day (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, or legal holidays, except when the House of Representatives is in session on such a day) after the date on which the committee to which a joint resolution described in subsection (a) is referred has reported, or has been discharged from further consideration of, such a joint resolution, it shall be in order for any Member of the House to move to proceed to the consideration of the joint resolution. A Member of the House may make the motion only on the day after the calendar day on which the Member announces to the House the Member's intention to do so. Such motion is privileged and is not debatable. The motion is not subject to amendment or to a motion to postpone. A motion to reconsider the vote by which the motion is agreed to shall not be in order. If a motion to proceed to the consideration of the joint resolution is agreed to, the House shall immediately proceed to consideration of the joint resolution which shall remain the unfinished business until disposed of.

“(B) DEBATE.—Debate on a joint resolution described in subsection (a), and on all debatable motions and appeals in connection therewith, shall be limited to not more than two hours, which shall be divided equally between those favoring and those opposing the joint resolution. An amendment to the joint resolution is not in order. A motion further to limit debate is in order and is not debatable. A motion to table, a motion to postpone, or a motion to recommit the joint resolution is not in order. A motion to reconsider the vote by which the joint resolution is agreed to or disagreed to is not in order.

“(C) APPEALS.—Appeals from the decisions of the Chair to the procedure relating to a joint resolution described in subsection (a) shall be decided without debate.

“(5) FLOOR CONSIDERATION IN THE SENATE.—Any joint resolution described in subsection (a) shall be considered in the Senate in accordance with the provisions of section 601(b)(4) of the International Security Assistance and Arms Export Control Act of 1976.

“(6) CONSIDERATION BY THE OTHER HOUSE.—If, before the passage by one House of a joint resolution of that House described in subsection (a), that House receives from the other House a joint resolution described in subsection (a), then the following procedures shall apply:

“(A) The joint resolution of the other House shall not be referred to a committee and may not be considered in the House receiving it except in the case of final passage as provided in subparagraph (B)(ii).

“(B) With respect to a joint resolution described in subsection (a) of the House receiving the joint resolution—

“(i) the procedure in that House shall be the same as if no joint resolution had been received from the other House; but

“(ii) the vote on final passage shall be on the joint resolution of the other House.

“(C) Upon disposition of the joint resolution received from the other House, it shall

no longer be in order to consider the joint resolution that originated in the receiving House.

“(7) COMPUTATION OF DAYS.—In the computation of the period of 30 days referred to in paragraph (3), there shall be excluded the days on which either House of Congress is not in session because of an adjournment of more than three days to a day certain or because of an adjournment of the Congress sine die.”.

### SEC. 3. EXPANSION OF RESTRICTIONS ON NUCLEAR COOPERATION WITH NORTH KOREA.

Section 822(a) of the North Korea Threat Reduction Act of 1999 is amended by striking “such agreement,” both places it appears and inserting in both places “such agreement (or that are controlled under the Export Trigger List of the Nuclear Suppliers Group).”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN) and the gentleman from California (Ms. LEE) each will control 20 minutes.

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

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 4251.

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

There was no objection.

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

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

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) has joined with me to offer bipartisan legislation regarding U.S. nuclear cooperation with North Korea pursuant to the 1994 Agreed Framework between our Nation and North Korea. Our bill is designed to make certain that no transfers of U.S. nuclear equipment or technology to North Korea takes place pursuant to that agreement without careful review by the Congress and without the full support of the Congress.

Along with other distinguished cosponsors, including the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BEREUTER), chairman of our Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific, and the gentleman from California (Mr. COX), chairman of our Republican Policy Committee, as well as the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. KUCINICH), our former colleague on the Committee on International Relations, we introduced H.R. 4251, entitled the Congressional Oversight of Nuclear Transfers to North Korea Act of 2000. We introduced that on April 12.

But this proposal is not a new one. For all practical purposes, this bill already has passed the House of Representatives. On July 21 of last year, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) and I offered an amendment to the Foreign Relations Author-

ization Act requiring the President to certify to the Congress that North Korea has fulfilled all of its obligations under the Agreed Framework before a nuclear cooperation agreement between our Nation and North Korea can enter into effect.

Without such a nuclear cooperation agreement, key nuclear components could not be transferred to North Korea from the United States as contemplated by the Agreed Framework. The Gilman-Markey amendment further required that Congress enact a joint resolution concurring in the President's certification before such a nuclear cooperation can enter into effect. Our amendment was approved by a wide margin with strong support on both sides of the aisle.

We later negotiated with the administration over our amendment in the conference committee on the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, and we reached an agreement with the administration over the language of the certification. Our certification requirement was enacted into law late last year as the North Korea Threat Reduction Act of 2000.

We were less successful, however, with regard to our proposed requirement that the Congress enact a joint resolution concurring in the President's certification. The administration resisted our idea that Congress should have a role with the President in evaluating North Korea's compliance with the Agreed Framework. They noted in particular that the language of our amendment last year did not include expedited procedures that would ensure that such a joint resolution would actually be considered on the floor of both Houses of the Congress. Without such expedited procedures, they argued such a resolution could be filibustered in the Senate or bottled up in the committee in the House.

It has never been our intention, Mr. Speaker, to allow procedural maneuvers in either House to block implementation of the Agreed Framework. What we want is to make certain that the issue of North Korea's compliance with its obligations will be fully considered in both Houses, and that both Chambers will be able to express themselves on the subject by majority vote.

Because expedited procedures can help ensure that the majority of each chamber will be heard, we have always favored including them in our legislation.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 4251 amends the North Korea Threat Reduction Act to require that Congress concur in any certification submitted by the President pursuant to that Act before a nuclear cooperation agreement between our Nation and North Korea can enter into effect. To meet the concerns expressed last year, our bill includes expedited procedures for consideration in both the House and Senate of a joint resolution concurring in the President's certification.

We worked with the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. GEJDENSON), our distinguished Ranking Democratic Member on the Committee on International Relations, to refine the expedited procedures while this bill was before our committee. After it was approved by our committee, we received the very able assistance from the Committee on Rules in further perfecting the expedited procedures. The amendment that we have before us today reflects that very helpful contribution.

I want to thank not only the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. GEJDENSON), but also the gentleman from California (Mr. DREIER), chairman of the Committee on Rules, and the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MOAKLEY), Ranking Democratic Member for their support in developing this very fine product that we have before us today.

The text before us, Mr. Speaker, has been developed with bipartisan input from two very important committees. The only possible reason that any Member could have for objecting to it is the belief that Congress is incapable of fairly evaluating whether North Korea has complied with its international obligations. I would be surprised if any Member of this body had such a concern.

Most presidents, of course, would prefer for Congress to abdicate to them all responsibilities relating to foreign affairs. But, Mr. Speaker, we were elected by our constituents to represent them, and we cannot do that by ceding our constitutional responsibilities to the Executive Branch.

This legislation is designed to help us, in this body, to exercise responsibilities we were elected to carry out. We hope and expect that it will once again receive strong bipartisan support.

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

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I rise in strong support of this bill.

In 1994, the United States and North Korea signed the Agreed Framework under which North Korea was obligated to freeze its activities at several nuclear related sites subject to international on-site inspection.

These sites included an operating nuclear reactor that the North Koreans had built themselves, a nuclear reprocessing plant suitable for producing plutonium for nuclear weapons from this reactor's fuel, and two larger nuclear reactors under construction.

In exchange for North Korea's freeze, the United States was obligated to provide low-grade heating oil and create an international consortium to construct two civil power reactors to replace the two reactors that North Korea had been building.

International inspectors continue to verify that activity at these North Korean nuclear sites remain frozen. The Agreed Framework has successfully ensured that they cannot contribute to a North Korean nuclear weapon program

so long as the Agreed Framework is in force.

However, I am concerned that the United States and its allies cannot be assured at this point that North Korea is not surreptitiously seeking to develop nuclear weapons.

We must be vigilant that North Korea fully and completely meets all of its nonproliferation obligations under the Agreed Framework, the Treaty on Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons, and its obligations to allow inspections of its activities by the International Atomic Energy Agency.

This bill will require congressional review and approval of any nuclear cooperation with North Korea. Such cooperation will be necessary to complete the two civil nuclear power reactors now being built in fulfillment of the Agreed Framework agreement between the United States and North Korea.

This bill is a significant improvement over last year's version. Under the previous Gilman-Markey amendment, one committee chair or Chamber leader could have prevented consideration of the joint resolution approving the President's certification that North Korea is living up to its nonproliferation obligations. The version before the House today contains expedited procedures ensuring that there will be a vote on the joint resolution in both Houses.

Mr. Speaker, the Agreed Framework is clearly in our national security interest of the United States and our allies in the region. A nuclear-armed North Korea would be a serious threat to all of us. So long as North Korea is meeting its obligations under the Agreed Framework, and those nuclear facilities are shut down, it is strongly in the United States' national interest to live up to our side of the bargain and support the construction of these two reactors.

This bill today places a serious responsibility on the shoulders of a future Congress. When the time comes for a decision on whether to move forward with the provision of two nuclear reactors to North Korea, Members of Congress must deliberate coolly, objectively, and without partisan rancor. If the Agreed Framework ultimately comes apart with all the potential devastating consequences for peace and stability in the region, then it must happen because the North Koreans did not live up to their obligations, not because the United States walked away from the agreement.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

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

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BEREUTER), chairman of our Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific.

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

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from New York (Chairman GILMAN) for yielding me this time.

I rise in strong support of H.R. 4251, which was offered by the gentleman from New York (Chairman GILMAN). Essentially and importantly, H.R. 4251 addresses concerns raised when the North Korean nuclear issue was debated during last year's consideration of the Embassy Security Act of 1999. At that time, language was overwhelmingly approved that required Presidential certification and a positive vote on this body and by the other body before a nuclear cooperation agreement with North Korea could go into effect. Without such a Presidential certification and positive congressional vote, key nuclear technology could not be sold or transferred to North Korea.

When this measure was debated in July of last year, it was approved by a vote of 305 to 120. At that time, the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. GEJDENSON) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. ACKERMAN) raised a concern that either legislative body might stall the process by refusing to schedule a vote.

H.R. 4251, as the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE) has mentioned, seeks to, and I think does adequately, address this concern by establishing an expedited procedure for consideration of a joint resolution concurring in the President's certification. This is an attempt to alleviate the legitimate concerns raised when this matter was last debated.

Mr. Speaker, former Secretary of Defense William Perry was tasked by the President with devising a strategy for responding to the North Korean threat. Few individuals have garnered greater respect than Secretary Perry as he served as the Secretary of Defense. He is an outstanding public servant and has made a major contribution to U.S. national security in so many ways, including what he has done with respect to the North Korean threat.

□ 1600

Dr. Perry proposed a blueprint for two alternative paths of U.S.-North Korea relations. If North Korea chooses the path of peace, the United States would be willing to provide improved political and economic relations, including, presumably, the technology for two light-water reactors. But, if North Korea chooses the path of confrontation under the Perry initiative, the United States and our allies must be prepared to meet force with force and deny Pyongyang any political or military advantage.

It certainly is not yet clear which path North Korea has taken. The DPRK's missile development program, its history of a covert program for nuclear weapons development, and its extraordinarily blatant terrorist activities are among the many reasons for suspicion, caution, and maximum verification. If North Korea does

choose the path of confrontation, this body should be prepared to abandon the nuclear cooperation agreement, and the Congress needs to reduce any ambiguity about that point.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, H.R. 4251 ensures that this body will have a voice in that determination. It is a responsible measure, and I urge support for the resolution offered by the distinguished chairman.

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 6 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY), whose work has been very sustained and consistent on this issue.

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE) for generously yielding me this time, and I stand here proudly as the lead Democratic cosponsor with the distinguished chairman of the Committee on International Relations, the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN).

I, of course, would also like to thank the ranking Democrat on the committee, the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. GEJDENSON), for his sustained interest in and support for this legislation.

The reason that we are here today is that North Korea's record on nuclear and ballistic missile proliferation is nothing short of abysmal. This secretive, Stalinist, rogue regime has, over the last decade, refused to carry out its obligations under the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty and other accords it has signed. In fact, in 1993, North Korea threatened to withdraw from the NPT and stopped international inspections of its nuclear weapons programs. It has constructed nuclear reactors and a plutonium reprocessing plant at a site called Yongbyon. As a result of these activities, U.S. and foreign intelligence assessments have reportedly concluded that North Korea probably has acquired enough weapons-grade plutonium to manufacture from one to three nuclear bombs. At the same time, North Korea has been testing and developing ballistic missiles that may soon be capable of reaching as far away as the western United States. In addition, North Korea is believed to be a major exporter of ballistic missile technology and components to countries like Iran and Pakistan, increasing the security risk in those regions of the world.

In an effort to halt North Korea's progress towards a full-blown nuclear weapons and ballistic missile capacity, the Clinton administration negotiated an agreed framework with North Korea in 1994, which provided a package of benefits in return for a freeze on North Korea's nuclear program and acceptance of nonproliferation requirements. One key component of this benefits package was a United States promise to facilitate the delivery of two light-water nuclear reactors to North Korea, which were intended to replace two nuclear weapons production reactors then under construction in North Korea.

H.R. 4251 would require an affirmative vote of approval before any nuclear cooperation agreement between the United States and North Korea that allows the sale of these reactors to go forward.

This amendment builds on an effort begun last year by the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN) and myself. Last July 21, the House voted 305 to 120 to pass the Gilman-Markey amendment to the State Department authorization bill, which required the President to make certain nonproliferation certifications regarding North Korea's compliance with various international agreements regarding nuclear nonproliferation; that is, the NPT and the 1994 Agreed Framework; and the Congress to pass a joint resolution approving an agreement for cooperation with North Korea before U.S. nuclear facilities technologies or materials can be exported to North Korea.

The specific certifications required under the Gilman-Markey amendment were drawn from the terms of the 1994 Agreed Framework. All our amendment required is for the President to certify that the North Koreans have actually complied with the specific nuclear nonproliferation commitments they made under the Agreed Framework and other international agreements they have signed to terminate their efforts to enrich uranium, reprocess spent fuel, or otherwise acquire, test or deploy nuclear weapons.

Now, there was one part of the Gilman-Markey amendment as it passed the House that the Senate was not willing to accept. That was the requirement for an affirmative vote of approval by the Congress before a nuclear cooperation agreement could become effective for North Korea. Under current law, nuclear cooperation agreements take effect within 90 days of their formal submission by the President unless Congress has, within that time period, passed a joint resolution of disapproval. While this process theoretically provides an opportunity to review and block a nuclear cooperation agreement, in practice the Congress has never, in its history, passed a joint resolution disapproving a nuclear cooperation agreement. That is never, my colleagues. Never. Indeed, most of the time, Congress never even votes on these agreements, as the State Department, the U.S. nuclear industry and their supporters can usually run out the clock and thereby allow an agreement to take effect without any congressional vote, even though there are nonproliferation considerations that should have been debated on the floor of Congress.

H.R. 4251 assures that Congress will have a strong voice in ensuring that any future U.S.-North Korea nuclear cooperation agreement is fully consistent with our national security and nuclear nonproliferation interests. It does so by requiring a joint resolution of approval to be adopted by the Congress before any such agreement goes into effect.

I am pleased that the bill also included expedited procedures to assure timely Congressional action on any approval resolution brought forth in the future with respect to North Korea. The gentlewoman from Connecticut had raised the issue of possible delaying tactics, particularly in the Senate, during last year's debate over this provision. By providing expedited procedures for consideration of an approval resolution, we should help assure that a vote actually occurs on any North Korea nuclear cooperation agreement.

I think this is a good bill. I think the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN) has provided enormously important national leadership on this question. Without question it has now arisen to the top of our national security concerns of our Nation, and I hope this resolution receives unanimous support here today.

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, I just want to thank the chairman, the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. GEJDENSON), and the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) for working in a bipartisan fashion in bringing this resolution to the floor.

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my opposition to H.R. 4251. This bill sounds good on its face, and it might make us feel like we're striking a blow against North Korea, but I believe its passage today is a mistake.

First, if this bill becomes law, it will make it virtually impossible for the United States to keep the commitments we made in the 1994 Agreed Framework. That was the deal designed to end North Korea's nuclear program. Slowly but surely, and despite its critics' dire warnings, it is succeeding.

This bill would block delivery of key components to the light-water reactors now under construction by a South Korean firm. Those components are not the core reactors, whose installation will come only when the United States, South Korea and Japan are confident that North Korea no longer poses a nuclear threat. Instead, the affected items are more basic components that would be denied much sooner, and at a critical moment in this process of eliminating North Korea's nuclear capabilities.

My second objection is that our timing is terrible. For the first time since the Korean nation was split in two, a summit has been scheduled between the leaders of the North and South. Hopes are high that President Kim Dae Jung and General Kim Jong Il will make progress toward peace, or at least a more permanent end to the tense stand-off that has blighted Korea's history for 50 years.

In less than a month, South Korea's elected president—a national hero known for his courage in pressing for human rights—will meet with North Korea's new leader—a man who has broken his predecessors' tradition of isolation and hostility by reaching out to the United States and other nations.

The North-South summit is an historic initiative that our country should support. Instead, by this vote we risk signaling to Koreans in both nations that they cannot trust the United States to keep our solemn commitments. With 37,000 Americans stationed along one of the world's most dangerous borders, ending the

Korean War—or even lessening the hostile situation—should be our country's highest priority. This bill will take us further from that goal.

Mr. Speaker, our allies in South Korea have grave concerns about this bill. Few of us expect it to win Senate passage or, if it does, the President's approval. Passage of this bill today puts a successful strategy in jeopardy, and does so at what may well be a turning point in history. I urge my colleagues to vote no on the bill.

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

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I too want to thank the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) for his supportive remarks and his diligent work on this matter.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PEASE). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4251, as amended.

The question was taken.

Mr. GILMAN. 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.

#### IMPACT AID REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2000

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3616) to reauthorize the impact aid program under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3616

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

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Impact Aid Reauthorization Act of 2000".

#### SEC. 2. PURPOSE.

Section 8001 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7701) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding paragraph (1)—  
(A) by inserting after "educational services to federally connected children" the following: "in a manner that promotes control by local educational agencies with little or no Federal or State involvement"; and

(B) by inserting after "certain activities of the Federal Government" the following: "such as activities to fulfill the responsibilities of the Federal Government with respect to Indian tribes and activities under section 514 of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940 (50 U.S.C. App. 574).";

(2) in paragraph (4), by adding "or" at the end;

(3) by striking paragraph (5);

(4) by redesignating paragraph (6) as paragraph (5); and

(5) in paragraph (5) (as redesignated), by inserting before the period at the end the fol-

lowing: "and because of the difficulty of raising local revenue through bond referendums for capital projects due to the inability to tax Federal property".

#### SEC. 3. PAYMENTS RELATING TO FEDERAL ACQUISITION OF REAL PROPERTY.

(a) FISCAL YEAR REQUIREMENT.—Section 8002(a) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7702(a)) is amended in the matter preceding paragraph (1) by striking "1999" and inserting "2005".

(b) AMOUNT.—

(1) INSUFFICIENT FUNDS.—Section 8002(b)(1)(B) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7702(b)(1)(B)) is amended by striking "shall ratably reduce the payment to each eligible local educational agency" and inserting "shall calculate the payment for each eligible local educational agency in accordance with subsection (h)".

(2) MAXIMUM AMOUNT.—Section 8002(b)(1)(C) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7702(b)(1)(C)) is amended by adding at the end before the period the following: "; or the maximum amount that such agency is eligible to receive for such fiscal year under this section, whichever is greater".

(c) PAYMENTS WITH RESPECT TO FISCAL YEARS IN WHICH INSUFFICIENT FUNDS ARE APPROPRIATED.—Section 8002(h) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7702(h)) is amended to read as follows:

"(h) PAYMENTS WITH RESPECT TO FISCAL YEARS IN WHICH INSUFFICIENT FUNDS ARE APPROPRIATED.—For any fiscal year for which the amount appropriated under section 8014(a) is insufficient to pay to each local educational agency the full amount determined under subsection (b), the Secretary shall make payments to each local educational agency under this section as follows:

"(1) FOUNDATION PAYMENTS FOR PRE-1995 RECIPIENTS.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall first make a foundation payment to each local educational agency that is eligible to receive a payment under this section for the fiscal year involved and was eligible to receive a payment under section 2 of the Act of September 30, 1950 (Public Law 874, 81st Congress) (as such section was in effect on the day preceding the date of the enactment of the Improving America's Schools Act of 1994) for any of the fiscal years 1989 through 1994.

"(B) AMOUNT.—The amount of a payment under subparagraph (A) for a local educational agency shall be equal to 37 percent of the payment amount the local educational agency was eligible to receive under section 2 of the Act of September 30, 1950, for fiscal year 1994 (or if the local educational agency was not eligible to receive a payment under such section 2 for fiscal year 1994, the payment that local educational agency was eligible to receive under such section 2 for the most recent fiscal year preceding 1994).

"(C) INSUFFICIENT APPROPRIATIONS.—If the amount appropriated under section 8014(a) is insufficient to pay the full amount determined under this paragraph for all eligible local educational agencies for the fiscal year, then the Secretary shall ratably reduce the payment to each local educational agency under this paragraph.

"(2) PAYMENTS FOR 1995 RECIPIENTS.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—From any amounts remaining after making payments under paragraph (1) for the fiscal year involved, the Secretary shall make a payment to each eligible local educational agency that received a payment under this section for fiscal year 1995.

"(B) AMOUNT.—The amount of a payment under subparagraph (A) for a local edu-

cational agency shall be determined as follows:

"(i) Calculate the difference between the amount appropriated to carry out this section for fiscal year 1995 and the total amount of foundation payments made under paragraph (1) for the fiscal year.

"(ii) Determine the percentage share for each local educational agency that received a payment under this section for fiscal year 1995 by dividing the assessed value of the Federal property of the local educational agency for fiscal year 1995 determined in accordance with subsection (b)(3), by the total national assessed value of the Federal property of all such local educational agencies for fiscal year 1995, as so determined.

"(iii) Multiply the percentage share described in clause (ii) for the local educational agency by the amount determined under clause (i).

"(3) SUBSECTION (i) RECIPIENTS.—From any funds remaining after making payments under paragraphs (1) and (2) for the fiscal year involved, the Secretary shall make payments in accordance with subsection (i).

"(4) REMAINING FUNDS.—From any funds remaining after making payments under paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) for the fiscal year involved—

"(A) the Secretary shall make a payment to each local educational agency that received a foundation payment under paragraph (1) for the fiscal year involved in an amount that bears the same relation to 25 percent of the remainder as the amount the local educational agency received under paragraph (1) for the fiscal year involved bears to the amount all local educational agencies received under paragraph (1) for the fiscal year involved; and

"(B) the Secretary shall make a payment to each local educational agency that is eligible to receive a payment under this section for the fiscal year involved in an amount that bears the same relation to 75 percent of the remainder as a percentage share determined for the local educational agency (in the same manner as percentage shares are determined for local educational agencies under paragraph (2)(B)(ii)) bears to the percentage share determined (in the same manner) for all local educational agencies eligible to receive a payment under this section for the fiscal year involved, except that for the purpose of calculating a local educational agency's assessed value of the Federal property, data from the most current fiscal year shall be used".

(d) SPECIAL PAYMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 8002(i)(1) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7702(i)(1)) is amended to read as follows:

"(1) IN GENERAL.—For any fiscal year beginning with fiscal year 2000 for which the amount appropriated to carry out this section exceeds the amount so appropriated for fiscal year 1996 and for which subsection (b)(1)(B) applies, the Secretary shall use the remainder described in subsection (h)(3) for the fiscal year involved (not to exceed the amount equal to the difference between (A) the amount appropriated to carry out this section for fiscal year 1997 and (B) the amount appropriated to carry out this section for fiscal year 1996) to increase the payment that would otherwise be made under this section to not more than 50 percent of the maximum amount determined under subsection (b) for any local educational agency described in paragraph (2)".

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The heading of section 8002(i) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7702(i)) is amended by striking "PRIORITY" and inserting SPECIAL".

(e) ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE FOR CERTAIN LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES IMPACTED BY FEDERAL PROPERTY ACQUISITION.—Section 8002(j)(2) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7702(j)(2)) is amended—

(1) by striking “(A) A local educational agency” and inserting “A local educational agency”;

(2) by redesignating clauses (i) through (v) as subparagraphs (A) through (E), respectively; and

(3) in subparagraph (C) (as redesignated), by adding at the end before the semicolon the following: “and such agency does not currently have a military installation located within its geographic boundaries”.

(f) DATA; PRELIMINARY AND FINAL PAYMENTS.—Section 8002 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7702) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(1) DATA; PRELIMINARY AND FINAL PAYMENTS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall—

“(A) not later than 30 days following the application deadline under section 8005(c) for a fiscal year, require any local educational agency that applied for a payment under subsection (b) for the fiscal year to submit such data as may be necessary in order to compute the payment;

“(B) as soon as possible after the beginning of any fiscal year, but no later than 60 days after the enactment of an Act making appropriations to carry out this title for the fiscal year, provide a preliminary payment under subsection (b) for any local educational agency that applied for a payment under subsection (b) for the fiscal year and was eligible for such a payment for the preceding fiscal year, in the amount of 60 percent of the payment for the previous year; and

“(C) provide a final payment under subsection (b) for any eligible local educational agency not later than 12 months after the application deadline established under section 8005(c), except that any local educational agency failing to submit all of the data required under subparagraph (A) shall be denied such payment for the fiscal year for which the application is made unless funds from a source other than the Act described in subparagraph (B) are made available to provide such payment.

“(2) ELIGIBILITY FOR PAYMENTS IN SUBSEQUENT YEARS.—The denial of a payment under subsection (b) to a local educational agency for a fiscal year pursuant to this subsection shall not affect the eligibility of the local educational agency for a final payment under subsection (b) for a subsequent fiscal year.”.

#### SEC. 4. PAYMENTS FOR ELIGIBLE FEDERALLY CONNECTED CHILDREN.

(a) MILITARY INSTALLATION HOUSING UNDERGOING RENOVATION OR REBUILDING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 8003(a)(4) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7703(a)) is amended—

(A) in the heading, by striking “UNDERGOING RENOVATION” and inserting “UNDERGOING RENOVATION OR REBUILDING”;

(B) by striking “For purposes” and inserting the following:

“(A) IN GENERAL.—For purposes”;

(C) in subparagraph (A) (as designated by subparagraph (B)), by inserting “or rebuilding” after “undergoing renovation”;

(D) by adding at the end the following:

“(B) LIMITATIONS.—(i)(I) Except as provided in subclause (II), children described in paragraph (1)(D)(i) may be deemed to be children described in paragraph (1)(B) with respect to housing on Federal property undergoing renovation or rebuilding in accordance with subparagraph (A) for a period not to exceed 2 fiscal years.

“(II) If the Secretary determines, on the basis of a certification provided to the Secretary by a designated representative of the Secretary of Defense, that the expected completion date of the renovation or rebuilding of the housing has been delayed by not less than 1 year, then—

“(aa) in the case of a determination made by the Secretary in the 1st fiscal year described in subclause (I), the time period described such subclause shall be extended by the Secretary for an additional 2 years; and

“(bb) in the case of a determination made by the Secretary in the 2nd fiscal year described in subclause (I), the time period described such subclause shall be extended by the Secretary for an additional 1 year.

“(ii) The number of children described in paragraph (1)(D)(i) who are deemed to be children described in paragraph (1)(B) with respect to housing on Federal property undergoing renovation or rebuilding in accordance with subparagraph (A) for any fiscal year may not exceed the maximum number of children who are expected to occupy that housing upon completion of the renovation or rebuilding.”.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by paragraph (1) shall apply with respect to payments to a local educational agency for fiscal years beginning before, on, or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) MILITARY “BUILD TO LEASE” PROGRAM HOUSING.—Section 8003(a) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7703(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(5) MILITARY ‘BUILD TO LEASE’ PROGRAM HOUSING.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of computing the amount of payment for a local educational agency for children identified under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall consider children residing in housing initially acquired or constructed under the former section 2828(g) of title 10, United States Code (commonly known as the ‘Build to Lease’ program), as added by section 801 of the Military Construction Authorization Act, 1984, to be children described under paragraph (1)(B) if the property described is within the fenced security perimeter of the military facility upon which such housing is situated.

“(B) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.—If the property described in subparagraph (A) is not owned by the Federal Government, is subject to taxation by a State or political subdivision of a State, and thereby generates revenues for a local educational agency that is applying to receive a payment under this section, then the Secretary—

“(i) shall require the local educational agency to provide certification from an appropriate official of the Department of Defense that the property is being used to provide military housing; and

“(ii) shall reduce the amount of the payment under this section by an amount equal to the amount of revenue from such taxation received in the second preceding fiscal year by such local educational agency, unless the amount of such revenue was taken into account by the State for such second preceding fiscal year and already resulted in a reduction in the amount of State aid paid to such local educational agency.”.

#### SEC. 5. MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF BASIC SUPPORT PAYMENTS.

Section 8003(b)(1) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7703(b)(1)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(D) INCREASE IN LOCAL CONTRIBUTION RATE DUE TO UNUSUAL GEOGRAPHIC FACTORS.—If the current expenditures in those local educational agencies which the Secretary has determined to be generally comparable to

the local educational agency for which a computation is made under subparagraph (C) are not reasonably comparable because of unusual geographical factors which affect the current expenditures necessary to maintain, in such agency, a level of education equivalent to that maintained in such other agencies, then the Secretary shall increase the local contribution rate for such agency under subparagraph (C)(iii) by such an amount which the Secretary determines will compensate such agency for the increase in current expenditures necessitated by such unusual geographical factors. The amount of any such supplementary payment may not exceed the per-pupil share (computed with regard to all children in average daily attendance), as determined by the Secretary, of the increased current expenditures necessitated by such unusual geographic factors.”.

#### SEC. 6. BASIC SUPPORT PAYMENTS FOR HEAVILY IMPACTED LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 8003(b) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7703(b)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (2) and (3) as paragraphs (3) and (4), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following:

“(2) BASIC SUPPORT PAYMENTS FOR HEAVILY IMPACTED LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—(i) From the amount appropriated under section 8014(b) for a fiscal year, the Secretary is authorized to make basic support payments to eligible heavily impacted local educational agencies with children described in subsection (a).

“(ii) A local educational agency that receives a basic support payment under this paragraph for a fiscal year shall not be eligible to receive a basic support payment under paragraph (1) for that fiscal year.

“(B) ELIGIBILITY FOR CONTINUING HEAVILY IMPACTED LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES.—

“(i) FISCAL YEAR 2001.—A heavily impacted local educational agency is eligible to receive a basic support payment under subparagraph (A) for fiscal year 2001 with respect to a number of children determined under subsection (a)(1) only if the agency received an additional assistance payment under subsection (f) (as such subsection was in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of the Impact Aid Reauthorization Act of 2000) for fiscal year 2000.

“(ii) FISCAL YEAR 2002 AND SUBSEQUENT FISCAL YEARS.—A heavily impacted local educational agency described in clause (i) is eligible to receive a basic support payment under subparagraph (A) for fiscal year 2002 and any subsequent fiscal year with respect to a number of children determined under subsection (a)(1) only if the agency—

“(I) received a basic support payment under subparagraph (A) for fiscal year 2001; and

“(II)(aa) is a local educational agency whose boundaries are the same as a Federal military installation;

“(bb) has an enrollment of federally connected children described in subsection (a)(1) which constitutes a percentage of the total student enrollment of such agency which is not less than 35 percent, has a per-pupil expenditure that is less than the average per-pupil expenditure of the State in which the agency is located or the average per-pupil expenditure of all States (whichever average per-pupil expenditure is greater), except that a local educational agency with a total student enrollment of less than 350 students shall be deemed to have satisfied such per-pupil expenditure requirement, and has a tax rate for general fund purposes which is at least 95 percent of the average tax rate for general fund purposes of comparable local educational agencies in the State; or

“(cc) has a total student enrollment of not less than 25,000 students, of which not less than 50 percent are federally connected children described in subsection (a)(1) and not less than 6,000 of such federally connected children are children described in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of subsection (a)(1).

“(iii) RESUMPTION OF ELIGIBILITY.—A heavily impacted local educational agency described in clause (i) or (ii) that becomes ineligible under either such clause for 1 or more fiscal years may resume eligibility for a basic support payment under this paragraph for a subsequent fiscal year only if the agency meets the requirements of item (aa), (bb), or (cc) of clause (ii)(II) for that subsequent fiscal year.

“(C) ELIGIBILITY FOR NEW HEAVILY IMPACTED LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—A heavily impacted local educational agency that did not receive an additional assistance payment under subsection (f) (as such subsection was in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of the Impact Aid Reauthorization Act of 2000) for fiscal year 2000 is eligible to receive a basic support payment under subparagraph (A) for fiscal year 2002 and any subsequent fiscal year with respect to a number of children determined under subsection (a)(1) only if the agency—

“(I) has an enrollment of federally connected children described in subsection (a)(1) which constitutes a percentage of the total student enrollment of such agency which (aa) is not less than 50 percent if such agency receives a payment on behalf of children described in subparagraphs (F) and (G) of such subsection or (bb) is not less than 40 percent if such agency does not receive a payment on behalf of such children;

“(II)(aa) is a local educational agency whose boundaries are the same as a Federal military installation; or

“(bb) is a local educational agency that has a tax rate for general fund purposes which is at least 95 percent of the average tax rate for general fund purposes of comparable local educational agencies in the State; and

“(III)(aa) for a local educational agency that has a total student enrollment of 350 or more students, the agency has a per-pupil expenditure that is less than the average per-pupil expenditure of the State in which the agency is located; or

“(bb) for a local educational agency that has a total student enrollment of less than 350 students, the agency has a per-pupil expenditure that is less than the average per-pupil expenditure of a comparable agency in the State in which the agency is located.

“(ii) RESUMPTION OF ELIGIBILITY.—A heavily impacted local educational agency described in clause (i) that becomes ineligible under such clause for 1 or more fiscal years may resume eligibility for a basic support payment under this paragraph for a subsequent fiscal year only if the agency meets the requirements of subclauses (I), (II), and (III) of clause (i) for that subsequent fiscal year.

“(iii) APPLICATION.—With respect to the first fiscal year for which a heavily impacted local educational agency described in clause (i) applies for a basic support payment under subparagraph (A), or with respect to the first fiscal year for which a heavily impacted local educational agency applies for a basic support payment under subparagraph (A) after becoming ineligible under clause (i) for 1 or more preceding fiscal years, the agency shall apply for such payment at least 1 year prior to the start of that first fiscal year.

“(D) MAXIMUM AMOUNT FOR REGULAR HEAVILY IMPACTED LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES.—

(i) Except as provided in subparagraph (E), the maximum amount that a heavily im-

acted local educational agency is eligible to receive under this paragraph for any fiscal year is the sum of the total weighted student units, as computed under subsection (a)(2) (subject to clause (ii)), multiplied by the greater of—

“(I) four-fifths of the average per-pupil expenditure of the State in which the local educational agency is located for the third fiscal year preceding the fiscal year for which the determination is made; or

“(II) four-fifths of the average per-pupil expenditure of all of the States for the third fiscal year preceding the fiscal year for which the determination is made.

“(ii)(I) For a local educational agency with respect to which 35 percent or more of the total student enrollment of the schools of the agency are children described in subparagraph (D) or (E) (or a combination thereof) of subsection (a)(1), the Secretary shall calculate the weighted student units of such children for purposes of subsection (a)(2) by multiplying the number of such children by a factor of 0.55.

“(II) For a local educational agency that has an enrollment of 100 or fewer federally connected children described in subsection (a)(1), the Secretary shall calculate the total number of weighted student units for purposes of subsection (a)(2) by multiplying the number of such children by a factor of 1.75.

“(III) For a local educational agency that has an enrollment of more than 100 but not more than 750 children described in subsection (a)(1), the Secretary shall calculate the total number of weighted student units for purposes of subsection (a)(2) by multiplying the number of such children by a factor of 1.25.

“(E) MAXIMUM AMOUNT FOR LARGE HEAVILY IMPACTED LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES.—

(i)(I) Subject to clause (ii), the maximum amount that a heavily impacted local educational agency described in subclause (II) is eligible to receive under this paragraph for any fiscal year shall be determined in accordance with the formula described in paragraph (1)(C).

“(II) A heavily impacted local educational agency described in this subclause is a local educational agency that has a total student enrollment of not less than 25,000 students, of which not less than 50 percent are federally connected children described in subsection (a)(1) and not less than 6,000 of such federally connected children are children described in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of subsection (a)(1).

“(ii) For purposes of calculating the maximum amount described in clause (i), the factor used in determining the weighted student units under subsection (a)(2) with respect to children described in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of subsection (a)(1) shall be 1.35.

“(F) DATA.—For purposes of providing assistance under this paragraph, the Secretary shall use student, revenue, expenditure, and tax data from the third fiscal year preceding the fiscal year for which the local educational agency is applying for assistance under this paragraph.”

(b) PAYMENTS WITH RESPECT TO FISCAL YEARS IN WHICH INSUFFICIENT FUNDS ARE APPROPRIATED.—Paragraph (3) of section 8003(b) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7703(b)), as redesignated, is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by striking “paragraph (1)” and inserting “paragraphs (1) and (2)”;

(2) in subparagraph (B)—

(A) in the heading, by inserting after “PAYMENTS” the following: “IN LIEU OF PAYMENTS UNDER PARAGRAPH (1)”;

(B) in the matter preceding subclause (I) of clause (i), by inserting after “threshold pay-

ment”) the following: “in lieu of basic support payments under paragraph (1)”;

(C) in clause (ii), by striking “paragraph (1)” and inserting “clause (i)”;

(D) by adding at the end the following:

“(iv) In the case of a local educational agency that has a total student enrollment of fewer than 1,000 students and that has a per-pupil expenditure that is less than the average per-pupil expenditure of the State in which the agency is located, the total percentage used to calculate threshold payments under clause (i) shall not be less than 40 percent.”;

(3) by redesignating subparagraph (C) as subparagraph (D);

(4) by inserting after subparagraph (B) the following:

“(C) LEARNING OPPORTUNITY THRESHOLD PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF PAYMENTS UNDER PARAGRAPH (2).—For fiscal years described in subparagraph (A), the learning opportunity threshold payment in lieu of basic support payments under paragraph (2) shall be equal to the amount obtained under subparagraph (D) or (E) of paragraph (2), as the case may be.”; and

(5) in subparagraph (D) (as redesignated), by striking “computation made under subparagraph (B)” and inserting “computations made under subparagraphs (B) and (C)”.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—(1) Section 8002(b)(1)(C) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7702(b)(1)(C)) is amended by striking “section 8003(b)(1)(C)” and inserting “paragraph (1)(C) of section 8003(b) or subparagraph (D) or (E) of paragraph (2) of such section, as the case may be”.

(2) Section 8003 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7703) is amended—

(A) in subsection (a)(1), by striking “subsection (b), (d), or (f)” and inserting “subsection (b) or (d)”;

(B) in subsection (b)—

(i) in paragraph (1)(C), in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking “this subsection” and inserting “this paragraph”; and

(ii) in paragraph (4) (as redesignated)—

(I) in subparagraph (A), by striking “paragraphs (1)(B), (1)(C), and (2) of this subsection” and inserting “subparagraphs (B) and (C) of paragraph (1) or subparagraphs (B) through (D) of paragraph (2), as the case may be, paragraph (3) of this subsection”; and

(II) in subparagraph (B)—

(aa) by inserting after “paragraph (1)(C)” the following: “or subparagraph (D) or (E) of paragraph (2), as the case may be.”; and

(bb) by striking “paragraph (2)(B)” and inserting “subparagraph (B) or (C) of paragraph (3)”;

(C) in subsection (c)(1), by striking “paragraph (2) and subsection (f)” and inserting “subsection (b)(2) and paragraph (2)”;

(D) by striking subsection (f); and

(E) in subsection (i), by striking “sections 8002 and 8003(b)” and inserting “section 8002 and subsection (b) of this section”.

**SEC. 7. BASIC SUPPORT PAYMENTS FOR LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES AFFECTED BY REMOVAL OF FEDERAL PROPERTY.**

Section 8003(b) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7703(b)), as amended by this Act, is further amended by adding at the end the following:

“(5) LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES AFFECTED BY REMOVAL OF FEDERAL PROPERTY.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—In computing the amount of a basic support payment under this subsection for a fiscal year for a local educational agency described in subparagraph (B), the Secretary shall meet the additional requirements described in subparagraph (C).

“(B) LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCY DESCRIBED.—A local educational agency described in this subparagraph is a local educational agency with respect to which Federal property (i) located within the boundaries of the agency, and (ii) on which 1 or more children reside who are receiving a free public education at a school of the agency, is transferred by the Federal Government to another entity in any fiscal year beginning on or after the date of the enactment of the Impact Aid Reauthorization Act of 2000 so that the property is subject to taxation by the State or a political subdivision of the State.

“(C) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.—The additional requirements described in this subparagraph are the following:

“(i) For each fiscal year beginning after the date on which the Federal property is transferred, a child described in subparagraph (B) who continues to reside on such property and who continues to receive a free public education at a school of the agency shall be deemed to be a child who resides on Federal property for purposes of computing under the applicable subparagraph of subsection (a)(1) the amount that the agency is eligible to receive under this subsection.

“(ii)(I) For the third fiscal year beginning after the date on which the Federal property is transferred, and for each fiscal year thereafter, the Secretary shall, after computing the amount that the agency is otherwise eligible to receive under this subsection for the fiscal year involved, deduct from such amount an amount equal to the revenue received by the agency for the immediately preceding fiscal year as a result of the taxable status of the former Federal property.

“(II) For purposes of determining the amount of revenue to be deducted in accordance with subclause (I), the local educational agency—

“(aa) shall provide for a review and certification of such amount by an appropriate local tax authority; and

“(bb) shall submit to the Secretary a report containing the amount certified under item (aa).”

**SEC. 8. ADDITIONAL PAYMENTS FOR LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES WITH HIGH CONCENTRATIONS OF CHILDREN WITH SEVERE DISABILITIES.**

(a) REPEAL.—Subsection (g) of section 8003 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7703(g)) is repealed.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—(1) Section 8003 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7703) is amended by redesignating subsections (h) and (i) as subsections (f) and (g), respectively.

(2) Section 426 of the General Education Provisions Act (20 U.S.C. 1228) is amended by striking “subsections (d) and (g) of section 8003 of such Act” and inserting “section 8003(d) of such Act”.

**SEC. 9. APPLICATION FOR PAYMENTS UNDER SECTIONS 8002 AND 8003.**

Section 8005(d) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7705(d)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2), by inserting after “not more than 60 days after a deadline established under subsection (c)” the following: “, or not more than 60 days after the date on which the Secretary sends written notice to the local educational agency pursuant to paragraph (3)(A), as the case may be.”; and

(2) in paragraph (3) to read as follows:

“(3) LATE APPLICATIONS.—

“(A) NOTICE.—The Secretary shall, as soon as practicable after the deadline established under subsection (c), provide to each local educational agency that applied for a payment under section 8002 or 8003 for the prior fiscal year, and with respect to which the Secretary has not received an application for

a payment under either such section (as the case may be) for the fiscal year in question, written notice of the failure to comply with the deadline and instruction to ensure that the application is filed not later than 60 days after the date on which the Secretary sends the notice.

“(B) ACCEPTANCE AND APPROVAL OF LATE APPLICATIONS.—The Secretary shall not accept or approve any application of a local educational agency that is filed more than 60 days after the date on which the Secretary sends written notice to the local educational agency pursuant to subparagraph (A).”

**SEC. 10. PAYMENTS FOR SUDDEN AND SUBSTANTIAL INCREASES IN ATTENDANCE OF MILITARY DEPENDENTS.**

Section 8006 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7706) is repealed.

**SEC. 11. CONSTRUCTION.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 8007 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7707) is amended to read as follows:

**“SEC. 8007. CONSTRUCTION.**

“(a) CONSTRUCTION PAYMENTS AUTHORIZED.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—From 70 percent of the amount appropriated for each fiscal year under section 8014(e), the Secretary shall make payments in accordance with this subsection to each local educational agency that receives a basic support payment under section 8003(b) for that fiscal year.

“(2) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.—A local educational agency that receives a basic support payment under section 8003(b)(1) shall also meet at least 1 of the following requirements:

“(A) The number of children determined under section 8003(a)(1)(C) for the agency for the preceding school year constituted at least 50 percent of the total student enrollment in the schools of the agency during the preceding school year.

“(B) The number of children determined under subparagraphs (B) and (D)(i) of section 8003(a)(1) for the agency for the preceding school year constituted at least 50 percent of the total student enrollment in the schools of the agency during the preceding school year.

“(3) AMOUNT OF PAYMENTS.—

“(A) LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES IMPACTED BY MILITARY DEPENDENT CHILDREN.—The amount of a payment to each local educational agency described in this subsection that is impacted by military dependent children for a fiscal year shall be equal to—

“(i)(I) 35 percent of the amount appropriated under section 8014(e) for such fiscal year; divided by

“(II) the total number of weighted student units of children described in subparagraphs (B) and (D)(i) of section 8003(a)(1) for all local educational agencies described in this subsection (as calculated under section 8003(a)(2)), including the number of weighted student units of such children attending a school facility described in section 8008(a) if the Secretary does not provide assistance for the school facility under that section for the prior fiscal year; multiplied by

“(ii) the total number of such weighted student units for the agency.

“(B) LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES IMPACTED BY CHILDREN WHO RESIDE ON INDIAN LANDS.—The amount of a payment to each local educational agency described in this subsection that is impacted by children who reside on Indian lands for a fiscal year shall be equal to—

“(i)(I) 35 percent of the amount appropriated under section 8014(e) for such fiscal year; divided by

“(II) the total number of weighted student units of children described in section

8003(a)(1)(C) for all local educational agencies described in this subsection (as calculated under section 8003(a)(2)); multiplied by

“(ii) the total number of such weighted student units for the agency.

“(4) USE OF FUNDS.—Any local educational agency that receives funds under this subsection shall use such funds for construction, as defined in section 8013(3).

**“(b) SCHOOL FACILITY MODERNIZATION GRANTS AUTHORIZED.—**

“(1) IN GENERAL.—From 30 percent of the amount appropriated for each fiscal year under section 8014(e), the Secretary shall award grants in accordance with this subsection to eligible local educational agencies to enable the local educational agencies to carry out modernization of school facilities.

“(2) ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS.—A local educational agency is eligible to receive funds under this subsection only if—

“(A) such agency (or in the case of a local educational agency that does not have the authority to tax or issue bonds, such agency's fiscal agent) has no capacity to issue bonds or is at such agency's limit in bonded indebtedness for the purposes of generating funds for capital expenditures; and

“(B)(i) such agency received assistance under section 8002(a) for the fiscal year and has an assessed value of taxable property per student in the school district that is less than the average of the assessed value of taxable property per student in the State in which the local educational agency is located; or

“(ii) such agency received assistance under subsection (a) for the fiscal year and has a school facility emergency, as determined by the Secretary, that poses a health or safety hazard to the students and school personnel assigned to the school facility.

“(3) AWARD CRITERIA.—In awarding grants under this subsection the Secretary shall consider 1 or more of the following factors:

“(A) The extent to which the local educational agency lacks the fiscal capacity to undertake the modernization project without Federal assistance.

“(B) The extent to which property in the local educational agency is nontaxable due to the presence of the Federal Government.

“(C) The extent to which the local educational agency serves high numbers or percentages of children described in subparagraphs (A), (B), (C), and (D) of section 8003(a)(1).

“(D) The need for modernization to meet—

“(i) the threat that the condition of the school facility poses to the safety and well-being of students;

“(ii) overcrowding conditions as evidenced by the use of trailers and portable buildings and the potential for future overcrowding because of increased enrollment; and

“(iii) facility needs resulting from actions of the Federal Government.

“(E) The age of the school facility to be modernized.

“(4) OTHER AWARD PROVISIONS.—

“(A) FEDERAL SHARE.—The Federal funds provided under this subsection to a local educational agency described in subparagraph (C) shall not exceed 50 percent of the total cost of the project to be assisted under this subsection. A local educational agency may use in-kind contributions to meet the matching requirement of the preceding sentence.

“(B) MAXIMUM GRANT.—A local educational agency described in subparagraph (C) may not receive a grant under this subsection in an amount that exceeds \$3,000,000 during any 5-year period.

“(C) LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCY DESCRIBED.—A local educational agency described in this subparagraph is a local educational agency that has the authority to issue bonds but is at such agency’s limit in bonded indebtedness for the purposes of generating funds for capital expenditures.

“(5) APPLICATIONS.—A local educational agency that desires to receive a grant under this subsection shall submit an application to the Secretary at such time, in such manner, and accompanied by such information as the Secretary may require. Each application shall contain—

“(A) documentation certifying such agency’s lack of bonding capacity;

“(B) a listing of the school facilities to be modernized, including the number and percentage of children determined under section 8003(a)(1) in average daily attendance in each school facility;

“(C) a description of the ownership of the property on which the current school facility is located or on which the planned school facility will be located;

“(D) a description of any school facility deficiency that poses a health or safety hazard to the occupants of the school facility and a description of how that deficiency will be repaired;

“(E) a description of the modernization to be supported with funds provided under this subsection;

“(F) a cost estimate of the proposed modernization; and

“(G) such other information and assurances as the Secretary may reasonably require.

“(6) EMERGENCY GRANTS.—

“(A) APPLICATIONS.—Each local educational agency described in paragraph (2)(B)(ii) that desires a grant under this subsection shall include in the application submitted under paragraph (5) a signed statement from an appropriate local official certifying that a health or safety deficiency exists.

“(B) PRIORITY.—If the Secretary receives more than 1 application from local educational agencies described in paragraph (2)(B)(ii) for grants under this subsection for any fiscal year, the Secretary shall give priority to local educational agencies based on the severity of the emergency, as determined by the Secretary, and when the application was received.

“(C) CONSIDERATION FOR FOLLOWING YEAR.—A local educational agency described in paragraph (2)(B)(ii) that applies for a grant under this subsection for any fiscal year and does not receive the grant shall have the application for the grant considered for the following fiscal year, subject to the priority described in subparagraph (B).”

(b) DEFINITION.—Section 8013 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7713) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(13) MODERNIZATION.—The term ‘modernization’ means repair, renovation, alteration, or construction, including—

“(A) the concurrent installation of equipment; and

“(B) the complete or partial replacement of an existing school facility, but only if such replacement is less expensive and more cost-effective than repair, renovation, or alteration of the school facility.”

#### SEC. 12. FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Section 8010(c) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7710(c)) is amended—

(1) by striking paragraph (1);

(2) by redesignating paragraphs (2) and (3) as paragraphs (1) and (2), respectively; and

(3) in paragraph (2)(D) (as redesignated), by striking “section 5(d)(2) of the Act of Sep-

tember 30, 1950 (Public Law 874, 81st Congress) (as such section was in effect on the day preceding the date of enactment of the Improving America’s Schools Act of 1994) or”.

#### SEC. 13. ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS AND JUDICIAL REVIEW.

(a) ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 8011(a) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7711) is amended by adding at the end before the period the following: “if the local educational agency or State, as the case may be, submits to the Secretary a request for the hearing not later than 60 days after the date of the action of the Secretary under this title”.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by paragraph (1) shall apply with respect to an action of the Secretary under title VIII of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7701 et seq.) initiated on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) JUDICIAL REVIEW OF SECRETARIAL ACTION.—Section 8011(b)(1) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7711(b)(1)) is amended by striking “60 days” and inserting “30 working days (as determined by the local educational agency or State)”.

#### SEC. 14. DEFINITIONS.

Section 8013(5)(A)(iii) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7713(5)(A)(iii)) is amended—

(1) in subclause (I), by striking “or” at the end; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(III) affordable housing assisted under the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996; or”.

#### SEC. 15. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) PAYMENTS FOR FEDERAL ACQUISITION OF REAL PROPERTY.—Section 8014(a) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7714(a)) is amended by striking “\$16,750,000 for fiscal year 1995” and inserting “\$32,000,000 for fiscal year 2000”.

(b) BASIC PAYMENTS.—Section 8014(b) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7714(b)) is amended—

(1) by striking “subsections (b) and (f) of section 8003” and inserting “section 8003(b)”;

(2) by striking “\$775,000,000 for fiscal year 1995” and inserting “\$809,400,000 for fiscal year 2000”; and

(3) by striking “, of which 6 percent” and all that follows and inserting a period.

(c) PAYMENTS FOR CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES.—Section 8014(c) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7714(c)) is amended by striking “\$45,000,000 for fiscal year 1995” and inserting “\$50,000,000 for fiscal year 2000”.

(d) PAYMENTS FOR INCREASES IN MILITARY CHILDREN.—Subsection (d) of section 8014 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7714) is repealed.

(e) CONSTRUCTION.—Section 8014(e) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7714(e)) is amended by striking “\$25,000,000 for fiscal year 1995” and inserting “\$10,052,000 for fiscal year 2000”.

(f) FACILITIES MAINTENANCE.—Section 8014(f) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7714(f)) is amended by striking “\$2,000,000 for fiscal year 1995” and inserting “\$5,000,000 for fiscal year 2000”.

(g) ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE FOR CERTAIN LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES IMPACTED BY FEDERAL PROPERTY ACQUISITION.—Section 8014(g) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7714(g)) is amended—

(1) in the heading, by striking “FEDERAL PROPERTY LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES”

and inserting “LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES IMPACTED BY FEDERAL PROPERTY ACQUISITION”; and

(2) by striking “such sums as are necessary beginning in fiscal year 1998 and for each succeeding fiscal year” and inserting “\$1,500,000 for fiscal year 2000 and such sums as may be necessary for each of the four succeeding fiscal years”.

#### SEC. 16. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act, and the amendments made by this Act, shall take effect on October 1, 2000, or the date of the enactment of this Act, whichever occurs later.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GOODLING) and the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Mrs. MINK) each will control 20 minutes.

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

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 3616, the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, first of all, I want to thank Miss Impact Aid. Miss Impact Aid, Ms. Selmsler, is sitting beside me here. She came with me 19 years ago, and she is still here and still doing Impact Aid.

I rise in support of H.R. 3616, the Impact Aid Reauthorization Act of 2000. This legislation, introduced by the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. HAYES), updates and improves the Impact Aid program to address issues brought to our attention by school leaders and educators around the country.

Up front let me thank the gentleman from North Carolina for his tireless effort on behalf of the Impact Aid program. His constituents should be very proud of his good work on behalf of America’s students.

H.R. 3616 was reported by the Committee on Education and the Workforce by a voice vote. It represents a strong bipartisan agreement and is supported by 10 cochairs of the bipartisan House Impact Aid Coalition, the National Association of Federally Impacted Schools, the National Military Impacted Schools Association and the Indian Impacted Schools Association.

Mr. Speaker, the Impact Aid is unlike any other Elementary and Secondary Education program. Impact Aid is truly a Federal responsibility. It provides funds to schools that have lost taxable property due to Federal ownership, such as the presence of military installations, tribal lands, low-rent housing or national parks. Because of this Federal presence, the amount of money available to schools is reduced to the extent that it could negatively impact on the quality of education provided to students.

There was a time when I believed the program was not well focused. Money

was being spent on districts where there was not a clear need due to a Federal presence. This changed with the reforms to Impact Aid during the last reauthorization in 1994. At that time the program was revised to focus available funds on those school districts with the greatest need for assistance. Since those changes were implemented, I believe the program has worked quite well, and the bill before us, H.R. 3616, continues these reforms, while including additional improvements to the Impact Aid program.

H.R. 3616 would modify the formula used to determine payments for Federal property to ensure a more equitable distribution of funds. It also reforms the method used to make payments to the most heavily impacted school districts to reduce paperwork and speed up the receipt of needed funds. This change has been tested in a pilot program included in the last two appropriation bills and has proven to work.

This legislation will revise the current construction provisions of Impact Aid. This section, modeled on a bill authored by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. HAYWORTH), would allow federally-impacted school districts with no bonding capacity, or schools with health or safety hazards to apply for Impact Aid construction funds. A portion of these funds would be reserved for that purpose.

The bill provides a funding floor for small school districts with fewer than a thousand children who have a per-pupil expenditure lower than their State average. This change will help these districts raise their per-pupil spending to a level that will provide them the necessary resources to better meet the educational needs of the student.

Finally, as many of my colleagues know, every year we are faced with amendments to the Impact Aid program to assist schools that have missed filing deadlines. In the past, some districts have sent their applications to the wrong address or have had personnel changes that caused the deadline to be overlooked. H.R. 3616 contains a provision to require the Department of Education to notify schools that they have missed the filing deadline. The Department will also provide schools with 60 days from the date of notice to file their application.

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In my view, this ensures that school districts will no longer have any excuse for missing their deadlines. They are not little children, so they should make sure they do not miss their deadlines if they want the money.

These are but a few of the changes included in the legislation we are considering today. I would like to thank the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CLAY), the ranking minority member; the gentleman from Delaware (Mr. CASTLE); the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. KILDEE); and, most importantly, the gen-

tleman from North Carolina (Mr. HAYES) for working with me to create a strong bipartisan reauthorization bill.

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

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mrs. MINK of Hawaii asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, today's legislation before the House, H.R. 3616, authorizes a very valuable and important Federal education program known as Impact Aid.

Impact Aid is a Federal formula grant designed to assist school districts that have lost property tax revenue due to the presence of tax-exempt Federal property or have increased expenditures due to the enrollment of federally-connected children.

Children covered under the Impact Aid law include those residing on Indian lands, military installations, low-rent housing properties and other Federal properties, and whose parents are in the uniformed services or employed on eligible Federal properties.

Impact Aid is the only Federal education program where funds are sent directly to the school districts.

In a State like Hawaii, which has a very large number of military installations and over 150,000 military personnel at any given time, we have a very large dependence on the impact program. So I want to take this opportunity to thank the chairman of the House Committee on Education and the Workforce, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GOODLING), for advancing this very important bill with the modifications that he described.

I know that it is the product of several months of bipartisan negotiations, and I believe that the changes that have been made to the legislation will add many of the improvements that have been sought by our school districts, including the business about late filing.

The bill allows a new provision for districts that have no bonding authority and have very serious construction and housing problems with reference to their school facilities, which present serious health and safety problems for the children. I hope that this new authority will address many of the emergency needs that have come to attention of this committee.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, I urge Members to support this important legislation, H.R. 3616. It comes to the floor with very strong bipartisan support.

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

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BARRETT) from the committee.

Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I thank my chairman for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in very strong support of the Impact Aid Reauthoriza-

tion Act of 2000. Mr. Speaker, this bill provides much needed support for federally-impacted school districts without the local tax base to support education. This primarily includes those schools on or near military bases and on Indian reservations.

I have always supported Impact Aid, and this bill goes a long way toward meeting some of the critical needs of Impact Aid schools. I especially like the expanded construction fund provisions to help schools without bonding authority. This will help Indian schools in my State like Winnebago, Walthill, Omaha Nation, and Santee.

I often think it is too easy for people in Washington to forget that schools receiving Impact Aid are often the poorest and face some of the biggest obstacles. A few months ago, the Omaha World-Herald ran an excellent series describing some of the challenges facing Indian education in Nebraska and across the country. Dysfunctional tribal governments, poor home environments, alcohol, tobacco, drug addiction, the highest truancy and dropout rates of any minority group, and a host of other problems face Native American children in schools across this country.

When the U.S. Government signed treaties with these tribes years ago, we promised to educate their children. So far, our efforts have fallen short and have left generations of Native American children without the chance of a good education.

Now, at a very bare minimum, Mr. Speaker, for Native American children, as well as children from our military personnel, like those serving at the Omaha Offutt Air Force Base, we can authorize funds to support basic education through Impact Aid. This is a good bill. It is a well-balanced bill. I strongly urge the passage of the Impact Aid Reauthorization Act of 2000.

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) a distinguished member of our Committee on Education and the Workforce.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Hawaii for yielding me the time.

Mr. Speaker, the bill before us today is a true bipartisan effort. I would like to thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Chairman GOODLING), the gentleman from Delaware (Mr. CASTLE), the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CLAY) and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. KILDEE) for their work in crafting reauthorization which will ensure that federally-impacted school districts will continue to be compensated for the loss in property tax revenue due to the military or Federal presence in their district.

I want to specifically thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Chairman GOODLING) on behalf of the Virginia Tidewater Delegation, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BATEMAN), the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SISISKY), the

gentleman from Virginia (Mr. PICKETT) and myself for his assistance in resolving a unique situation in the district of the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. PICKETT) at the Oceana Naval Air Station in Virginia Beach.

As a result of the efforts of the chairman, the Virginia Beach school district can continue to receive Impact Aid without future penalties and other school districts who find themselves in a similar situation as it relates to rehabilitated military housing will have the appropriate guidance.

Mr. Speaker, Impact Aid continues to be an important funding stream for school districts that enroll a high number of children whose parents serve in the military or whose parents are Federal employees.

There is one part of the bill, however, Mr. Speaker, that needs improvement. I encourage the conference committee to work towards adjusting the funding formula to better reflect the impact of military and civilian dependent students whose parents work on Federal and military installations but actually reside in the local community.

The school districts, obviously, will not benefit from the taxes paid by the employer of Federal employees. And employer taxes represent a substantial portion of the tax base which pays for public schools. And so, an increase in aid for those children will help compensate what the loss is to the school districts by the loss of employer taxes. That means a lot to school districts in Norfolk, Newport News or Hampton in my district. But the same scenario holds true for the other school districts in the Hampton area of Virginia such as York County, Virginia Beach, and Chesapeake.

I want to congratulate my colleagues on this reauthorization, and I look forward to working with them towards full compensation of school districts for the loss in taxes that they receive and the Impact Aid as an extremely crucial part of helping that funding gap.

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. TERRY).

Mr. TERRY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3616.

I testify today in my capacity as co-chairman of the Impact Aid Coalition and as the representative of Offutt Air Force Base in my home district.

Offutt Air Force Base has as its tenants US/STRATCOM and the 55th Wing and a variety of other missions. This district is a heavily-impacted district. The land mass of Offutt Air Force Base is huge; and our school districts that educate the military children rely on their primary funding, property taxes, which, of course, because of the Federal base, this district does not collect.

Each year Congress rides to the rescue for these type of school districts. Bellevue is a wonderful example of a school district dependent on the dead-beat dad of the Federal Government for its survival. Each year it survives at-

tempts to cut the budget for these military families. Such as, in Bellevue, 45 percent of its school population is composed of military families.

These families should not have to settle for less of an education than their counterparts surrounding Bellevue and Nebraska. Our military families should not be treated as second-class citizens.

Mr. Speaker, I am especially pleased with how this legislation deals with section 8003(f). The Clinton/Gore administration, in their budget, recommended the elimination of this section, which would take \$6 million annually from this school district. H.R. 3616 deals a blow to this proposal by taking section (f) from a pilot program and making it a basic part of the payment structure. It would also encourage the method under which the supplemental payments are calculated and paid, therefore expediting the receipts of payment by heavily-impacted school districts. Until now, these heavily-impacted school districts had to wait a significant amount of time in order to receive their Federal payments.

Those in our armed forces need to know that the Federal Government is doing right by the school systems that teach their children. Education programs outside of Impact Aid are receiving increases, while we survive repeated attempts to cut Impact Aid.

I urge my colleagues to vote for this legislation. The \$4.8 billion, 5-year reauthorization will ensure that those schools that are heavily impacted will maintain its funding.

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. EDWARDS), who chairs the Congressional Impact Aid Caucus.

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Mrs. MINK) for yielding me the time.

Mr. Speaker, oftentimes the best products of this House pass with very little national attention for the very reason they have been put together on a bipartisan basis, and there has not been a great deal of conflict. This is a perfect example of that.

This is an important bill, helping deserving families and children. The Impact Aid program annually helps over 17 million children, Native American, military children, and helps them receive a better education. It is an important program for many reasons.

I want to congratulate the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Chairman GOODLING) for his leadership, along with the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CLAY), in seeing that this important legislation that is affecting millions of children is here on the floor without rancor, without partisanship. This is a great compliment to the chairman and to the ranking member.

I also want to take this time, I was not here on the floor, to thank the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. PORTER), who is chairman of the Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services and

Education, and who has played a fundamental roll over the last several years in ensuring increased funding for these Native American children and military children. We will miss his leadership.

But most importantly, millions of children will have a better life for many decades to come because of the leadership of the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. PORTER), the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GOODLING), and the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CLAY) and all of those on the committee who have worked on this important legislation.

Mr. Speaker, as the representative of Ft. Hood, Texas, I have the privilege of representing the largest Army installation in the world. And from that perspective, I would like to take just a few moments to focus my remarks on the sacrifices made by military children, those children we are helping in this bill.

On Veterans Day and Memorial Day, our Nation, and rightfully so, honors men and women in uniform who have given so much, perhaps their all, for all of us in this country.

What is all too often forgotten is the sacrifices made by our military families and children. Think just for a minute, if you would, about the life of a military child, knowing how proud they are of their mom or dad who are serving in the military. But think for a moment what it is like to move five or six or eight or ten times between their first grade classes and graduating from high school. What is it like to just get elected as cheerleader in their high school or captain of their soccer team or football team only to find out that their mother or father has been asked by his or her country to move to another State?

What is it like to have mom or dad deployed for 6 or 12 months at a time, missing baseball and soccer and other events at their school? And what is it like to have mother or father not be there for high school commencement because mom or dad is serving their country?

Worse yet, what is it like for millions of young military children who have to face the possible reality of not having their mother or father at their high school commencement because they might have been killed in training or in combat?

Just over a year ago, Mr. Speaker, I saw a high school junior in my district in Coleen, a young lady who saw her mother for the first time in 2 months because her mother was in Bosnia serving in uniform, saw her mother over teleconferencing from Ft. Hood. How do we put a value on the sacrifice of that young lady who had not even seen her mom in 2 months and would not see her in person for several more months?

□ 1630

Just Easter weekend of this year with Senator HUTCHINSON and others, I met a young private who missed the birth recently of his first child. Who

among us as fathers in this House would not be devastated to be away from our wife upon such an important moment as that? We all know military children rightfully are proud of their parents.

While we cannot fully understand all of their sacrifices unless we were in their shoes, what we can do and what we morally must do is say and to ensure that military children deserve no less than a first-class education. That is what impact aid is all about. It is a first-class, quality education for deserving children. It is telling our soldiers and sailors and airmen and Marines, if you are thousands of miles away in uniform putting your life on the line for your Nation, then you have a right to know your children are back home getting a good education. Impact aid is about readiness, because we cannot attract and keep the best and brightest in our military unless we ensure that their families can be confident their children will get a quality education. Impact aid. It is not the only way but it is an important way we in this House today on a bipartisan basis can say thank you to the servicemen and women of America.

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2¾ minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. KELLY), who knows what impact aid is all about.

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3616, the Impact Aid Reauthorization Act of 2000. This bill, which has moved through the committee process with strong bipartisan support is a clear example of this Congress' dedication to our Nation's children and a fulfillment of the Federal commitment to local educational agencies impacted by the presence of the Federal Government.

In fact, section 8002 of the Impact Aid Program which serves land impacted districts was funded in fiscal year 2000 at almost twice the amount it was funded at for fiscal year 1995. However, this section and the entire program is still not yet fully funded. Due to the program's limited resources, we face a situation where we must factor need into the funding formula to ensure that resources are getting to the schools who rely on the assistance the most.

Like many of my colleagues, I represent one of the most highly impacted schools in the Nation. This school relies on the impact aid program. Adjacent to West Point, the Highland Falls-Fort Montgomery school district is a textbook example of the importance of this program. As one of 243 land impacted school districts, it is nearly impossible for this district to raise the revenues necessary to provide their children with the quality of education which they deserve. Because this school is sandwiched between Federal land, a State park and the Hudson River, it leaves the school district with 93 percent nontaxable land. Only 7 percent of land is available from which to fund the school. Several years ago when faced with decreased funding, the

school district was faced with a real possibility that it would have to close its doors. They were forced to eliminate several teachers, some of the support staff and some administrators. In fact, it even got so bad that the students walked out to protest the deteriorating conditions of their schools. Today, thanks to the renewed support of section 8002 and of the Impact Aid Program, this school district has been able to begin capital improvements, they have hired new teachers, they have tutors and they have reinstated the college advanced placement courses. None of this would have been possible without the assistance that they received through Impact Aid.

Mr. Speaker, reauthorization of this and the other programs associated with the Elementary and Secondary Education Act is critical to the future success of our children and our Nation. I urge my colleagues to vote in support of this legislation.

In addition, I would like to thank the sponsor of this legislation the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. HAYES) and the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Education and the Workforce the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GOODLING) for his tireless efforts on behalf of the children of this Nation, both during his 26 years in the House and as a school superintendent. His efforts are appreciated and they will be very much missed in the future. We thank him for all he has done for all of the schoolchildren of this Nation.

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN).

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

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

Mr. Speaker, as a longtime cosponsor of impact aid legislation, I rise today in strong support of this bill. I would note that the Impact Aid Reauthorization Act of 2000 is an important step forward. I want to thank the sponsor of the legislation for his hard work, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. HAYES) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GOODLING), the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Education and the Workforce, and the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Mrs. MINK) for their longtime advocacy of impact aid.

This measure, Mr. Speaker, will assist those school districts with their loss of tax revenues resulting from a heavy presence of federally owned lands. Such is the case for the Highland Falls-Fort Montgomery School District located in Orange County, New York, which includes some 16,000 acres of the United States Military Academy at West Point.

Mr. Speaker, this measure establishes a pilot program for heavily impacted school districts and addresses the growing problem of how to compensate school districts for the loss of

impact aid revenues due to the continued practice of privatizing military housing, all of which is of particular concern to those in the Highland Falls-Fort Montgomery District due to the presence of the West Point Military Academy.

I am pleased that the House today is considering this important measure to once again ensure the economic viability of those school districts throughout our communities providing the important service of educating our children, including those from the armed forces.

Accordingly, I urge all of our colleagues to support this important Impact Aid measure.

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, if I had known what the gentlewoman from New York was going to say at the end, I would have given her a couple of minutes.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. HAYES), who worked tirelessly to promote this legislation.

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

Mr. HAYES. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take up where the gentlewoman from New York left off. The gentleman from Pennsylvania has worked with enthusiasm, with determination and with tireless effort to move this bill forward. I would like to also thank the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. KILDEE), the ranking member of the subcommittee, again for his tireless effort and identify myself with the remarks of the gentleman from Texas (Mr. EDWARDS) and call to the attention of the body that this has been a bill supported strongly by Members on both sides of the aisle. This has been an example of Congress working together for our young people to give them opportunities and working at its best.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to ask my colleagues, as have others, to support strongly this important piece of education legislation. In my Congressional district, impact aid is a crucial element of the basic financial support for schools in Cumberland, Robeson, Hoke, Richmond and Scotland Counties. Just as local taxes support other school districts, impact aid bridges the gap in counties where the Federal Government is a major landowner. In some cases, impact aid supplies a significant portion of school districts' operating budgets. For example, in Cumberland County, home of Fort Bragg and Pope Air Force Base, over one-third of the school district's budget comes from impact aid and other Federal education programs. In fact, the Cumberland County School System receives the most impact aid of any system in North Carolina. Dr. Bill Harrison, superintendent of Cumberland County Schools, recently testified before Congress on the importance of impact aid. He did a great job of describing the real world ways by which our children are helped through impact aid.

The Impact Aid Reauthorization Act of 2000 builds on key improvements to

the Impact Aid Program. The program was written so it would focus impact aid dollars on those school districts most heavily impacted by a Federal presence. These changes have proven extremely successful in getting funds to schools in greatest need of assistance, thus enabling them to improve the quality of education provided to students. This legislation will further improve the program and should lead to even stronger support among my colleagues for funding key needs in federally impacted school districts. As in my Congressional district, many of the children affected by this law are the children of members of the Armed Services. We need to make sure that the men and women who serve and put themselves in harm's way have peace of mind knowing that their children will receive a quality education.

As one of the over 150 members of the Impact Aid Coalition, one of the largest bipartisan coalitions in Congress, we have worked together to support our local school systems that provide support for military men and women and those citizens who are affected by Federal properties. This bill has the support of the National Association of Federally Impacted Schools, the association that represents over 1,600 school districts nationwide that will benefit from this legislation, and also the National Military Impacted Schools Association. I would like to submit their letters of support for the RECORD.

AIR FORCE SERGEANTS ASSOCIATION,  
*Temple Hills, MD, February 28, 2000.*

Hon. ROBIN HAYES,  
*Cannon House Office Building,  
Washington, DC.*

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE HAYES: On behalf of the 150,000 members of the Air Force Sergeants Association, I applaud you for introducing H.R. 3616, the "Impact Aid Reauthorization Act of 2000." Congratulations on the unanimous vote to bring H.R. 3616 out of the House Education & Workforce Committee to the floor of the House of Representatives. This unanimous vote is a great sign of your leadership and the commitment that committee members have to the children of our military men and women. Your leadership in developing this legislation to reauthorize Impact Aid will benefit thousands of children and school districts.

Thank you again for sponsoring the "Impact Aid Reauthorization Act of 2000." As always we are ready to support you on this and other matters of mutual concerns.

Sincerely,

JAMES D. STATON,  
*Executive Director.*

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF  
FEDERALLY IMPACTED SCHOOLS,  
*Washington, DC, February 23, 2000.*

Hon. ROBIN HAYES,  
*House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.*

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE HAYES: On behalf of the 1,600 local educational agencies that are impacted by a federal presence, I want to thank you for your leadership and support in shepherding H.R. 3616 through the House Education and the WorkForce Committee last week. Your introduction of the bill will reauthorize the Impact Aid Program for the next five years is in itself a reason for the National Association of Federally Impacted

Schools (NAFIS) to say thank you. But your work to see to it that the bill was favorably reported out of the Education and Workforce Committee exemplifies your unqualified support for the Impact Aid Program.

As you know the bill was unanimously reported out of committee, but we were very concerned about the amendment to eliminate the civilian "b" student from the program offered by Representative Tancredo. The passage of his amendment would have made it very difficult for NAFIS as an association representing the interests of all the categories of federal students, to support the bill on the House floor. I hesitate to even think of what our options might have been in terms of trying to overturn the Tancredo amendment. Because the program is not found in every congressional district, our job on the House floor would have been difficult. I know for a fact that your conversations with your Republican colleagues on the committee prior to the mark-up, helped insure that Mr. Tancredo's amendment would fail. I can't find the words to express the association's thanks for your "active" support for the bill. Without question, your role as the original sponsor of this legislation, made it possible for the bill to be reported out of committee without amendment.

Our job now is to move the bill through the full House next week. I am hopeful that bringing it up on the suspension calendar will avoid any potential problems that might be lingering. If you feel a need for any assistance from our office as the committee prepares to bring the bill to the floor, please let me know. We will continue to work with Chairman Goodling's staff as they prepare for next week, but again please know that NAFIS recognizes your unselfish role in moving this bill through the House. Again thank you!!!

Sincerely,

JOHN B. FORKENBROCK,  
*Executive Director.*

FLEET RESERVE ASSOCIATION,  
*Alexandria, VA, February 22, 2000.*

Hon. WILLIAM GOODLING,  
*Chairman, Education and the Workforce Committee, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: On behalf of the 152,000 members of the Fleet Reserve Association (FRA), I wish to express strong support for H.R. 3616, a proposal introduced by Rep. Robin Hayes that re-authorizes and improves the Impact Aid program under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.

Impact Aid is an essential support program for schools near military installations enrolling children of uniformed services members. If enacted, H.R. 3616 will help ensure a more balanced distribution of funds, revise construction regulations and authorize other positive changes in the administration of the program. Of special importance to military personnel and their families is an amendment that provides more equitable payments for children living in privatized military housing communities on land formerly owned by the Federal Government.

Quality of life concerns significantly impact military recruiting and retention and are directly related to readiness. Anxiety about the quality of elementary and secondary educational opportunities for their children at each duty station ranks as one of the major concerns along with pay, health care, etc., of our Nation's service members. As the Armed Services work to execute demanding operational commitments around the world, uniformed personnel need not have these additional concerns complicating their military duties.

NATIONAL MILITARY  
IMPACTED SCHOOLS ASSOCIATION,  
*Bellevue, NE, February 17, 2000.*  
Congressman BILL GOODLING,  
*House Education & Workforce Committee,  
Washington, DC.*

DEAR CONGRESSMAN GOODLING: The Military Impacted Schools Association (MISA) is extremely proud of the leadership you and your staff have demonstrated in developing the legislative proposal to reauthorize the Impact Aid Program. Congratulations on the unanimous vote to bring H.R. 3616 out of the House Education & Workforce Committee to the floor of the House of Representatives.

There has been a real sensitivity to the needs of military children and your support is greatly appreciated.

The discussion on the proper weight for a military (b) child is also appreciated and we hope this can be continued.

On behalf of the public schools serving the educational needs of over 550,000 military children, we wholeheartedly endorse and support your Impact Aid reauthorization proposal.

Warmest regards,

JOHN F. DEEGAN, Ed.D.,  
*Chief Executive Officer.*

NATIONAL MILITARY FAMILY  
ASSOCIATION, INC.  
*Alexandria, VA, February 22, 2000.*

Hon. WILLIAM GOODLING,  
*Chairman, Education and the Workforce Committee, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The National Military Family Association (NMFA) congratulates you, the members of your Committee, and your staff for the unanimous vote to bring H.R. 3616 to the House floor. This proposal, introduced by Rep. Robin Hayes, provides important improvements to the reauthorization of the Impact Aid Program.

As the only national association whose sole focus is the military family, NMFA knows that military members rank quality education for their children as a top priority. The approximately 75 percent of military children who attend school in civilian systems rather than DoD schools depend on the Impact Aid Program to help ensure adequate funding for the schools serving the military installations where their parents are assigned. This program is essential to the quality of education received by over 500,000 military children as well as several million of their civilian classmates.

We were especially pleased to see the provisions in HR 3616 dealing with equitable payments for children living in privatized military housing or being moved when military family housing is undergoing renovation. Protecting the funding stream for children already in the system is very important. NMFA also appreciates the proposal's attention to the construction needs of districts serving large numbers of military children.

On behalf of the military families we represent, NMFA appreciates your support of the Impact Aid program and endorses HR 3616.

Sincerely yours,

MARGARET HALLGREN,  
*Director, Government Relations,  
National Military Family Association.*

NATIONAL INDIAN IMPACTED SCHOOLS  
ASSOCIATION

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
*Washington, DC*

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE: Over the past several months the National Indian Impacted Schools Association (NIISA) has worked closely with the National Association of Federally Impacted Schools (NAFIS) to make

recommendations to the United States House of Representatives Committee on Education and Workforce on the reauthorization of the Impact Aid Program. H.R. 3616 is the result of those collaborative efforts. I am pleased to say that that bill includes only minor changes which will "fine tune" the existing law or revise it to address specific concerns brought forward by both military and Indian lands school districts.

NIISA would like to commend the committee for recognizing the facility needs of school systems that are highly impacted with Indian land and federal trust property. The committee bill recognizes that many of these school systems lack the capacity to issue capital construction bonds and in addition, many of these same school systems are currently educating children in facilities that pose a serious health threat to the students and faculty working within them. The reasonable and responsible approach taken by the committee to address this very serious issue is celebrated by the impact aid community and NIISA urges the Congress to support the committee's recognition of the federal obligation to address this serious building issue.

In summary, the NIISA community strongly supports H.R. 3616 which the United States House of Representatives is about to consider. We urge all members of the House to support this bill when it comes up for vote.

Sincerely,

BRENT D. GISH,  
*President.*

Mr. HAYES. Mr. Speaker, we have a responsibility to assist those school districts impacted by a Federal presence. The Impact Aid Reauthorization Act of 2000 will help ensure school districts receive the support they need to provide children with the best possible education. These are thoughtful improvements to a very important law. I again thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania for his many years of service, his effort on this bill, and I strongly urge my colleagues to wholeheartedly support this legislation.

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

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

I want to thank Alex Nock and Marshall Grigsby on the minority side. It may be the last time that we can address Alex as Alex Nock because I understand he is getting married and must take his wife's name from that point on.

Again I want to thank George Conant on our side, and I particularly want to thank Ms. Impact Aid, Lynn Selmsner.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to rise in support of H.R. 3616, the Impact Aid Reauthorization Act. As a co-chair of the bipartisan House Impact Aid Caucus, now over 120 members strong, and as an early co-sponsor of this bipartisan legislation, I urge my colleagues to vote for H.R. 3616 today.

Let me take a moment to describe for my colleagues what education Impact Aid is, and why this legislation is important.

Impact Aid represents the fulfillment of federal responsibility to local public education. Local public schools are chiefly funded by a combination of state and local income, sales and property taxes. Some 93 percent of local public education funding is just that—local, not federal. However, the presence of federal fa-

cilities such as national security installations and Indian reservations has a negative impact on local property tax collections. Such federal property is not locally taxed. This impact reduces the locally-generated revenues to our local public schools—the very same local public schools attended by the children of military personnel or Native Americans. Simply put, Uncle Sam does not pay local property tax for local public education. So until the federal government pays local property tax, the federal government has a responsibility to provide education Impact Aid.

Most of the funding for Impact Aid is paid as general revenue to local education agencies to compensate for federal impactation, which each local school district calculates by formula. Other Impact Aid programs pay to local school districts involved in special circumstances, such as a high presence of children requiring special education, sizable tracts of federal property ineligible for private development and taxation, a large percentage of student population that is federally connected, the presence of Native American children, and other factors. Each one of these is important.

Unfortunately, Mr. Speaker, Impact Aid has been under unprecedented and continuous attack from the Clinton-Gore Administration.

Year after year, Clinton-Gore budgets cut and gut Impact Aid, some years by hundreds of millions of dollars. This year's budget submission for Fiscal Year 2001 is no different; the Administration has for FY 2001 proposed a risky scheme to slash Impact Aid by \$136.5 million. This astonishes me for several reasons.

First, military families are under more stress than ever, with parents being sent on longer and more frequent deployments thanks to this Administration's foreign policy and its failure to budget adequately for our basic national security needs. Military recruitment is a challenge, and retaining quality soldiers, sailors and Marines is more difficult every passing year. Yet, President Clinton and Vice President GORE are once again cutting and gutting direct funding to the schools attended by these families' children, which is clearly a federal responsibility.

Secondly, the economic and social challenges on American Indian reservations continue to be most grave, with unemployment and other measures of social stress far above the national average. Their school buildings are falling apart. They have no ability to raise more local property tax revenues for education. The federal government has a specific responsibility to these communities. Yet, President Clinton and Vice President GORE have annually cut the funding for their schools, by cutting funding for Impact Aid.

Thirdly, the Clinton-Gore Administration's callousness toward this responsibility has extended to the Department of Education's historic misadministration of this important program. Through FY 1999, schools and observers of the Impact Aid program could count on schools' payments being made later and later, requiring local schools to take out loans and pay interest just to meet regular budget obligations. As late as mid-1999, the Department was as much as five years late in making certain Impact Aid payments. I am pleased to note that after several years of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor, HHS and Education bringing this to the Administration's attention, the Department has finally, after seven

years of Clinton-Gore, been making Impact Aid payments on a more timely basis. There was never any valid excuse for them to be made so late in the first place.

Given all this, it is not surprising that the Administration's own proposal to reauthorize Impact Aid would have eliminated Impact Aid payments to hundreds of schools that have legitimate federal impact within their borders.

I am pleased to inform Members, however, that the House Appropriations Subcommittee that funds the Impact Aid program has rejected the mean, extreme Clinton-Gore cut of Impact Aid, and recommended an increase.

Why is this legislation important?

First, H.R. 3616 renews and improves the administration of the Impact Aid program. Without making drastic changes in the legislation since the 1994 authorization, or to the 1996 Impact Aid Technical Amendments which I authored, H.R. 3616 nevertheless addresses challenges that have arisen in the Impact Aid program, and makes needed improvements. Among these are several important incremental improvements to Impact Aid that in recent years have been carried by the Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor, HHS and Education as legislative language. These improvements have successfully simplified schools' application process, and accelerated payments to eligible schools.

Second, and most important, it demonstrates the commitment of the people's bipartisan representatives in this House to Impact Aid as a federal responsibility to America's public schools, to their teachers, administration and students, and to the families who serve our country in the military and to Native Americans.

Mr. Speaker, in closing I want to thank several people who have helped to develop this important legislation.

The bill's sponsor, Representative ROBIN HAYES, Republican from North Carolina, has done a tremendous job with this bill. Congressman HAYES is a friend of education and a friend to America.

I also want to recognize House Education and Workforce Committee Chairman BILL GOODLING, House Education Appropriations Chairman JOHN PORTER, and all of the members of the bipartisan House Impact Aid Coalition, for the contributions they have made to this legislation.

Good work does not happen in a vacuum. Thus, I also want to single out for special thanks the following people: Ms. Lynn Selmsner of the Education Committee Staff; John Forkenbrock, the executive director of the National Association of Federally Impacted Schools and his staff and membership; and my constituent Rick Knott, comptroller of the San Diego City Schools and chairman of the California Association of Federally Impacted Schools. Their specific efforts for Impact Aid help children, and have made this a better bill.

With that, Mr. Speaker, I urge Members to vote for schools, for children, and for our military and Native American families, by voting for this bill, H.R. 3616.

Mr. POMEROY. Mr. Speaker, I strongly support H.R. 3616, the Impact Aid Reauthorization Act. In addition to its other important components, this legislation includes a critical provision that would help federally impacted schools in North Dakota and across the country meet their urgent repair needs.

Since 1950, through the Impact Aid program, the federal government has recognized

its responsibility to assist school districts and communities that are impacted by a federal presence such as a military base or Indian reservation. Today over 1½ million children in over 1,600 school districts across the country depend on the Impact Aid program for a quality education.

Until 1994, Congress provided substantial assistance to help federally impacted districts build and repair their schools. This assistance is particularly important to districts whose property tax circumstances make it almost impossible to pass school construction bonds. Since 1994, however, federal funding for the Impact Aid school construction account has fallen off and no longer meets the needs of the over two hundred qualifying schools. As a result, many of these school buildings have become run down, overcrowded, and in some cases, a danger to the health and safety of their students.

I became ware of the real impact of inadequate construction funding when I visited a federally impacted school in my district, Cannonball Elementary. Cannonball Elementary is located on the Standing Rock Reservation in North Dakota, and serves as a perfect example of the many challenges Impact Aid schools face in trying to provide a safe and healthy learning environment with severely limited resources.

The Standing Rock Reservation currently suffers from staggering unemployment rates and overall economic depression. A quality education is critical in ensuring that the children on this reservation escape a life of poverty. As in all federally impacted schools, a quality education for children at Cannonball depends upon the willingness of the federal government to fulfill the responsibility to it acknowledged in 1950.

For the past several years, however, the federal government's commitment to Impact Aid has fallen short of meeting the most basic needs of these students. As a result of inadequate construction funding, Cannonball has fallen into despair. Storage rooms have been converted to makeshift classrooms and entire portions of the building have been condemned. Students and teachers are often forced to move from classroom to classroom to dodge the stench of sewer back-up that permeates through the building. I have walked the halls of Cannonball Elementary and have found the conditions these children face on a day-to-day basis to be simply deplorable.

Cannonball Elementary and federally impacted schools like it across the country find themselves in a kind of "Catch 22" when trying to keep up with their construction needs. Although these schools depend upon the federal government to fund their construction needs, current funding is barely sufficient to cover the daily operating expenses of Impact Aid schools, and repair needs have become increasingly desperate. Last year, a mere \$10 million was allocated to section 8007, the Impact Act school construction account. Moreover, \$3 million of the \$10 million appropriated for section 8007 was earmarked for special projects. The remaining Impact Act schools were left with the balance—only \$7 million to address all construction and renovation needs for over 1,600 schools.

The Cannonball School relies on federal Impact Air funds to meet its repair needs, and when that funding is not adequate, the school literally has no other source of funds. The

"Catch-22" for schools like Cannonball is that when Impact Aid funding is insufficient, they are left out in the cold because they lack a property tax base and the capacity to pass school construction bonds to support urgent repairs. Several other districts in North Dakota, including Minot and Grand Forks Air Force Base school districts, also face the same problem.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that the legislation we will vote on today offer great hope that the Cannonball school and others can finally address their urgent needs. Specifically, H.R. 3616 would create a new section 8007(b) within the Impact Air program to fund urgent school modernization projects. Under this legislation, an individual school district could receive a grant of up to \$3 million any time during the five-year authorization period. In order to make the federal funds go farther, the bill also required districts to provide matching funds, but allows for in-kind contributions to count towards the match.

This provision of H.R. 3616 is based on the Federally Impacted School Improvement Act legislation Representative HAYWORTH (R-AZ) and I introduced last year. I would like to take this opportunity to thank Representative HAYWORTH and other members of the House Impact Aid Coalition for their role in the inclusion of section 8007 (b) in this legislation. I would also like to recognize John Forkenbrock in Brady King of the National Association of Federally Impacted Schools Association (NAFIS) for their tireless advocacy on behalf of Impact Aid school districts across the country.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank Representative KILDEE, (D-MI), the Ranking Member of the Committee on Education and the Workforce. Our success today is due in no small part to Mr. KILDEE's vocal support of the inclusion of a school modernization provision in H.R. 3616. On behalf of the students of Cannonball Elementary and thousands like them across the country, I would like to express my gratitude to Mr. KILDEE for his dedication to improving the educational opportunities of our children.

Again, Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of this important legislation, which would help federally impacted schools across the country provide a quality education in a safe, healthy, learning environment.

Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I am in strong support of the Impact Aid program. Impact Aid is one of the oldest federal education programs, dating back to 1950. Impact Aid compensates local educational agencies, LEAs, for the substantial and continuing financial burden resulting from federal activities. These activities include federal ownership of certain lands, thus taking the land off the tax roles, as well as the enrollment in LEAs of children of parents who work and/or live on federal land. The federal government provides compensation because these activities deprive LEAs of the ability to collect property or sales taxes from these individuals, for example members of the Armed Forces living on military bases, even though the LEAs are obligated to provide free public education to their children. Thus, Impact Aid is a federal payment to a school district intended to make up for a loss of local tax revenue due to the presence of non-taxable federal property.

Impact Aid is one of the only federal education programs where the funds are sent di-

rectly to the school district, and thus there is almost no bureaucracy. In addition, these funds go into the general fund, and may be used as the local school district decides. As a result, the funds are used for the education of all students, and there is no rake-off by states or the federal government to fund bureaucrats.

Nationwide, there are approximately 1,500 federally impacted school districts that are educating 1.3 million federal children. In Oklahoma, there are 287 Oklahoma school districts with federal property. A total of 258,914 students are enrolled in Oklahoma's Federally Impacted Schools. The fourth district of Oklahoma is home to three military bases. Therefore, Oklahoma is comprised of students who are military children, children living in Indian lands, children residing in federal Low Rent Housing projects, children whose civilian parents work on federal property, but do not live on federal property, and children who are special education students. Considering the staggering number of federally impacted children, it is abundantly clear that the federal government has an obligation to federally impacted schools.

By increasing its support, the federal government can assist these schools in providing a quality education to thousands of children across the country. Therefore, I urge my colleagues to join me in reauthorizing the Impact Aid Program. Millions of students depend on the Impact Aid program for a quality education. Let's not disappoint them.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PEASE). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GOODLING) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3616, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING IN-SCHOOL PERSONAL SAFETY PROGRAMS

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 309) expressing the sense of the Congress with regard to in-school personal safety education programs for children.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 309

Whereas there were more than 84,000 confirmed cases of sexual abuse in the United States in 1997 and 90 percent of the victims under 12 years old knew their offender;

Whereas 867,129 individuals were reported missing in 1999 and 85 to 90 percent of these missing persons were children;

Whereas according to Department of Justice research, there are approximately 114,000 nonfamily abductions in any one-year period;

Whereas a central element of the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children's (NCMEC) congressionally mandated mission is to prevent the victimization of children;

Whereas NCMEC examined the state of child safety education in the United States, focusing on what works and what does not;

Whereas nearly every primary and secondary school in the Nation conducts some sort of child safety education program, but NCMEC concluded that most such child safety programs were inadequate to promote personal safety for children;

Whereas guidelines, such as those developed by NCMEC, will help ensure that educators and child-serving organizations have the best possible tools and information to make decisions regarding child safety curriculum selection and development; and

Whereas child safety guidelines should be developed in collaboration with leading educational, public policy, and child-serving organizations and the NCMEC's guidelines have been endorsed and are supported by many such organizations: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That—*

(1) it is the sense of the Congress that States should encourage their primary and secondary schools to implement quality child safety curricula so that each child receives instruction that is positive, comprehensive, and effective; and

(2) the Congress recognizes the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children's "Guidelines for Programs to Reduce Child Victimization" as one of the tools to guide the selection of quality child safety programs when local schools develop such programs.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Delaware (Mr. CASTLE) and the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Mrs. MINK) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Delaware (Mr. CASTLE).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on this resolution, H. Con. Res. 309.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Con. Res. 309, expressing the sense of Congress with regard to in-school personal safety education programs for children.

I introduced this resolution along with the founder and chairman of the House missing and exploited children's caucus, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. LAMPSON), to help focus our attention on the important issue of child safety. I am sure we have all seen the posters, the fliers and the special news reports on children who have been abducted from their families or who have been otherwise harmed by the adults in their lives.

In fact, in 1997, there were more than 84,000 confirmed cases of sexual abuse in the United States, and 90 percent of the children who were under 12 years knew their offender. And, according to the Department of Justice, there were nearly 114,000 nonfamily abductions just last year. I believe that these statistics point to the desperate need for comprehensive, age-appropriate safety programs to reduce the rate of victim-

ization among our children. And because children can learn a great deal in the classroom about basics of personal safety, schools have increasingly become the center of our prevention efforts. Yet according to a recent survey, while nearly every primary and secondary school in the Nation conducts some sort of child safety education program, most programs are inadequate to actually prevent victimization and promote personal safety.

For this reason, H. Con. Res. 309 does two things. First, it expresses the sense of Congress that States should encourage their primary and secondary schools to implement child safety curricula so that each child receives instruction that is positive, comprehensive and effective.

Second, the resolution recognizes the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children's guidelines for programs to reduce child victimization as one of the tools to guide the selection of quality child safety programs. I hold up a copy of this. This is as good and as substantive a document as I have read. I would encourage every office to get hold of a copy of that.

□ 1645

As the Nation's preeminent resource for programs and materials to prevent child victimization, the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children is often asked to endorse specific programs and provide guidance to schools, community groups and individuals who are trying to choose among different child safety programs. Although the National Center does not endorse specific products or programs, they recently completed a comprehensive assessment of available education materials, and they have developed guidelines, as I have already shown, to help parents and educators identify and implement quality child safety programs. Their criteria was developed in collaboration with experts from the fields of education and law enforcement, and they are now supported by a number of organizations, including the American Academy of Pediatrics, the National Association of Elementary School Principals, the National Association of Attorneys General, the Boys and Girls Clubs of America, and many others.

I believe their products, the guidelines to reduce child victimization, is one way to help ensure that the child safety programs are locally designed, but that they are also effective in increasing our children's ability to recognize and avoid potentially dangerous situations.

In closing, I hope all Members will join with me to support the National Center throughout the month of May and help us picture our lost children home. For these children, school-based safety programs may be too late, but we can take a few moments to view the pictures of missing children on the National Center's web site and return these children to their families' loving embrace. In the meantime, we can pass

this resolution and encourage our schools and our educators to obtain the necessary tools to help our children avoid a similar fate.

I would like to thank the gentleman from Texas (Mr. LAMPSON) again for his efforts and involvement with child safety issues, and I would encourage the adoption of this resolution.

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

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mrs. MINK of Hawaii asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H. Con. Res. 309, bipartisan legislation introduced by the gentleman from Delaware (Mr. CASTLE) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. LAMPSON) in support of guidelines issued by the National Center on Missing and Exploited Children on child safety and abuse programs.

One of the most important concerns for parents today is the safety of their children. Whether they are walking to school, riding bicycles around town, or even going to the mall, children need to be aware of their surroundings and cautious about contact with adults they do not know. Since 357,000 child abductions happen every year, these issues are critical to our families and our communities.

The resolution that the House is considering today recognizes the National Center's guidelines as one of several tools that should guide the selection of child safety programs, particularly in our schools. Specifically, the guidelines provide background information as a general framework to assist schools, communities and individuals in choosing, implementing and evaluating programs to prevent and reduce child abuse and to generally promote child safety. It does not endorse or recommend specific programs or methods, but does describe practices and techniques which appear to be most effective in attaining the goals of these programs.

Clearly, this guide can be an essential tool for school districts seeking to improve child safety programs and to reduce child abuse. We need to establish programs that provide useful information to children, encourage self-confidence and teach assertiveness skills so that they can recognize danger and avoid abduction.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, I want to congratulate again both the gentleman from Delaware (Mr. CASTLE) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. LAMPSON) for their conscientious efforts and for collaborating together on a bipartisan basis and bringing this resolution for consideration by the House today.

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

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GOODLING), Chairman of the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I also rise today in support of H. Con. Res. 309, expressing the sense of Congress with regard to in-school personal safety education programs for children. You have heard the horrible statistics as the subcommittee chair recited them. I would add one more to those. As I drive behind school buses and notice every time they stop and see children jump off and run across in front of that bus without looking either way, assuming that the cars are going to stop as they are supposed to, but each year we read about the number of cars that do not stop, unfortunately.

H. Con. Res. 309 will help draw attention to these devastating statistics that are so drastically impacting our Nation's young people and make information available regarding personal safety education programs to schools across the country.

The resolution is simple and straightforward. First, it states the sense of Congress that States should encourage their primary and secondary schools to implement quality child safety curricula so that each child receives instruction that is positive, comprehensive and effective. Let me be clear about this point: H. Con. Res. 309 does not promote a specific child safety curriculum. It simply says that States should encourage their schools to implement locally appropriate child safety education programs.

Second, this resolution recognizes the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children and their guidelines for programs to reduce child victimization as one of the tools to guide the selection of quality child safety programs when local schools develop such programs.

The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children is a nonprofit organization that serves as a focal point in providing assistance to parents, children, law enforcement, schools and the community in recovering missing children and raising public awareness about ways to help prevent child abduction, molestation and sexual exploitation. Their mission is twofold: The Center works to find missing children, and they try to prevent future victimization of children. To prevent the victimization of children, the Center argues that every child should receive instructions on personal safety that are positive, comprehensive and effective.

The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children examined the state of child safety education in the United States. On a positive note, they found that nearly every primary and secondary school in the Nation conducts some sort of child safety education program. Unfortunately, the Center concluded that most of these child safety programs were inadequate to promote successful personal safety for children.

The Center does not endorse specific products or programs. However, because of their examination of child safety programs, they have developed guidelines for educational programs in

the hope that educators and parents will use these criteria to review proposed programs. These guidelines are not legal standards and they are not community-specific. They are simply intended to provide a framework for communities when selecting safety programs and making curriculum decisions.

The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children guidelines came about as a result of exhaustive research and significant experience in the field of child safety. These guidelines argue that training and educational materials proposed for use by schools and organizations that serve children should, first, be based on accepted educational theories, be appropriate for the age and educational and developmental levels of the child, offer concepts that will help children build self-confidence in order to better handle and protect themselves in all types of situations, have multiple program components that are repeated several years in a row, and utilize qualified presenters who use role-playing behavioral rehearsal feedback and active participation.

Mr. Speaker, I reiterate that H. Con. Res. 309 does not endorse a child safety curriculum from Washington. Rather, it urges schools to consider child safety guidelines when selecting or creating a localized curriculum. We are not trying to assert local control of education; we are merely trying to help ensure that educators and child-serving organizations have access to and consider available information in making decisions regarding the development of child safety education programs.

I want to thank the gentleman from Delaware (Mr. CASTLE), the Chairman of the Subcommittee on Early Childhood, Youth and Families, for introducing this legislation, and I also want to commend the gentleman from Texas (Mr. LAMPSON) for his yeoman work in helping to ensure a safer world for our Nation's youth. I urge my colleagues to support H. Con. Res. 309.

Mr. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. LAMPSON), who has demonstrated tremendous leadership on this whole issue of missing and unaccounted for children. The gentleman has been on the floor and has done so much to awaken the consciousness of the Members of this Chamber, and, through us, the rest of the country.

Mr. LAMPSON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Hawaii for yielding me time, and for both you and the gentleman from Delaware (Mr. CASTLE) for all the hard work that you and many others have done on this particular issue.

It was about April of 1997 that I became involved with what became the Congressional Caucus on Missing and Exploited Children, and that happened after a 12-year-old constituent of mine was abducted and murdered within my district. To date, this bipartisan cau-

cus is one of the largest in the House of Representatives, with about 145 Members. That is significant.

The goals of the caucus are threefold: First, to build awareness around the issue of missing and exploited children for the purpose of finding children who are currently missing and to prevent future abductions; second, to create a voice within Congress on the issue of missing and exploited children and to introduce legislation that would strengthen law enforcement, community organizing and school-based efforts to address child abduction; third, to identify ways to work effectively in our districts to address child abduction. By developing cooperative efforts that involve police departments, educators and community groups, we can heighten the level of awareness of this issue and pool resources for the purpose of solving outstanding cases and preventing future abductions.

Today's vote of the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children's Taskforce guidelines meet the objectives that I just stated. I am so pleased to be the lead Democrat on this resolution, with my friend, the gentleman from Delaware (Mr. CASTLE). The gentleman from Delaware (Mr. CASTLE) has been involved with this issue for many years, sponsoring legislation to authorize funding for the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, which in turn enables the Center to establish task forces such as its Education Standards Task Force in 1999 to assess leading research and create meaningful guidelines and criteria.

This resolution urges nationwide implementation of standards-based, high-quality child safety curricula. Hopefully schools across the Nation will follow these guidelines and develop programs implementing these guidelines, while addressing local needs and concerns.

Personal safety is something many young people do not think about. But in this rapidly changing and unpredictable world, we, as parents, teachers, neighbors and coaches, must teach our children that they cannot take anything for granted. I would like to emphasize that it takes each and every one of us, the entire community, to keep our kids safe, happy and healthy. We cannot bury our heads in the sand and ignore these risks. We must act and we must educate to save another family from the heart-breaking tragedy of a child abduction or exploitation.

Mr. Speaker, I can honestly say this issue means more to me than any other. Keeping our children safe has become my mission while serving as your Congressman.

Let me conclude by stating that the caucus would not be nearly as effective in producing innovative legislation and helpful district safety workshops without the advice and programs offered by the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children. The Center's outreach programs range from helping

chiefs of police and sheriffs to develop fast response plans to reports of missing children, to educational public service campaigns designed to help children escape potentially dangerous situations, to developing guidelines like those we are talking about today. These guidelines need to be in every school across America. With the passage of H. Con. Res. 309, they will be.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I would just like to say in final closing, I cannot thank the gentleman from Texas (Mr. LAMPSON) enough for his continuing work on this issue, not just this legislation, but he truly has been the stalwart in the task force dealing with an issue which, as he said, is as important to him as anything we are doing in Congress, and I think it is to everybody.

Again, I would point out that this is a wonderful pamphlet, it is not a pamphlet, it is a little more than that, for anybody who has read it. It does not advertise any particular program, but it is a guideline for programs to reduce child victimization, a resource for communities when choosing a program to teach personal safety to children. I would encourage everybody to get a copy of this. You can contact any of the offices, I am sure, to get a copy of it. I think it is tremendously helpful to give to your schools back home.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, today I support H. Con. Res. 309 that expresses the sense of the Congress with regard to in school personal safety education programs for children.

I applaud Congressman CASTLE and Congressman LAMPSON's leadership on bringing this issue to the forefront.

As this resolution states, we as parents and leaders in our communities must encourage primary and secondary schools to implement quality child guidelines on how to protect themselves from abuse.

Unfortunately, the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children has concluded that most child safety programs are inadequate to promote personal safety for children.

It is estimated that instances of child abuse and neglect are over three times greater than what is reported to authorities. Already more than 3 million American children annually are reported as suspected victims of child abuse and neglect and children every day are abused. This amounts to a child abused every 10 seconds in this country.

In 1999, there were 867,129 confirmed missing individuals with around 90 percent of these being children.

Further, it is reported that in 1997 there were 84,000 confirmed cases of sexual abuse in the United States whereas 90 percent of these victims, who were under 12, knew of their offender.

In my district alone, there were 6,064 cases of child abuse or neglect in the Harris County

area. That amounts to almost 30 percent of the children in my district being abused or neglected. In the State of Texas we have 44,532 children who have been abused or neglected.

In a Children's Task Force meeting I attended sponsored by my colleague Mr. LAMPSON, Mr. Ernie Allen, president of the National Center further explained that the current school programs are dysfunctional because most abductions and abuse of children are the result of a known relative or family friend. Thus, the "Don't Talk to Stranger" campaign supported by most programs, fails to educate children about potential dangers in the home as well.

That is why I already support national organizations like Childhelp USA, and local organizations like Initiatives for Children in Houston which are helped educate both parents and children about child abuse and are instrumental in preventing future social problems related to child abuse.

I support this Resolution recognizing the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children. Since, The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children has already recently released research-based guidelines to assist schools as they select curricula aimed at reducing crimes against youth and I urge this Congress to pass this resolution in support of these guidelines.

Mr. ETHERIDGE. Mr. Speaker, I am in strong support of House Concurrent Resolution 309, the sense of Congress with regard to in-school personal safety education programs for children. I want to thank my colleagues from Texas, Congressman NICK LAMPSON and my colleague from Delaware, Congressman MIKE CASTLE for their leadership on this important issue. The safety of our children should be a bipartisan effort, and I am pleased my colleagues have worked in cooperation to advance this important cause.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today with a heavy heart to share with my colleagues the mourning that is taking place in and around Wake Forest, NC in my Congressional District. Four months ago, 9-year-old C.J. Wilkerson was reported missing from his home community. Month after month, friends, family members and even perfect strangers have prayed for the safe return of this little boy with the infectious smile who captured the heart of Wake County. Tragically, C.J.'s body was found last week in a wooded area in Raleigh.

As C.J.'s family lays to rest a young boy taken from this world far too soon, our thoughts and prayers go out to his family, friends and the broader community. As the former superintendent of North Carolina's schools, I want to call attention to the special needs of C.J.'s fellow students at Rolesville Elementary School. These children need individual attention from caring adults in order to come to grips with the trauma of a classmate plucked from within their midst. I know that the counselors, teachers and leaders of Rolesville Elementary have come together in mutual support to help our children through this tragedy. Schools can play a unique role to help children deal with acts of hate that make no sense. And schools can and do provide children with instruction and resources to keep them safe. Mr. Speaker, I know all of my colleagues join me in wishing our most sincere

condolences for the family of C.J. Wilkerson. I want to thank my colleagues on the Missing and Exploited Children Caucus for their leadership on this issue to protect other communities from knowing the grief being experienced by those who today mourn C.J. Wilkerson.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PEASE). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Delaware (Mr. CASTLE) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 309.

The question was taken.

Mr. CASTLE. 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.

□ 1700

#### SENSE OF HOUSE ACKNOWLEDGING AND HIGHLIGHTING EFFORTS OF ARAPAHOE RESCUE PATROL OF LITTLETON, CO

Mr. TANCREDO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 456) expressing the sense of the House of Representatives to acknowledge and highlight the efforts of the Arapahoe Rescue Patrol of Littleton, CO.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### H. RES. 456

Whereas in 1957 the Arapahoe Rescue Patrol, a non-profit organization that assists law enforcement agencies, fire departments and search and rescue missions, was established;

Whereas Stan Bush founded this program in 1957 to gather volunteers for community service to meet in the basement of Fire Station 12 in Littleton, Colorado;

Whereas this group has participated in 43 years of public service to the Denver metro area including: conducting search and rescue efforts, assisting in emergencies, and aiding in automobile accidents and fires;

Whereas over a thousand students have participated in the program and been involved in 2,226 rescue missions and contributed countless thousands of hours of community service; and

Whereas the commitment of these youths must be recognized to promote positive after school activities for today's young people: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of the House of Representatives that the Congress recognizes the Arapahoe Rescue Patrol of Littleton, Colorado for its 43 years of service to the local community, strong commitment from young adults, and selfless acts of community service to encourage positive outlets for young adults, teaching them a sense of commitment, responsibility, and belonging, all qualities essential to provide youth with the tools they need to succeed in the future.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PEASE). Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. TANCREDO) and the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Mrs. MINK) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. TANCREDO).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TANCREDO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on House Resolution 456.

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

There was no objection.

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

(Mr. TANCREDO asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks, and include extraneous material.)

Mr. TANCREDO. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of House Resolution 456 to express the sense of the House to acknowledge and highlight the efforts of the Arapahoe Rescue Patrol. Since 1957, the Arapahoe Rescue Patrol has been helping shape the lives of young adults in and around the community of Littleton, Colorado.

Over the past 43 years, this organization has assisted in over 2,000 rescue missions throughout the State and participants have volunteered over 50,000 hours of work.

Young adults from around the community volunteer their time to aid and make a positive difference in their communities. They assist in every aspect of emergency response from fires to automobile accidents to searching for missing people.

I want to give special recognitions to Stan Bush, who in 1957 started this program in an effort to organize a group to assist in rescue missions. The problem was that no one was interested, anyway no adult. Stan had originally sought adults to assist in this program but when there was a complete lack of interest, he turned to the community's youth and the youth responded.

In fact, over 1,000 adolescents have responded over the last 43 years. Young people can start in the spring of their eighth grade year. They must provide their own equipment and that usually amounts to a cost of about \$500. They begin their training with a 3-day excursion into the Rocky Mountains and 3 days at a search and rescue school and

then another 3 days living in the mountains, and then there is a 6-month probation period.

Only after they successfully complete this rigorous routine, they are made members.

The students must also maintain a C average in school to be part of the organization. After completing this program, many students have gone on to become leaders in their own communities, from sheriff to fire chief to military academy graduates.

The Rescue Patrol has proven itself to be a positive influence in the lives of these students. This program represents what is so good about American young leaders and young people. We have so many good kids who make up this Nation, Mr. Speaker, I often worry why we do not take time to recognize them more often.

Just over a year ago, my community was rocked by the events of Columbine and we have all spent the last year asking why, and also asking what could be done to prevent crimes like this from happening again.

One factor that we have found to be of interest here is the preventive, and something that can prevent destructive behavior is after-school programs, or extracurricular activities.

The committees on which I have sat, Mr. Speaker, time after time after time have come back with a variety of different suggestions to the House and to community members as to what we can do to avoid these kinds of situations, and the one common thing that ran through every single response was that there is a time period from about 3:00 to 6:00 every single day that is not filled with positive stuff; that so many kids come home to empty houses; and this is a time when so many young people get into trouble.

This is a program that can help fill that particular void.

Long before the tragic events at Columbine, Stan Bush instituted the Arapahoe Rescue Patrol and the program has been paying dividends ever since. We may never know how programs such as this impact upon the actions of youth. We know it is positive in the long run. We do know that those who participate in the program admire, not disdain, the communities in which they live.

These kids are provided with a sense of belonging and also provide a direct connection to the communities in which they live. We spend countless

hours examining and reexamining the actions of those who do harm to our communities but we forget about the vast majority of our youth that want to participate positively. It is time to acknowledge what is good about young people.

Mr. Speaker, I have introduced legislation to do just that. I want to recognize all of those who have participated in the Arapahoe Rescue Patrol over the 43 years and say thanks to all of them, and at this point I insert into the RECORD the names of those who have served.

ARAPAHOE RESCUE PATROL EARNS CONGRESSIONAL PRAISE

U.S. Representative Tom Tancredo (R-CO) presented the organizers of the Arapahoe Rescue Patrol of Littleton with a copy of a Congressional Resolution on April 19 in Englewood, praising their efforts within the community.

"I wish every child in Colorado could participate in this program," Tancredo said. "When many young adults are crying out for role models, the Arapahoe Rescue Patrol has filled that important void for over a thousand Colorado children."

Stan Bush, director of the Emergency Planning Department for the city of Littleton, founded for the Patrol in 1957 as a non-profit organization that assists law enforcement agencies, fire departments and search and rescue missions. The volunteers gather in the basement of Fire Station 12 in Littleton, headquarters of the Patrol

Most important, over one thousand students have participated in the program and been involved in more than, 2,200 reduce missions. Each student works approximately 10 hours a week assisting with emergencies, from fires and automobile accidents to searches for missing people.

Tancredo introduced House Resolution 456 on April 3 "to acknowledge and highlight the efforts of the Arapahoe Rescue Patrol." The resolution states:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of the House of Representatives that the Congress recognizes the Arapahoe Rescue Patrol of Littleton, Colorado for its 43 years of service to the local community, strong commitment from young adults, and selfless acts of community service to encourage positive outlets for young adults, teaching them a sense of commitment, responsibility, and belonging, all qualities essential to provide youth with the tools they need to succeed in the future."

"The children who have participated in the program are lucky, they have been associated with what I hope will be a model for every city in Colorado," Tancredo said. "I want to say thank you to the Patrol on behalf of all the citizens in the Sixth Congressional District and Colorado. I consider all of you heroes."

ARAPAHOE RESCUE PATROL, INC., LITTLETON BASED, MEMBERSHIP ROSTER, AS OF 13 NOVEMBER 1999

[Key: S—Senior Officer, C—Charter Member, MA—Member + Associate or Advisor, W—Warrant (1999+), D—Director, DM—Director/Former Member, NA—Not Member/Associate, \*—Deceased. Tally: Member—Any young person who applied for membership and was accepted—first by the Captains, and later by the Board of Officers, 975; Adult—Men and women who have been directly involved over the years—in many capacities, but were not formally accepted as members, 42. Totals: 1,017.]

Name	DOB	Joined	Status	Comment
Abbey, David	04-29-64	05-78		
Abbey, William, Jr	00-00-00	06-79	NA	
Abbink, Darrin	06-25-70	05-85		
Abbott, David	10-08-54	05-69		
Abbott, Jack	12-03-63	05-79		
Abbott, Steve	05-21-51	06-67		
Abbott, Virgil	00-00-00	05-76	NA	Fire Captain.
Acuna, Brandon	06-22-84	05-99		
Adams, D. Bruce	01-29-57	05-72	DM	Secretary.
Adams, Jeff	06-19-68	05-83		
Adkins, Steve	08-19-57	05-72		
Ahlgren, Robert	01-12-65	05-80		
Akins, K. Mike	01-12-54	05-71		
Aksamit, Lance	07-18-69	05-84		
Alden, Richard	07-04-64	05-81		
Alder, Christian	06-03-76	05-90		
Allen, Rowan	09-13-72	05-88		
Alter, Paul	12-12-56	05-72		
Amidon, Doug	10-31-56	05-72	S-*	

ARAPAHOE RESCUE PATROL, INC., LITTLETON BASED, MEMBERSHIP ROSTER, AS OF 13 NOVEMBER 1999—Continued

[Key: S—Senior Officer; C—Charter Member; MA—Member + Associate or Advisor; W—Warrant (1999+); D—Director; DM—Director/Former Member; NA—Not Member/Associate; \*—Deceased. Tally: Member—Any young person who applied for membership and was accepted—first by the Captains, and later by the Board of Officers, 975; Adult—Men and women who have been directly involved over the years—in many capacities, but were not formally accepted as members, 42. Totals: 1,017.]

Name	DOB	Joined	Status	Comment
Amsberry, Larry	00-00-00	09-57	C.	
Ancell, Kevin	07-29-70	05-86		
Anderson, Gary	07-31-53	05-68		
Anderson, Kevin J	10-19-72	05-87		
Anderson, Kevin	08-26-58	05-74		
Anderson, Ron	03-10-63	05-77		
Anderson, Thomas	09-14-54	05-70		
Andrews, Danny	09-05-73	05-88	S-MA.	
Andrews, James	01-09-58	05-72		
Angle, Jon	11-29-77	05-94		
Anselmi, David	09-21-66	05-83	S.	
Anselmi, Richard	09-28-72	05-87	S.	
Arbuckle, Joe	02-28-46	09-61		
Arment, Marcus	09-19-55	05-71		
Arnold, Dale	11-15-61	05-76		
Arrington, Austin III	05-20-50	10-64		
Arruda, Darrell	04-04-65	05-80		
Aurand, Chris	08-17-70	05-88		
Austin, Curt	02-09-75	05-92		
Autry, Britt	03-26-79	05-93		
Auyoung, Tiffany	04-19-80	05-97		
Axt, Christa	12-15-79	05-94		
Babylon, James	03-11-64	05-79	MA	Chief-98 + XM.
Bader, Alan	10-25-50	10-65		
Bader, Wayne	10-17-48	10-63		
Bailey, David	00-00-42	09-57	C-S	1st DFO.
Bailey, Shawn	06-17-63	05-77		
Baker, Brian	12-05-75	05-91		
Baker, Jenna	06-24-83	05-97		
Baker, Monte	10-17-53	05-67		
Baker, Todd	04-08-62	05-76		
Ball, John	03-23-51	10-66		
Ballonoff, Ari	04-29-75	05-92		
Barkema, Aaron	04-21-77	05-92		
Barksdale, Rod	10-25-48	09-62		
Barnes, Mike	00-00-45	05-59		
Barry, Dan	08-08-72	05-86		
Barry, John	10-14-70	05-85		
Barry, Pat	02-05-70	05-85		NBC Today Show.
Barry, Robert	00-00-44	03-60		
Barthel, James	05-11-81	05-96		
Bartholomew, Brad	04-15-59	05-74		
Bartholomew, Daryl	12-14-69	05-84		
Bauman, Loren II	09-20-73	05-90		
Bayci, Mark	06-26-49	10-64		
Becker, Ryan	03-10-82	05-99		
Beery, James	08-09-61	05-77		EX Merit.
Beiter, Scott	05-04-67	05-81		
Bennett, Charles	03-04-52	10-66	DM-S	1st Capt—70.
Bennison, David	05-11-49	10-64		
Bergander, Don	00-00-46	10-60		
Berger, Eric	06-12-79	05-94		
Bienemann, Blake	07-25-83	05-98		
Bigby, Edwin	06-26-45	09-61		
Binnicker, Robert	07-11-62	05-76		
Bishop, Crystal	01-13-79	05-95		
Bivens, Paul	00-00-00	11-88	NA	
Bloom, Eric	05-16-57	05-71		
Blumer, Dustin	03-11-82	05-97		
Boardman, David	06-18-62	05-77		
Boardman, Michael	02-08-60	05-76		
Boley, John	00-00-42	09-57	C	
Boll, Roger	03-17-67	05-80		
Bone, Justin	09-14-76	05-91		
Boor, John	12-12-69	05-86		
Bosco-Lauth, Dominic	01-02-82	05-96		
Bowen, Mike	04-16-59	05-74		
Bowen, Mike Robert	08-25-69	05-86		
Bowman, Jason	04-21-71	05-85		
Boyd, Justin	05-17-82	05-97		
Boyle, Mark	04-27-79	10-93		
Bracken, Scott	12-05-70	05-85		
Bradley, Craig	03-08-59	05-74		
Brady, Jay	02-25-54	05-71		
Brady, Patrick	02-22-60	05-75		
Brady, Van	07-16-55	05-69		
Bramley, Dan	12-19-72	05-87		
Brammeier, Charlie	03-16-84	05-98		
Brandt, Brian	02-03-74	05-91		
Brandt, Scott	02-22-66	05-81	S	Scott Suits.
Brann, Doug	06-06-64	05-79		
Brassfield, Mike	01-17-62	05-76		
Breen, Patrick	04-11-60	05-75		
Brewer, Chad	07-16-72	05-87		
Briggs, Jeff	09-23-81	05-97		
Brighton, Michelle	02-25-77	05-94		
Brighton, Randy	03-05-79	05-95		
Briscoe, Mike	07-29-70	05-84		
Brookshire, Dan	04-01-60	05-75		
Brown, David	05-24-77	05-92		
Brown, Ian	08-31-67	05-84		
Browning, Jeff	10-25-57	05-72		
Bruns, C.J.	04-15-76	11-90		
Brutout, David	03-18-66	05-81		
Bryant, Gary	03-16-59	05-73		
Bryant, Gregory	07-24-57	05-71		
Buckley, John	08-24-72	05-89		
Bullock, Benjamin	12-13-82	05-97		
Bullock, Mike	00-00-00	01-95	NA	Undersheriff.
Bullock, Steve	11-01-78	10-93		
Bullock, Verne	02-22-47	05-63		
Bunn, Paul	05-04-64	05-79		
Burgeson, Mark	12-25-54	05-70		
Burke, Jamie	03-03-62	05-76		
Burnett, Ryan	11-01-79	05-96		
Burnette, Scott	04-25-65	05-79		
Burquest, Ben	06-22-85	05-99		
Burris, Eric	06-18-77	05-94		

ARAPAHOE RESCUE PATROL, INC., LITTLETON BASED, MEMBERSHIP ROSTER, AS OF 13 NOVEMBER 1999—Continued

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Name	DOB	Joined	Status	Comment
Burris, Ryan	10-23-64	05-99		
Burton, Alan	06-27-55	05-72		
Burton, Earl	12-19-56	05-71		
Busch, Brian	09-24-83	05-99		
Bush, Stanley	11-04-28	09-57	C-D-P	Chief—57-92 & 98.
Bush, William	09-23-54	05-69		
Byrd, Parker	01-08-59	05-75		
Cahill, Patrick	04-29-67	05-82		
Cañ, Sean	08-29-80	05-94		
Calhoun, John	02-03-77	05-92		
Calhoun, Rick	12-31-46	05-63		
Calonge, Devon	05-08-85	05-99		
Camp, Craig	00-00-00	06-66	D	LPD Chief.
Camp, Matt	03-22-61	05-76		
Carlson, Randy	05-28-76	05-91		
Carmody, Vince	10-02-74	05-92		
Carnell, Paul	02-11-66	05-81		
Carr, Dean	12-31-61	05-78		
Cary, Carl	00-00-44	05-59		
Case, Brad	10-10-75	05-93		
Case, Scott	10-22-73	05-90	MA	Ass't Chief.
Casteel, Kyle	08-18-83	05-98		
Center, Donald	09-03-45	09-61		
Cernich, Bob	06-14-69	05-83		
Chapman, Stuart	01-25-55	05-70		
Charney, Kenneth	03-10-49	10-65		
Chatham, James	01-27-66	05-80		
Cherry Bryan	04-09-58	05-73		
Cheuvront, Mike	02-08-77	05-91		
Childers, James	07-12-60	06-77		
Christ, Kathy	00-00-00	08-94	NA	
Christensen, Cory	04-09-62	05-76		
Cissell, Keven	04-27-65	05-79		
Clark, Andrew	11-07-77	05-93		
Clark, David	08-27-74	11-90		
Clark, Dustin	06-05-80	05-95		
Clark, Terry	10-30-50	10-65		
Cleavelin, Lawrence	00-00-47	03-60		
Coddington, David	10-24-56	05-73	D	Treasurer.
Coffern, Earl, Jr	00-00-00	09-67	S	
Colbenson, Anders	02-14-75	05-89	S	
Colbenson, Kristofer	10-12-78	05-93	S	
Cole, Jerry	01-08-43	10-63		
Coll, Brian	12-03-74	05-92		
Collinge, Bradley	06-06-72	05-87		
Comer, Kevin	01-22-82	05-97		
Cook, Mark	00-00-44	05-59	S	
Cook, Mel	07-22-79	05-94		
Cook, Paul	00-00-00	10-60	D	
Cooley, Stephen	09-03-55	05-71		
Cooney, Caleb	05-02-84	05-99		
Cooper, Michael	08-10-73	05-88		
Cope, Mark	05-25-50	10-64		
Coppedge, Stuart	12-03-59	05-75		
Cornish, Gregg	04-05-62	05-78		
Costillo, David	10-04-65	05-80		
Costello, Patrick	01-20-75	05-92		
Costello, Thomas	09-12-63	05-78		
Cousins, Clay	09-02-82	05-97		
Couzens, Brian	05-11-64	05-80		Award of Merit.
Couzens, George	07-26-82	05-96		
Cowdin, Patton	09-10-47	10-63		
Crandell, Chris	10-02-52	06-67		
Crawford, James	00-00-73	05-88		
Crogan, Daniel	08-06-55	05-69		
Cummer, Thomas	00-00-42	09-57	C	
Cunningham, Jeff	06-03-72	05-88		
Daly, Justin	12-15-80			
Davick, Troy	07-15-71	05-85		
Davidson, Troy	10-01-64	05-78		
Davies, Stephen	10-11-69	05-84		
Davis, Andrew	10-10-55	05-73		
Davis, Emily	11-24-82	05-98		
Davis, John	02-02-64	05-79		
Davis, Jon	04-08-63	05-78		
Davis, Robert	02-05-62	05-79		
Dawson, Chris	10-19-82	05-98		
Dean, Justin	05-20-78	10-93		
Deeter, Scott	09-11-63	05-78		
DeKruif, Ryan	02-12-80	05-94		
Delaney, Cory	12-16-80	05-95		
Dengerink, Benjamin	12-04-79	05-95		
Denison, Scott	03-10-84	05-99		
Denman, Cathi	06-16-94	05-94		& 05-96.
Denman, Kristen	11-11-81	05-96		
DeRocher, David	10-06-54	05-69		
Dickens, David	02-04-49	10-64		
Dickens, Phil	04-23-50	10-64		
Dickens, Rodney	10-23-51	06-67		
Dillman, Andrew	07-03-69	05-87		
Dillon, David	07-22-60	05-76		
Dinges, Chad	09-26-70	05-86		
Dinges, Cory	06-03-77	05-92	S	
Dionne, Steven	07-31-71	05-87		
Divan, Derek	04-21-71	05-87		
Doe, Nicholas	09-11-82	05-98		
Dores, Michael	10-10-80	05-96		
Dowell, James	04-12-55	05-69		
Dowell, Robert	10-29-65	05-80		
Downing, Ben	08-18-74	11-90		
Downing, Charles	05-19-63	05-77		
Downing, Elliott	11-29-69	05-84		
Doyle, Brian	10-08-80	05-85		
Dreiling, Robert	09-07-60	05-77		
Drew, Paul	02-14-56	05-72		
Druckenmiller, Kent	05-13-82	05-98		
Druckenmiller, Shane	05-21-79	05-95		
DuCharm, Proctor II (Guy)	08-28-60	05-76		

ARAPAHOE RESCUE PATROL, INC., LITTLETON BASED, MEMBERSHIP ROSTER, AS OF 13 NOVEMBER 1999—Continued

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Name	DOB	Joined	Status	Comment
Duffendack, Jeff	10-10-77	10-93		
Dunbar, Thomas	08-06-46	09-61		
Dunston, Ronald	04-22-70	05-87		
Dutton, Glenn	00-00-00	06-66	D	
Echols, Daniel	03-01-69	05-83		
Eckhardt, David	10-07-61	05-77		
Eckroth, Joe	09-15-80	05-95		
Eckroth, Josh	04-09-79	10-93		
Eckstine, Kirk	01-21-61	05-77		
Edgington, David	04-10-57	05-71		
Edson, Mark	11-28-72	05-92	MA	
Edwards, Landis	06-26-78	05-92		
Eich, Robert	04-17-80	05-96		
Eikermann, Gary	00-00-42	05-59		
Elder, Donald	11-28-45	09-62		
Ellinwood, Ryan	06-02-82	05-99		
Elliott, David	06-25-67	05-81		
Ems, David	09-08-60	05-74		
Ems, Michael	06-23-59	05-73		
Engel, Dean	03-08-66	05-80		
English, William	05-20-52	05-69		
Eppich, Dan	05-16-67	05-83		
Erb, Lee	00-00-44	09-57	C-S	
Erb, Lester	00-00-00	10-60	D	
Erbacher, Joe	01-01-69	05-84		
Euhus, Steven	05-03-61	05-76		
Evans, Allison	04-26-83	05-97		
Evans, Cary	07-13-55	05-71		
Evans, Mark	07-09-56	05-71	(*)	
Evans, Patrick	11-29-73	05-90	(*)	
Falconetti, Joe, Jr	11-22-47	10-63		
Falconetti, Joe, Sr	00-00-00	02-65	D	
Fanelli, Dominic III	01-17-80	05-96		
Faulkner, Thomas	07-27-60	05-75		
Federer, Fred	02-10-79	05-94		
Fenton, Ryan	09-10-74	11-90		
Ferrill, Hulsey Jr	08-17-56	10-63		
Fesing, Thomas	09-18-71	05-87		
Ficke, Raymond	10-11-62	05-77		
Fickes, Matt	10-17-75	05-90	MA	
Fickes, Morriah	11-30-83	05-98		
Fidacaro, Kevin	10-21-73	04-92		
Finnie, M. William	00-00-00	09-62	D	
Fischer, Seth	04-02-78	10-93		
Flickinger, Robert	07-10-51	06-67		
Forber, Patrick	07-18-78	05-93		
Fosdick, Bruce	08-23-51	10-66	S-DM	Chief—92-98.
Fosdick, Cheryl	00-00-00	08-94	NA	
Fosdick, Richard	07-26-73	05-87	S-MA	
Foster, Malcolm (Mac)	00-00-00	01-64	D	
Foster, Robert	05-21-48	09-62		
Fowle, Scott	07-29-68	05-92		
Framsted, Chris	06-20-73	05-88		
Frank, Brad	04-11-47	05-63		
Frascone, Anthony	06-20-73	05-88		
Frasz, Scott	06-29-57	05-72		
Fria, Richard	05-22-49	06-66		
Fria, Robert	00-00-41	09-57	C	
Friebus, Mike	08-18-78	05-93		
Fuller, Tim	10-29-79	05-97		
Fullerton, James	10-05-58	05-73		
Fullerton, Jeff	09-28-56	05-72		
Furch, J. Paul	00-00-41	09-58		
Fuson, Phil	01-17-79	05-94		
Gaiser, Drew	01-15-81	05-95		
Gallagher, Clement	00-00-43	05-59		
Gallagher, Mike	00-00-45	09-61		
Gammill, David	09-11-72	05-88		
Gant, Garrett	12-23-81	05-97		
Garcia, Jessica	05-27-82	05-99		
Gardner, James	00-00-45	10-60		
Garvin, Josh	05-23-79	05-94		
Gates, Monte	11-22-68	05-85		
Gergen, Jared	02-02-74	05-90		
Ghering, Steve	08-29-50	10-65		
Gerrish, Cheryl	10-12-78	05-95		
Gibson, Gary	01-18-65	05-80		
Giellssen, Brad	06-17-63	05-78		
Gilbert, Jason	10-04-81	05-98		
Go-Hollo, Akira	09-10-81	05-97		
Goller, Thomas	10-14-67	05-82		
Gollob, Kenneth	08-10-64	05-81		
Gonzales, Derek	08-07-75	05-89		
Goodwin, Kenneth	06-25-57	05-73		
Gormley, Pete	01-03-72	05-88		
Graaff, Chris	02-26-64	05-81		
Graber, Karl	12-14-60	05-77		
Graham, Michael	04-10-69	05-84		
Graham, Ryan	06-07-74	11-90		
Graves, Bill	00-00-43	05-59		
Graves, James	00-00-45	10-59	S	
Graves, Tony	04-26-75	11-90		
Gray, Bill	00-00-00	09-63	* D	LPD Dispatcher.
Gray, Grant	00-00-42	09-57	C	
Gray, Miles	08-18-65	05-82		
Greenhalgh, Scott	09-09-62	05-79		
Greenlee, Craig	03-03-67	05-83		
Gregory, Nathan	08-20-76	05-94		
Griffith, Mike	06-22-59	05-75		
Grundmeyer, Todd	11-23-68	05-86		
Grusin, Don	00-00-41	09-58		Brother of Dave.
Gulizia, Elizabeth	02-19-81	05-95		Ex Merit.
Gulizia, John	07-30-60	05-74	DM	DC, Chief, Merit.
Gulizia, Kim	00-00-00	08-94	D	
Gulizia, Stephanie	11-18-79	05-94	S	
Gunesch, Michael	00-00-44	05-59		
Gurian, Stephen	06-01-81	05-96		
Gutherie, Clint, Jr	00-00-44	03-60		

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Name	DOB	Joined	Status	Comment
Gutrich, Mark	01-28-69	05-86		
Gypson, Jeffrey	05-08-51	10-65		
Habetler, Daniel	02-19-74	05-89		
Hackett, Dan	04-06-78	05-93		
Hackett, Phil	01-22-76	05-92		
Hafertepen, Stephen	08-23-82	05-97	S	
Hakkarinen, David	10-19-78	05-95	W	
Hakkarinen, Doug	08-30-81	05-97		Ski Crash.
Hallacy, Mike	07-15-73	05-90		
Hamburg, Steven	08-22-59	05-76		
Hamilton, James	00-00-43	10-59		
Hamilton, Paul	11-01-44	09-61		
Hammell, Eric	01-17-77	05-93		
Hammermeister, Dan	07-24-83	05-97		
Hammond, Susie	08-20-76	05-94		
Hamrick, Brian	05-21-76	05-92		
Hancock, Randy	02-02-68	05-83		
Handly, J. P.	04-24-72	05-87		
Hannafous, T. R.	03-03-72	05-89		
Hannaman, Jeffrey	09-24-66	05-81		
Hannaman, John	04-16-70	05-84		
Harding, James	04-26-83	05-97		
Hardy, Christopher	10-07-65	05-82		
Hare, David	05-06-69	05-86		
Hare, Steven	01-21-68	05-85		
Harris, Chris	08-05-53	05-69		
Harris, Jared	12-03-68	05-85		
Harrison, Jessica	10-11-78	05-95		
Hartje, Nathan	05-29-81	05-96		
Hassan, Art III	00-00-41	09-57	C	
Hastings, Kent	04-08-75	05-89		
Hatfield, D. Brooke	08-03-58	05-75		
Haugland, Chris	09-25-56	05-72	D-MA	
Hauschild, Andrew	06-26-81	05-96		
Havens, Chad	11-10-82	05-97		
Hawkins, Brianne	09-24-82	05-98		
Haynes, John Russ	01-30-58	05-73		
Haynes, Stephen	01-09-59	05-73		
Head, James	07-09-55	05-70	S	
Heaston, Ben	12-31-79	05-95		
Hebb, Kenneth	09-25-79	05-95		
Heber, J.J.	09-15-75	05-92		
Heckart, Jeff	01-24-72	05-88		
Heckendorf, Robert	00-00-45	09-58		
Hedeon, Verner	12-06-58	05-73		
Heimel, J. Todd	01-27-70	05-87		
Heitzman, Lauren	02-19-47	09-62		
Helfrich, Randall	00-00-41	10-59		
Henderson, Donald	00-00-41	09-58		
Henderson, Michael	03-15-67	05-84		
Henn, Deniel	02-04-80	05-94	S	
Herald, Mando	01-07-75	05-98		
Hess, Chad	03-07-57	05-72		
Heyden, Bradlee	09-14-65	05-81		
Heyliger, David	01-13-60	05-74		
Heyliger, Paul	09-05-58	05-72		
Hickman, Adam	05-19-76	05-91		
Hickman, Eric	07-08-72	05-87		
Hill, Kenneth	00-00-42	09-57	C	
Hindry, Burke ("Spike")	00-00-45	05-59		
Hines, Chris	11-30-59	05-75		
Hix, Jerry	01-24-59	05-74		
Hix, Steven	08-07-57	05-71		
Hixenbaugh, Paul Noel	08-03-49	10-64		
Hjerleid, David	08-05-63	05-80		
Hoisington, Kenneth	03-28-64	05-80		
Holden, Bill	01-07-50	10-64		
Holloway, J. Hunter	00-00-00	02-76	*D	CSRB Award.
Holloway, James, Jr	06-30-60	05-75		
Hon, Kirk	09-02-52	06-67		
Hone, Jason	01-24-76	05-92		
Hope, Mark	05-25-62	05-78		
Hopf, Andrew	02-11-78	05-94		
Hopkins, Eric	03-19-78	05-93		
Hopkins, Kevin	03-31-76	05-90		
Hopwood, Ron	09-13-79	05-96		
Hopwood, Travis	02-16-72	05-87		
Horacek, Stephen	10-01-56	05-71		
Horen, Robert	00-00-44	03-60		
Hostetler, Dan	00-00-42	09-57	C	
Houlton, John	05-12-55	05-70		
Houlton, William Gray	09-25-53	06-67		
Houseweart, Tim	00-00-00	09-79	NA	Fire Captain.
Houy, Charles	02-04-45	09-61	S	
Howard, Harry	00-00-00	10-60	NA	
Hower, Tim	00-00-45	10-60		
Hubbs, John	00-00-41	09-57	C	
Huber, David	10-01-74	05-89		
Huft, Larry	00-00-43	09-57	C	
Hulse, David	12-15-56	05-73		
Hulse, John	04-27-59	05-74		
Hunzinger, Brian	03-03-67	05-82		
Hupp, Douglas	03-13-73	05-87		
Hurt, Erik	08-06-73	05-87		
Hyns, Mike	11-18-65	05-80		
Hytjan, Andy	01-13-83	05-99		
Ihlenfeldt, Richard	03-30-70	05-86		
Ilk, Todd	08-01-73	05-88		
Ingram, Joshua	09-22-79	05-96		
Ingrum, Dick	00-00-00	05-87		
Intagliata, Nick	04-06-79	05-94		
Irvine, Andrew	03-29-79	05-95		
Irving, David	06-06-45	09-61		
Jacobson, Darryl	06-10-63	05-77		
Jaouen, Richard	05-02-47	09-61		
Jaouen, Steve	00-00-43	10-59		
Jardine, George	05-13-53	05-68		
Jenkins, Robert	10-07-62	05-77		

ARAPAHOE RESCUE PATROL, INC., LITTLETON BASED, MEMBERSHIP ROSTER, AS OF 13 NOVEMBER 1999—Continued

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Name	DOB	Joined	Status	Comment
Jennison, Josh	05-27-77	05-91		
Jenson, Jess	01-10-78	10-93		
Jessop, Tad	10-17-73	05-90		
Jewell, Jeffrey	10-03-54	05-69		
Johannes, Dale	03-23-47	05-63		
Johnson, Edward	00-00-43	09-58		
Johnson, Kelli	02-11-77	05-94		
Johnson, Kenneth	04-07-58	05-73		
Johnson, Scott	08-18-56	05-72		
Johnson, Steven P.	06-20-61	05-76		
Johnson, Steven R.	05-05-54	05-69		
Kaminski, Kevin	04-12-73	05-87		
Kanaber, Justin	12-09-80	05-96	S	
Kauffman, James	00-00-00	06-73	D	
Kauffman, Robert	09-26-54	05-69		
Kaylor, Dean	06-13-55	05-69	(*)	
Kelley, Erin	07-12-74	05-88		
Kelley, Sam	06-14-59	05-74	(*)	Ded. Class of '83.
Kelley, Verne	06-17-62	05-80		
Keltz, Arthur Robert	04-16-46	09-62		
Kelton, Steve	11-27-60	05-75	S	Only Major.
Kempf, Gregory	05-10-55	05-70		
Kenley, Lance	10-12-72	05-88		
Kennedy, John	08-17-55	05-69		
Kenton, Scott	00-00-00	09-57	C-D	Scout Exec.
Kessler, Jeff	12-14-61	05-76		
Kilburn, Bradley	01-04-64	05-78		
Kimmitt, Marc	10-25-76	05-92		
King, Russell	02-18-76	11-90		
Kingsley, Brett	03-06-77	10-93		
Kirk, Doug	07-12-62	05-78		
Kisling, Jesse	06-01-83	05-98		
Klancic, Scott	10-05-65	05-80		
Klebak, George	00-00-45	10-60		
Klein, Shane	01-11-78	05-95		
Kluge, David	07-14-52	10-66	(*)	XXX.
Kluge, James	00-00-00	06-72	D	
Knight, Thomas	08-19-68	05-84		
Knoll, Dennis	00-00-42	09-58	(*)	Choper Crash.
Koch, Douglas	04-23-78	05-94		
Koch, Robert	02-05-67	05-82	S	
Koenck, Leon	06-01-55	05-69		
Kozlowski, Gregory	02-01-82	05-96		
Kraft, David	01-11-66	05-83		
Krebs, Robert	07-06-65	05-80		
Krebs, Steven	12-21-68	05-82	S	
Kreye, George	02-10-65	05-80		
Kreyborg, Louis (Fritz)	07-11-44	09-61	*MA	XXX.
Kuehn, Ben	04-01-78	05-92		
Kuhl, Spencer	09-27-61	05-78		
Kulaga, Theodore	04-15-46	09-62		
Kunkel, Mickey	01-23-45	02-61		
Kuplik, Kenneth	11-18-57	05-72		
Lacy, Gary	09-09-55	05-70		
Lacy, Tom	07-16-57	05-72		
Laffoon, David	08-27-77	10-93		
Laird, Chuck	01-19-72	05-89		
Laird, Jerry	00-00-44	10-60		
Lamb, Danny	07-21-51	06-67		
Lamb, David	03-19-51	10-65		
Lamb, Mike	01-09-55	05-70		
Lamb, Richard	05-01-52	10-66		
Lamb, Shawn	04-15-68	05-83		
Landers, Chris	09-11-83	05-98		
Lane, Jeff	00-00-42	09-57	C	
Lanier, Robert	00-00-44	10-59		
Larson, Brian	11-22-79	05-95		
Larson, Kevin	07-31-81	05-95		
Latiolais, John	09-10-78	10-93		
Law, Ricky	07-13-50	10-65		
Lebedoff, Jim	05-07-57	05-72		
Lechman, Jason	07-07-74	05-88		
Lederhos, Max	11-11-79	05-94		
Ledyard, Harry	00-00-00	09-83		
Lee, Jerod	12-18-72	07-89		
Lee, Meghan	02-16-82	05-97		
Leitao, Anthony	12-13-60	05-76		
Lenda, Brian	11-02-70	05-86		
Leonard, Aidan	07-12-80	05-96		
Leonard, Ian	07-18-83	05-99		
Lepore, Matt	01-07-59	05-73		
Levermann, Casey	04-30-74	07-90		
Lewis, Bob	08-05-52	06-67		
Lewis, Edward	03-08-51	06-67		
Lichtenwalter, Guy	01-12-48	05-63		
Lilly, James	12-16-65	05-79		
Lingle, Brad	06-21-80	05-96		
Lippitt, Paul	06-07-81	05-97		
Lipson, Tal	07-02-51	10-65		
Livesay, Robert	04-30-55	05-70		
Livingston, Mike	08-20-75	10-93		
Lowecke, Jeffrey	11-03-70	05-87		
Lombardi, Donald	02-07-63	05-77		
Lomme, Greg	09-21-61	05-76		
London, Brian	09-09-75	11-90		
Long, Randy	03-27-59	05-74		
Longnecker, Erica	08-23-80	05-97		
Loop, Robert	10-20-70	05-85	S	
Lopez, Roger	12-02-62	05-77		
Lorenzen, Richard	04-24-48	09-62	S	
Lorenzen, Robert	01-22-52	10-66		
Lougee, Lance	01-26-58	05-72		
Lowe, Eric	12-25-71	05-89		
Lowen, Chuck	01-13-75	05-92		
Luethy, Dana	12-25-62	05-77	S	
Luethy, Phil	00-00-00	10-80	NA	
Lytile, John	00-00-44	10-59		

ARAPAHOE RESCUE PATROL, INC., LITTLETON BASED, MEMBERSHIP ROSTER, AS OF 13 NOVEMBER 1999—Continued

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Name	DOB	Joined	Status	Comment
Maartense, John	03-05-70	05-84		
Maartense, Michael	08-08-71	05-85		
Mabini, Alex	04-20-92	05-92		
MacDonald, William	00-00-43	10-60		
Mack, Barry	10-19-64	05-79		
Mack, John	10-10-63	05-78		
Macrum, Richard, Jr.	00-00-44	10-59		
Mahoney, James	09-12-67	05-82		
Malloy, Robert	08-09-62	05-77		
Malone, Tod	01-11-63	05-77		
Mann, Jon	06-16-60	05-75		
Manning, Kenneth	06-21-48	10-63		
Manning, Robert	01-13-47	09-62		
Maraggos, Tony	10-29-49	10-63		
Marold, Tony	09-05-58	05-76		
Marotte, Jeremy	06-10-76	05-93		
Martens, Darwin	00-00-00	05-76	NA	Major—CSP.
Marthaler, Greg	05-27-79	10-93		
Martin, Corey	09-27-76	10-93		
Martin, John	11-03-54	05-70		
Martin, Ryan	09-20-77	10-93		
Martinez, James	07-26-71	05-86		
Marturano, Donald	12-21-46	09-61		
Maser, Boyd	12-09-53	05-71		
Mash, Edward	11-15-59	05-73		
Mason, Brian	11-30-59	05-74		
Mason, Thomas	05-26-56	05-71		
Massa, Michael	01-23-50	06-67		
Masse, Mike	04-23-69	05-86		
Mastin, Earl	00-00-43	09-57	C	
Mathers, Dean	04-28-61	05-78		
Matthews, Gene	00-00-00	09-57	C-D	Ex Sec—YMCA.
Mayo, Roddy	00-00-41	09-57	C	
Mays, David	10-11-58	05-73		
McAfoos, Jay	09-24-77	08-93		
McCann, Craig	05-09-60	05-77		
McCaslin, David	04-28-66	05-80	MA	
McClure, Robert	05-12-69	05-86		
McConnell, Jeremy	06-15-77	05-92		
McCoy, David	06-29-61	05-76		
McCulloch, Kevin	01-27-82	05-96		
McCurdy, Mike	03-06-73	05-89		
McElroy, Ronald III	12-08-56	05-71		
McEwen, Clyde	10-09-46	10-63		
McEwen, Michael	02-10-48	05-63		
McGuire, Brendan	03-01-75	05-91		
McGuire, Scott	12-24-72	05-86		
McHugh, Zack	01-09-84	05-99		
McKay, Michael	02-04-47	09-62		
McKean, Jason	03-03-76	05-91		
McKenna, Thomas	07-04-76	05-92		
McKinley, Mike	04-18-50	10-64		
McKinzie, Eric	03-23-70	05-85		
McKinzie, Mark	09-12-68	05-84		
Medlicott, Shea	01-01-72	05-88		
Meehan, Mike	04-06-61	05-78		
Meinen, Mike	09-12-49	10-65		
Meinen, Tim	09-17-51	10-66		
Meissner, Mark	03-25-57	05-71		
Melancon, Steve	12-11-59	05-74		
Melinikoff, Mark	06-03-78	05-94		
Merrill, Brad	08-10-72	05-88		
Messenger, Anthony	11-04-66	05-82		
Middel, Jason	06-03-81	05-98		
Miller, Anthony	09-21-64	05-80		
Miller, D. Cory	02-21-55	05-70		
Miller, A. James	12-14-48	10-63		
Miller, Jeffrey	03-18-75	05-92		
Milne, Robert	07-13-56	05-70	S	
Milner, Dale	00-00-00	10-60	NA	
Milo, James	09-19-52	05-68		
Miranda, Edmund	11-02-71	05-87		
Moffitt, Michael	05-26-66	05-80		
Moore, Brian	03-15-78	10-93		
Moore, Justin	11-19-75	05-90	S	
Moore, Kenneth	05-18-57	05-73		
Moran, Michael	11-30-45	09-61		
Moran, Sean	11-17-80	05-95		
Moreno, Anthony	03-29-79	05-93		
Morgan, Donald	02-29-60	05-76		
Morken, Brandon	04-16-84	05-98		
Morken, Shannon	02-12-82	05-98		
Morrison, Jason	04-12-76	10-93		
Morrison, Rees	03-12-60	05-75		
Moses, Brian	05-10-76	05-93		
Mount, Charles	11-07-56	05-70		
Moyer, James	00-00-00	09-57	C-NA	
Mulin, John	00-00-00	05-83	NA	Fire Captain.
Mullinnix, Matthew	03-26-75	05-93		
Mumma, George, Sr.	00-00-00	09-72	D	
Mumma, George, Jr.	10-21-56	05-71		
Mumma, William	09-20-58	05-73		
Murphy, Daniel	02-04-81	05-98		
Murphy, David	07-25-63	05-80		
Murphy, Thomas	12-30-75	05-93		
Murray, Gary	11-07-51	05-68		
Murrish, Jon	07-15-62	05-78		
Murry, Mark	05-11-54	05-69		
Myers, William	03-01-62	05-77		
Nance, Josh	08-24-73	05-90		
Neary, Doug	12-12-50	10-65		
Neary, Gregory	12-02-53	05-69		
Neary, Patrick	00-00-49	10-63		Ex. Merit.
Nelson, Jay	07-15-60	05-75		
Nelson, Sonja	10-19-80	05-97		
Nesbitt, Doug	00-00-43	09-58		
Ness, Dean	03-21-56	05-71		
Neuman, James	07-20-63	05-78		

ARAPAHOE RESCUE PATROL, INC., LITTLETON BASED, MEMBERSHIP ROSTER, AS OF 13 NOVEMBER 1999—Continued

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Name	DOB	Joined	Status	Comment
Newcomer, David	05-06-63	05-78		
Newell, Jared	09-26-79	05-93		
Newhagen, John	00-00-46	09-62		
Nickoley, Scott	08-04-76	05-92		
Nielson, Jake	00-00-00	05-77	NA	Fire Chief.
Nikstaitis, Art	10-24-77	10-93		
Noble, Larry	11-25-54	05-70		
Nocerino, Eric	04-12-78	05-92		
Noll, Richard	11-02-57	05-72		
Norman, Michael	00-00-47	05-63		
Norman, Randy	00-00-46	09-62		
Novotny, Josh	06-15-77	05-91		
Nowicki, Patrick	04-09-66	05-81		
O'Brien, Kenneth	00-00-44	10-60		
O'Callaghan, Mike	11-26-73	05-89		
Oerter, Erik	10-29-75	11-90		
O'Grady, Gerald	00-00-55	05-69		
Oliver, Jesse	10-08-78	05-94		
O'Malley, Brian	00-00-00	02-78	NA	Mt. Everest.
O'Neill, Mike	00-00-47	09-62		
Ornellas, John	05-31-73	05-87		
Orr, Brian	12-31-81	05-96		
Orth, Robert	02-22-83	05-97		
Osborn, John, Jr.	01-17-67	05-81		
Overmyer, Richard	12-15-66	05-82		
Overstake, Ryan	02-14-71	05-85		
Owen, Russell	11-07-81	05-99		
Palmer, Chris	07-04-58	05-74		
Palmer, Gregory	05-13-64	05-79	S-MA	
Palmer, James	09-16-61	05-77	S	
Parker, Dale	00-00-45	05-59		
Parker, John	03-15-63	05-78		
Parmentier, Roger	02-22-47	05-63	(*)	
Parnell, Henry	01-15-58	05-72		
Parsely, Randy	12-27-52	06-67		
Patin, Andre	09-15-74	11-90		
Paton, Craig	02-12-57	05-71		
Paxton, Geoffrey	10-16-63	05-80		
Payne, Cecil	12-23-48	10-63		
Peats, Robert	02-13-62	05-76		
Peden, Kevin	11-01-53	05-69		
Peden, Larry	02-05-48	10-64		
Peek, Larry	09-06-59	05-75		
Pekari, Mark	08-12-66	05-83		
Peraro, John	06-02-52	06-67		
Perego, Charles, Jr.	00-00-00	05-76	NA	
Perkins, Daniel	12-08-73	05-88		
Perrigo, Stephen	11-06-53	05-68		
Perman, Gary	00-00-45	05-59		
Peterson, Eugene	03-10-53	05-68		
Pfeil, John	05-07-61	05-76		
Phillips, Chester Leroy	00-00-43	09-58		
Phillips, Danny	00-00-45	10-60		
Phillips, Scott	05-19-78	05-94		
Phillips, William, Jr.	03-30-49	09-62		
Pike, Tadd	02-13-74	05-90		
Plaine, John	03-21-69	05-84		
Pollock, Carl	11-10-54	05-71		
Polsley, Charles	06-11-46	09-61		
Pool, Mike	12-27-50	10-65		
Pooley, Brenda	09-09-79	05-96		
Pooley, Renae	03-09-81	05-96		
Pope, Kevin	06-22-70	05-87		
Pottinger, Chris	10-07-76	05-91		
Powell, John	10-28-47	09-62		
Radke, Andreas	12-10-78	05-95		
Rago, Brian	04-19-66	05-82		
Ragona, James	05-18-68	05-84		
Ramm, Bryan	09-15-75	11-90		
Rath, Jeremy	09-28-78	10-93		
Rathbun, Douglas	02-18-70	05-84		
Raynolds, Will	07-16-82	05-97		
Reece, Matthew	06-11-81	05-96		
Reeves, John	06-26-76	05-92		
Reilly, Greg	01-26-63	05-78	(*)	
Reininger, Mike	01-02-80	05-95		
Reister, Chris	06-23-78	05-94		
Rethmeier, Gary	00-00-42	09-58		
Reynolds, Phil	02-07-53	06-67		
Rheinheimer, James	00-00-42	09-57	C	
Rice, Arthur	08-05-59	05-74		
Rich, Robert	06-07-66	05-80		
Richards, David	11-09-52	05-68		
Richards, James	10-25-48	10-63		
Richards, Lawrence "Lars"	06-23-63	05-77		
Richardson, Albert	05-28-50	10-64		
Richardson, John	12-15-63	05-79		
Ridgley, Trevor	04-29-76	05-91		
Riebling, James	06-19-64	05-79		
Rightmire, Douglas	10-03-52	06-67		
Rimbart, Ron	08-30-82	05-99		
Robbins, Eric	08-20-80	05-96		
Roberts, Charles	07-27-55	05-70		
Roberts, David	03-12-67	05-81		
Roberts, Neal	12-12-46	09-61	S	First DFO.
Robinson, Eric	01-21-79	10-93		
Robinson, Grayson	00-00-00	08-80	NA	Undersheriff.
Robertson, Warren	11-21-80	05-95		
Rock, M. Sean	04-08-67	05-84		
Rodgers, Don	09-14-49	10-65		
Roe, Shawn	08-26-69	05-84	(*)	
Roebuck, Greg	05-31-75	11-90		
Rolling, Charles	03-15-62	05-76		
Romero, Phillip	11-28-72	05-87		
Romriell, Lucas	02-15-78	05-94		
Rosenfield, Brent	03-01-74	05-90		
Ross, David	10-24-65	05-83		
Roth, Jeremy	11-13-69	05-84		

ARAPAHOE RESCUE PATROL, INC., LITTLETON BASED, MEMBERSHIP ROSTER, AS OF 13 NOVEMBER 1999—Continued

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Name	DOB	Joined	Status	Comment
Roth, Wade	06-16-68	05-83		
Rothlisberger, Jay	08-15-76	10-93		
Rothschild, Joel	11-11-58	05-76		
Rozycki, James	12-11-59	05-74		
Rozycki, Richard	07-13-58	05-74		
Rudd, Michael	07-23-60	05-75		
Ruetz, Jeff	01-22-52	10-66		
Rupp, Danny	00-00-46	10-60		
Rutherford, James	09-12-47	05-63		
Ryan, Daniel	08-10-51	05-68		
Sakdol, Corby	05-18-61	05-76		
Salzberg, Llan	06-18-76	05-92		
Salzberg, Yaniv	04-26-78	05-93		
Samms, David	01-09-66	05-83		
Sample, Raymond	05-28-62	05-79		
Sandoval, Sonny	01-26-78	10-93		
Saulnier, Patricia	03-05-82	05-98		
Saylor, Sean	03-18-68	05-83		
Schmitt, Bill	02-20-58	05-72		
Schneebeck, Dean	00-00-00	05-76	D	
Schneebeck, Byron	08-09-61	05-75	S	
Schroer, Greg	06-15-57	05-72		
Schroer, Kenneth	03-13-51	10-66		
Schroth, Brandon	06-06-73	05-90		
Schuckman, Dylan	02-28-74	05-92		
Schuessler, Brad	07-23-74	05-92		
Schuster, Jake	10-19-79	05-94		
Schwab, Kenneth	01-06-47	05-63		
Schwartz, Stephen	00-00-49	05-63		
Scott, Bill	00-00-46	05-59		
Scott, Robert	00-00-45	09-58		
Scott, Steve	04-15-83	05-99		
Seedroff, Zak	02-28-78	05-95		
Sekhar, Pavan	07-21-82	05-97		
Self, Darcy	05-12-57	05-72		
Serkes, Keith	10-01-50	06-67		
Settle, Sean	08-15-82	05-97		
Sharp, Kent	11-12-64	05-80		
Shelton, Jayson	01-31-62	05-76		
Sherrill, John	12-02-70	05-86	MA	
Shorey, Larry	10-11-45	09-61	S	
Sidebottom, Phillip	05-19-69	05-84		
Simmons, Chris	07-06-78	05-94		
Simonton, John	12-23-73	05-89		
Simpson, Tygh	06-22-73	05-89		
Sinclair, Edward	10-08-56	05-71		
Skalet, Andrew	08-25-79	05-94		
Slaten, Joel	04-15-68	05-82		
Slaten, Lane	01-27-66	05-81		
Slaughter, Keith	06-16-52	05-68		
Slechta, Ryan	01-07-77	10-93		
Smischny, Jeff	06-10-84	05-99		
Smischny, Matthey	04-26-64	05-79		
Smischny, Richard	07-07-53	05-73		
Smischny, Ron	07-29-57	05-73		
Smischny, Tim	12-08-61	05-77		Award of Merit.
Smith, Cody	02-01-80	05-97		
Smith, Edward	05-14-72	05-87		
Smith, Rick	08-24-58	05-72		
Smith, Steve	02-09-56	05-70		
Smith, Tedwood	00-00-45	10-60		
Snyder, Lorin	09-30-77	05-92		
Solome, Marc	10-29-80	05-95		
Sommerville, Les	03-27-57	05-72		
Sorensen, Carmen	11-17-80	05-97		
Sorensen, Christopher	04-08-68	05-85		
Sorenson, Jason	06-02-80	05-95		
Sosebee, Kyle	01-25-77	05-93		
Spratien, David	02-29-80	05-97		
Staab, Thomas	12-13-70	05-85		
Stahl, Jed	07-30-79	05-94		
Staves, G. Scott	10-29-74	05-92		
Steyaert, James	09-06-57	05-74		
Stinson, Robert	08-12-67	05-84		
Stockwell, Jesse	08-07-65	05-79		
Stoen, Jonathan	00-00-42	09-58	*	Son X Jonestown
Stone, Adam	02-17-81	05-98		
Stoner, Charles	00-00-44	10-60		
Straub, Randy	12-21-76	05-91	S	
Streelman, Bryan	00-00-47	09-62		
Strickland, Steve	10-11-47	09-62		
Strong, Ryan	09-23-74	05-92		
Strong, Tedwood	00-00-44	03-60		
Stuart, Gary	00-00-00	08-80	NA	Fire Captain.
Stucky, Ben	03-04-76	11-90		
Stuebe, Brian	02-14-74	05-88	S	Ass't Chief.
Sullivan, Mike	01-16-58	05-72		
Sullivan, Pat, Jr.	02-01-43	03-60	DM	Sheriff-VP.
Sullivan, Robert	06-09-81	05-98		
Swain, Tim	11-08-77	05-95		
Swanson, James	07-25-61	05-76		
Swanson, Parker	07-13-66	05-80		
Swartz, Thomas	00-00-43	09-57	C	
Swerdzewski, Pete	10-27-78	10-93		
Taggart, Andrew	09-29-82	05-97		
Taigman, Mike	07-04-59	05-74	MA	
Tarde, Robert	10-22-64	05-79		
Tardy, Edmond	11-01-46	09-62		
Tardy, Eugene	01-28-51	10-65		
Tardy, James	03-06-54	05-68		
Tardy, Timothy	10-23-50	10-64		
Tatum, Travis	09-14-71	05-85		
Tatum, Trent	05-24-68	05-84		
Taylor, Kyle	07-02-81	05-98		
Taylor, Thomas	04-01-64	05-78		
Tedesco, Wayne	11-11-75	11-90		
Teegarden, Thomas	10-06-52	05-69		
Terry, Doug	05-04-60	05-75	DM-MA.	

ARAPAHOE RESCUE PATROL, INC., LITTLETON BASED, MEMBERSHIP ROSTER, AS OF 13 NOVEMBER 1999—Continued

[Key: S—Senior Officer; C—Charter Member; MA—Member + Associate or Advisor; W—Warrant (1999+); D—Director; DM—Director/Former Member; NA—Not Member/Associate; \*—Deceased. Tally: Member—Any young person who applied for membership and was accepted—first by the Captains, and later by the Board of Officers, 975; Adult—Men and women who have been directly involved over the years—in many capacities, but were not formally accepted as members, 42. Totals: 1,017.]

Name	DOB	Joined	Status	Comment
Thayer, Richie	05-13-83	05-97		
Therrien, Mike	05-20-53	05-69		
Thirsk, James	09-25-54	05-70		
Thomas, Dan	10-03-52	06-67		
Thomas, David	03-03-50	10-65		
Thomas, John	06-08-48	10-63		
Thomas, Paul	00-00-47	09-62		
Thomas, Tom	01-21-47	09-62		
Thompson, Clint	08-11-70	05-85		
Thompson, Donald	07-27-52	10-66		
Thompson, Steve	11-22-76	05-92		
Thornton, Buddy	00-00-45	10-60		
Tipton, Chris	06-23-77	10-93	MA.	
Toeppen, Greg	06-02-57	05-73		
Tolle, David	06-20-55	05-70		
Touchstone, Jason	09-07-83	05-97		
Tracy, Eddie	04-16-76	05-91		
Tringl, Steve	12-18-63	05-78		
Troup, Douglas	07-11-70	05-84		
Troup, Mike	11-24-66	05-81		
Trujillo, Ryan	12-03-77	05-92		
Tucker, Charles Wes	07-19-54	05-68		
Tucker, Jeff	03-02-67	05-84		
Tucker, T. Brooks	11-03-70	05-87		
Tugman, Thomas	01-04-58	05-73		
Turnwall, O. Kelly	00-00-44	09-58	S.	
Turpen, James	04-27-45	02-61	S.	
Tyndall, William	07-22-58	05-73		
Ullery, Rod	06-10-47	09-62		
Underwood, James	02-02-66	05-81	MA.	
Vandenbergh, David	02-24-52	06-67		
Vandenbergh, Edward	05-27-58	05-73	S.	
Vandermae, Tom	01-15-51	10-66		
Van Hook, Joe	04-12-77	05-92	MA-W.	
Van Houten, Russell	06-07-49	10-65		
Van Note, Keith	11-13-73	05-88		
Van Patten, Denis	05-29-47	10-63		
Van Puffelen, John	00-00-45	10-60		
Vasil, Geoff	08-05-78	10-93		
Vaughn, Jennifer	03-09-83	05-98		
Vazquez, John	11-24-79	05-94	W.	
VerSteeg, Philip	03-28-63	05-77		
Vlieger, Ron	03-10-58	05-73		
Vinci, Ben	06-20-69	05-86		
Vodehnal, Mike	04-13-73	05-90		
Vosburgh, Craig	12-27-66	05-80		
Vrooman, Ryan	05-16-84	05-98		
Wade, Adam	05-23-78	05-92		
Walden, Tony	01-08-55	05-69		
Waller, Christopher	10-30-81	05-96		
Waller, Richie	07-31-83	05-97		
Wiley, Daniel	08-24-82	05-97		
Walmsley, Chappie	08-01-54	05-69		
Weaver, Earl	02-06-50	10-64		
Weaver, John	00-00-00	02-65	D.	
Weaver, Mark	10-05-54	05-68		
Wehrle, Joe	00-00-43	10-60		
Weidlein, Charles R.	12-18-48	10-63	S.	
Weidlein, Charles W.	00-00-00	04-67	NA.	
Weiss, Steven	11-01-61	05-78		
Wellman, Andrew	02-17-81	05-98		
Wellman, David	12-30-63	05-78		
Wellman, Edward	06-19-61	05-77		
Wells, Chris	05-01-75	05-92		
Werking, Robert	11-24-65	05-80		
Werner, Russell	03-26-61	05-76		
West, Larry	00-00-43	09-58		
Wetzberger, Jacob	04-19-84	05-99		
Wheeler, Seth	11-16-75	05-92		
White, Adam	11-26-80	05-95		
White, Andrew	06-12-73	05-90		
White, James	00-00-46	02-61		
White, Rod	09-06-50	10-65		
Whittemore, Jared	09-17-54	05-70		
Widdows, Jason	07-02-77	05-94		
Wignal, Dennis	00-00-44	03-60		
Wildman, Richard, Jr.	02-27-44	02-61		
Wildman, William	04-05-45	02-61		
Wiley, Charles	01-25-48	10-64		
Wiley, Robert	12-01-49	10-64		
Wilkins, Robert	09-08-56	05-72		
Wilkinson, Paul	00-00-00	09-57	C-NA.	
Williams, Brad	07-18-78	05-93		
Williams, Brett	09-31-78	05-96		
Williams, Gary	01-18-63	05-77		
Williams, Laurence	11-02-62	05-77		
Willis, Larry	10-15-48	09-62		
Wilson, Chris	04-07-59	05-74		
Wilson, Garrett	06-15-80	05-95		
Wilson, Garth	11-21-78	05-95		
Wilson, James	00-00-00	05-76	D-NA.	
Winckler, Derrick	11-11-78	05-96		
Winegarden, Collier	02-07-81	05-95		
Winkel, Joe	04-03-71	05-86		
Wischhusen, Ted	00-00-42	10-59		
Witt, Mike	07-30-73	05-90		
Wixson, Brett	07-16-62	05-77		
Wolfe, David	00-00-45	10-59		
Wolfe, Julia	06-12-82	05-98		
Wolff, Jakob	07-29-80	05-95		
Wood, Jenn	07-28-82	05-97		
Wood, J. Steven	00-00-45	10-60		
Wood, Lance	03-05-75	05-91		
Woods, Carl	03-12-50	10-65		
Woodlee, David	07-02-52	05-69		
Woodruff, Kent	06-08-55	05-72		
Woodward, A. Tim	10-28-53	05-68		
Wooley, Bill	02-05-50	10-64		

ARAPAHOE RESCUE PATROL, INC., LITTLETON BASED, MEMBERSHIP ROSTER, AS OF 13 NOVEMBER 1999—Continued

[Key: S—Senior Officer; C—Charter Member; MA—Member + Associate or Advisor; W—Warrant (1999+); D—Director; DM—Director/Former Member; NA—Not Member/Associate; \*—Deceased. Tally: Member—Any young person who applied for membership and was accepted—first by the Captains, and later by the Board of Officers, 975; Adult—Men and women who have been directly involved over the years—in many capacities, but were not formally accepted as members, 42. Totals: 1,017.]

Name	DOB	Joined	Status	Comment
Woolley, Gary	04-14-47	09-61		
Woolum, Malcolm	03-27-78	05-93		
Workman, Ted	09-04-61	05-76		
Worth, R. Randolph	06-29-60	05-76		
Wright, Jason	06-14-75	11-90		
Wright, Larry	00-00-00	08-80	NA	
Wright, Marty	02-21-74	11-90		
Wright, Paul	08-21-77	10-93		
Wright, Steven	05-30-52	06-67		
Wright, Wayne	03-08-66	05-80		
Wulfmeyer, Todd	01-16-68	05-84		
Wynkoop, Mark	06-09-79	05-95		
Yant, Robert, Jr.	05-16-53	05-69		
Yost, Steve	04-26-76	05-92		
Young, Mark	04-11-60	05-75		
Young, Rick	09-17-56	05-72		
Young, Thomas	06-27-60	05-77		
Youngblood, David	07-16-71	05-86		
York, Chris	04-22-82	05-97		
Zambuk, Brett	09-09-65	05-82		
Zayle, Bryan	05-11-74	05-91		
Zeiger, Aaron	10-01-82	05-98		
Zeiger, Jonathan	06-15-81	05-98		
Zettel, Benton	12-16-75	11-90		
Zimmerman, Keegan	08-19-80	05-97		
Zimmermann, Peter	09-19-68	05-82		
Zuschlag, Chris	05-07-64	05-78		

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

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mrs. MINK of Hawaii asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of House Resolution 456. The Arapahoe Rescue Patrol is a professional search and rescue team headquartered in Littleton, Colorado, in the district of the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. TANCREDO).

It was founded in 1957 and has provided service to the community for the past 43 years. The Arapahoe Rescue Patrol is unique in that its membership is restricted to young adults currently in high school. The patrol, which has approximately 75 active members, is primarily a search and rescue organization but it also supports local fire departments and law enforcement organizations.

In 1998, the Patrol participated in 82 search-related activities and spent 52 days searching for missing persons.

While the service of the Arapahoe Rescue Patrol is clearly valuable to constituents represented by our colleague from Colorado, I believe that we can all learn a lesson from their activities. What is unique about this patrol in particular is that it is all high school age membership. Littleton's young people, who successfully complete the training for membership in the Patrol, are unselfishly contributing to their community.

This after-school program is certainly exemplary and offers a positive image of our youth. This sense of community worth and value is something that should exist in all areas of our country.

In that sense, I am very pleased to support this resolution, H.R. 456, and urge my colleagues to vote for it.

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I am in support of this resolution. I am glad that the House is considering it today.

For more than four decades, volunteers of the Arapahoe Rescue Patrol have assisted Colorado law enforcement agencies, fire departments and search and rescue missions. Founded in 1957 by Stan Bush, Director of the Emergency Planning Department for the city of Littleton, the Patrol is as a non-profit organization that with its headquarters in the Fire Station 12 in the city of Littleton.

More than one thousand students have participated in the Rescue Patrol's program and been involved in more than 2,200 rescue missions. Each student works approximately ten hours a week assisting with emergencies, from fires and automobile accidents to searches for missing people.

The Patrol's program benefits everyone—our communities, our law-enforcement agencies, and the young people who receive its training.

I join my colleague, Representative TANCREDO in urging the House to approve this resolution to acknowledge and highlight the efforts of the Arapahoe Rescue Patrol.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. TANCREDO) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 456.

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.

WORLD BANK AIDS MARSHALL PLAN TRUST FUND ACT

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3519) to provide for negotiations for the creation of a trust fund to be administered by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development or the International Development Association to combat the AIDS epidemic, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3519

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

**SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

*This Act may be cited as the "World Bank AIDS Marshall Plan Trust Fund Act".*

**SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.**

(a) *FINDINGS.—The Congress finds the following:*

(1) *According to the Surgeon General of the United States, the epidemic of human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immune deficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) will soon become the worst epidemic of infectious disease in recorded history, eclipsing both the bubonic plague of the 1300's and the influenza epidemic of 1918-1919 which killed more than 20,000,000 people worldwide.*

(2) *According to the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), 33,600,000 people in the world today are living with HIV/AIDS, of which approximately 95 percent live in the developing world.*

(3) *UNAIDS data shows that among children age 14 and under worldwide, 3,600,000 have died from AIDS, 1,200,000 are living with the disease; and in one year alone—1999—an estimated 570,000 became infected, of which over 90 percent were babies born to HIV-positive women.*

(4) *Although sub-Saharan Africa has only 10 percent of the world's population, it is home to 23,300,000—roughly 70 percent—of the world's HIV/AIDS cases.*

(5) *Worldwide, there have already been an estimated 16,300,000 deaths because of HIV/AIDS, of which 13,700,000—over 80 percent—occurred in Sub-Saharan Africa.*

(6) *According to testimony by the Office of National AIDS Policy, an entire generation of children in Africa is in jeopardy, with one-fifth to one-third of all children in some countries already orphaned and the figure estimated to rise to 40,000,000 by 2010.*

(7) *The 1999 annual report by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) states "[t]he number of orphans, particularly in Africa, constitutes nothing less than an emergency, requiring an emergency response" and that "finding the resources needed to help stabilize the crisis and protect children is a priority that requires urgent action from the international community."*

(8) *A 1999 Bureau of the Census report states that the average life expectancy in the Republic of Botswana, the Republic of Zimbabwe, the Kingdom of Swaziland, the Republic of Malawi,*

and the Republic of Zambia has decreased from approximately age 65 to approximately age 40—the lowest life expectancy in the world—due to high mortality rates from HIV/AIDS.

(9) A January 2000 unclassified United States National Intelligence Estimate (NIE) report on the global infectious disease threat concluded that the economic costs of infectious diseases—especially HIV/AIDS—are already significant and could reduce GDP by as much as 20 percent or more by 2010 in some sub-Saharan African nations.

(10) According to the same NIE report, HIV prevalence among militias in Angola and the Democratic Republic of the Congo are estimated at 40 to 60 percent, and at 15 to 30 percent in Tanzania.

(11) The HIV/AIDS epidemic is of increasing concern in other regions of the world with UNAIDS reporting, for example, that there are 6 million cases in South and South-east Asia, that the rate of HIV infection in the Caribbean is second only to sub-Saharan Africa, and that HIV infections have doubled in just two years in the former Soviet Union.

(12) Despite the grim statistics on the spread of HIV/AIDS, some developing nations—such as Uganda, Senegal, and Thailand—have implemented prevention programs that have substantially curbed the rate of HIV infection.

(13) AIDS, like all diseases, knows no boundaries, and there is no certitude that the scale of the problem in one continent can be contained within that region.

(14) According to a 1999 study prepared by UNAIDS and the Francois-Xavier Bagnoud Center for Health and Human Rights at the Harvard School of Public Health, HIV/AIDS is spreading three times faster than funding available to control the disease.

(15) The United Nations Secretary General has stated “[n]o company and no government can take on the challenge of AIDS alone,” and that what is needed is a new approach to public health—combining all available resources, public and private, local and global.”

(16) The World Bank, declaring AIDS not just a public health problem but “the foremost and fastest-growing threat to development” in Africa, has launched a new strategy for HIV/AIDS in Africa, declaring it a top priority for the Bank on that continent.

(17) The World Bank estimates that for Africa alone \$1,000,000,000 to \$2,300,000,000 annually is needed for prevention in contrast to the approximately \$300,000,000 a year in official assistance currently available for HIV/AIDS in Africa.

(18) Accordingly, United States financial support for medical research, education, and disease containment as a global strategy has beneficial ramifications for millions of Americans and their families who are affected by this disease, and the entire population which is potentially susceptible.

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this Act are to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS and promote its eradication, prevent human suffering, and to mitigate the devastating impact of the disease on economic and human development, social stability, and security in the developing world, through the creation of a trust fund which is designed to—

(1) work with governments, civil society, nongovernmental organizations, the Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), the International Partnership Against AIDS in Africa, other international organizations, donor agencies, and the private sector to intensify action against the HIV/AIDS epidemic and to support essential field work in the most affected countries to assist in the development of AIDS vaccines; and

(2) seek to leverage financial commitments by the United States in order to mobilize additional resources from other donors, the private sector, nongovernmental organizations, and recipient countries to combat the spread of HIV/AIDS.

## TITLE I—NEGOTIATIONS FOR THE CREATION OF A WORLD BANK AIDS TRUST FUND

### SEC. 101. TRUST FUND TO ASSIST IN HIV/AIDS PREVENTION, CARE AND TREATMENT, AND ERADICATION.

The Secretary of the Treasury shall seek to enter into negotiations with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development or the International Development Association, and with the member nations of such institutions and with other interested parties for the creation of a trust fund which would be authorized to solicit and accept contributions from governments, the private sector, and nongovernmental entities of all kinds and use the contributions to address the HIV/AIDS epidemic in countries eligible to borrow from such institutions, as follows:

(1) PROGRAM OBJECTIVES.—The trust fund would provide only grants, including grants for technical assistance, to support measures to build local capacity in national and local government, civil society, and the private sector to lead and implement effective and affordable HIV/AIDS prevention, education, treatment and care services, and research and development activities, including affordable drugs. Among the activities the trust fund would provide grants for would be programs to promote best practices in prevention, including health education messages that emphasize risk avoidance; measures to ensure a safe blood supply; voluntary HIV/AIDS testing and counseling; measures to stop mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS, including through diagnosis of pregnant women, access to cost-effective treatment and counseling and access to infant formula or other alternatives for infant feeding; and deterrence of gender-based violence and provision of post-exposure prophylaxis to victims of rape and sexual assault. In carrying out these objectives, the trust fund would coordinate its activities with governments, civil society, nongovernmental organizations, the Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), the International Partnership Against AIDS in Africa, other international organizations, the private sector, and donor agencies working to combat the HIV/AIDS crisis.

(2) PRIORITY.—In providing such grants, the trust fund would give priority to countries that have the highest HIV/AIDS prevalence rate or are at risk of having a high HIV/AIDS prevalence rate, and that have or agree to carry out a national HIV/AIDS program which—

(A) has a government commitment at the highest level and multiple partnerships with civil society and the private sector;

(B) invests early in effective prevention efforts;

(C) requires cooperation and collaboration among many different groups and sectors, including those who are most affected by the epidemic, religious and community leaders, nongovernmental organizations, researchers and health professionals, and the private sector;

(D) is decentralized and uses participatory approaches to bring prevention care programs to national scale; and

(E) is characterized by community participation in government policymaking as well as design and implementation of the program, including implementation of such programs by people living with HIV/AIDS, nongovernmental organizations, civil society, and the private sector.

(3) GOVERNANCE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The trust fund would be administered as a trust fund of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Subject to general policy guidance from the President of the United States and representatives of the other donors to the trust fund, the Trustee would be responsible for managing the day-to-day operations of the trust fund.

(B) SELECTION OF PROJECTS AND RECIPIENTS.—In consultation with the President and other donors to the trust fund, the Trustee would es-

tablish criteria, that have been agreed on by the donors, for the selection of projects to receive support from the trust fund, standards and criteria regarding qualifications of recipients of such support, as well as such rules and procedures as would be necessary for cost-effective management of the trust fund. The trust fund would not make grants for the purpose of project development associated with bilateral or multilateral development bank loans.

(C) TRANSPARENCY OF OPERATIONS.—The Trustee shall ensure full and prompt public disclosure of the proposed objectives, financial organization, and operations of the trust fund.

(D) ADVISORY BOARD.—

(i) APPOINTMENT.—The President of the United States and representatives of other participating donors to the trust fund would establish an Advisory Board, and appoint to the Advisory Board renowned and distinguished international leaders who have demonstrated integrity and knowledge of issues relating to development, health care (especially HIV/AIDS), and Africa.

(ii) DUTIES.—The Advisory Board would, in consultation with other international experts in related fields (including scientists, researchers, and doctors), advise and provide guidance for the trust fund on the development and implementation of the projects receiving support from the trust fund. Once the Advisory Board is established, the Secretary of the Treasury shall ensure that the Trustee provides the Advisory Board complete access to all information and documents of the trust fund necessary to the effective functioning of the Advisory Board.

## TITLE II—UNITED STATES FINANCIAL PARTICIPATION

### SEC. 201. LIMITATIONS ON AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

In addition to any other funds authorized to be appropriated for multilateral or bilateral programs related to AIDS or economic development, there are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of the Treasury \$100,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2001 through 2005 for payment to the trust fund established as a result of negotiations entered into pursuant to section 101.

## TITLE III—REPORTS

### SEC. 301. REPORTS TO THE CONGRESS.

(a) ANNUAL REPORTS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter for the duration of the trust fund established pursuant to section 101, the Secretary of the Treasury shall submit to the appropriate committees of the Congress a written report on the trust fund, the goals of the trust fund, the programs, projects, and activities, including any vaccination approaches, supported by the trust fund, and the effectiveness of such programs, projects, and activities in reducing the worldwide spread of AIDS.

(b) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In subsection (a), the term “appropriate committees” means the Committees on Appropriations, on International Relations, and on Banking and Financial Services of the House of Representatives and the Committees on Appropriations, on Foreign Relations, and on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate.

## TITLE IV—HIV/AIDS PREVENTION AND CARE

### SEC. 401. STRENGTHENING LOCAL CAPACITY IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA TO IMPLEMENT HIV/AIDS PREVENTION AND CARE PROGRAMS.

Title XVI of the International Financial Institutions Act (22 U.S.C. 262p–7) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 1625. STRENGTHENING LOCAL CAPACITY IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA TO IMPLEMENT HIV/AIDS PREVENTION AND CARE PROGRAMS.

“The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States Executive Director at the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to use the voice and vote of the

*United States to encourage the Bank to work with Sub-Saharan African countries to modify projects financed by the Bank and develop new projects to build local capacity to manage and implement programs for the prevention of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) and the care of persons with HIV/AIDS, including through health care delivery mechanisms which facilitate the distribution of affordable drugs for persons infected with HIV."*

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LEACH).

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

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

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of one of the most important healthcare initiatives in modern times, the creation of a World Bank AIDS Trust Fund.

There are few issues more difficult to discuss in public life than the AIDS issue, but any sense of historical perspective requires that Congress recognize that it is quite likely that no issue in the world is more consequential.

In parts of Africa where the epicenter currently resides, as well as South Asia and the Caribbean where the disease is fast moving, AIDS and the precipitating HIV virus have jumped well beyond the population groups considered most at-risk in America.

Millions of women now have the HIV virus and it is being transferred in the womb to the unborn. Out of a sense of self-preservation for mankind itself, if not simply humanitarian concern for those affected, this disease must be eradicated whatever the cost.

The purposes of H.R. 3519 are straightforward: To prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS and promote its eradication, prevent human suffering and mitigate its effects on economic development and security through a World Bank-administered trust fund that would work with governmental and nongovernmental organizations and leverage United States contributions to mobilize additional resources from other donors, including the private sector.

The bill before us, which has captured the attention of medical and development professionals working to combat the HIV/AIDS crisis around the world, was passed by the Committee on Banking and Financial Services on March 15 by a strong bipartisan 27-to-4 vote.

The committee has been in regular contact with the administration regarding the development of this legislation, as well as our floor amendment, and I am pleased to inform Members that we received today a statement announcing that the administration strongly supports the passage of H.R. 3519.

At the dawn of the 21st century, the world confronts one of the most serious

and urgent public health challenges in the history of mankind. According to the United States Surgeon General, AIDS will soon become the worst epidemic of infectious disease in recorded history, eclipsing both the bubonic plague of the 1300s and the influenza epidemic of 1918 to 1919, which killed more than 20 million people worldwide.

Already 16.3 million have died from AIDS and more than 33 million are living with this deadly disease. Indeed, the global AIDS epidemic might fairly be described as a disease of biblical proportions.

The statistics in the global AIDS crisis, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa, are stunning. Although it only has 10 percent of the world's population, sub-Saharan Africa accounts for 80 percent of global AIDS deaths and nearly 70 percent of the world's current HIV/AIDS cases. The African continent is also confronted with an unprecedented number of orphaned children from AIDS.

At the committee's March hearing, Mary Fisher, the founder of the Family AIDS Network, who eloquently addressed the Republican Convention in 1992, testified about her recent trip to Africa. She told the committee that what dominates the African landscape is orphans, acres of orphans; orphans raising orphans because there is no one else left to do it. Tough children take to the streets. Weak children die of starvation. Many just sit, docile and sick, a vast human ocean of orphans, mostly infected and doomed.

While Africa is the current epicenter of the disease, it is moving towards Asia and nothing would be a greater mistake than to think that oceans are boundaries capable of containing the spread of diseases of this nature. At this time, for instance, there is an alarming increase in the HIV/AIDS infection rate in the Caribbean and in parts of South and Southeast Asia, as well as the Newly Independent States of the former Soviet Union.

As bleak as the global picture is, it nevertheless must be understood that there are prevention and education strategies that are effective against the spread of HIV/AIDS. Statistics from Uganda and Senegal in Africa and from Thailand and Asia demonstrate the positive impact of strong prevention programs. Encouragingly, those strategies can be applied in other countries as well.

The innovative approach outlined in the World Bank AIDS Marshall Plan Trust Fund Act holds out the promise of catalyzing a much stronger global response to the AIDS epidemic. Implicit in approaches involving Bretton Woods institutions is the possibility of attracting additional contributions from other donors, including, as uniquely authorized in this bill, the private sector.

For a modest \$100 million per year contribution in the table from the United States, we have the prospect of leveraging multibillion dollar con-

tributions from other public and private donors over the next 5 years.

It is my hope that some of the resources made available in this initiative could be applied to ultimately achieving a desperately-needed medical breakthrough in developing an AIDS vaccine, but until the day that such a vaccine is available, the only vaccine we have is what Dr. Peter Piot of UNAIDS calls a social vaccine, that is education and prevention efforts.

H.R. 3519 is directly targeted at maximizing this social vaccine through education and prevention initiatives.

In conclusion, let me stress that America has a particular obligation to do everything within its power to prevent and ultimately eradicate HIV/AIDS, particularly among those most vulnerable, our children both here and abroad.

□ 1715

Mortality may be a part of the human condition, but all of us have an obligation to put an end to those conditions that precipitate premature death, particularly at very young ages.

For the country that leads the world in wealth and research capacity to abdicate its responsibility to confront forth rightly this biblically proportioned humanitarian crisis would be morally derelict.

I am honored to join my colleagues, the gentleman from New York (Mr. LAFALCE) the distinguished gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE), the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN), the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. COBURN), and the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA) and so many others in pressing for congressional action in this crisis, and urge my colleagues to give it their support.

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

Mr. LAFALCE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GEPHARDT), the minority leader.

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

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the World Bank AIDS trust fund legislation we are considering today. I commend the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE) and the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LEACH), the authors of this legislation, for their leadership and hard work in not only calling attention to the magnitude of the HIV/AIDS pandemic, but in developing an important initiative that will help address this horrible problem.

I believe that the global HIV/AIDS crisis is the preeminent moral issue of our time. Yet, most Americans do not know very much about the crisis and the devastation that this disease has caused in Sub-Saharan Africa and other nations and continents around the world. In fact, the future of Africa may well be at risk, and the consequences of the failure to act may condemn future generations to a deadly cycle of poverty and chronic illness.

It is simply impossible to imagine lasting political or social progress in Africa without forcefully addressing the increasing toll that this disease is exacting on her people. Most of us who live in nations with high standards of living cannot become complacent about our success and good fortune, and ignore the millions of fellow human beings whose struggle to achieve political, economic, and social progress is in such jeopardy. We have to significantly increase the efforts we have made to date if we are to succeed in helping other peoples curb the HIV/AIDS pandemic.

So we must increase international funding for vaccine research, for efforts to stop the spread of the HIV virus, and for the care of those already infected. We must also address the crushing debt problem with which too many of the poorest nations in the world are saddled.

I commend the administration for its efforts in these areas, and fully support its budget request, which calls for much needed increases in next year's funding.

Because our response must be multifaceted, the World Bank trust fund that would be established by the Leach-Lee legislation will play a very important part, as well, by bringing together multinational, private sector, and nongovernmental resources to fight HIV/AIDS.

I urge all of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support this important initiative. Again, I commend the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LEACH) and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE) for a job well done.

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

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

Mr. LAFALCE. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3519 is a bill which can mean life instead of death for millions of people. H.R. 3519 primes a pump of worldwide resources to fight one of mankind's deadliest enemies, AIDS.

The Acquired Immune Defense Syndrome is sweeping our planet. It is striking us without discrimination as to age, gender, income, race, religion, or nationality. Our Surgeon General has estimated that this will soon be the worst plague to strike mankind in all recorded history, worse than the bubonic plague of the 1300s, worse than the worldwide influenza epidemic of the early 1900s; worse than any other illness in the history of the world.

So a broad, a global, a coordinated defense against this scourge must come. It has been unmercifully slow in coming. However, it is coming, and this bill is a very major part of it.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3519 is aimed at inclusiveness in the HIV/AIDS battle. Our Treasury Secretary is directed to initiate negotiations within the World Bank, its members, and other interested parties to create a trust fund to receive resources from any entity to combat HIV and AIDS through grants.

The bill as amended today authorizes a U.S. contribution of \$100 million to the AIDS-targeted trust for each fiscal year from 2001 to 2005. We know our contribution will be leveraged many fold by additional contributions from such an open community of donors. A figure of at least \$1 billion per annum is possible.

Secondly, our bill, entitled the "World Bank AIDS Marshall Plan Trust Fund Act," is very flexible. Trust fund resources can be deployed globally. This is not merely a reaction to a crisis in Africa or the growing threat in Eastern Europe. The trans-border character of AIDS is fully recognized.

Further, no single line of attack is elevated over another. There will be no priority given a prevention over a cure or a cure over a prevention.

The findings of our Committee on Banking and Financial Services fully demonstrate that we cannot delay. Thousands, tens of thousands, are infected daily. Until AIDS can be brought to heel globally, no matter what the success of steps to stem it domestically might be, the virus will threaten us. Even now it is believed incidence of strains largely found outside the United States, and having different characteristics from our predominant strain B are rising domestically. This bill is a highly productive path for a global counterattack. I urge its unanimous passage.

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN), chairman of the Committee on International Relations.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise in strong support of H.R. 3519, which addresses the urgent need for global resources by leveraging the U.S. contribution to a World Bank AIDS trust fund of \$100 million annually over the next 5 years to mobilize potentially more than \$1 billion a year from other governmental and private sector donors for grants to operations working to combat, to eradicate, and to mitigate the impact of the AIDS virus throughout the world.

I want to commend the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LEACH), the distinguished chairman of our Committee on Banking and Financial Services, and the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. LEE), for sponsoring this important measure.

Mr. Speaker, the AIDS pandemic may soon become the most deadly infectious disease in modern times, eclipsing the influenza epidemic earlier this century that caused some 20 million deaths worldwide.

Recent estimates place the AIDS death toll at over 16 million people and rising. Over 33 million people are living

with this disease, and most of these infected live in the developing world. Therefore, until this terrible disease is eradicated, our efforts to promote economic development and democratic practices are going to be impeded as the meager resources of these infected developing societies are drained by this terrible scourge.

Sub-Saharan Africa has been particularly hard hit. This bill encourages prompt action in that region of the world. However, no area of the world has been spared the ravages of this deadly disease. It is rapidly spreading today in Asia and throughout the Pacific Rim at an alarming pace.

As this disease continues to spread, the international health economic and security implications are very serious and require the unique leadership of our Nation. The Committee on International Relations will be holding hearings soon to identify ways in addition to this measure in which our Nation can effectively combat AIDS and other infectious diseases that are not only a human tragedy of immeasurable proportions, but also pose a threat to the health and well-being of the American people.

In our own State of New York, the spread of the West Nile virus epidemic last year is a testament to the need to remain vigilant about the global threads of AIDS and all other infectious diseases.

Accordingly, Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join in strong support of H.R. 3519 so that our Nation can lead the world community in seeking more private and public contributions to combat the deadly AIDS virus. Not only is it in our national interest to do so, but it is the right thing to do so.

Mr. LAFALCE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE), the principal author of this bill.

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express strong support for the World Bank AIDS Marshall Plan Trust Fund Act, H.R. 3519.

First, I would like to thank the gentleman from Iowa (Chairman LEACH) for his wisdom and commitment to ensure that Congress is on the right side of history and that we address this pandemic in a bipartisan fashion.

Also, I would like to thank my colleagues, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GEPHARDT), the minority leader, the ranking member, the gentleman from New York (Mr. LAFALCE), the gentleman from New York (Chairman GILMAN), and the Congressional Black Caucus, especially the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) and the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN), for demonstrating leadership in moving this issue forward in the spirit of bipartisanship and cooperation.

Finally, I also would like to acknowledge the contributions of my predecessor and dear friend, Mr. Ron Dellums, for remaining committed to the fight as a public citizen, and raising

consciousness throughout the world regarding this pandemic.

The World Health Organization has proclaimed that HIV/AIDS is the world's deadliest disease. It has ravaged Sub-Saharan Africa, claiming 13.7 million lives. Today, 23.3 million adults and children are living with HIV and AIDS. AIDS is decimating the continent and leaving behind millions of orphans in its wake. By the year 2010, the number of orphans in Africa will equal the number of children in America's public schools.

An estimated 6,000 people die in Africa every day due to AIDS. Since I introduced my original bill last August, H.R. 2765, of which most provisions are retained in this bill, 1.8 million people have perished. The survival of a continent is at stake.

This is not only a humanitarian crisis, it is an emerging economic catastrophe. Teachers are disappearing from classrooms. Skilled workers are vanishing from production plants.

Over the past year, our Nation's moral compass has pointed us in the direction that guides us now to address the AIDS crisis globally and most profoundly in Africa. However, I remind Members again that the AIDS crisis in Africa is only the epicenter. The Caribbean, Asia, India, Latin America, and the Balkans are only ticking time bombs. In our own country, people of color are being disproportionately hit by HIV and AIDS.

The Clinton administration has rightfully recognized AIDS as a national security threat and has issued an executive order to provide access to HIV/AIDS pharmaceuticals and medical technologies. This is a step in the right direction. The President has also issued a statement of administration policy in support of the World Bank AIDS Marshall Plan Trust Fund Act.

Mr. Speaker, I include for the RECORD the Statement of Administration Policy issued by the Executive Office of the President.

The document referred to is as follows:

STATEMENT OF ADMINISTRATION POLICY  
H.R. 3519—WORLD BANK AIDS MARSHALL PLAN  
TRUST FUND ACT

The Administration strongly supports the passage of H.R. 3519, which would increase international efforts to combat the global spread of HIV/AIDS, and agrees with its sponsors that there is a critical need for new sources of funding in order to combat this growing pandemic effectively. The President's FY 2001 Budget requests a \$100 million increase for HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, and related activities, bringing the total HIV/AIDS funding (exclusive of research) in FY 2001 to \$342 million. The current U.S. efforts to combat global HIV/AIDS are by far the largest among bilateral and multilateral donors. In addition, the Administration has proposed a \$50 million contribution to the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI) and new tax credits to help spur the development and distribution of vaccines for HIV/AIDS and other diseases that result in millions of deaths every year in the developing world.

The Administration believes that H.R. 3519 takes an important step towards our com-

mon objective of increasing the international effort to combat this pandemic. We believe that additional flexibility in negotiating the exact structure of the multilateral funding mechanism will ensure that this mechanism will best meet the objectives of other donors and the requirements of recipient countries and organizations, and therefore will maximize our ability to increase other donor participation. The Administration looks forward to working with the Congress to address this goal. We also note that H.R. 3519 raises constitutional concerns regarding the President's exclusive authority in foreign affairs to represent, and negotiate on behalf of, the United States.

The Administration remains fully committed to other high priority international initiatives and to the funding levels proposed in the President's Budget for HIV/AIDS programs and other critical components of our existing international affairs budget request. A new multilateral funding mechanism will take time to become operational and effective, and therefore the passage of the President's FY 2001 Budget for HIV/AIDS programs is imperative and will result in immediate assistance in the fight against global HIV/AIDS.

Mr. Speaker, AIDS, like all diseases, knows no boundaries. There is no guarantee that the scale of the problem on one continent can be contained in that region. In fact, it is just the opposite.

□ 1730

So I want to leave on one thought. An old Swaziland proverb says, "There is a poisonous snake in our house. If we do not get it out, it will kill us all."

Left unaddressed, AIDS will wipe out Africa. Today, as the world watches, Congress must step up to the plate and hit a home run. Vote yes for final passage of H.R. 3519, the World Bank AIDS Marshall Plan Trust Fund Act.

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA), a great friend.

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Iowa for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, I certainly want to salute and commend the gentleman from Iowa (Chairman LEACH) and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE) for introducing this very important legislation, the World Bank AIDS Marshall Plan Trust Fund Act, and to the leadership for scheduling it for consideration today. This legislation would provide \$500 million over 5 years for HIV and AIDS treatment, prevention, and research, beginning in Africa.

Over the past several months, an incredible amount of attention has been directed to the devastating plight Africans are facing due to the AIDS crisis. More than 11 million Africans have died from AIDS. This represents more than 70 percent of AIDS deaths worldwide.

The spread of AIDS in Africa has increased economic instability, is causing serious food and agricultural destabilization and will result in a severe drop in life expectancy rates.

Thirteen million children have lost one or both of their parents to AIDS, and life expectancy is expected to

plummet from 59 years to 45 years between 2005 and 2010.

This bill directs the U.S. Government to seek the establishment of a new AIDS Prevention Trust Fund at the World Bank. The bill authorizes U.S. contributions of \$100 million a year for 5 years in the hopes of leveraging that contribution to obtain contributions from other governments as well as private sector companies to reach \$1 billion a year. The proceeds of the trust fund would support AIDS education, prevention, treatment, and vaccine development efforts in the world's poorest countries, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa.

The United States is uniquely positioned to lead the world in the prevention and eradication of HIV and AIDS. H.R. 3519 responds to this crisis.

Again, I thank the gentleman from Iowa (Chairman LEACH) and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE) for introducing this legislation. I certainly urge support by this House of this legislation.

Mr. LAFALCE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3½ minutes to the distinguished gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS), ranking member of the Subcommittee on Domestic and International Monetary Policy, the subcommittee with jurisdiction over the World Bank, and one of the chief promoters of this legislation.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. LAFALCE) for the time that he has allocated to me today.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my support for H.R. 3519, the World Bank AIDS Marshall Plan Trust Fund Act, and I would like to commend the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE) for her leadership on this critical issue.

H.R. 3519 was passed by the Committee on Banking and Financial Services on March 15 by a bipartisan majority. This regulation would direct the Secretary of the Treasury to enter into negotiations with the World Bank for the creation of a World Bank AIDS Trust Fund to provide grants to support HIV/AIDS treatment and prevention programs in the countries of sub-Saharan Africa and other less developed countries. I am proud to be a co-sponsor of this bill.

However, I must say I am deeply dismayed that the funding authorized by this bill is only half of what had been approved by the Committee on Banking and Financial Services. During the Committee on Banking and Financial Services's consideration of H.R. 3519, I offered an amendment to the bill that increased the amount of funds authorized to be appropriated for payment to the World Bank AIDS Trust Fund from \$100 million to \$200 million per year.

Although my amendment was passed by the Committee on Banking and Financial Services, the leadership, the Republican leadership, reduced the funding back to only \$100 million before bringing the bill to the floor today without any discussion with those of us

who worked so hard to double that amount. This undemocratic reduction was done without a unanimous-consent request, without a rule from the Committee on Rules, without any opportunity for the Members of the House to debate it.

Given the magnitude of HIV/AIDS epidemic in sub-Saharan Africa, this reduction of funding is dangerously unwise. In sub-Saharan Africa, there are over 5,000 AIDS-related funerals every day. Since the beginning of the HIV/AIDS epidemic, over 80 percent of all AIDS deaths have occurred in sub-Saharan Africa. By the end of 1999, there were an estimated 23.3 million people in sub-Saharan Africa living with HIV/AIDS. This is 70 percent of the total number of HIV-infected people worldwide.

The National Intelligence Council of the Central Intelligence Agency, the CIA, released a report in January of this year on the threat of HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases to our national security.

According to this report, "Some of the hardest hit countries in sub-Saharan Africa, and possibly later in South and Southeast Asia, will face a demographic upheaval as HIV/AIDS and associated diseases reduce human life expectancy by as much as 30 years and kill as many as a quarter of their populations over a decade or less, producing a huge orphan cohort. Nearly 42 million children in 27 countries will lose one or both parents to AIDS by 2010; 19 of the hardest hit countries will be in sub-Saharan Africa."

Despite the urgency of this epidemic, Congress has not demonstrated a willingness to commit the resources necessary to stop the spread of this devastating disease.

I am thankful for this \$100 million. It should be more. I know that the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LEACH) worked very hard on this. To tell my colleagues the truth, because he is so fair all the time, I was a little bit disappointed that this had happened without any discussion, without my knowing and others knowing, who had worked so hard to increase it, that it would come to the floor in this manner.

All we have is \$100 million. We do not have the \$200 million. Certainly we are not going to turn it down. I support it. I hope we can do better in the future.

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2½ minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. COBURN) who has quite constructively added some language on best practices techniques from his medical background for this bill. I am very appreciative.

Mr. COBURN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Iowa for yielding me this time. I thank the committee for the manner in which they worked with us.

For \$4 a baby, we can prevent HIV infection in Africa, \$4. That is all it takes, one dose of nevirapine, and the pregnant woman who has HIV for her

child not to become infected. That is the minimal that we can do.

This bill brings forward the first of many challenges that the world is going to face in terms of HIV. About 3 months ago, I met with directors, AIDS directors of 21 African countries and visited with them about what they were doing. My hope is, as we pass this bill and we assess the success that I know that is going to take place in Africa, because we have already seen major changes in two countries, Uganda and Senegal, my hope is that, as we vote for this, that we will apply the same common sense to the AIDS epidemic in America.

See, the same women, African-American women are being unduly hit by this disease. The same children, African-American children in America are five times more likely to contract this disease than a white child. An Hispanic child is three times more likely to contract this disease.

So as we vote to help Africa in this dreaded disease, and this will be great help, it will make a tremendous difference, we will have not ever spent \$100 million more effectively than the money that is going to be authorized in this program, please look at how we handle HIV in this country, and let us not let another baby get infected in this country, the wealthiest country in the world. Let us not allow people to continue to be ignorant about HIV and this infection.

I thank the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LEACH), chairman, and the gentleman from New York (Mr. LAFALCE), ranking member, for this bill. It has my wholehearted endorsement.

Mr. LAFALCE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN).

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3519, the World Bank AIDS Marshall Plan Trust Fund Act. I want to commend the bill's prime sponsors, the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LEACH), chairman of the Committee on Banking and Financial Services, and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE) for their efforts in bringing this important and vitally needed bill to the floor today.

I want to particularly recognize and thank the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE) for her leadership in fighting HIV and AIDS in people of color globally and on all fronts.

Mr. Speaker, the enormity of the deadly impact of AIDS on the people and countries of Africa has been at crisis proportions for a long time and has long called us to act.

Since the onset of the epidemic, more than 11 million Africans have died from AIDS, representing more than 70 percent of AIDS death world wide. Although we have made small steps in the recent past today, we begin to respond more appropriately.

In addition to this measure, I applaud President Clinton for his recognition of AIDS as a national security threat and a doubling of his budget re-

quest to prevent the spread of HIV around the world.

The bill before us today will bolster this effort, and that of private pharmaceutical companies such as Glaxo-Wellcome, Bristol Myers-Squibb, Boeringher Ingelheim, Hoffman-LaRoche, and Merck & Co., and others who have also pledged to join this effort by helping to ensure that the Federal Government commits to addressing this issue over the next several years.

Out of compassion for our fellow human beings, and in recognition of our compelling economic and humanitarian interests in combatting infectious disease in developing countries around the world, although it falls short of what we had hoped for, I urge my colleagues to support passage of this bill.

Mr. LAFALCE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON).

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I very much thank the gentleman from New York for yielding me this time and for his work on this bill. I especially appreciate the work of the gentleman from Iowa (Chairman LEACH) who worked so productively, and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE) for whom this has been a priority issue for a long time.

H.R. 3519 has important breakthrough potential to level substantial funding from those who have it to those who do not. The spectrum of urgent needs in Africa from prevention to treatment and research is exhausting to even contemplate. This is why the President has indicated that AIDS worldwide is a national security issue. History, I think, will reveal him to be prescient in his understanding of the implications of the developed Nations in failing to move more rapidly. The Vice President has said the same thing when he made a historic appearance before the UN Security Council.

In this country, we have our own AIDS epidemic of major and tragic proportions in the minority communities. But this epidemic pales beside the plague in Africa that sees 11 million men women and children exposed and become HIV positive every single day. It is decimating an entire generation right at the time when Africa is in the throes of Nation building with democracy finally taking hold in many countries when one needs young educated people most. This funding hastens the time when urgently needed fundings can go directly to where they are most needed.

I congratulate the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LEACH) and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE) for moving us ahead on this urgent issue.

Mr. LAFALCE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentlewoman from Ohio (Mrs. JONES), a member of the Committee on Banking and Financial Services, who has worked very hard on this, too.

(Mrs. JONES of Ohio asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, AIDS is a very important and security issue in our country and across the world. I thank the gentleman from Iowa (Chairman LEACH) and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE), my ranking member, for proceeding on the issue of a Marshall Plan for Africa.

The epidemic and devastating effects of AIDS have impacted our country greater than the deaths attributed to war. The United Nations reported that while war and conflict took about 200,000 people in 1998, AIDS and HIV took about 2.2 million.

I recall, in fact, having had an opportunity to go to an Africa Today conference in Seattle. At that Seattle conference, an epidemiologist testified that there were grandparents in Africa taking care of as many as 25 to 30 of their grandchildren because their children have been devastated by the disease of AIDS.

□ 1745

The United Nations took up the security issue on the issue of AIDS this year when seven of the great leaders from the continent of Africa were there to talk to the United Nations.

I am pleased that my colleagues have supported and presented this issue, and I rise in support of H.R. 3519 and thank my ranking member for the opportunity to be heard.

Mr. LAFALCE. Mr. Speaker, how much time is remaining on each side?

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PEASE). The gentleman from New York (Mr. LAFALCE) has 2½ minutes remaining, and the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LEACH) has 6¼ minutes remaining.

Mr. LAFALCE. Mr. Speaker, may I ask if the gentleman from Iowa would be willing to share some of his time.

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to reserve 3 minutes for myself, but I would be happy to recognize someone on the other side.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will be pleased to recognize whomever the gentleman yields to, and for how much time?

Mr. LAFALCE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD).

Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. LAFALCE), the ranking member, for his leadership on this issue, and really thank my dear friend and colleague, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE), for her tenacity and her leadership in pushing until this bill came to this floor.

It is so incredibly important that we support this piece of legislation. We have recognized by the statistics that have been presented to us all today how devastating it is in areas of Africa; in fact, all over Africa. It is really seen as a pandemic, and I urge my colleagues, everyone in this House, to support this.

As the cochair of the International HIV/AIDS, I have also seen this devastation now rising in places of India, Central America, Eastern Europe and other places, and we recognize that this disease is seamless. It has no borders. It has no respect for age, ethnicity or anything else. So I urge all my colleagues to look at this bill, vote the bill out, and make sure that we are addressing the most egregious disease that has ever hit the face of this country and the world.

In a bill that I had, Mr. Speaker, I had certain components as prevention, education, and making sure that research as to vaccine was a part of this bill. I am happy that that was inserted into the bill and I urge support.

Mr. Speaker, we cannot speak enough on a bill of this magnitude, on an issue of this magnitude. I am happy that the administration is supporting it, and I urge all my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. Speaker, AIDS is potentially the greatest health catastrophe to humankind. It knows no borders and strikes individuals regardless of age, race, gender, national origin, or social class. More than 16,000,000 men, women and children have died of AIDS. More than 33,600,000 people are living with HIV, and nearly all of them will die of AIDS-related complications within the next two decades. UN-AIDS estimated that there were 5,600,000 newly-infected people with HIV in 1999, including an estimated 2,300,000 women and approximately 570,000 children.

Ninety-five percent of people worldwide living with HIV live in the world's poorest countries. With poor health systems, weak economies, poverty, and limited access to resources, the epidemic will grow even more over the next quarter century without immediate intervention.

There also are potential security implications in poor countries where the increase in HIV-infected military personnel is gradually weakening the capacity of militaries to defend their nations, maintain civil order, and deploy peacekeepers. Child soldiers and girl 'wives', some also HIV-infected, are a byproduct of a dwindling pool of adult recruits. Sustained education, prevention, and treatment programs for military personnel.

Alongside H.R. 3519, I authored this session H.R. 4140, "The International HIV/AIDS Partnership Prevention Act of 2000" that addresses the global HIV/AIDS challenge in all world regions. From Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, Latin America, Eastern and Central Europe and Russia, we must pull together world resources including our own to combat this disease.

Let me close by underscoring the human rights elements to this crisis. In our expedience to overtake this disease and bring education, prevention, and treatment to those infected with HIV/AIDS, we must not overlook their basic human rights.

I hope when this bill comes to Conference Committee that we will assure women, children and men around the world that we care for their human rights as well as their physical well being. I am reminded of the early days of the epidemic here in America when we had to grapple with broad social policy issues like privacy and discrimination.

I hope, Mr. Speaker, that when this House passes HIV/AIDS legislation, we will require that any government or organization can receive funds only if the government or organization, as the case may be, certifies that its laws, policies, and practices, as appropriate, do not punish or deny services to victims based on age, ancestry, color, disability, gender, national origin, race, religion, sexual orientation, and political status.

If we add this clause to our legislation, we not only will bring physical care and treatment to persons with HIV/AIDS but will also guarantee respect for their human and civil rights.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that this bill reflects so many of the issues I raised in H.R. 4140. I hope that this Congress will pass a global HIV/AIDS bill and we will move one step forward toward conquering this disease.

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI).

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Banking and Financial Services for yielding me this time, and for his leadership on this very, very important issue. I am very pleased to join him and the distinguished ranking member, the gentleman from New York (Mr. LAFALCE), and thank them for bringing this to the floor.

I want to join them and others in commending my colleague, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE), for her tremendous and relentless leadership on this issue.

Mr. Speaker, we all know the statistics, and they are staggering. George Bernard Shaw once said, "The sign of a truly intelligent person is that he or she is swayed by statistics." And these statistics, as I say, are not only swaying, they are staggering.

I think it would be interesting for our colleagues to know why this bill is so important and the wisdom of it. And I particularly want to commend the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LEACH) for his work on the World Bank Trust Fund aspect of this. So our colleagues know, \$100 million a year over 5 years, largely focused on prevention, counseling, testing, treatment and care. They all must be increased dramatically. But the need for education, counseling, and testing is severe. Because of all the numbers we have heard about AIDS in Africa, my understanding is that 95 percent of those who are HIV infected, without the full-blown cases of AIDS, 95 percent of those people do not know that they are HIV infected.

So prevention, prevention, prevention is what we must do. We must prevent people from getting this and prevent them, therefore, from spreading it when they do not even know in 95 percent of the cases that they have it.

The funding provided by the World Bank AIDS Trust Fund will help the nations of sub-Saharan Africa move forward on all of these fronts while strengthening their capacity to provide HIV/AIDS treatments and other health care services that are vital for survival of the millions of Africans who are living with HIV/AIDS.

I support this legislation and commend the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE), the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LEACH) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. LAFALCE), the three L's, for their hard work on this effort. It is a matter of life and death. Their leadership is to be respected by all of us and their legislation to be supported.

Mr. LAFALCE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, when we hear the two words "bubonic plague," we think, very often, of the worst plague that man has known. But that is wrong. That was in the 1300s, but it is not the worst.

When we think of the major plagues of this century and of all time, we think too of the world-wide influenza epidemic that in 2 years killed over 20 million people. That is far more than were killed in World War I and World War II. And yet AIDS is worse than either of those two.

AIDS is a disease of biblical proportions. It requires an immediate response. It requires at the very least the passage of this bill.

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, this is principally a humanitarian issue. Secondly, but accurately, as the President has suggested, it is a national security threat. Tertiarily, it is an economic challenge. According to the Global AIDS Policy Coalition at Harvard, AIDS has already cost the world GDP in excess of \$500 billion.

I raise this cost issue because frequently, in legislative bodies, we have to consider cost-benefit analysis. It is clear that the cost to eradicate and cure this disease is less than the cost of the disease itself in GDP terms. More importantly, it is far more costly in terms of lost minds and lost souls.

Mr. Speaker, this is the first significant new step emanating from Congress to deal with this disease. The gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) has valid concerns about how much we are dedicating to it. Hopefully, this step can be built upon in the future.

In conclusion, I would like to thank the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE) and her dedication to this cause. I would also like to thank her predecessor, Ron Dellums, who, as a private citizen, is devoting his life to this challenge. I would be remiss if I also did not thank our staff, Cindy Fogleman, Jamie McCormick, Gary Parker, Jeanne Roslanowick, and Dick Peterson.

Finally, I would suggest that the Congressional leadership is to be congratulated. The gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GEPHARDT), the minority leader, has made this a seminal part of his concerns in this Congress. My own leadership, the Speaker, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HASTERT), and the majority leader, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARMEY), have allowed this

bill to come to the floor despite what many consider to have very controversial implications.

I believe, though, despite the controversy, this body is obligated to act, and act in a humanitarian way, and so I urge as strong a vote as possible on this initiative.

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I want to express my continuing support for H.R. 3519, the World Bank AIDS Marshall Plan Trust Fund Act, is sponsored by the chairman of the Committee on Banking and Financial Services and the gentlewoman from California. I am very proud to be a cosponsor of that bill.

If enacted, H.R. 3519 would create a world-wide trust fund that is administered by the World Bank and funded by governments, the private sector, and international organizations. Nations would be able to receive grants from the trust fund to address the HIV/AIDS crisis. The bill would direct the United States to contribute \$100 million a year to the fund for 5 years, the hope being that U.S. contributions would help leverage contributions from others in the private sector and the international community. I must say that, while I am happy this bill seems to have the support necessary for passage, I am extremely disappointed that the amount of annual U.S. contributions to the fund under this bill will be \$100 million instead of \$200 million, the amount approved by the House Banking Committee.

Although the passage of this bill would be a significant victory in the battle against HIV/AIDS, it is a small drop in a very big bucket. It is estimated that about \$10 billion would be needed over the next 5 years, just to fight AIDS in Africa. We must do much more if we want to seriously address the HIV/AIDS epidemic that is killing millions of people worldwide, and the United States has to lead the way. It is in our own best interests to do so, because HIV/AIDS knows no borders and, because it threatens the stability of the world, even more than conventional warfare.

AIDS is claiming more lives than all the armed conflicts in the last century combined. Twelve million men, women, and children in Africa have already died of AIDS. Today in Africa, 5,500 people are buried daily because of AIDS, and that number is expected to more than double. AIDS is the leading cause of death in Africa, but also, and this is very important, among young adult African-American men in the United States as well. It is our problem.

There is no doubt this bill is a necessary move in the right direction. Again, I commend my colleagues for their tireless efforts on this issue, and I urge all members to vote in support of H.R. 3519.

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I strongly support this legislation, of which I am a co-sponsor. I also want to recognize and honor the original sponsor of this legislation, Chairman JIM LEACH of the House Banking Committee for his leadership in bringing this important issue to the floor today and for that of our colleague Representative BARBARA LEE, who has been the main champion of this critical issue. Working with the Chairman on the House Banking Committee, we were able to approve this bi-partisan legislation out of the full committee in March by a vote of 27 to 4.

Under this bill, the U.S. Treasury Department will negotiate with the World Bank and its members to establish a trust fund to solicit

contributions from governments, the private sector and other non-governmental organizations to provide grants to address the global HIV/AIDS epidemic. The grants provided by the trust fund would support measures to implement and establish effective HIV/AIDS prevention measures as well as fund new research and development activities in the countries hardest hit by the epidemic. Participating countries with the highest rates of HIV/AIDS infection rates would receive priority under this legislation, and must agree to implement national strategies to combat HIV/AIDS. For payment to the World Bank HIV/AIDS trust fund, the bill authorizes \$100 million in each year from Fiscal Year 2001 through 2005 for a total of \$500 million over five years.

Almost 34 million people live with HIV/AIDS, of which about 95 percent live in the developing world. Approximately 16.3 million people have died of HIV/AIDS, with over 80 percent of those deaths occurring in sub-Saharan Africa, which accounts for only 10 percent of the world population. Worldwide, about 5.6 million new infections will occur this year, with an estimated 3.8 million in sub-Saharan Africa—3.8 million people will contract HIV. Every day, 11,000 additional people are infected—1 every 8 seconds. All told, over 34 million people in Africa—double the population of the State of Texas—have been infected with HIV since the epidemic began, and an estimated 13.7 million Africans have lost their lives to AIDS, including 2.2 million who died in 1998.

Each day, AIDS kills 5,500 men, women, and children. By 2005, if policies do not change, the daily death toll will not be 5,500, it will be 13,000—double what it is now—with nearly 5 million AIDS deaths that year alone, according to the White House Office of AIDS Policy. AIDS has surpassed malaria as the leading cause of death in Africa, and it kills many times more people on that continent than war. The overall rate of infection among adults is about 8 percent, compared with a 1.1-percent infection rate worldwide. In some countries of southern Africa, 20 to 30 percent of the adults are infected. AIDS has cut life expectancy by 4 years in Nigeria, 18 years in Kenya, and 26 years in Zimbabwe. AIDS is swelling infant and child mortality rates, reversing the declines that had been occurring in many countries during the 1970s and 1980s. Over 30 percent of all children born to HIV-infected mothers in sub-Saharan Africa will themselves become HIV infected.

There are many explanations for why this epidemic is sweeping across sub-Saharan Africa. Certainly the region's poverty, which has deprived much of Africa from effective systems of health information, health education and health care, bears much of the blame. Sub-Saharan Africa becoming the only region in the world in which women are infected with HIV at a higher rate than men, may also play a role. HIV/AIDS is becoming a major woman's issue. AIDS has largely impacted the heterosexual community in Africa, and it has established itself in such a way that it sweeps across and wipes out entire villages. Because of the region's poverty, all too often treatment of AIDS sufferers with medicines that can result in long-term survival has not been widely used in Africa.

Despite these sobering statistics, there is a bit of good news. Uganda is making significant headway with regard to prevention. Since

1992, the Ugandan government's very frank and high-profile public education efforts have helped to reduce the incidence of HIV infection by more than 15 percent. Thanks to recent medical research, there are now effective drugs that combat HIV/AIDS. For example, some recent pilot projects have had success in reducing mother-to-child transmission by administering the anti-HIV drug AZT, or a less expensive medicine, Nevirapine, during birth and early childhood.

New studies indicate that Nevirapine can reduce the risk of mother-to-child transmission by as much as 80 percent. NVP is given just once to the mother during labor, once to the child within 3 days of birth. Taking three or four pills can mean that a child is prevented from being born with HIV. In fact, for \$4 a tablet this drug regime has created an unprecedented opportunity for international cooperation in the fight against AIDS. Currently, however, less than 1 percent of HIV-infected pregnant women have access to interventions to reduce mother-to-child transmission. Administered in a treatment regimen known as HAART—highly active antiretroviral therapy—antiretroviral drugs can allow people living with AIDS to live a largely normal life and use of the drugs can lead to long-term survival rather than early death. Such treatment is proven highly effective in developed countries, including our very own.

But despite these positive signs, there are many fronts on which there has been very little progress. Virtually no one has access to drugs to treat the disease. Prevention is unquestionably the most important element of the equation, but treatment cannot be ignored. Poverty should not be a death sentence—not when the infectious disease that is destroying African society can be treated.

Even beyond the human tragedy, there are vast economic costs to this epidemic. AIDS affects the most productive segment of society. It is turning the future leaders of the region into a generation of orphans. The United States and the other industrialized nations of the world have the power to make these life-savings drugs more affordable and accessible to Africans. If the U.S. and other G-7 nations fail to engage and address this crisis now, I fear we will be forced to address it in more costly terms, both economic and militarily in the future. We turn our backs on Africa, truly, at our own long-term risk.

I urge my colleagues to join with me in supporting this critical legislation to address the global HIV/AIDS epidemic.

Ms. KILPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, I support H.R. 3519 and commend my colleagues, Mr. LEACH of Iowa and Ms. LEE of California, for their initiative in crafting this piece of legislation.

Some 50 million people in developing nations are infected with the HIV virus. Sub-Saharan Africa, a region which I have had the privilege to visit more than once, has been far more affected by AIDS than any other part of the world. According to one report, 23 million adults and children are infected with HIV in that part of the world. They have about 10 percent of the world's population, and 70 percent of the world's HIV-infected people. In the African continent, 13.7 million people have already lost their lives to AIDS, and we shall surely see those numbers increase dramatically unless we step up our efforts to combat this worldwide epidemic.

An epidemic of such Biblical proportions is too overwhelming for just a handful of countries to attack. The AIDS epidemic requires the active involvement of our multilateral institutions, and that is precisely the objective of H.R. 3519. This bill establishes a World Bank Trust Fund to provide international grants to combat the spread of HIV/AIDS. The grants would provide significant levels of funding for HIV/AIDS treatment, prevention and research in developing countries.

Recently, the House and Senate sent to the President the African Trade and Opportunity Act. This bill will open new economic opportunities for the continent, provide African countries with greater access to U.S. markets and consequently attract greater foreign investment. Africa needs these investments and market access opportunities to lift up its economy. However, it will never reach the road of economic prosperity as long as the HIV/AIDS epidemic continues to subjugate the African people. Until a cure is found, all other issues are of secondary importance.

President Clinton and his administration want to increase resources to fight AIDS abroad in fiscal year 2001. The World Bank AIDS Marshall Plan Trust Fund Act will help to ensure that the federal government will continue to address this issue over the next several years. The resources supplied by these efforts will go toward distributing medications which can prolong the life of HIV-infected people and improve their quality of life. This is significant when one considers that many African countries have national annual medical budgets of as little as \$6 per person. This bill will help these countries set up treatment, prevention and education programs. In return the benefiting countries must agree to implement a national HIV/AIDS program and undertake a commitment to work with multiple partners including those affected by the disease, religious and community leaders, health professionals and other entities.

The bill authorizes \$100 million in each of the following five fiscal years through fiscal year 2005. These funds would be authorized in addition to any other funds authorized for multilateral or bilateral programs related to HIV/AIDS or economic development. As a Member of the Appropriations Committee, I want to assure the sponsors of this legislation that I will work with them to obtain a fair share of funding in this year's appropriations cycle.

I join those who urge my colleagues to support this bill. This is timely legislation, and it deserves the approval of this chamber.

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I am in support of the World Bank AIDS Marshall Plan Trust Fund Act, H.R. 3519. I have seen first hand the devastation that AIDS has had on Africa, and I firmly believe that the United States and the rest of the developed world must act now to end the suffering and hardship caused by this terrible disease.

I cannot overstate my strong belief that H.R. 3519 is desperately needed legislation, and I am proud to be a cosponsor. Quite simply, passing this bill is the right thing to do. When I recently visited Zimbabwe, Nigeria, and South Africa, I was overwhelmed by the impact that AIDS was having, not only on those inflicted with the disease, but also on the thousands of orphans that the disease creates. In some countries, one-fifth to one-third of the children have already been orphaned by the disease.

The AIDS epidemic presents us with an unprecedented humanitarian challenge. The numbers for Africa are numbing—more than 23 million adults and children currently infected with the virus and, to date, almost 14 million AIDS-related deaths. Infection rates in some countries are in the 20 to 26 percent range.

In light of these statistics, the U.S. Surgeon General warns that AIDS will soon surpass the bubonic plague as the worst epidemic of infectious disease in recorded history. Of the 33.6 million AIDS cases worldwide, 70 percent are in Africa. While I can cite these statistics, it is impossible to find any words to describe the magnitude of the human suffering and what amounts to be the potential destruction of an entire continent, not to mention the harm to those countries beyond Africa's borders.

H.R. 3519's call for an international response to the AIDS crisis in Africa is a reasonable step towards making sure that the people who need our help get it. While the United States alone cannot solve the AIDS crisis, it can provide leadership. Only the coordinated response of the developed world provides hope. In this regard, I was especially pleased to see last week that five of the world's leading pharmaceutical companies have agreed to drastically reduce the price that they charge in the world's poor countries.

However, it is important to understand that the United States and the developed world will never be able to effectively deal with the pandemic without the cooperation of the governments in the countries affected. Of all of the provisions in H.R. 3519, one of its most important provisions is the one that establishes the priority for making trust fund grants. In directing funds to programs in countries at the most risk, the law will factor in a government's level of commitment to combating the AIDS epidemic in determining whether a program should receive trust fund money.

As we have seen in countries such as Uganda and Senegal, active political support at the highest levels of government is essential to making sure the limited funds are not wasted. On this point, I emphasize with what I can only describe as total bewilderment the failure of some African leaders to face the AIDS epidemic. While we can provide financial support, the leadership and will to fight the epidemic must come from within Africa.

Funds are too scarce and the magnitude of what we are facing too great to invest in programs that are destined to fail because they lack the necessary internal support.

In closing, I want to thank Chairman LEACH and Congressman LAFALCE for their leadership on this bill. It is desperately needed, and I urge my colleagues to vote for it.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I strongly support H.R. 3519, the World Bank AIDS Marshall Plan Trust Fund. I am proud to be a cosponsor of this important bipartisan legislation, which would address one of the greatest crises facing the world today, the tremendous spread of AIDS in Africa.

The AIDS epidemic has ravaged the nations of Africa, with over 23 million people estimated to be living with AIDS today in sub-Saharan Africa alone. Most heartbreaking is the effect this disease has had on the children of that continent. Roughly 8 million children in Africa are orphaned due to AIDS today and this number is expected to reach nearly 40 million in ten years.

The World Bank Trust Fund would harness the power of the world's public and private sectors to combat this devastating situation. This public-private partnership is a great example of the role the United States can play as an international leader in public health. This bill demonstrates that we have the resources and the bill to help those who are suffering with this terrible disease.

Along with the recent steps taken by the Clinton Administration and several major pharmaceutical companies to ensure that affordable treatments are available in Africa, this bill would go a long way toward finally eradicating the spread of AIDS in Africa and bring some relief to a much beleaguered part of the world.

I applaud the efforts of all of those who have worked hard on this bill and I urge my colleagues to support it.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LEACH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3519, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 3519, the bill just passed.

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

There was no objection.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Lundregan, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 434) "An Act to authorize a new trade and investment policy for sub-Sahara Africa."

#### EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES REGARDING THE NATION'S LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

Mr. CHABOT. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 501) expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding the Nation's law enforcement officers.

The Clerk read as follows:

##### H. RES. 501

Whereas the Nation's law enforcement officers preserve and protect the safety and well-being of all the citizens of this country;

Whereas approximately 740,000 men and women risk their personal safety every day to fight crime and to safeguard our citizens;

Whereas peace officers are on the front line in the Nation's schools and on the Nation's

streets, preserving children's right to learn in schools that are free of violence and citizens' right to safe communities;

Whereas 134 peace officers lost their lives in the performance of their duty in 1999 and a total of more than 15,000 have now made that supreme sacrifice;

Whereas on average one officer dies every 54 hours and thousands of officers are assaulted and injured every year; and

Whereas National Police Week 2000—May 14 to 20, 2000—provides an opportunity to honor and recognize the officers who have died in the line of duty and to affirm the Nation's thanks to the officers who put their lives on the line on a daily basis to protect our citizens: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of the House of Representatives that—

(1) all peace officers slain in the line of duty and all peace officers who risk their own personal safety and well-being to protect this Nation's citizens should be honored and recognized; and

(2) the President should issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to honor and recognize slain peace officers with appropriate ceremonies and respect and to honor and recognize the sacrifices and risks taken daily by all peace officers.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. CHABOT) and the gentleman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. CHABOT).

##### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CHABOT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on the resolution under consideration, House Resolution 501.

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

There was no objection.

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

Unfortunately, it is often easy to overlook the courageous service of a group of men and women who protect us very close to home here in the United States. Over 700,000 law enforcement officers, serving at every level of government and in communities of every size, stand guard over our lives and our property every single day. These officers patrol our streets, they pursue those who threaten our security, they are just a phone call away.

Today, with the consideration of this resolution, we honor the dedication and devotion of America's law enforcement community. And, in particular, we honor the sacrifice of a specific heroic group of law enforcement officers. We honor those who have given their lives in service to the rule of law.

Mr. Speaker, mere words cannot fully express the significance of this sacrifice. How do we adequately express our appreciation for those who are willing to die to protect us and our families? Police officers enjoy life just as much as the rest of us. They long to see their children grow up and be suc-

cessful and to someday hold their grandchildren, just like all of us do. And yet they are willing to risk all of this, all of their hopes and all of their dreams, for us, to ensure the safety and well-being of our communities.

It is far too easy for us to take for granted their devotion to duty. It is for this reason that we bring H. Res. 501 to the floor today. It is to honor the 134 peace officers who lost their lives in the performance of their duties just last year.

It is also to commemorate the more than 15,000 officers who have made the supreme sacrifice over the course of our Nation's history. The names of these heroes are now enshrined on the Law Enforcement Memorial Wall only a few blocks from this very House Chamber. That wall and this simple resolution are among the many ways that we can encourage all Americans to remember, to never forget the extraordinary service of these extraordinary public servants.

This week, Mr. Speaker, we celebrate Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Week. Earlier today, a ceremony was held on the West Lawn of the Capitol in memory of peace officers killed in the line of duty in 1999. This resolution calls on the President to issue a proclamation calling on the people of the United States to honor and recognize slain peace officers.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. RAMSTAD) for introducing this resolution and taking the lead in ensuring that this House expresses its profound appreciation for the commitment and sacrifice of America's law enforcement officers.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased also to rise in support of this resolution, which expresses the sense of the House that law enforcement officers killed in the line of duty should be honored, their dedication and sacrifice recognized, and their service to the Nation remembered.

I want to commend the prime sponsors, my colleagues, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. STUPAK) and the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. RAMSTAD).

Mr. Speaker, Federal, State and local police officers perform a great service for our communities. All too often they literally are the last thread between us and the forces of violence and chaos. We ask a great deal of the officers who protect us. We ask them to defend our homes and families, to patrol our roads and highways and to bring justice to criminals and murderers who would otherwise wreak havoc in our society. We ask a great deal from these brave officers and they seldom fail us. For this we owe the Nation's police officers our deepest gratitude and our strong support.

President John F. Kennedy once remarked, "A man does what he must, in spite of personal consequences, in spite of obstacles and dangers and pressures. And that is the basis of all human morality." This quote is truly fitting of our Nation's slain officers, who truly uphold this lofty standard. As responsible defenders of our country, they bravely protect our citizens from mortal danger, and, in some cases, it has cost these noble officers their very lives.

□ 1800

There are very few communities that have not been touched by the senseless death of a police officer.

Fittingly, I would like to acknowledge the courage and the dedication that these slain officers exemplified throughout their careers. This resolution before us seeks to honor the memories of these brave men who served their country with the utmost dignity.

I strongly believe that whenever an officer is killed in the line of duty, the pall of sorrow falls upon our great Nation.

Today we pause to remember our heroes whose lives were prematurely ended. In 1999, some 151 law enforcement officers died in the line of duty. For instance, Officer Tiffany Hickey, who tragically passed away while attempting to pull over a civilian for speeding and running a red light. All of 20 years old, Officer Hickey was only with the police force for a brief month before she left us. Nevertheless, her passing symbolizes the risk of all of our officers and the risks that they encounter in the service that they provide to our communities.

These stories are repeated here in the Nation's capital and in cities around this Nation. In my own district, although we have been fortunate not to have lost officers in the line of duty in the past year, I pause to recognize Randy Stevens and Steven Hodge, who were killed in recent years and for whom wreaths were laid in the Virgin Islands today.

On behalf of all my colleagues, I commend these and all brave officers for paying the ultimate sacrifice and for their efforts at protecting our communities.

In addition, Mr. Speaker, it is also fitting that as we pause to remember our Nation's fallen officers that we also remember the two Capitol Hill Police officers who lost their lives in the line of duty just last year. Officer Chestnut and Officer Gibson protected the very core of our American society and our belief in the preservation of life. We will always remember these brave officers.

In closing, I would like to offer my utmost sympathy and that of my colleagues to the families and friends of our fallen heroes who have gathered today in Washington, D.C., and to the family and friends who were unable to commute as we honor the memories of their loved ones.

Again, I urge my colleagues to continue ensuring the memory of these courageous officers by supporting this House Resolution. God bless them all, and God bless America.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CHABOT. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. RAMSTAD), and I want to thank him for his leadership in this very important area.

Mr. RAMSTAD. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. CHABOT) for yielding me the time and for his leadership as subcommittee chairman on this important House resolution.

Madam Speaker, I rise as the proud sponsor, along with my good friend, our distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. STUPAK), of this important resolution, H. Res. 501, to honor those brave police officers who have given their lives to keep our communities safe.

Unfortunately, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. STUPAK) is not able to be here today, as a personal tragedy has struck his family. I know the thoughts and prayers of every Member in the House of Representatives are certainly with the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. STUPAK) and Laurie and their family.

The gentleman from Michigan (Mr. STUPAK) was the impetus for this legislation, and he has done absolutely stellar work on behalf of our Nation's law enforcement officers during his time in Congress.

As co-chair, along with the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. STUPAK), of the Congressional Law Enforcement Caucus, I applaud the courage and dedication to duty of all police and peace officers serving our communities. These officers put their lives on the line for us and our families every single day they put on the badge.

Their courage and sacrifice was demonstrated in a very dramatic way, as the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) just described, during the summer of 1998 when shots rang out not far from this chamber and two brave and loyal U.S. Capitol Police officers lost their lives.

It is fitting that we consider this resolution during National Police Week. Earlier today, thousands of officers gathered on the west front of the Capitol for the 19th Annual Peace Officers' Memorial Service. The names of 134 police and peace officers killed in the line of duty this past year alone have been added to the Law Enforcement Memorial wall, just steps from the Capitol at Judiciary Square.

That is right, Madam Speaker, 134 law enforcement officers killed in the line of duty in 1999; and over 15,000 officers killed since our Nation started keeping records of their deaths.

My home State of Minnesota has lost over 200 police and peace officers over the years. On average, a law enforce-

ment officer in the United States is killed every other day in America. Each year one in nine officers is assaulted and one in 25 is injured while on duty.

These sacrifices are made every day to fight crime and protect our citizens. These law enforcement heroes and their families deserve our deepest gratitude and respect during National Police Week and every other day of the year. We must never forget their sacrifices, including the ultimate sacrifice paid by too many law enforcement officers in the United States. We must work for a day when no more names will be added to the Law Enforcement Memorial and a resolution like this will never be necessary.

Madam Speaker, I urge heartfelt support for this resolution honoring our Nation's fallen law enforcement officers, America's true heroes.

Again, I thank the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. CHABOT) for his leadership.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CHABOT. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN).

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

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H. Res. 501, recognizing our Nation's fallen men and women in blue during Police Memorial Week, a time when our Nation joins families, friends, and colleagues of our Nation's slain peace officers in honoring and remembering their sacrifices.

I commend the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. RAMSTAD) for introducing this measure.

Madam Speaker, permit me to take this moment to invite our colleagues to join in expressing our condolences to our good friend and colleague, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. STUPAK), a long-time supporter of our Nation's police, and to his family and friends for the loss of their son, B.J., this past weekend.

Madam Speaker, since 1789, when Congress first created the first Federal law enforcement officer, the United States Marshal, over 14,000 officers have died in the line of duty, including over 1,000 from the State of New York.

These dedicated heroes must never be forgotten. Their sacrifice must serve as a reminder that the price of a safer Nation has been paid for with the lives of our police officers.

Police Memorial Week is a time for all of us to be reminded that when a police officer is killed, it is not just a community that loses an officer, it is our entire Nation.

Madam Speaker, earlier today it was a privilege for me to be able to join the friends and families of our Nation's slain police officers at the 19th Annual National Police Officers Memorial service outside the Capitol. Moreover, I

had the honor this past Sunday of attending a local police memorial service in Montgomery, New York, in my own district. And I will be joining my constituents in the law enforcement community in New City, New York, later on this week. These ceremonies are symbolic of programs and memorials being conducted throughout our Nation this week.

Accordingly, I would like to take this opportunity to recite the names of those fallen heroes from the State of New York who, in the name of duty, gave their lives over the past year: Sergeant James C. Low, Officer Matthew, Anthony Dziergowski, and Officer Sharyn D. Dover.

I would also like to remember an officer from my Congressional district, Vincent Guidice of Stony Point, who died in the line of duty in the past few years. To our fallen officers, we express our Nation's gratitude. To our fallen men and women in blue, in their spirit, we pledge to continue to fight for those laws that provide our Nation's peace officers with the tools and resources needed to fulfill their mandate in making our communities a safer place in which to live.

Mr. CHABOT. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. GIBBONS).

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

Mr. GIBBONS. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. CHABOT) for yielding me the time here to speak on this issue.

Madam Speaker, I rise in proud support today of this important bill, a bill introduced by my friend and colleague the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. RAMSTAD), along with the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. STUPAK), a bill which will honor and recognize those peace officers slain in the line of duty, as well as all peace officers who risk their own personal safety every day to protect the citizens of the United States.

There are approximately 740,000 sworn law enforcement officers currently serving in the United States. Every day these officers courageously serve and protect the safety and welfare of all Americans. They are motivated by their own personal sense of good will and responsibility and not by a desire for praise, recognition, or glory.

As citizens, we must rely on their dedication, their commitment, and their bravery. Yet, oftentimes we are unaware of the enormous risks that they take every day. Since the first recorded police death in 1794, there have been more than 15,000 law enforcement officers killed in the line of duty in the United States.

In the past 10 years alone, over 1,500 law enforcement officers have died in the line of duty. Madam Speaker, that is an average of one death every other day.

The State of Nevada has lost 54 officers over the years. These fallen offi-

cers leave behind wives, children, other family members, and friends as a result of their dedication to law enforcement and to the public they serve.

I encourage all my colleagues to support this important bill, which recognizes the risks and sacrifices that our police officers make every day to protect our families and our property and welfare. It is my hope that we honor these men and women not just today, but every day.

Finally, let us never forget these officers who made the ultimate sacrifice with their lives in service to the people of this great Nation.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself 30 seconds.

Madam Speaker, as we rise to recognize and thank the officers who have given their lives in service to this community, I also want to join my colleagues in offering my sincerest condolences to our colleague, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. STUPAK) on the personal tragedy that he and his family have experienced this weekend.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I support this resolution. This resolution expresses the sense of the House that law enforcement officers killed in the line of duty should be honored, their dedication and sacrifice recognized and their service to the nation remembered.

Federal, state, and local police officers perform a great service for our communities. All too often they literally are the last thread between us and the forces of violence and chaos. We ask a great deal of the officers who protect us. We ask them to defend our homes and families; to patrol our roads and highways; and to bring justice to criminals and murderers who would otherwise wreck havoc on our society. We ask a great deal from these brave officers, and they seldom fail us. For this, we owe the nation's police officers our deepest gratitude and our strong support.

President John F. Kennedy once remarked, "A man does what he must—in spite of personal consequences, in spite of obstacles and dangers and pressures—and that is the basis of all human morality." This quote is truly fitting of our nation's slain officers, who truly uphold this lofty standard. As responsible defenders of our country, they bravely protect our citizens from mortal danger, and in some cases, it has cost these noble officers their very lives. There are very few communities in the United States that have not been touched by the senseless death of a police officer.

Fittingly, I would like to acknowledge the courage and dedication that these slain officers exemplified throughout their careers. This resolution before us seeks to honor the memories of these brave men who served their country with the utmost dignity. I strongly believe that whenever an officer is killed in the line of duty, the pall of sorrow falls upon our great Nation.

Today, we pause to remember our heroes whose lives were prematurely ended. In 1999, some 151 law enforcement officers died in the line of duty. In 1999, this figure included 12 from the state of Texas. These officers (Troy Blando, Tiffany Hickey, Larry Jacobs, Clyde Kincaid, Larry Kolb, Terry Miller, Thomas Monse, Jr., Daniel Nagle, Carl Fisher, Luis Tudyk, Mark Stephenson and Leonard Turner)

did not pass in vain, but in service to their community and their nation.

For instance, Officer Tiffany Hickey, who tragically died while attempting to pull over a civilian for speeding and running a red light. All of 20 years old, Officer Hickey was only with the Police Force for a brief month before she left us. Nevertheless, her passing symbolizes the risk all of our officers encounter and the service that they provide our communities. In addition, Officer Troy Blando, an undercover police for the Houston Police Department tragically was killed last year. A 19 year veteran of the force, Officer Blando was checking out a suspected car thief when he was gunned down while seated in his vehicle. Sadly, his family and friends will mark May 19, 2000 as the anniversary of his passing. On behalf of the 18th Congressional District, the city of Houston and our nation, I commend these brave officers for paying the ultimate sacrifice and for their efforts at protecting our communities.

In addition, Madam Speaker, it is also fitting that as we pause to remember our nation's fallen officers, that we also remember the two Capitol Hill Police officers who lost their lives in the line of duty just last year. Officer Chestnut and Officer Gibson protected the very core of our American society, and our belief in the preservation of life. I will forever remember these brave officers.

In closing, I wish to offer my utmost sympathy to the families and friends of our fallen heroes who have gathered today in Washington, D.C., and to the family and friends who were unable to commute as we honor the memories of their loved ones. Again, I urge my colleagues to continue ensuring the memory of these courageous officers by supporting this House resolution. God bless you all and God Bless America.

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of this resolution honoring our nation's local, state and federal law enforcement officers during Police Week 2000. This weekend, I had the honor of speaking before the Justices of the Peace and Constables Association of South Texas quarterly meeting in Floresville, Texas. We cannot thank our constables enough for the sacrifices they make and the work they do each day to make our communities and homes as safe as can be. These are everyday family men, who get up each morning or leave their homes each night to serve and protect. Each shift, they face an unknown and potentially dangerous situation, whether they are patrolling, serving notice, or responding to call for help. I salute our constables and J.P.'s who maintain a continual and visible presence in our communities, particularly in rural areas, where city and state police coverage is less apparent.

Of course, this tribute for Police Week 2000, which this year began on May 14 and will continue until May 20, applies to all levels of law enforcement, and I extend my comments to include all police officers, sheriffs and deputies, troopers and federal law enforcement officers. Peace officers from differing jurisdictions and levels of government have proven time and again that they can work well effectively and get the job done. I applaud officers of all stripes for the hard work and sacrifices they make throughout the country.

At this time, I would also like to draw attention to the two tragedies involving law enforcement officers which have befallen South Texas

in the past year. On October 12, 1999, in the town of Pleasanton in Atascosa County, Texas, three brave officers of the law fell in the line of duty. Atascosa Sheriff's deputies, Thomas Monse and Mark Stephenson, along with Texas state trooper Terry Miller were all gunned down in an ambush by a lone gunman.

Officer Miller, the first Texas trooper who had been killed since 1994 and the 74th trooper killed in the line of duty, left behind a wife and two children, ages 13 and 22 months. Officer Monse, a former Bexar County deputy, left behind a wife and four children. Officer Stephenson, who also served our nation in the military for seven years, left behind a wife and three children.

In addition to those who paid with their lives, Atascosa County deputy Carl Fisher and Pleasanton police officer Luis Tudyk, were wounded while carrying out their duty.

The other tragedy, in San Antonio, was much more recent. Oscar Perez, a young San Antonio Police Officer was killed on Friday, March 24, 2000 as he served a warrant on a drug fugitive. Aged 31 at his death, he left behind a pregnant wife and two young children, ages 5 and sixteen months. As his 6½ year career as a San Antonio police officer came to a tragic and abrupt end, we honor him and the 41 others in the history of the San Antonio Police Departments, serves as a reminder of the unique and fatal risks they all too often must bear.

Our hearts go out to the families of these brave men and all the others who have in earlier years shed their blood so we can live safely and securely. We honor our slain law enforcement officers so that their own children and loved ones will know that we cannot and will not forget, and keep the memory of their service and sacrifice as an on-going inspiration to those who follow.

Mr. ORTIZ. Madam Speaker, I offer my support for this bill, and thank the House of Representatives for hearing this important resolution today.

My colleagues and I join Americans across the country today in honoring those officers who have died in the line of duty, keeping our streets safe. I also want to offer my appreciation to those men and women in our community who walk that thin blue line every day.

As a former law enforcement officer, I have a unique understanding of the everyday dangers and sense of accomplishment that accompanies each officer every day. What people do not understand very often, is that it is the inherent risk of what we might have to do that makes law enforcement so dangerous. We see the best and worst of our fellow human beings. It is not our job to judge them. That task is reserved for 12 people and someone wearing a robe. Our job is merely to treat everyone alike.

Enforcing the law is a hard job. There are detractors everywhere. When people do something wrong, their first instinct is to find fault with the person who catches them. So being the guardian of our laws is never a happy endeavor. But in the end, it is the enormous satisfaction of protecting our neighborhoods and families that makes walking that blue line worth all the danger and criticism. It is the laughter of safe children, or the gratitude of someone whose life or property we protect, that makes doing this job an enormously satisfying endeavor.

There are several South Texans who will be honored this week. Officers who made the supreme sacrifice include: Los Fresnos Police Officer Enrique L. Carrizalez; Department of Public Safety Trooper David Rucker; Border Patrol Agents Susan Lynn Rodriguez and Ricardo Guillermo Salinas; and Corpus Christi Police Department Officers Joseph Moon, Juan Prieto, Dan Bock, Roy Smith, John Sartain and Ruben Almanza. A National Police Hall of Fame award will go to Officer Hector Gonzalez, who was shot twice at the scene of a family disturbance; Gonzalez still works for the Los Fresnos Police Department.

Today, let us not forget the sacrifice made on our behalf right here in this building; our own Capitol Police Officers Chestnut and Gibson died defending Members of Congress and the public who populate this building. The House of Representatives joins families and communities across the nation remember those members of the force who are no longer with us, who made the supreme sacrifice in the line of duty. For that sacrifice, they and their family have the eternal gratitude of a grateful community and a grateful nation.

Mr. REYES. Madam Speaker, I strongly support this bill. As someone who spent twenty-six and a half years in law enforcement, it is important that we recognize our men and women who stand in the line of fire and protect our cities and communities from crime. These individuals are on the front lines every day maintaining the peace and providing public safety for all Americans.

From our borders to our inner cities, in rural areas and along our coasts, these men and women defend and protect our children, friends, neighbors and family. We owe them a huge debt of gratitude.

As of late, we have watched with horror as violent and dangerous incidents have taken place around the country and caused concern for all Americans. With multiple shooting at our schools, community centers, in the workplace, and in every part of the country, we have tragically seen innocent victims injured and killed from gunfire.

It is our men and women of law enforcement who step into these dangerous situations and restore the peace, deal with victims and do their best to apprehend those responsible.

Each year, however, we know that some of our local, state, and federal officers are wounded and some make the ultimate sacrifice for our benefit. We can never take their sacrifices for granted, and should never forget their service to our country.

I therefore am proud to support this resolution which designates today as National Peace Officers Memorial Day honoring those peace officers killed in the line of duty.

I therefore support this bill, and ask my colleagues to vote for its passage.

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

Mr. CHABOT. Madam Speaker, we have no further requests for time on this side of the aisle, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. Biggert). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Chabot) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 501.

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.

#### JOINT APPOINTMENT OF CHAIRMAN OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF OFFICE OF COMPLIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, and pursuant to section 301 of Public Law 104-1, the Chair announces on behalf of the Speaker and minority leader of the House of Representatives and the majority and minority leaders of the United States Senate their joint appointment of Ms. Susan S. Robfogel, New York, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Office of Compliance, to fill the existing vacancy thereon.

There was no objection.

□ 1815

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will now put the question on each motion to suspend the rules on which further proceedings were postponed earlier today in the order in which that motion was entertained.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

House Resolution 491, by the yeas and nays;

H.R. 4251, by the yeas and nays;

House Concurrent Resolution 309, by the yeas and nays.

The Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the time for any electronic vote after the first such vote in this series.

#### NAMING ROOM IN CAPITOL IN HONOR OF FORMER REPRESENTATIVE G.V. "SONNY" MONTGOMERY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and agreeing to the resolution, House Resolution 491.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SHUSTER) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, House Resolution 491, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 380, nays 0, not voting 54, as follows:

[Roll No. 180]

YEAS—380

Aderholt	Baker	Barton
Allen	Baldacci	Bass
Andrews	Baldwin	Bentsen
Archer	Ballenger	Bereuter
Armey	Barcia	Berman
Baca	Barr	Berry
Bachus	Barrett (NE)	Biggert
Baird	Bartlett	Bilbray

Bilirakis Goodlatte  
 Bishop Goodling  
 Bliley Gordon  
 Blumenauer Goss  
 Blunt Graham  
 Boehlert Granger  
 Boehner Green (TX)  
 Bonilla Green (WI)  
 Bonior Greenwood  
 Bono Gutknecht  
 Borski Hall (OH)  
 Boswell Hall (TX)  
 Boyd Hastings (FL)  
 Brady (PA) Hastings (WA)  
 Brady (TX) Hayes  
 Brown (OH) Hayworth  
 Bryant Herger  
 Burr Hill (IN)  
 Burton Hill (MT)  
 Calvert Hilleary  
 Camp Hilliard  
 Canady Hinchey  
 Cannon Hinojosa  
 Capps Hobson  
 Cardin Hoeffel  
 Carson Holden  
 Castle Holt  
 Chabot Hooley  
 Chambliss Horn  
 Clay Hostettler  
 Clayton Houghton  
 Clement Hoyer  
 Clyburn Hulshof  
 Coble Hunter  
 Coburn Hutchinson  
 Collins Hyde  
 Combest Inslee  
 Condit Isakson  
 Conyers Istook  
 Costello Jackson (IL)  
 Cox Jackson-Lee  
 Coyne (TX)  
 Cramer Jefferson  
 Crane Jenkins  
 Crowley John  
 Cubin Johnson (CT)  
 Cummings Johnson, E. B.  
 Cunningham Johnson, Sam  
 Davis (FL) Jones (NC)  
 Davis (IL) Jones (OH)  
 Davis (VA) Kanjorski  
 Deal Kasich  
 DeFazio Kelly  
 DeGette Kennedy  
 Delahunt Kildee  
 DeLauro Kind (WI)  
 DeMint King (NY)  
 Deutsch Kleczka  
 Diaz-Balart Klink  
 Dickey Knollenberg  
 Dicks Kolbe  
 Dingell Kucinich  
 Dixon Kuykendall  
 Doggett LaFalce  
 Dooley LaHood  
 Doolittle Lampton  
 Doyle Lantos  
 Dreier Largent  
 Duncan Larson  
 Dunn Latham  
 Edwards LaTourette  
 Ehlers Lazo  
 Ehrlich Leach  
 Emerson Lee  
 Eshoo Levin  
 Etheridge Lewis (CA)  
 Evans Lewis (GA)  
 Everett Lewis (KY)  
 Ewing Linder  
 Fattah Lipinski  
 Filner LoBiondo  
 Fletcher Lofgren  
 Foley Lucas (KY)  
 Ford Luther  
 Fossella Maloney (CT)  
 Fowler Maloney (NY)  
 Frank (MA) Manzullo  
 Frelinghuysen Markey  
 Frost Martinez  
 Gallegly Mascara  
 Gejdenson Matsui  
 Gekas McCarthy (MO)  
 Gephardt McCarthy (NY)  
 Gibbons McCrery  
 Gilchrest McDermott  
 Gillmor McGovern  
 Gilman McHugh  
 Gonzalez McInnis  
 Goode McIntyre

McKeon  
 Smith (NJ)  
 Smith (TX)  
 Smith (WA)  
 Snyder  
 Souder  
 Spence  
 Spratt  
 Stabenow  
 Stark  
 Stearns  
 Stenholm  
 Strickland  
 Stump  
 Sununu  
 Sweeney  
 Talent  
 Tancredo  
 Tanner  
 Tauscher  
 Tauzin

Taylor (MS)  
 Taylor (NC)  
 Terry  
 Thompson (CA)  
 Thompson (MS)  
 Thornberry  
 Thune  
 Thurman  
 Tiahrt  
 Tierney  
 Toomey  
 Towns  
 Traficant  
 Turner  
 Udall (CO)  
 Upton  
 Velazquez  
 Visclosky  
 Vitter  
 Walden  
 Walsh

Wamp  
 Waters  
 Watkins  
 Watt (NC)  
 Watts (OK)  
 Weiner  
 Weldon (FL)  
 Weldon (PA)  
 Weller  
 Weygand  
 Whitfield  
 Wicker  
 Wise  
 Wolf  
 Woolsey  
 Wu  
 Wynn  
 Young (AK)  
 Young (FL)

Bachus  
 Baird  
 Baker  
 Baldacci  
 Baldwin  
 Ballenger  
 Barcia  
 Barr  
 Barrett (NE)  
 Bartlett  
 Barton  
 Bass  
 Bentsen  
 Bereuter  
 Berman  
 Berry  
 Biggert  
 Bilbray  
 Bilirakis  
 Bishop  
 Bliley  
 Blumenauer  
 Blunt  
 Boehlert  
 Boehner  
 Bonilla  
 Bonior  
 Bono  
 Borski  
 Boswell  
 Boyd  
 Brady (PA)  
 Brady (TX)  
 Brown (OH)  
 Bryant  
 Burr  
 Burton  
 Calvert  
 Camp  
 Canady  
 Cannon  
 Capps  
 Cardin  
 Carson  
 Castle  
 Chabot  
 Chambliss  
 Clay  
 Clayton  
 Clement  
 Clyburn  
 Coble  
 Coburn  
 Collins  
 Combest  
 Condit  
 Conyers  
 Costello  
 Cox  
 Coyne  
 Cramer  
 Crane  
 Crowley  
 Cubin  
 Cummings  
 Cunningham  
 Davis (FL)  
 Davis (IL)  
 Davis (VA)  
 Deal  
 DeFazio  
 DeGette  
 Delahunt  
 DeLauro  
 DeMint  
 Deutsch  
 Diaz-Balart  
 Dickey  
 Dicks  
 Dingell  
 Dixon  
 Doggett  
 Dooley  
 Doolittle  
 Doyle  
 Dreier  
 Duncan  
 Dunn  
 Edwards  
 Ehlers  
 Ehrlich  
 Emerson  
 Eshoo  
 Etheridge  
 Evans  
 Everett  
 Ewing  
 Fattah  
 Filner

Fletcher  
 Foley  
 Ford  
 Fossella  
 Fowler  
 Frelinghuysen  
 Frost  
 Gallegly  
 Ganske  
 Gejdenson  
 Gekas  
 Gephardt  
 Gibbons  
 Gilchrest  
 Gillmor  
 Gilman  
 Gonzalez  
 Goode  
 Goodlatte  
 Goodling  
 Gordon  
 Goss  
 Graham  
 Granger  
 Green (TX)  
 Green (WI)  
 Greenwood  
 Miller, Gary  
 Miller, George  
 Minge  
 Mink  
 Mollohan  
 Moore  
 Moran (KS)  
 Moran (VA)  
 Morella  
 Murtha  
 Myrick  
 Napolitano  
 Neal  
 Nethercutt  
 Ney  
 Northup  
 Norwood  
 Nussle  
 Oberstar  
 Olver  
 Ortiz  
 Oxley  
 Packard  
 Pallone  
 Pastor  
 Paul  
 Pease  
 Pelosi  
 Peterson (MN)  
 Petri  
 Phelps  
 Pickering  
 Pickett  
 Pitts  
 Pombo  
 Pomeroy  
 Porter  
 Portman  
 Price (NC)  
 Pryce (OH)  
 Quinn  
 Radanovich  
 Ramstad  
 Rangel  
 Regula  
 Reyes  
 Riley  
 Rivers  
 Rodriguez  
 Roemer  
 Rogan  
 Rogers  
 Rohrabacher  
 Ros-Lehtinen  
 Roukema  
 Roybal-Allard  
 Royce  
 Ryan (WI)  
 Sabo  
 Salmon  
 Sanchez  
 Sanders  
 Sandlin  
 Sanford  
 Sawyer  
 Scarborough  
 Schakowsky  
 Scott  
 Sensenbrenner  
 Serrano  
 Sessions  
 Shadegg  
 Shaw  
 Shays  
 Sherman  
 Sherwood  
 Shimkus  
 Shows  
 Shuster  
 Simpson  
 Sisisky  
 Skeen  
 Skelton

NOT VOTING—54

Abercrombie  
 Ackerman  
 Barrett (WI)  
 Bateman  
 Becerra  
 Berkley  
 Blagojevich  
 Boucher  
 Brown (FL)  
 Buyer  
 Callahan  
 Campbell  
 Capuano  
 Chenoweth-Hage  
 Cook  
 Cooksey  
 Danner  
 DeLay

Engel  
 English  
 Farr  
 Forbes  
 Franks (NJ)  
 Ganske  
 Gutierrez  
 Hansen  
 Heffley  
 Hoekstra  
 Kaptur  
 Kilpatrick  
 Kingston  
 Lowey  
 Lucas (OK)  
 McCollum  
 McIntosh  
 McNulty

Moakley  
 Owens  
 Payne  
 Peterson (PA)  
 Rahall  
 Reynolds  
 Rothman  
 Rush  
 Ryan (KS)  
 Schaffer  
 Smith (MI)  
 Stupak  
 Thomas  
 Udall (NM)  
 Vento  
 Waxman  
 Wexler  
 Wilson

□ 1838

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the minimum time for electronic voting on each additional motion to suspend the rules on which the Chair has postponed further proceedings.

CONGRESSIONAL OVERSIGHT OF NUCLEAR TRANSFERS TO NORTH KOREA ACT OF 2000

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 4251, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4251, as amended, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 374, nays 6, not voting 54, as follows:

[Roll No. 181]

YEAS—374

Aderholt  
 Allen

Andrews  
 Archer

Army  
 Baca

Bachus  
 Baird

Fletcher  
 Foley

Maloney (CT)  
 Maloney (NY)

Sessions	Strickland	Visclosky
Shadegg	Stump	Vitter
Shaw	Sununu	Walden
Shays	Sweeney	Walsh
Sherman	Talent	Wamp
Sherwood	Tancredo	Waters
Shimkus	Tanner	Watkins
Shows	Tauscher	Watt (NC)
Shuster	Tauzin	Watts (OK)
Simpson	Taylor (MS)	Weiner
Sisisky	Taylor (NC)	Weldon (FL)
Skeen	Terry	Weldon (PA)
Skelton	Thompson (CA)	Weller
Slaughter	Thompson (MS)	Weygand
Smith (NJ)	Thornberry	Whitfield
Smith (TX)	Thune	Wicker
Smith (WA)	Thurman	Wise
Snyder	Tierney	Wolf
Souder	Toomey	Woolsey
Spence	Towns	Wu
Spratt	Traficant	Wynn
Stabenow	Turner	Young (AK)
Stark	Udall (CO)	Young (FL)
Stearns	Upton	
Stenholm	Velazquez	

NAYS—6

Frank (MA)	Johnson, E. B.	Nadler
Hall (OH)	LaFalce	Obey

NOT VOTING—54

Abercrombie	Engel	Owens
Ackerman	English	Payne
Barrett (WI)	Farr	Peterson (PA)
Bateman	Forbes	Rahall
Becerra	Franks (NJ)	Reynolds
Berkley	Gutierrez	Rothman
Blagojevich	Hansen	Rush
Boucher	Hefley	Ryun (KS)
Brown (FL)	Hoekstra	Schaffer
Buyer	Kaptur	Smith (MI)
Callahan	Kilpatrick	Stupak
Campbell	Kingston	Thomas
Capuano	Lowey	Tiahrt
Chenoweth-Hage	Lucas (OK)	Udall (NM)
Cook	McCollum	Vento
Cooksey	McIntosh	Waxman
Danner	McNulty	Wexler
DeLay	Moakley	Wilson

□ 1847

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof), the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. TIAHRT. Madam Speaker, on rollcall No. 181 I was inadvertently detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

MOMENT OF SILENCE FOR THE STUPAK FAMILY

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

Mr. ARMEY. Madam Speaker, all of us are so hurt and heartbroken over the loss that BART and Laurie STUPAK had in their family.

I wanted to advise the Members that we will be working with those Members wanting to travel on Wednesday, with the floor schedule, to be sure we accommodate them. I wanted to recommend, Madam Speaker, that the House have a moment of silence on behalf of BART and Laurie and family.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT). The Members will rise for a moment of silence.

(Members observed a moment of silence.)

SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING IN-SCHOOL PERSONAL SAFETY PROGRAMS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and agreeing to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 309.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Delaware (Mr. CASTLE) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 309, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 383, nays 0, not voting 51, as follows:

[Roll No. 182]

YEAS—383

Aderholt	Cummings	Hayworth
Allen	Cunningham	Herger
Andrews	Davis (FL)	Hill (IN)
Archer	Davis (IL)	Hill (MT)
Armey	Davis (VA)	Hilleary
Baca	Deal	Hilliard
Bachus	DeFazio	Hinchey
Baird	DeGette	Hinojosa
Baker	Delahunt	Hobson
Baldacci	DeLauro	Hoefel
Baldwin	DeMint	Holden
Ballenger	Deutsch	Holt
Barcia	Diaz-Balart	Hooley
Barr	Dickey	Horn
Barrett (NE)	Dicks	Hostettler
Bartlett	Dingell	Houghton
Barton	Dixon	Hoyer
Bass	Doggett	Hulshof
Bentsen	Dooley	Hunter
Bereuter	Doolittle	Hutchinson
Berman	Doyle	Hyde
Berry	Dreier	Inslee
Biggert	Duncan	Isakson
Bilbray	Dunn	Istook
Bilirakis	Edwards	Jackson (IL)
Bishop	Ehlers	Jackson-Lee
Bliley	Ehrlich	(TX)
Blumenauer	Emerson	Jefferson
Blunt	English	Jenkins
Boehkert	Eshoo	John
Boehner	Etheridge	Johnson (CT)
Bonilla	Evans	Johnson, E.B.
Bonior	Everett	Johnson, Sam
Bono	Ewing	Jones (NC)
Borski	Fattah	Jones (OH)
Boswell	Filner	Kanjorski
Boyd	Fletcher	Kaptur
Brady (PA)	Foley	Kasich
Brady (TX)	Ford	Kelly
Brown (OH)	Fossella	Kennedy
Bryant	Fowler	Kildee
Burr	Frank (MA)	Kind (WI)
Burton	Frelinghuysen	King (NY)
Calvert	Frost	Kleccka
Camp	Gallegly	Klink
Canady	Ganske	Knollenberg
Cannon	Gejdenson	Kolbe
Capps	Gekas	Kucinich
Cardin	Gephardt	Kuykendall
Carson	Gibbons	LaHood
Castle	Gilchrest	Lampson
Chabot	Gillmor	Lantos
Chambless	Gilman	Largent
Clay	Gonzalez	Larson
Clayton	Goode	Latham
Clement	Goodlatte	LaTourette
Clyburn	Goodling	Lazio
Coble	Gordon	Leach
Coburn	Goss	Lee
Collins	Graham	Levin
Combust	Granger	Lewis (CA)
Condit	Green (TX)	Lewis (GA)
Conyers	Green (WI)	Lewis (KY)
Costello	Greenwood	Linder
Cox	Gutknecht	Lipinski
Coyne	Hall (OH)	LoBiondo
Cramer	Hall (TX)	Lofgren
Crane	Hastings (FL)	Lucas (KY)
Crane	Hastings (WA)	Luther
Crowley	Hayes	
Cubin		

Maloney (CT)	Petri	Snyder
Maloney (NY)	Phelps	Souder
Manzullo	Pickering	Spence
Markey	Pickett	Spratt
Martinez	Pitts	Stabenow
Mascara	Pombo	Stark
Matsui	Pomeroy	Stearns
McCarthy (MO)	Porter	Stenholm
McCarthy (NY)	Portman	Strickland
McCrery	Price (NC)	Stump
McDermott	Pryce (OH)	Sununu
McGovern	Quinn	Sweeney
McHugh	Radanovich	Talent
McInnis	Ramstad	Tancredo
McIntyre	Rangel	Tanner
McKeon	Regula	Tauscher
McKinney	Reyes	Tauzin
Meehan	Riley	Taylor (MS)
Meek (FL)	Rivers	Taylor (NC)
Meeks (NY)	Rodriguez	Terry
Menendez	Roemer	Thompson (CA)
Metcalf	Rogan	Thompson (MS)
Mica	Rogers	Thornberry
Millender-	Rohrabacher	Thune
McDonald	Ros-Lehtinen	Thurman
Miller (FL)	Roukema	Tiahrt
Miller, Gary	Roybal-Allard	Tierney
Miller, George	Royce	Toomey
Minge	Ryan (WI)	Towns
Mink	Sabo	Traficant
Mollohan	Salmon	Turner
Moore	Sanchez	Udall (CO)
Moran (KS)	Sanders	Upton
Moran (VA)	Sandlin	Velazquez
Morella	Sanford	Visclosky
Murtha	Sawyer	Vitter
Myrick	Saxton	Walden
Nadler	Scarborough	Walsh
Napolitano	Schakowsky	Wamp
Neal	Scott	Waters
Nethercutt	Sensenbrenner	Watkins
Ney	Serrano	Watt (NC)
Northup	Sessions	Watts (OK)
Norwood	Shadegg	Weiner
Nussle	Shaw	Weldon (FL)
Oberstar	Shays	Weldon (PA)
Obey	Sherman	Weller
Olver	Sherwood	Weygand
Ortiz	Shimkus	Whitfield
Ose	Shows	Wicker
Oxley	Shuster	Wise
Packard	Simpson	Wolf
Pallone	Sisisky	Woolsey
Pascrell	Skeen	Wu
Pastor	Skelton	Wynn
Paul	Slaughter	Young (AK)
Pease	Smith (NJ)	Young (FL)
Pelosi	Smith (TX)	
Peterson (MN)	Smith (WA)	

NOT VOTING—51

Abercrombie	DeLay	Owens
Ackerman	Engel	Payne
Barrett (WI)	Farr	Peterson (PA)
Bateman	Forbes	Rahall
Becerra	Franks (NJ)	Reynolds
Berkley	Gutierrez	Rothman
Blagojevich	Hansen	Rush
Boucher	Hefley	Ryun (KS)
Brown (FL)	Hoekstra	Schaffer
Buyer	Kilpatrick	Smith (MI)
Callahan	Kingston	Stupak
Campbell	Lowey	Thomas
Capuano	Lucas (OK)	Udall (NM)
Chenoweth-Hage	McCollum	Vento
Cook	McIntosh	Waxman
Cooksey	McNulty	Wexler
Danner	Moakley	Wilson

□ 1858

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. CAPUANO. Madam Speaker, due to a personal family commitment I was unavoidable detained in Massachusetts today May 15, 2000 and was therefore unable to cast a vote

on rollcall Votes 180, 181 and 182. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall 180, "nay" on rollcall 181, and "yea" on rollcall 182.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. KILPATRICK. Madam Speaker, due to official business in my District, I was unable to record my vote on H.R. 491 (rollcall no. 180), Naming a Room in the House Wing of the Capitol in Honor of G.V. "Sonny" Montgomery, H.R. 4251 (rollcall no. 181), Congressional Oversight of Nuclear Transfers to North Korea, and H. Res. 309 (rollcall no. 182), Sense of Congress With Regard to In-school Personal Safety Education Programs for Children. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on all three bills.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Madam Speaker, as I requested a leave of absence for today, May 15, 2000, had I been present on the following rollcall votes I would have voted: H. Res. 491, Naming a Room to the House of Representatives Wing of the Capitol in Honor of G.V. "Sonny" Montgomery, "yea"; H.R. 4251, Congressional Oversight of Nuclear Transfers to North Korea Act, "yea"; H. Con. Res. 309, In-School Personal Safety Education, "yea".

□ 1900

ANNOUNCEMENT REGARDING AMENDMENT PROCESS FOR H.R. 4392, INTELLIGENCE AUTHORIZATION ACT, FISCAL YEAR 2001

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

Mr. GOSS. Madam Speaker, tonight a Dear Colleague letter will be sent to all Members informing them that the Committee on Rules may meet later this week to grant a rule for the consideration of H.R. 4392, the Intelligence Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 2001.

The Committee on Rules may grant a rule which would require that amendments be preprinted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. In this case, amendments must be preprinted prior to their consideration on the floor. Amendments should be drafted to the version of the bill reported by the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence.

The language of the committee amendment is now available for Members on request to the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence. The committee report will be filed tomorrow, Tuesday, May 16. Members should use the Office of Legislative Counsel to ensure that their amendments are properly drafted, and should check with the Office of the Parliamentarian to be certain their amendments comply with the rules of the House.

AUTHORIZING THE USE OF THE CAPITOL GROUNDS FOR THE GREATER WASHINGTON SOAP BOX DERBY

Mr. LATOURETTE. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from

the Speaker's table the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 277) authorizing the use of the Capitol Grounds for the Greater Washington Soap Box Derby, with a Senate amendment, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Senate amendment: Page 3, line 10, after "sales," insert "advertisements,".

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

There was no objection.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. TANCREDO). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 1999, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

TURKEY'S REFORM-MINDED GOVERNMENT

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. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow in Ankara, Turkey, Judge Ahmet Necdet Sezer will take the oath of office to become president of that vitally important Nation and its 65 million people.

This is truly an historic moment. Judge Sezer is the first president of modern Turkey whose career has been spent neither in the military nor partisan politics. He is a distinguished career jurist who has served on Turkey's constitutional court for the past 12 years. Since 1998 he has been the President of the court, which is the equivalent of our Chief Justice.

Judge Sezer, now President Sezer, has been an outspoken advocate for modernizing Turkey's legal system, for liberalizing the country's constitution, for reforming their laws regarding freedom of expression and dissent, and for providing equal protection for the rights of all Turkish citizens, including the Kurdish minority.

The election of a reformist president in Turkey comes at an extraordinarily opportune moment. It was just 1 year ago that a parliamentary election was held which brought to power a coalition government that pledged itself to enacting major political and economic reforms.

Mr. Speaker, it must be noted emphatically that the government of Turkey has compiled a remarkable record over this past year. It is a record that defies the skepticism of critics and exceeds the hopes of friends.

The Turkish parliament, known as the Grand National Assembly, has passed 69 major initiatives, including

constitutional amendments, that hold great promise for the future development of Turkey.

Among the more important legislative changes that have been enacted are reforms to the social security system which will plug holes that had been wasting as much as 3 percent of Turkey's gross national product, strict limits on agricultural subsidies, a restructuring of the banking system, and a modernization of the entire budget process so as to control public spending and reduce deficits.

In a series of overwhelming votes that the Wall Street Journal in August of 1999 has characterized as "crossing an ideological watershed and a revolutionary change," Turkey's parliament enacted three constitutional amendments to open up the country to foreign investment, including international arbitration will be allowed on disputes between Turkey and foreign investors, administrative review of government contracts with foreign investors will be streamlined, and the state will formally recognize the privatization of public assets.

On the political front, the Grand National Assembly has adopted legislation to provide political parties with protection against prosecution, toughen the sentences for convictions of such crimes as obstruction of justice and violations of human rights, extend the constitutional amnesty to Kurdish insurgents who have been trying to establish a separate country, and prohibit military judges from serving in cases that come before the state security court.

All of these moves and many others that I have not even mentioned were rewarded last December when the European Union accepted Turkey as a candidate for membership and the International Monetary Fund approved a 3-year \$4 billion loan program to help the Turkish government fight inflation.

With an ambitious privatization program now being implemented and with the government exerting fiscal discipline, Turkey is already ahead of the IMF schedule for both revenue growth and reduction of inflation.

All of this is not to say, Mr. Speaker, that Turkey is without challenges, but it is to say that Turkey has turned a decisive page in its history. Mr. Speaker, I believe the government of Turkey will continue along the path of reform that it has staked out.

There will be critics, of course, but the salient question is simply this: Looking at the explosive region in which Turkey finds itself, how many other countries in that part of the world would America rather rely upon?

Turkey has been a faithful friend and trusted ally of the United States for nearly 50 years, and has been essential to the support of America's strategic regional interests. They have been a great and vital ally in NATO. In a region where most countries are racing to produce nuclear weapons and other

tools of mass destruction, Turkey has repeatedly and publicly foresworn the nuclear option. Turkey is not looking to dominate its neighbors, it is interested only in being a good partner and a force for stability in a region that has known too much instability.

It is my strong belief that America should give Turkey our unswerving support in the future.

#### SUPPORT OF THE WORLD BANK AIDS MARSHALL PLAN TRUST FUND ACT

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

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, earlier today we voted on H.R. 3519, the World Bank AIDS Marshall Plan Trust Fund Act. I am pleased to have supported this important legislation.

I want to commend its authors, the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LEACH) and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE) for their vision and commitment to ending the horrors of HIV/AIDS globally.

I also want to take this moment to thank former representative Ron Delums, Sandra Thurman, Mel Foote, Jesse Jackson, Senior, and others who have provided leadership efforts to try to combat the problem of AIDS in Africa.

The legislation that we have passed today will provide significant funding over 5 years for HIV/AIDS treatment, prevention, and research in developing nations. The bill establishes a trust fund at the World Bank that has the potential to leverage \$1 billion a year from donor nations and the private sector.

We currently face a crisis as it relates to HIV/AIDS globally. Perhaps nowhere is this crisis more evident than on the continent of Africa. More than 16 million people have died from AIDS since the 1980s, 60 percent of them in Sub-Saharan Africa. Not since the Bubonic plague ravaged Europe in the Middle Ages has there been a more devastating disease.

Currently, 23 million people in Sub-Saharan Africa are affected with either HIV or with AIDS, with new infections coming at the rate of 5,000 a day, according to the World Health Organization. In South Africa alone, it is estimated that there are more than 1,500 new HIV infections each day.

Unfortunately, due to our accelerated travel and trade, the pandemic is spreading to Asia, Latin America, the Caribbean, and India rapidly.

I applaud President Clinton for his courage and vision to declare HIV/AIDS as a national security threat. He realizes that the global spread of HIV/AIDS has the potential to destabilize governments and disrupt trade in free market democracies abroad.

The Congressional Black Caucus 2 years ago urged Secretary Donna Shalala to declare a state of emergency

relative to HIV/AIDS in communities of color in America because we realized that this disease destroys our most precious resource, and that is, our people.

Mr. Speaker, as the most developed nation in the world, we have an ongoing obligation and responsibility to share our technology and medical expertise with developing nations. Former President Franklin Roosevelt once said that the test of our progress is not whether we add more to the abundance of those who have much, it is whether we provide enough for those who have too little.

Today this Congress took a step to lift the lots of those who have too little. The World Bank AIDS Marshall Trust Fund Plan will help to ensure that the Federal government, our Federal government, commits to addressing this issue over the next several years.

Again, Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to have joined with other Members of this House who took a bold and gigantic step in not only dealing with an issue at the domestic level, but going abroad, understanding that we are a world community. I salute Congress for the action that it took this day.

#### THE BIASED MEDIA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, newspapers, magazines, and nightly news shape the opinions of its readers and viewers. In fact, it has been said that whomever controls multimedia controls our culture.

Unfortunately, more often than not, the media's message is biased, but in few cases has it been as slanted as it has been with the saga of Elian Gonzalez.

April 22nd was the first time in American history that the U.S. Government decided that a custody case should be settled with automatic weapons. Yet, to those who know the biased media, it was no surprise that, according to the Media Research Center, major news outlets such as the New York Times, USA Today, and Newsweek magazine, did not run the photo of a Federal agent seizing Elian with an automatic weapon in hand.

The Media Research Center, which is a media watchdog group which seeks to expose bias and favoritism among multimedia, has compiled an impressive record showing how the national media built the public relations rationale for Elian's eventual return to Cuba, and then justified the government's raid on a private residence to ensure a political victory for the Clinton administration and the Communist regime of Cuba.

In all of the coverage and controversy over the rescue of 6-year-old Elian Gonzalez, the media have taken the stark contrast between American

liberty and Cuban tyranny and muddled it to the point that much of the American public could now think that Cuba is no different than the United States, or even that Cuba is better than America.

We would like to think that the Cold War is over, but for the people of Communist Cuba, the Cold War remains. Is it any wonder that after being barraged with liberal arguments, the public told network pollsters that they approved of the violent seizure of Elian?

Analysts from the Media Research Center identified four patterns of distinct liberal media bias:

One, the news media have deliberately undermined the moral legitimacy of Elian's Miami relatives specifically and anti-Communist Cuban Americans in general; two, the news media have consistently praised the actions and achievements of Fidel Castro's Cuba, claimed that it was better for children than America, and played up the paradise that Elian could dwell in among the Communist party elite.

□ 1915

Three, the news media have justified Attorney General Janet Reno's actions and arguments and lamented any resistance and delay in sending Elian back to Cuba.

Four, the news media have dismissed congressional criticism of the INS raid and have branded calls for investigation as unpopular and totally unnecessary.

Analysts concluded that, if the media were interested in a balanced presentation of the Elian controversy, they would have scrutinized the administration more than justified it.

They concluded that the media would have explained the regimented reality of family life in Castro's Cuba.

The Media Research Center states that the media would have balanced the questioning of the motives of Elian's Miami relatives by questioning the motives of the reunification camp and they would have encouraged more discussion and oversight instead of trying to cut it off.

Thomas Jefferson said that "the advertisement is the most truthful part of a newspaper." He may have been correct because, regarding the Elian controversy, it is apparent the media have been more interested in entertainment than in covering the facts.

The media do not tell the American public of the everyday horrors that take place in the homes of 11 million enslaved Cubans, the horrors that take place in the scores of Cubans, like Elian's mother Elisabet Brotons, who was willing to take the risk of their lives to escape.

The media have failed to question why Joan Campbell, posing as a church lady for the National Council of Churches, feverishly raised funds to send a boy back to a country that persecutes religious believers.

Why did the INS send a heavily armed SWAT team to seize Elian in the

name of parental rights, but it has done nothing to reunify another survivor from that ill-fated freedom journey with her beloved 5-year-old daughter in Cuba.

On Tuesday, May 23, at 2:30 p.m., I invite each of my colleagues to come and learn the answers to these questions by attending a special briefing to be held by Brent Bozell, founder of the Media Research Center, who will give a presentation on how the media have distorted the truth regarding the case of Elian Gonzalez.

Come learn the real reason why the Gonzalez family and anticommunist Americans everywhere are valiantly fighting for a fair chance to give Elian in his fair day in court in the United States.

If the fact that blacks and Jews are persecuted in Cuba, that gays and HIV patients are quarantined in concentration camps, and that all Cuban children are stripped from their parents and sent off to forced work camps is news to my colleagues, they can blame the biased media.

Galileo said "all truths are easy to understand once they are discovered; the point is to discover them."

Mr. Speaker, I hope to see many of our colleagues attempting to unveil the truths about Elian Gonzalez' case by attending next Tuesday's briefing and discovering the truths about this case.

#### WORLD BANK AIDS MARSHALL PLAN TRUST FUND ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. OSE). Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, earlier today, the House took up the tribute to honoring the Nation's law enforcement officers. I would just like to add my appreciation and recognition of those officers, some of whom lost their lives in my own home town of Houston, Texas. I think the resolution was one of a very important statement to acknowledge the heroes that we meet every day in law enforcement who act to keep our communities safe.

In addition, Mr. Speaker, the House addressed the question of world AIDS in H.R. 3519. I rise today to discuss this very important issue.

If we were to take a rollcall of the number of HIV/AIDS cases in sub-Saharan Africa, we would find the country of Botswana and the country of Zambia and the country of South Africa with numbers reaching up into 20 percent of the HIV infected adults in those particular countries.

When I traveled to Africa in the spring of 1999 on the first Presidential mission to the continent on the issue of HIV/AIDS to discover the number of children that will be orphaned by the year 2005, noting that some 40 percent of Africa's children could, in fact, be

orphaned because of the devastation of AIDS. This legislation is long in coming.

I am a very proud co-sponsor of this legislation, and I want to salute the gentleman from Iowa (Chairman LEACH) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. LAFALCE), ranking member, and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE), the cosponsor and the proponent and mover of this legislation. I am very happy to join her in this effort, and as well, to encourage my colleagues in the Senate and for us ultimately to have this bill before the President of the United States.

As I indicated to my colleagues, the numbers in Zimbabwe are 25.9 percent, Botswana 25.1 percent, Namibia 19.4 percent, and South Africa 12.9 percent. An even more heart-wrenching statistic is that 13 million children have lost one or both of their parents to AIDS. This number is projected to reach 40 million by 2010.

It is interesting to note the many roads we have traveled to try to fight this devastating disease. But the important point is to recognize that we must face this together. This legislation will provide \$100 million for prevention and education. This legislation is a start.

We all remember the Marshall Plan that was utilized to rebuild a fallen Europe. There is no more important issue than to rebuild humanity. AIDS is moving its way from the continent of Africa to India to China. This is not a respecter of one's income, of one's background, of the continent that one might live on.

In fact, in Zimbabwe, the life expectancy is only 38.8 years and in Malawi, 34.8 years. We are facing this devastation everywhere we go.

When I traveled to Africa, I went in to visit some of the locales and villages where HIV-infected persons were, living in desolation, alone, and without family support because of the confusion of the disease.

When I visited these bedridden individuals, I saw so many of them suffering, not only from the devastation of AIDS, but they were suffering from tuberculosis. Sometimes they were left to be cared for by children as young as 4 and 6 years old, because other families had already died.

One woman that I spoke to had already lost six members of her family, was HIV-infected herself along with her son. The reason is because she nurtured her husband who died of this disease, and none of the family members would explain what was occurring to him. It is a question of whether they even knew. So of course, she contracted the disease subsequently as well.

I do want to acknowledge as well Congressman Dellums, who formerly was a colleague of ours whose brain child this legislation was. We thank him for his constant persistence and his work with all of us, including the Democratic Caucus, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GEPHARDT), the mi-

nority leader, the Congressional Black Caucus, all of whom have participated in visitations and in efforts to raise or heighten the sophistication and knowledge about this devastation.

When I was in Africa, I met with Ugandan first lady Janet Museveni, who was leading a campaign to help the orphans who had been victimized by HIV/AIDS, working with grandparents and providing support systems, some of whom have lost all their children, and they are caring for 10, 11, 12, 15 grandchildren.

It is important to recognize that there are things that we could do better in this bill. Frankly, I wish the Feingold and the Feinstein amendments could have been included dealing with prescription drugs.

I hope that, as we look to this bill in the future, even though the President, in his wisdom, ordered an executive order to take Senator FEINSTEIN's amendment and include it as an executive order, I believe that there is more that we could have done.

Let me also say, as I conclude, Mr. Speaker, that I was very gratified when we passed the African Growth and Opportunity Act, a legislation that I had an amendment to ask the private sector to involve themselves in fighting the devastation of AIDS was included.

Might I simply say that this is an important legislative initiative. I support it. I hope that we will see the efforts of this legislation helping to fight the devastation of AIDS.

I thank the Speaker for bringing this important piece of legislation to the Floor this week.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3519, the World Bank AIDS Marshall Plan Trust Fund Act.

I would like to thank Congressman LEACH for including the core provisions of BARBARA LEE's original bill, H.R. 2765, the AIDS Marshall Plan and Congressman Dellums for his public awareness regarding the importance of this bill.

This bill garners bipartisan support, including the Democratic Caucus and the CBC which both recognize the necessity of HIV/AIDS funding in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Mr. Speaker, I personally saw the devastation that the AIDS epidemic is causing in Africa during a visit with the President during March of 1999. During that trip, I visited places like St. Anthony's Compound in Zambia where grandparents were caring for grandchildren orphaned by AIDS.

In Uganda, the government showed the delegation the impact of AIDS as we met with a grandmother who was caring for 38 of her grandchildren because they were orphaned by her 11 children.

I also met with Ugandan First Lady Janet K. Museveni who is leading the campaign to help orphans as we discussed the fact that over 13 million children have been orphaned because of AIDS.

This trip emphasized to me the dire circumstances existing in Africa today and the obligation countries like the United States have to combat this disease.

The goal of this bill is to create a trust fund administered by the World Bank to combat the AIDS epidemic is long overdue.

By directing the Secretary of Treasury to enter into negotiations with the World Bank and member nations, H.R. 3519 would serve as the impetus for an international response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic.

This bill would authorize the United States to contribute \$200 million a year through fiscal year 2005 to this fund which would provide grants for prevention care programs and partnerships between local governments and the private sector that would lead to education, treatment, research, and affordable drugs.

Organizations like the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) would be recipients of these grants.

By providing grants to organizations like UNAIDS, this bill could help address the "drug corruption" in sub-Saharan Africa by requiring that only those countries that eliminate corruption are eligible for trust funds.

Just last week, this Congress passed the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act in which there is a structured framework for this country to use trade and investment as an economic development too throughout Africa and the Caribbean.

Unfortunately, the conference report does not include Senator Feinstein and Feingold's amendment that would have prohibited the Executive Branch from denying African countries to use legal means to improve access to HIV/AIDS pharmaceuticals for their citizens. This amendment would have clarified the African Growth and Opportunity Act so that African Governments, in accordance with the World Trade Organizations policies, could exercise flexibility in addressing public health concerns.

Thus, this amendment would simply allow countries to determine the availability of HIV/AIDS pharmaceuticals in their countries and provide their people with affordable HIV drugs.

Despite the failure of Senator Feinstein and Feingold's amendment, the White House still recognized the importance of access to drug therapies by issuing an Executive Order just last week Wednesday to provide access to HIV pharmaceuticals and medical technology.

This Executive Order incorporates the language of the Senator Feinstein-Feingold amendment and declares that the United States would not invoke a key clause in U.S. trade law against sub-Saharan African countries concerning the protection of patents on AIDS drugs. Like the Senators' amendments, the Executive Order would instead hold the African countries to the less stringent standard of the WTO on intellectual property protection.

Furthermore, I am pleased the House-Senate conference report includes amendments, which I offered during last year's consideration of the House bill.

The first provision encourages the development of small businesses in sub-Saharan Africa, including the promotion of trade between the small businesses in the United States and sub-Saharan Africa. This is an important victory for small business enterprises in America that are looking to expand remarkable trade opportunities in Africa.

It was once said, "There is nothing more dangerous than to build a society, with a large segment of people in that society, who feel that they have no stake in it; who feel that they have nothing to lose. People who have a stake in their society, protect that society, but when they don't have it, they unconsciously want to destroy it." Although Martin Luther King was not speaking of AIDS, his comment rings true in so many aspects today.

The private sector must take responsibility for the eradication of this disease if these U.S. businesses are going to use African resources for their economic benefit.

Thus, I am pleased that an additional amendment I offered was incorporated into the conference report. This provision encourages U.S. businesses to provide assistance to sub-Saharan African nations to reduce the incidence of HIV/AIDS and consider the establishment of a Response Fund to coordinate such efforts.

This is important because HIV/AIDS have now been declared a national security threat. My provision reflects a national and international consensus that we must do everything we can to eliminate the HIV/AIDS disease.

Senior Clinton Administration officials clearly express their frustration that by all estimates on HIV/AIDS, that nearly \$2 billion is needed to adequately prevent the spread of this disease in Africa per year.

Although, some say this may not be feasible at the moment, and the \$200 million a year donation from the U.S. is not either, we no longer can deny that this disease is an epidemic of enormous proportion that can no longer be ignored.

The very fact that the Clinton Administration formally recognized a month ago that the spread of HIV/AIDS in the world today is an international crisis by declaring HIV/AIDS to be a National Security threat is illustrative of the devastating effect of this disease.

It is estimated that 800,000 to 900,000 American are living with HIV and every year another 40,000 become infected. Although newer and effective therapies have led to reductions in the mortality rate of people with HIV/AIDS, the demographics of this epidemic have shifted. Thus, women, young people, and people of color represent an alarming portion of the new cases of HIV/AIDS.

Globally, more than 16 million have died from AIDS. Since the 1980's, 80% of them in sub-Saharan Africa.

The creation of a WorldWide trust in which nations would be able to obtain grants to address the needs of HIV/AIDS victims globally is truly needed.

We know that 60% of those that have died from AIDS are in Sub-Saharan Africa.

An even more heart-wrenching statistic is that 13 million children have lost one or both of their parents to AIDS and this number is projected to reach 40 million by 2010.

AIDS in Sub-Saharan Africa accounts for nearly half of all infectious disease deaths globally.

The percentage of the adult population infected with HIV or suffering from AIDS is alarming. To name a few: In Zimbabwe—25.9%; Botswana—25.1%; Namibia—19.4%; and South Africa—12.9%.

Additionally, in places like Namibia there has been a 44.5% drop in the life expectancy. Now adults in Namibia are only expected to live 38.9 year!

In Zimbabwe, the life expectancy is only 38.8 years and in Malawi, 34.8 years! Not since the bubonic plague of the Middle Ages, has there been a more devastating disease.

Yet, HIV/AIDS is 100% preventable. There is no reason for 2 million to die a year in Sub-Saharan Africa and 4 million to become infected.

The AIDS Marshall plan will help to ensure that the federal government commits to ad-

ressing the HIV/AIDS epidemic over the next several years.

The survival of Africa is at stake! The United States can and should be the leader in generating a global response to this incredible contagion.

Now is the time to act and I urge my colleagues to support this measure in its entirety.

#### MANIPULATING INTEREST RATES

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

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, the national debt is rising at an annual rate of \$100 billion per year while the Federal Government's obligation to future generations is rising even faster. Yet, little concern is shown here in Congress as our budgets grow and new programs are added on to old. Ordinary political deception has been replaced with the dangerous notion of invincibility as Members claim credit for imaginary budgetary surpluses.

The percent of our income that government now takes continues to rise while personal liberty is steadily compromised with each new budget. But the political euphoria associated with the "New Era" economy will soon come to an end.

Although many have done well during the last 7 years of economic growth, many middle income families have had to struggle just to keep up. For them, inflation is not dead and the easy fortunes made on Wall Street are as far removed as winning the lottery. When the economy enters into recession, this sense of frustration will spread.

Business cycles are well understood. They are not a natural consequence of capitalism, but instead result from central bank manipulation of credit. This is especially true when the monetary unit is undefinable, as it is in a fiat monetary system such as ours. Therefore, it is correct to blame the Federal Reserve for all depressions, recessions, inflations, and much of the unemployment since 1913. The next downturn, likewise, will be the fault of the Fed.

It is true that the apparent prosperity and the boom part of the cycle are a result of the Federal Reserve credit creation, but the price that must always be paid and the unfairness of inflationism makes it a dangerous process.

The silly notion that money can be created at will by a printing press or through computer entries is eagerly accepted by the majority as an easy road to riches, while ignoring any need for austerity, hard work, saving, and a truly free market economy. Those who actively endorse this system equate money creation with wealth creation and see it as a panacea for the inherent political difficulty in raising taxes or cutting spending.

A central bank that has no restraints placed on it is always available to the

politicians who spend endlessly for reelection purposes. When the private sector lacks its appetite to lend sufficiently to the government, the Federal Reserve is always available to buy Treasury debt with credit created outside of thin air. At the lightest hint that interest rates are higher than the Fed wants, its purchase of debt keeps interest rates in check; that is, they are kept lower than the market rate. Setting interest rates is an enormous undertaking. It is price fixing and totally foreign to the principle of free market competition.

Since this process is economically stimulating, the politicians, the recipients of government largess, the bankers, and almost everyone enjoys the benefit of what seems to be a gift without cost. But that is a fallacy.

There is always a cost. Artificially low interest rates prompts lower savings, over-capacity expansion, malinvestment, excessive borrowing, speculation, and price increases in various segments of the economy. Since money creation is not wealth creation, it inevitably leads to a lower value for the currency. The inflation always comes to an end with various victims, many of whom never enjoyed the benefits of the credit creation and deficit spending.

This silly notion of money and credit gives rise to the conventional wisdom that once the economy gets really rolling along, it is time for the Fed to stop economic growth. This false assumption is that economic growth causes higher prices and higher labor costs, and these evils must be prevented by tightening credit and raising interest rates.

But these are only the consequences of the previous monetary expansion, and blaming rising prices or higher labor costs is done only to distract from the real culprit, monetary inflation by the Federal Reserve.

In a free market, economic growth would never be considered a negative and purposely discouraged. It is strange that so many established economists and politicians accept the notion of dampening economic growth for this purpose. Economic growth with sound money always lowers prices. It never raises them.

□ 1930

Deliberately increasing rates actually increases the cost of borrowing for everyone, and yet it is claimed that this is necessary to stop rising cost. Obviously, there is not much to the soundness of central economic planning through monetary policy of this sort.

There are some who see this fallacy and object to deliberately slowing the economy but instead clamor for even more monetary growth to keep interest rates low and the economy booming. But this is just as silly because that leads to even more debasement of the currency, rising prices, and instead of lowering interest rates will, in time,

due to inflationary expectation, actually raise rates.

Fine-tuning the economy through monetary manipulation is a dangerous game to play. We are now completing a decade of rapid monetary growth and evidence is now appearing indicating that we will soon start to pay for our profligate ways.

The financial bubble that the Fed manufactured over the past decade or two will burst and the illusion of our great wealth will end. In time, also the illusion of "surpluses for as far as the eyes can see will end." Then the Congress will be forced to take much more seriously the budgetary problems that it pretends do not exist.

#### PERMANENT TRADE RELATIONS WITH CHINA

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. OSE). Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I wish to inform my colleagues and those who are listening this evening of the publication of an excellent new report called *Made in China*, released by Charles Kernaghan, of New York City. This report can be found at web site [www.nlcnet.org](http://www.nlcnet.org). It talks about the role of U.S. companies in denying human and worker rights in China.

The report begins, "For years, and now again with renewed vigor, U.S. companies have claimed that their mere presence in China would help open that society to American values." And it talks about "Recent in-depth investigations," conducted by individuals in China, at great risk to themselves, "of 16 factories in China producing car stereos, bikes, shoes, sneakers, clothing, TVs, hats and bags for some of the largest U.S. companies clearly demonstrate that Wal-Mart, Nike, Huffy and others and their contractors in China continue to systematically violate the most fundamental human and worker rights, while paying subsistence wages."

The report talks about Kathie Lee handbags being made for Wal-Mart at the Qin Shi factory where 1,000 workers were being held under conditions of indentured servitude in that Communist country forced to work 12-to-14-hour days 7 days a week with only one day off a month while earning an average of 3 cents an hour. However, after months of work, 46 percent of the workers surveyed have earned nothing at all. In fact, they owed money to the company.

This report is absolutely amazing, and I would urge all my colleagues to take a look at the firms mentioned in this book.

I also want to refer this evening to one in particular, Huffy Bicycles, which had been manufactured in my own State of Ohio, where 2,000 people lost their jobs, people who were earning \$11 an hour, making a quality product. They were asked by their company

to take a \$2 an hour wage cut in Salina, Ohio, and they did, earning \$9 an hour, because they wanted to keep their jobs. And I might say that Huffy has 80 percent of the U.S. bicycle market. Those jobs were moved to China. They were testing the waters in China. This is even before this proposal here to have permanent normal trade relations with China.

Why should we approve of a system which does the following? Huffy uses a contractor in China, the Taiwanese Zhenzhen Nan Guan Corporation in Bicycle Factory Number 1. There is also a Bicycle Factory Number 2. They assemble these bikes from parts supplied from local materials, from local factories, or from the Fuda Corporation from Taiwan. The workers in this factory work from 8 in the morning until 9:30 or 11:30 at night. They work 7 days a week. They earn 25 cents to 41 cents per hour for a weekly wage of \$16.68 for a 66-hour workweek.

Think about that. And if they do not work the mandatory overtime, they are penalized double. They lose \$6.02 of their weekly wage, or 2 full days of wage if they refuse to work the overtime.

Not only that, but the quality of the bicycle has gone down. If we go to Kmart, if we go to these retail outlets and we buy a Huffy bike, it still costs \$100, but look at the welds. The double welds that used to exist on the fenders, which our workers were very proud of their work in the State of Ohio, they know good metal and they know good quality workmanship, that does not exist any more. The quality of metals has gone down.

And when we try to find if the bearings are good or we try to figure out before we buy it whether the bike is of quality, everything is sprayed with paint now. We really cannot tell the quality of the workmanship until we buy the bicycle. Huffy does not stand for quality any more.

I will never get one of their campaign contributions, but what they did to the workers in Salina, Ohio, to me, is repugnant. And I think to have this kind of indentured servitude, for America to approve anything permanent with China, until we fix situations like this, really undermines the fundamental liberties and principles for which this Nation should stand domestically and internationally.

And let me add a word as a graduate of the University of Michigan. Two weeks ago the University of Michigan Board of Trustees, along with Brown University and the University of Oregon, refused to sign contracts with Nike Corporation, which is also talked about in this excellent report. And they did that because all the university boards of trustees asked to do was that the sports departments not buy sports equipment from sweat shop labor in places like China. Those companies were so angry that they cut off \$26 million to the University of Michigan's endowment as well as the University of Oregon and Brown University.

Well, Mr. Speaker, my hat is off to those university boards. The presidents of those universities, including Gordon Gee of Brown University. They did the right thing for the world, the right thing for America. Their moral courage will stand on its own.

**HONORING BERT SNYDER FOR HIS COURAGE IN THE FACE OF DANGER**

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

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, the anniversary of the Columbine shooting has been the focus of media attention the last few years. It has been difficult during this time not to be reminded of the two young men who devastated a small Colorado town and the entire Nation with violence. The picture of these young killers has been ingrained in many of our minds when we think about today's youth. This is an image that the media continues to foster, and one that I personally find unfortunate.

While I recognize that we do live in a violent society, I also note that there are bright young men and women in every Congressional District across this country who are working to become active and productive members of society. Tonight, I am proud to tell my colleagues about one such individual from my district, the Third District of North Carolina.

I recently attended the Annual Recognition Banquet of the East Carolina Council of the Boy Scouts of America. I had the honor of presenting a very special award to a young man whose bravery and courage in the face of danger should serve as an inspiration to us all.

When I presented Bert his award, I could see the justified pride in his parents, Vern and Jessica Snyder's, eyes, as well as in the eyes of his scout leaders and his fellow boy scouts.

Bert Snyder is a student at Rose High School in Greenville, North Carolina. On May 10 of last year Bert and his friend, Rice Godwin, were driving home from school when they encountered a multi-car accident at an intersection near the high school. The two young men stopped their car at a local convenience store and ran to the scene of the accident. It was evident, as they approached the accident, that one of the drivers involved had suffered a severe injury to her arm and her knee. The passenger in the car had sustained a head injury and appeared to be in a state of unconsciousness.

By the time Bert arrived on the scene, as many as 30 people had already gathered, but, Mr. Speaker, nobody was making an effort to assist the victims. Bert stepped in and ordered a fellow student to call 911. He then assisted the female victim by providing comfort and assurance to help prevent her from going into shock. When he noticed that

she was losing a significant amount of blood from the injury to her arm, he removed his own shirt and applied pressure to the site. Bert continued his efforts to stop the bleeding even after firemen arrived at the scene. Only when rescue personnel with the EMS unit arrived did Bert break from his efforts.

Mr. Speaker, Bert Snyder placed himself in a potentially unknown and threatening situation to help someone in need. When onlookers did not take action, he stepped in and offered reassurance and emergency assistance. Mr. Speaker, I do not know, as an adult, if I would have been prepared enough or secure enough in my abilities to assist in a similar emergency situation with the same confidence and assertiveness as Bert.

As a result of his courage and bravery, Bert was honored with the National Heroism Award at the award ceremony. The award was presented to Bert on the recommendation of the National Court of Honor because he demonstrated heroism and skill in saving or attempting to save a life at risk to self.

Mr. Speaker, it was an honor for me to present Bert with this important recognition. It was also a joy to attend the awards banquet and to be reminded of the number of young men and women who are working with organizations like the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts to gain the values and leadership skills that will help lead this country into our future. Too often these bright young people do not receive the media attention they deserve.

Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to thank Bert Snyder for his courage and his commitment to his fellow man. Bert exemplifies the young men and women in our society who have the character and leadership skills to lead this country and tomorrow's future.

I want Bert to know how proud I am to have the opportunity to represent him and his family in the House of Representatives and to share his important story with this Nation. Bert Snyder is a member of today's youth who can make us all proud. I applaud his efforts and the efforts of every young person today who is working to make a difference within their communities.

Bert Snyder, America's future is bright because of young people like you throughout this Nation. We thank you for your courage.

**PERMANENT NORMAL TRADE RELATIONS WITH CHINA**

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

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, listening to my distinguished colleague from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR) speaking earlier about the potential permanent normal trade relations vote that we will have

on China soon reminded me that any opportunity I get I should come to the floor. And since there is an opportunity now, I thought I should take this 5 minutes.

As my colleagues know, President Clinton has sent a request for Congress asking this Congress to yield permanent normal trade relations with China. He bases that request on a U.S.-China bilateral agreement signed in 1999. He bases that request also on a history of absolutely noncompliance on the part of China of any trade agreements they have ever signed with the U.S., be they trade agreements for market access of U.S. products into China's market, be they trade agreements on intellectual property violations by the Chinese, be they trade agreements on use of prison labor for export, China year in and year out continues to violate these agreements, and now the President has said, the Chinese will honor this one.

Well, they are already backing off this one. In fact, in two areas of agriculture, of particular note I think to this body, the Chinese have a different interpretation. They are famous for reinterpreting treaties and agreements. For example, on the subject of wheat, the U.S. Trade Rep's factsheet says that wheat and grain, therefore, will be allowed into China. The Chinese Trade Rep says, any idea that the grain will enter the country of China is a misunderstanding. Beijing merely conceded a theoretical opportunity.

On the subject of meat, the Trade Rep's factsheet talks about meat and poultry, all forms, being allowed into China. The Chinese Trade Rep says, not so, not quite. He says diplomacy is a way of finding different forms of expression, and to that extent we found new expressions, we were diplomatic, but where there were no material concessions made.

So on the basis of a flimsy 1999 U.S.-China trade agreement, in which, by the way, there was little attention paid, practically none, to enforcement, compliance or implementation, the President is asking this body to surrender to the dictates of the regime in Beijing permanently any leverage that we have on trade and, indeed, human rights and proliferation of weapons of mass destruction as well.

Even if we could put aside for a moment, Mr. Speaker, the brutal occupation of Tibet, the ongoing repression of human rights in China, the continuing proliferation of weapons, chemical, biological and nuclear weapons of mass destruction to rogue states, to Pakistan, the ongoing relationship between the Chinese and the Pakistanis in terms of missile technology transfer, same thing with Iran, more recently with Libya, since this 1999 U.S.-China trade agreement they have proliferated to Libya, the administration does not want that known, but it is in the public domain, so in any event, we have many areas of concern. But even if we were to make a determination strictly on

the basis of trade alone, there is no reason for us to permanently surrender our leverage.

□ 1945

It is as if the U.S. wants to trade with China in the worst possible way, and that is exactly what the President is leading us to do in the worst possible way.

There is a better way. All the President needs to do is send a request to Congress for a special waiver for China to have normal trade relations for one more year, as he does every end of May. There does not even have to be a vote on that. We do not have to have the debate. We do not have to have a vote. No one has to go on record.

In the course of the next year, if the Chinese begin for a change, a drastic change, to start honoring the commitments, they do not have to do everything. In the agreement that would not be possible, but at least to take the initial steps to honor the agreement. Then next year around this time there should be no problem with saying, all right, they honored the commitment on trade, and the WTO is a trade regiment, so on the basis of trade alone, this might work for us.

I do not know why everybody is so afraid to do it in the normal course of events. Because if we believe that China is going to honor the agreement, they should have no problem with that.

The other reason that is important is because China has not even made its agreement with the European Union. And we are not supposed to see this arrangement, we are not supposed to even be voting on this until the Chinese reach an agreement with the other members of the WTO. So, effectively, the President is asking us to vote on something that we do not know what the terms are because they have not negotiated them with the EU yet.

What the President is asking us to do is give privileges to China permanently before they ever have to honor any commitments to the WTO. Indeed, they have not even reached the agreement to join the WTO.

What the President is asking us to do is for each of us to put our good names next to his failed China policy and try to redeem it with this rush to surrender permanently to the dictators in Beijing, thereby squandering our leverage on trade, squandering our leverage on our values, and surrendering our leverage on national security.

So I would hope that our colleagues would pay attention and ask the question, where is the implementation, where is the compliance, where is the enforcement on this, and where are our national values on this?

#### CLINTON ADMINISTRATION PROPOSING MASSIVE REDUCTION IN STRATEGIC FORCES

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. OSE). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 1999, the gen-

tleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. WELDON) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I will not take the full hour. But I do rise to discuss a matter of vital importance, following the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI), on issues relating to national security.

There are some in both parties who are concerned that, perhaps, we are rushing to try to create a new legacy for this President on foreign policies relative to our policies with China and Russia.

As someone who spends a great deal of time focusing on both of those countries as a senior member of the Committee on Armed Services and Chairman of the Committee on Military Research and Development and co-chairman of the inter-parliamentary dialogue between Russia and the U.S., I am extremely concerned about not just our relationship with China, which I will have more to say later on this week and next week relative to the NTR vote, but specifically to our relationship with Russia.

Mr. Speaker, we all know that the first week of June the President will take an historic trip to Moscow, where he has been asked to address the Duma, which is kind of an historic event, an American President being asked to speak before the lower house of the Russian Parliament.

I applaud the President for going to Moscow. I am concerned, however, that the election of Putin as the new President of Russia saw him take his first trip not to Washington, not to the West. But his first trip, in fact, is to Beijing, where he is, in fact, engaged in a series of high-level meetings with the leadership of China.

In fact, both China and Russia have talked about a new strategic partnership, one that would include China and Russia against the West and, in particular, against the U.S.

Now, it is important that we reach out to this new leader in Russia. I did the day that he was sworn into office on January 11 in a three-page letter that I wrote in Russian to him talking about the need for us to sit down and work together to build, once again, a solid relationship between our two countries.

But I am extremely concerned, Mr. Speaker, about the President's upcoming trip in June; and I want to call my concerns to the attention of our colleagues and to the American people.

Mr. Speaker, it is not that we do not want our President to go to Moscow. We do. And we do want him to discuss issues that are important between our two countries. And, obviously, reducing the threat of the massive buildup of arms that we both engaged in during the Cold War has got to be our top priority.

But, Mr. Speaker, many of us on both sides of the aisle are equally concerned that this President not rush to a quick judgment in our relations with Russia

or China that would cause America to, in the end, be more insecure and would cause more destabilizing relations between us and those two nations.

Now, why do I raise these concerns today? Because, Mr. Speaker, last week it was brought to my attention by quiet conversations brought to me from both the Pentagon and the intelligence service that the President had ordered the Pentagon to look at a massive reduction in our strategic forces.

In fact, one individual told me that the President himself had ordered a presidential nuclear initiative that would, in fact, cut our strategic forces by 50 percent and that this initiative would be announced as a part of the President's trip to Moscow.

Now, why is that critically important? Mr. Speaker, as we both know, the strategic stability between us and Russia is based on an outdated theory called "mutually assured destruction," where neither side dares challenge the other for fear of retaliation. We do not have a defensive system to defeat a Russian accidental launch. Although, the Russians do have a defense system around Moscow.

So when we negotiate with the Russians in terms of reducing arms, it is critically important that our Pentagon, that our military leaders, that our strategic thinkers in our Government, not Republican or Democrat thinkers, but career thinkers who are paid to protect America, be consulted in terms of what the final outcome of negotiations should be.

What I heard last week, Mr. Speaker, which was reported in at least three major newspapers in both Chicago, New York, and Washington on Thursday, was that the administration is, in fact, proposing massive reductions in our strategic forces in terms of our relations with Russia.

Now, why am I concerned about that? I do want to see us reduce our strategic forces and our reliance on them, but I want to do it in a logical and methodical manner. This administration, Mr. Speaker, unfortunately does not have a good track record in negotiating treaties that can get the bipartisan support of the Congress. This administration, in fact, has a terrible reputation in terms of our foreign policy in general.

Many of our colleagues talk, for instance, frequently about the President's comments before he went into Kosovo and declared that we would see hundreds of thousands of mass graves from where Milosevic had buried the people he had murdered. Well, after that war was, in fact, wound down this year, we had the CIA before our committee and I asked the CIA how many mass graves did we find. They said well below 10,000; and some of those graves may have actually been wounds inflicted by the allied forces in their attempts to remove Milosevic from power.

So while the President said one thing to get the support of the American people to go into Kosovo, which he promised us would last only a matter of

weeks and which we would win, here we are a year later and Milosevic is still in power. We spent tons of money and, in fact, we have since learned that we probably killed more innocent people with allied bombs than what Milosevic did in his reign of terror. And Milosevic, the war criminal, is still in power and, many would argue, stronger than he was before America and Britain led the NATO allies in a massive deployment in the Kosovo theatre.

Likewise, Mr. Speaker, many of our colleagues feel betrayed by this administration because of the failure of our arms control policies. In fact, in a floor speech 2 years ago, I documented 37 violations of arms control agreements by China and Russia since 1991, cases where we caught the Russians or the Chinese transferring technology illegally to states like Iran, Iraq, Syria, Libya, North Korea, as well as India and Pakistan.

Mr. Speaker, in all of those 37 cases where we had evidence or inclinations that Russia and China had, in fact, violated arms control agreements, this administration imposed the requirement sanctions only two times. Once we caught the Chinese transferring ring magnets to Pakistan for their nuclear program, and once we caught the Chinese transferring M-11 missiles to Pakistan, both of which are violations of arms control agreements. Seventeen times we saw the Russians transferring technology, and 17 times we did nothing about it.

In fact, Mr. Speaker, as my colleagues know, the Congress became so disenchanted with this administration and so concerned about the flagrant ignorance of violations that were occurring by Russian entities that the Congress did something that many felt we would never do. We passed the Iran Missile Sanctions legislation.

We passed that because Israel, just several years ago, I believe it was in 1998, told us that they had evidence that Russia was cooperating with Iran to build a new class of medium-range missiles, the Shahab 3 and the Shahab 4. These missiles could target most of Europe and all of Israel.

When the Congress heard that the Israelis had evidence, the question to our White House is, well, what are we doing to stop this transfer of technology? As we give Russia a billion dollars a year to assist them in stabilizing their economy, what are we doing to enforce the arms control agreements that require us to take actions against entities in any country that is illegally selling technology to rogue states?

The fact is, Mr. Speaker, the response by the administration when we began to get information from the CIA that Israel was correct that we had evidence that Russia was, in fact, cooperating with Iran, the response of this administration was to make life unbearable for Dr. Gordon Ehlers.

Dr. Gordon Ehlers was the Director of Nonproliferation for the CIA. Instead of being honest and candid with

Members of Congress, as Dr. Ehlers was, the administration wanted to keep the evidence that we had of Russian cooperation with Iran quiet. So Dr. Ehlers was, basically, made so uncomfortable that he took early retirement from his job.

The Congress then, in response, introduced bipartisan legislation, the Iran Missile Sanctions bill, endorsed by the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN), a Republican, and Jane Harman of California. This bill would force the administration to impose the required sanctions on Russia. Immediately it got over 200 cosponsors because Members of Congress were livid that that administration was not enforcing arms control agreements that we and Russia were supposed to abide by.

By November of that year, the House was getting ready to vote on the Iran Missile Sanctions bill. Vice President GORE called 12 of us down to the White House, Mr. Speaker. I was one of those 12 Members called down to the old Executive Office Building. Sitting in the old Executive Office Building with people like John MCCAIN, Senator BOB KERREY, Congressman Lee Hamilton, the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN), Congresswoman Jane Harman, and Senator CARL LEVIN, we listened to the Vice President tell us that if the Congress passed this legislation, it would be devastating to our relationship with Russia.

When he finished talking to us for about an hour, the Members of Congress that were there from both parties from both Houses said, Mr. Vice President, we understand your concerns. But it is too late. The Congress has lost its confidence in this administration's ability to enforce arms control agreements that we are a party to.

A week after the Vice President called us down, in spite of his objections and the President's objections, the bipartisan Iran Missile Sanctions bill passed the House with 392 votes.

Mr. Speaker, as my colleagues know, we do not get those kinds of votes unless Members of Congress on both sides are absolutely upset and feel that this administration is not, in fact, living up to its requirements under our arms control treaties.

Then, Mr. Speaker, we broke for the Christmas and holiday recess and came back in February. The Senate was about to take up the same bill, the Iran Missile Sanctions Act.

The Vice President again called us back to the old Executive Office Building; and there again, the Vice President, with a member of the National Security Council, Jack Karavelli on one side, and the President's security adviser, Leon Furth on the other side, talked to us Democrats and Republicans, Senators and House Members, many of whom had been there for the earlier meeting, and said to the Senators, you cannot pass this bill. If you pass it, you will embarrass the President and you will cause us irreparable harm with the Russian leadership.

Mr. Speaker, for a second time, in spite of the personal pleas of the Vice President and the President, the Senate passed the Iran Missile Sanctions bill with a vote that included 94 Senators voting in the affirmative.

□ 2000

Mr. Speaker, you do not get 94 Senators to vote in unison to embarrass the President unless there are serious concerns about the policies of this administration. And those 94 Senators did exactly that. Mr. Speaker, the bill went to a conference. The President, as he said he would, vetoed the bill that year and we had the votes to override the veto because of a lack of confidence in this administration's policies. In fact, I was in all of those meetings where we discussed bringing the veto override up on the House floor with Speaker Gingrich one month before the Congressional elections that year in 1999.

Mr. Speaker, it was Speaker Newt Gingrich who stopped the veto override from coming up for a vote in the House. It would have passed. We would have had overwhelming numbers of Members on both sides overturning the President's veto, but Republican Newt Gingrich did not want to bring that bill up a month before the Congressional elections. So in this new Congress, without Speaker Gingrich, without Members like Jane Harman, bipartisan Members again reintroduced the Iran missile sanctions bill, and this year, Mr. Speaker, the Iran missile sanctions bill passed the House and the Senate unanimously. This year, Mr. Speaker, the President could not veto the bill because he knew he would be overriden. So what did he do? He did what Bill Clinton does so frequently. He changed his sides, came over in support of the legislation, and signed the bill into law, even though it was a direct slap at this administration and was a direct contradiction to their policies.

Mr. Speaker, that was probably the most clear evidence of the lack of confidence of this Congress in the policies of this administration when it comes to arms control. My most glaring evidence, Mr. Speaker, was when I was in Moscow in 1996 in January, a month after the Washington Post had just reported a front page story that we had evidence that Iraq had received guidance systems from Russia illegally. While I was visiting with our ambassador, Ambassador Pickering in his office in Moscow, I said, "Mr. Ambassador, what was the response from the Russians when you told them that we caught them illegally transferring guidance systems to Iraq?" Now, the importance of these systems is that they make their missiles more accurate. As we all know, we lost 31 young Americans in 1991 because of an Iraqi SCUD missile. Any technology that would make those missiles more accurate could endanger the lives of American troops and American allies. The Post reported that we had evidence

that Russia had been helping Iraq with their guidance systems. So when I asked Ambassador Pickering what the response was from the Russian side, he said, "Congressman, I haven't asked the Russians yet." I said, "Why haven't you asked them, Mr. Ambassador?" He said, "Because that's got to come from the White House."

So I came back to Washington. At the end of January 1996 I wrote to President Clinton a letter saying, Dear Mr. President, we have evidence evidently, according to the Washington Post, that we have caught the Russians illegally transferring guidance systems to Iraq, in violation of the Missile Technology Control Regime, a key arms control agreement. That is a serious violation, Mr. President, and if it is so, what are you doing about it?"

Mr. Speaker, the President wrote me back in April of that year. He said, "Dear Congressman WELDON, you are right. If the Russians did what the Post said they did, that would be a terribly serious violation of an arms control agreement, and I assure you, if we can prove that the Russians transferred those devices, we will take aggressive action, and we will take the required actions mandated by that arms control treaty."

Mr. Speaker, little did I know that at that time, agencies of the U.S. Government had well over 100 sets of the Russian guidance systems that we caught being transferred from Russia to Iraq not on one occasion, not twice, but on three separate occasions. We caught the Russians transferring guidance systems to Iraq. In fact, I have a set of these devices that I carry around when I give speeches. Yet this administration did nothing to impose the required sanctions. In fact, Mr. Speaker, when asked by Members of Congress what action we had taken with Russia, the response by the administration was, "Well, we got assurances from Russia that they'll never do it again."

Mr. Speaker, because of the continued policy of ignoring Russia's violations, the Congress lost total confidence in this administration on arms control agreements. Mr. Speaker, as an aside, I am convinced that the reason we did not call Russia on those violations was because of our policy of a friendly relationship between Clinton and Yeltsin and therefore our policy in this country was to prevent anything from surfacing that would have embarrassed Boris Yeltsin. In fact, the year of those Iraqi violations was in fact the year that Yeltsin was running for reelection. In my opinion, that is why we never surfaced those clear violations of an arms control agreement.

So, Mr. Speaker, the track record of this administration on arms control is abysmal. Many in this city, including arms control groups, maintain it is one of the worst in the history of this country in terms of letting countries get away with obvious violations of arms control treaties. That is why this administration could not get the votes

for the nuclear test ban treaty. That is why this administration could not get the votes for any arms control treaty that it negotiates with any country. That is a sad state of affairs, when the confidence is so low that neither body will support arms control negotiations completed by this administration.

Now, we had a similar occurrence occur, Mr. Speaker, 3 years ago. The administration, after the Senate ratified the START II treaty with Russia, a very important START II treaty, ratified by this country in 1993, the year President Clinton came into office, because the Senate believed START II was important to reduce arms negotiated by former President Bush and before that, former President Reagan. So the Senate approved it. But then the administration did something that caused further erosion in the confidence of the Congress. The administration held negotiations with the Russians in Geneva to amend the ABM Treaty. These negotiations went on for months. They were centered around two specific issues: One was to make the ABM Treaty a multilateral treaty that would not just apply to Russia but would bring in Belarus, Ukraine and Kazakhstan. Now, I could not understand for the life of me why we would want to amend the ABM Treaty to broaden it. The second issue was demarcation, a complicated issue but one that would set up a distinction between a theater missile defense system and a national missile defense system. This distinction would be based on interceptor speed, a very highly scientific development that would differentiate between the two systems. I did not understand the negotiations. Unlike our colleagues, Mr. Speaker, I went to Geneva. I think I am the only Member of Congress from either body who went over there to sit in on the negotiations firsthand. I got the approval of the administration up-front. I sat down at the negotiating table with our chief negotiator Stanley Riveles on my side and I sat across from the chief Russian negotiator, General Koltunov. For 2½ hours I questioned the Russians through General Koltunov about the negotiations going on at Geneva. For instance, Mr. Speaker, I asked Koltunov, "Why does Russia want to multinationalize or lateralize the ABM Treaty?" I said, "General, you are the only country left of the former Soviet Union that has long range missiles. Why do you want to include Ukraine and Kazakhstan and Belarus? They don't have long range missiles. They have all been removed."

He looked at me and he said, "Congressman, you're asking that question of the wrong person. We didn't propose multilateralizing the treaty. Your side did." Now, for the life of me, Mr. Speaker, I could not understand why we would want to multilateralize the ABM treaty unless there are those in the White House who wanted to make it more difficult to amend the treaty after they left office. If you bring

Belarus in, with an unstable leader like Lukashenko, you could have Russia and America agree on an ABM change and have the Russians quietly tell Lukashenko, "Don't support it," and have Belarus be the country that stopped the treaty from being changed. That became a very controversial item of negotiation that this administration agreed to.

Then there was a second item, and that was demarcation. The administration agreed to a number difference between theater and national missile defense systems. I asked General Koltunov, "Where do these numbers come from, General, how do you determine what is a theater versus a national missile defense system? Where is that line? How do you arrive at it? Is it some theory of physics?"

He said, "Congressman, these numbers were very carefully negotiated by our military and your military."

I said, "Well, General, I don't understand but I think it's ridiculous that we would amend the ABM Treaty to broaden it to include theater missile defense systems when you, Russia, already have some of the world's most capable theater missile defense systems and you're selling them all over the place."

I came back to Washington not satisfied with what I heard. The administration concluded their negotiations in Geneva, and those two items became known as the protocols. I found out a year later what I think is the reason that these numbers were reached for the demarcation between these systems, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, I simply want to compliment him on his fine work and to say that the bill which will be coming forward tomorrow on military construction should I think go a long way towards addressing some of the concerns that my friend has raised.

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. I thank my colleague. I thank him for his chairmanship of the Committee on Rules and look forward to his new rule, hopefully tomorrow, on the defense authorization bill for 2001.

Mr. DREIER. We are going to work on that right now.

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I read an article in the Tel Aviv newspaper that documented that Russia was trying to sell Israel a brand new defense system called the Antei 2500. I had never heard of this system. I know most of Russia's systems. So I called the CIA. They were not quite sure of it either but they sent an expert over about a month later who was a missile expert for the CIA. He brought in some documents with him. I said, "Have you ever heard of this new Russian system called the Antei 2500? It is supposed to be fantastic." He said, "Congressman, I know the system." He said, "In fact the Russians have printed documents, marketing brochures," and he gave me one. He said, "This is what they were showing at the Abu

Dhabi air show this year." I picked it up and looked at it. There were photographs of this new missile defense system that Russia was in fact trying to sell. I found out they were not just trying to sell it to Israel, they were also offering it to Greece. I read through the brochure. The agent and I, the CIA agent and I had a discussion about the capability. He said, "It is a very capable system, almost as capable as our PAC-3." On the back page of that document, Mr. Speaker, was a summary sheet of all the capabilities of that system. To my amazement, the interceptor speed of that Antei 2500 was right below the threshold of the demarcation that our government got sucked into by the Russians in Geneva. So in effect, Mr. Speaker, that is where the demarcation number came from. In our haste to enter into an agreement with the Russians, we agreed to an artificial number between theater and national missile defense that would let the Russians a year later market a brand new system right below that threshold but would prohibit us from making our systems go beyond that capability.

Mr. Speaker, that is why there is no confidence in this administration's ability to negotiate arms control agreements. It is because this administration has a terrible track record. In fact, Mr. Speaker, today the Iranians are developing the Shahab 4 system which they got help from the Russians on which has a defined capability of at least 2500 kilometers.

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If we were to accept the administration's demarcation protocol, we could not improve our systems to defeat the Iranian Shahab-4 system which Russia helped Iran build. That is why this Congress, Mr. Speaker, has no confidence, and that is why I have no confidence in this administration in arms control negotiations.

Now, to add further insult to injury, when the administration finished their negotiations in Geneva and these two protocols were signed by the White House and by the Russian leadership, by law and by the Constitution, the President is required to submit those changes to the treaty to the Senate, because constitutionally the Senate has the role of advise and consent.

Mr. Speaker, that was 3 years ago. For 3 years Senate leadership has been asking the administration to send those two protocols up so the Senate could debate them, and for 3 years the White House has refused to send those two items up. Why? Because they know they could not get them passed, because no Member of the Senate would have confidence in those two items that we negotiated based on the outline I have just provided to our colleagues, so for 3 years the Senate held those protocols back.

Quietly, in getting the Russians to approve START II, the administration gave a wink and a nod to Russia and said, look, instead of us bringing those

demarcation items up and those protocols up separately, attach those to START II. So when the Russian Duma ratified the START II treaty three weeks ago, they did not just pass the START II treaty that our Senate ratified in 1993, they added those two protocols on to the START II ratification.

Now, Mr. Speaker, this President knows that this Senate will never approve START II with those two protocols included, so now we have a case where the START II treaty is in jeopardy, and it is in jeopardy again because of the underhanded and deceitful way in which the protocols were not brought before to the Senate or to the House, but rather, forced on the Russian side as a part of the START II final passage.

The President also knows that we have a law on the books that says the President cannot go below a certain threshold of strategic weapons unless START II is fully ratified. START II is not fully ratified, Mr. Speaker, and this President cannot get START II fully ratified under the terms agreed to by the Russians. So if we cannot get START II ratified as agreed to by the Russian side, then how are we ever going to reach below that to a START III level? In fact, Mr. Speaker, in last year's defense bill, we also put a provision in that said, in Section 1201, that not later than September 1, 2000, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services in the Senate and the House, in consultation with the CIA, an assessment of the strategic balance between Russia and the U.S. based on decreasing numbers of strategic weapons.

Mr. Speaker, we have been informed by the Pentagon they have not even completed the assessment for this report. They have not even completed the assessment for the further reductions that would come under START III, and here is President Clinton telling the Pentagon, "Tell me how I can cut our strategic forces in one-half."

Mr. Speaker, that is why there is no confidence. There is no confidence because last week when I heard the administration was proposing these changes, I went to see Majority Leader TRENT LOTT. I said, "Mr. Majority Leader, have you had any consultation with the White House on what is going to be discussed in Moscow in June?" He said "none."

I went to the Speaker, I went to the Majority Leader, I went to the Majority Whip. I went to the Chairman of the Committee on Armed Services, I went to the Chairman of the Subcommittee on Defense Appropriations. I said to all of them, "Have you been briefed by this administration on what they are going to offer and negotiate with Russia at the summit in June?" They all said no.

So here we have an administration that has lost the confidence of this Congress on arms control agreements for all the reasons I documented, plus many more, now proposing a major an-

nouncement of a reduction with the Russians in Moscow in June. It is not that we do not want to work with the Russians to reduce arms. I want that, Mr. Speaker, and I work at that every day. But, Mr. Speaker, I want those negotiations based on candor, I want them based on fact, I want them based on what the Pentagon feels is within our best security limitations.

I do not want the President going off to Moscow to reverse the legacy of 7½ years of helping to cause Russia to become a failure, a basket case, where in 1992 young Russians were parading in Moscow streets waving American flags, and Boris Yeltsin's first speech was declaring a new strategic relationship between the U.S. and Russia, and, 7 years later, in 1999, having 5,000 Russians stand in front of the American embassy in Moscow throwing bricks and cans of paint at our embassy, and one of Boris Yeltsin's final speeches declaring a new strategic relationship between Russia and China with the U.S. as the enemy.

Now, we cannot blame all of that turnaround on Bill Clinton, but, Mr. Speaker, I can tell you that we have not done well with Russia over the last 8 years, and the level of confidence from both Russia and China is at an all time low. Our concern is that this President, in his rush to repair his tainted foreign policy image, may try to come out with some grandiose scheme that does two things: It puts a new face on the foreign policy legacy of Bill Clinton; and, secondary, it gives Al Gore, who has been trailing in the polls by about 8 or 9 points to Governor Bush, a political issue to run on through the November election.

Mr. Speaker, arms control negotiations with the Russians cannot be based on what is best for a presidential campaign, and they cannot be based on trying to recreate a legacy that does not exist when it comes to foreign policy issues.

Here is my greatest fear, Mr. Speaker; that the President, in a rush to accept the advice of some of his political advisers to have some newly negotiated level of reduction in arms with the Russians, may end up reaching an agreement that the Senate will never ratify, and, therefore, again we will let Russia down, and again the Russians will lose confidence, and they will think that we did it deliberately, that the President went over to Moscow to negotiate something, announced something was potent in front of the entire Duma and the entire country, and then America did not follow through. Why? Not because of any disagreement necessarily with Russia, but because this Congress has no confidence in this administration's arms control track record. In fact, it was not until last year that the administration began to finally impose some limited sanctions on Russian entities that we, in fact, knew were in violation of arms control agreements.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I want Russia to succeed, and I work at it every day. I

want them to be a stable friend of ours. Calling violations of arms control agreements into question when Russian entities do things that are wrong is no different than when we accuse a company like Loral or Hughes or some other American firm of illegally selling technology in violation of those same agreements or our own laws. And what we did for 8 years was ignore the violations of Russian entities. We did it because I think we had a failed foreign policy of not wanting to embarrass Russia's leaders. Now we are paying the price for that.

We cannot let in the matter of the last 6 months of this administration a President who, in my opinion, is desperately trying to reverse what will be his legacy of a failed foreign policy, to announce some grandiose plan that is not based on substance and does not have bipartisan support.

Mr. Speaker, one month ago, Secretary Cohen called six of us from the House over to the Pentagon for a luncheon meeting, three Democrats, three Republicans, and the Secretary had all of his senior staff there, and we talked about where we should go with Russia.

I told the Secretary then our policy with Russia has got to be a bipartisan policy. This administration has lost the confidence of the Congress, and the only way this administration can have any hope of a successful new relationship is to bring in leaders of both parties.

I suggested to Secretary Cohen that he lead a bipartisan delegation to Moscow to meet with Putin's people, with Republicans and Democrats sitting together, to discuss a new relationship. What do we have a month later? This President, without any consultation with the Speaker, without any consultation with the Majority Leader, without any consultation with any Member of Congress, secretly proposing a new deal, one that he could stand up before the cameras, before the Duma, bite his lip and talk about a new relationship in America's and Russia's relations, when he knows full well this Congress just does not trust his ability to negotiate successful treaties that are in America's best interests.

If this President does not take those steps, then it is wrong for him to go to Moscow and lay out a scenario to the Russians that he knows full well this Congress will not support. He may try to give Al Gore a political campaign theme, but that is not going to work, Mr. Speaker, because we caught onto this act in advance.

That is why last week the White House was in a skirmish, because the cat got out of the bag. Members of Congress were aware that there were secret discussions taking place that were leading up to a major announcement by the President in Moscow that would shake America and shake Russia.

Now, Mr. Speaker, thank goodness our leadership has responded. Only Friday Majority Leader TRENT LOTT and

Speaker DENNY HASTERT announced that they are forming a bipartisan coalition that will begin to assess our defense posture, but specifically what increased threats might come about by unilateral discussions in our strategic forces.

I called former CIA director, Jim Woolsey, on the phone last Thursday and said, "Director Woolsey, would you be willing to serve on such a panel?" He said "Absolutely." People of the caliber of Jim Woolsey and Don Rumsfeld are the kind of people that this Congress has confidence in. When Don Rumsfeld and Jim Woolsey and the other seven Members of the Rumsfeld Commission came back to this Congress two years ago with a report that said the CIA was wrong, the administration was wrong, the threat to our security from countries like Iran and Iraq and China were closer than what they were originally stated to be, the Congress responded with overwhelming bipartisan support.

We now need those same bipartisan people, who are recognized experts on defense and strategic issues, to analyze what would happen if we, in fact, agreed in Moscow to lower the number of strategic weapons and what the onus would be on our side in terms of security risk, because there are many in this country who have argued that to go too low with strategic forces coequally be destabilizing.

So, Mr. Speaker, tonight I am asking our colleagues to begin to ask the questions before President Clinton goes to Moscow. The first question is, Mr. President, why have you not involved the Congress? If you want to succeed, Mr. President, do what we suggested to Secretary Cohen 5 weeks ago; bring a bipartisan delegation together, a delegation that you have called upon when you want support for your initiatives.

I can recall in each of the past 5 years, former administration official Howard Smith calling me each year to deliver Republican votes for the administration's cooperative threat reduction program, and each year we did that. The administration has had a policy of calling us when they want our support for their priorities, but ignoring us when they tread on such delicate issues as arms control treaties and relations.

Nothing could be more devastating to our relationship with Russia than to have a President of the United States go to Moscow, make a grand appearance before the Duma and announce some grand strategy, only to have the Senate say, "We don't agree, Mr. President. You went too far."

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Right now, that is the way the Senate feels about START II, Mr. Speaker. In the words of senators like JON KYL and JIM INHOFE, Senators on both sides of the aisle have questioned the two protocols that were added to the START II treaty by the Russian side. This administration needs to clear up

those two protocols before it attempts to negotiate further reductions in the START III process.

Mr. Speaker, in the end I want us to reach historic new levels in our relationship with the Russians, as Ronald Reagan and George Bush did; but Ronald Reagan and George Bush negotiated with Russia with three basic conditions in mind: Strength, consistency and candor.

For the last 7½ years, Mr. Speaker, we have not seen any of those three positions used in our negotiations with Russia. We have wavered. We have ignored reality. We have pretended things are not what they are and we have allowed Russian entities to get away with deliberate violations of arms control treaties that have undermined the confidence of the Congress in terms of a new treaty we would enter into, and that is a real sorrowful situation.

So I would hope, Mr. Speaker, that this administration and the President and his team would reach out in the last 3 weeks before the Moscow trip to the Congress to bring in Republican and Democrat leaders, to have a full and open debate and dialogue about where we are going with Russia; not to do something in secret, not to have some grand announcement, where he attempts to capture the imagination of the American people to restore a failed foreign policy legacy and not to boost Al Gore's campaign and give him an edge on defense issues.

If the President does not do that, Mr. Speaker, then this Congress will not support anything that the President negotiates and, unfortunately, we will again create more of a lack of confidence on the Russian side as to what our intentions are in our relationship.

In fact, Mr. Speaker, I have encouraged the President to move away from the whole theory of mutually assured deterrence where we basically dare each other to attack and build up these large missiles to attack each other and move toward what I call asymmetric deterrence, where we continue to negotiate with the Russians decreases in our offensive weapons but begin to allow in those negotiations strategic defensive systems as well, so that we focus on defending our people as opposed to threatening to attack the other side.

Mr. Speaker, if this President wants to change the legacy that he has made for himself, the best thing he could do would be to go to Moscow with a bipartisan approach. In fact, I would go even one step further, Mr. Speaker. I would implore the President in this, an election year, to invite Governor George Bush and Vice President Al Gore in to let each of them share in any negotiation that takes place in Moscow, because President Clinton is not going to get anything ratified that he does in Moscow, number one, because of the legacy of the failed arms control practices of the past 7½ years but, two, just because of the time involved.

The President will go in June. We will be in session the rest of June and July. We will break in August, come back in September. No arms control agreement has ever been ratified that quickly by a Senate, and the President knows that. So he will not have to get the support of the Congress in the next session. It will be either Al Gore or George W. Bush.

So my advice to the President would be, bring in Republicans and Democrats, Mr. Speaker; have an honest discussion with us about our approach with the Russians; clear up the START II treaty; get rid of those two protocols that were never a part of the START II treaty that the Senate ratified in 1993 and bring in George W. Bush along with Al Gore and involve both of them in any discussions with the Russians, because if the President does not, Mr. Speaker, if he does not do that then we could only read his intent as being purely political; purely political because the President knows that his only attempt would be to, one, change his own legacy and, two, bolster Al Gore's campaign and not to a sincere effort to get this country's legislative bodies to ratify a substantive agreement with Russia, because if that were the case the President would involve this Congress and he would involve George W. Bush in this process before he goes to Moscow.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask my colleagues to convey their concerns, as I will be doing.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 4425, MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2001

Mr. DREIER (during the special order of Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania), from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 106-618) on the resolution (H. Res. 502) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 4425) making appropriations for military construction, family housing, and base realignment and closure for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001 and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 1999, the gentleman from American Samoa (Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA) is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, a few years back I was privileged, along with my Asian Pacific colleagues on Capitol Hill, to attend a special White House ceremony where President Clinton signed an official proclamation declaring May, this month, as it is true each year, as National Asia Pacific Heritage Month.

Tomorrow, my friend and colleague, the gentleman from Guam (Mr. UNDER-

WOOD), who is currently the chairman of our Congressional Asian Pacific Caucus, along with our other colleagues, will hold a special order commemorating the month of May which honors Asian Pacific Americans.

I commend and thank the gentleman from Guam (Mr. UNDERWOOD) for his strong leadership of the Congressional Asian Pacific Caucus, which he has brought to the forefront and addressed many of the critical issues facing our Nation.

Unfortunately, Mr. Speaker, I will not be able to participate in the special order tomorrow, as I have a prior commitment to give an Asian Pacific American Heritage Month speech at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, and then at Fort Hood, Texas, this coming weekend.

On that note, Mr. Speaker, I have just returned from Fort Bragg, North Carolina, and Fort Sam Houston, Texas, where last week I delivered addresses to our service men and women at their Asia Pacific Heritage Month programs.

I certainly want to extend my deepest appreciation to Major General William Boykin of the U.S. Army Special Forces headquarters and Brigadier General Thomas Turner of the U.S. Army 82nd Airborne, both groups at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, and also my good friend Major General James Peake, the commanding general at Fort Sam Houston, for their warm and gracious hospitality and the courtesies that were extended to me when I visited them earlier this month.

Mr. Speaker, I am privileged to be here tonight to share with our great Nation a legacy of those Americans whose roots extend from the soils of nations in the Asia and Pacific region. Mr. Speaker, the Asian Pacific region is a dynamic area of the world where two-thirds of the world's population reside. Our Nation's trade with the Asian Pacific region is almost twice of any other region, including Europe.

I recall Senator DANIEL INOUE of Hawaii once elaborated or illustrated our trade with the Asian Pacific region and Europe in this fashion, he once made the comment that for every one or single 747 that flies between the Atlantic and the East Coast of our Nation four 747s fly between the Asian and Pacific region to our country.

Asians, or Americans of Asian Pacific descent, over 10.5 million strong, are among the fastest growing demographic groups in the United States today. Over the last decade, the Asian Pacific American community has more than doubled and this rapid growth is expected to continue in the 21st century. By 2050 the Asian Pacific American population is projected to exceed 40 million people.

As many of my colleagues are aware, the immigrants of the Asian Pacific countries are amongst the newest wave to arrive in the United States in recent years. However, they are merely the latest chapter in a long history of Asian Pacific Americans in our Nation.

During this time of celebration, Mr. Speaker, it is only fitting that we honor our fellow citizens of Asian Pacific descent both from the past and the present that have blessed and enriched our Nation. I submit that Asian Pacific Americans have certainly been an asset to our country's development and it is most appropriate that our President and the Congress recognize these achievements by establishing a National Asian Pacific Heritage Month.

The peoples of the Asian Pacific have contributed much to America's development. For example, in the fields of sciences and in medicine nothing exemplifies this more than Time Magazine's selection a few years ago of a Chinese American as its Man of the Year, Dr. David Ho, head of the prestigious Aaron Diamond AIDS Research Center at New York University Medical School.

Dr. Ho's journey, starting as a 12-year-old immigrant from Taiwan to gracing the cover of Time Magazine, has given hope to millions of people around the world afflicted by the HIV virus. His story is a stirring testament to the significant contributions that Asian Pacific American immigrants have made to our Nation. As one of the foremost AIDS scientists in the world, Dr. Ho pioneered a treatment for the HIV infection with the usage of an anti-viral drug. This has fundamentally changed the approach of combating AIDS, stated Time Magazine in honoring Dr. Ho. Dr. Ho's work is greatly responsible for containing the AIDS epidemic in America and today less than 1 percent of our citizens are infected.

The rest of the world is not so fortunate, Mr. Speaker. Just recently, the Clinton administration announced that global spread of AIDS has reached catastrophic dimensions that threaten to overwhelm foreign governments, ignite wars and destabilize entire regions of the world. With 16 million dead from AIDS and over 33 million infected worldwide, the AIDS crisis has spread from Africa to South Asia to the former Soviet Union and even Eastern Europe.

The global AIDS pandemic is now so serious that the National Security Council of the United Nations has declared it a national security threat even to our own nation.

Against this backdrop, Dr. Ho's medical research is increasingly front and center stage in the worldwide battle to contain this destructive disease. By restoring hope to millions of patients around the world suffering from this deadly virus, Dr. Ho is a credit to our Nation and the Asian Pacific American community.

Dr. Ho's scientific advances continue a long record of service by other Asian Pacific Americans. For example, in 1899 a Japanese immigrant arrived on the shores of this Nation. After years of study and work, this man, Dr. Hideyo Noguchi, isolated a syphilis

germ leading to a cure for this deadly widespread disease.

For decades, Dr. Makio Murayama conducted vital research in the United States that laid groundwork for combat in sickle-cell anemia.

In 1973, Dr. Leo Esaki, a Japanese American, was awarded the Nobel Prize in physics for his electron tunneling theories, and in engineering few have matched the architectural masterpieces created by the genius of Chinese American I.M. Pey.

In the fields of business and commerce, the names of prominent Asian Pacific American and corporate leaders and legal scholars are too numerous to mention. One need only read our Nation's top periodicals and newspapers to document that Asian Pacific students, both in secondary schools and universities, are among the brightest minds that our Nation has produced.

For example, a recent Stanford graduate, Jerry Yang, a Taiwanese American who cofounded Yahoo, the Internet directory, Yang's Internet company recorded \$588 million in sales last year and is valued at over \$11 billion today.

Just last week, Mr. Speaker, USA Today announced its top 20 high school students around the Nation, and among the 20 top students that was announced by USA Today, Mr. Speaker, 13 were Asian Pacific Americans.

In the entertainment fields in sports, American martial arts expert Bruce Lee captivated the movie audiences of this Nation destroying the stereotype of that passive, quiet Asian American male.

Worldclass conductor Seiji Ozawa has led the San Francisco and Boston Symphony Orchestras through brilliant performances over the years.

Mr. Speaker, a native Hawaiian by the name of Duke Kahanamoku shocked the world by winning the Olympic Gold Medal for our Nation in swimming 7 decades ago; followed by Dr. Sammy Lee, a Korean American who won the Olympic Gold Medal in high diving.

Then there was Tommy Kono, a Japanese American from the State of Hawaii, also a Gold Olympic Medalist in weightlifting and, yes, perhaps the greatest Olympic high diver ever known to the world, a Samoan Greek American by the name of Greg Louganis, whose record in gold medals and national championships and international tournaments will be in the books for a long, long time to come.

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There is Japanese American Kristi Yamaguchi, and Chinese-American Michelle Kwan's enthralling ice skating performances at the Winter Olympics continued the milestone achievements by Asian Pacific Americans.

In professional sports, we have Michael Chang blazing new paths in tennis, and Pacific Islanders Brian Williams and Michael Jones in world rugby, and many others.

Of course, we cannot forget the tens of dozens of Polynesian Americans, like Samoan All-Pro linebacker Junior Seau of the San Diego Chargers, and former All-Pro guard Jesse Sapolu of the San Francisco Forty-Niners, former All-Pro tackle Dan Saleaumua of the Kansas City Chiefs, and All-Pro tackle Luther Ellis of the Detroit Lions, who have made their mark as stars in the National Football League.

Yes, I am also impressed with dot you end, a Vietnamese American who won numerous college awards as a top linebacker, and will expect to play first string this year with the Dallas Cowboys.

In professional boxing, which a fast rising Samoan challenger in heavyweight professional boxer Dat Nguyen, a Vietnamese American, who is now ranked number one in the world heavyweight division by the International Boxing Federation.

USA Today just 2 days ago gave David Tua as ranking number 3 overall in the world, just ahead of Evander Holyfield and Lewis Lennox. It is expected that David Tua will be fighting for the heavyweight title sometime in November of this year.

Mr. Speaker, one of the brightest stars to emerge recently from our community is, yes, none other than Tiger Woods, a professional golfer who has identified himself not only as an African-American but as an Asian American, too, due to his mother being of Thai ancestry.

In routing the field in the Masters Tournament a few years ago, Tiger made history. He continued making history this year by winning 6 PGA golf tournaments in a row, matching the second longest winning streak in history. Before Tiger Woods' career is finished, Mr. Speaker, this American will reinvent the game of golf.

I recall when someone asked Tiger who he was or who he is in an article, he said he is part African-American, he is Native American, he is white, he is Asian American, and that makes him a pure golfer.

Another professional golfer, Mr. Speaker, we must honor is Vijay Singh, originally from the island of Fiji and is now an American resident. This Pacific Islander showed great discipline and tremendous heart in winning this year's Masters Tournament despite grueling weather conditions and competition from the world's best golfers. The win was Vijay's second major victory establishing his place certainly among golf's elite.

We also have Asian Americans who are making their mark, Mr. Speaker, in history, not in our country but even in the Far East. We have Samoan American Salevaa Atisanoe, who only weighs 578 pounds as a former sumo wrestler in Japan for 15 years; a wrestler by the name of Konishiki. He was the first foreigner in Japanese centuries-old sport to break through to the rarefied area of sumo's second-highest rank. Another Samoan/Tongan

American, Leitani Peitani, known in Japan as Musashimaru, has now attained the last position in sumo wrestling known as Yokozuna, or grand champion.

Along with him is a native Hawaiian by the name of Chad Rowen, or Akebono as he is known in Japan. He has scaled even greater heights in sumo by attaining the exalted status of grand champion.

Until this Polynesian American arrived on the scene no foreigner had ever been permitted to assume this sacred position, as the Japanese associated the Yokozuna with the essence of Shinto's guardian spirits.

The ascendancy to grand champion sumo status goes to the heart of the Japanese religion and culture, and it is a tremendous achievement by this native Hawaiian and certainly a credit, a tribute to the Asian American community.

Mr. Speaker, in honoring the Asian American Americans that have served to enrich our Nation, I would be remiss as a Vietnam veteran if I do not honor the contributions of the Japanese Americans who served in the U.S. Army's 100th Battalion and 442nd Infantry Combat Group.

History speaks for itself in documenting that none have shed their blood more valiantly for America than the Japanese Americans who served in these units while fighting enemy forces in Europe during World War II.

The records of the 100th Battalion and 442nd Infantry, Mr. Speaker, are without equal. These Japanese American units suffered an unprecedented casualty rate of 314 percent and received over 18,000 individual decorations, many awarded posthumously for bravery and courage in the field of battle.

Mr. Speaker, a total of 52 Distinguished Service Crosses, 560 Silver Stars, and 9,480 Purple Hearts were awarded to the Japanese American soldiers who fought in the 100th Battalion and 442nd Infantry.

Given the tremendous sacrifice of life, however, it was highly unusual that only one Medal of Honor was given. Nonetheless, the 442nd Combat Group emerged as the most decorated group unit of its size ever in the history of the United States Army.

President Truman was so moved by their bravery in the field of battle, as well as that of the African-American soldiers and sailors who fought during World War II, that President Truman then issued an executive order to desegregate the Armed Forces.

I am proud to say that we can count Senator DANIEL K. INOUE, a highly respected Senator, and the late Senator Spark Matsunaga of Hawaii as soldiers who distinguished themselves in battle with the 100th Battalion and 442nd Infantry.

It was while fighting in Italy that Senator INOUE, then a young lieutenant, was shot in the abdomen and leg and had his arm shattered by a grenade

while advancing alone and personally eliminating three German machine gun nests that had pinned down his platoon. The Senator lost his arm and spent 20 months recovering in Army hospitals before receiving the Distinguished Service Cross, the second highest medal for bravery awarded by our Nation.

Last week, Mr. Speaker, Secretary of the Army Lewis Caldera and the Department of Defense announced they have completed a reevaluation of the exceptional heroism displayed by the soldiers of the 100th Battalion and 442nd Infantry. As a result, I am very proud to say that next month, on June 21, in a special White House ceremony, Senator DANIEL INOUE from Hawaii and 18 of his fellow Japanese American soldiers shall be awarded this Nation's last military decoration, the Medal of Honor.

Additionally, two other soldiers, a Filipino American and a Chinese-Hawaiian American, shall also receive Medals of Honor at the White House ceremony.

For the past 12 years, Mr. Speaker, I have been complaining about this injustice, where anti-Japanese and anti-Asian prejudice prevented these American heroes from being properly recognized. On that point, Mr. Speaker, Senator DANIEL K. AKAKA of Hawaii deserves tremendous credit and our Nation's gratitude for introducing legislation that passed in 1996 which mandated that the Pentagon review and reevaluate the courageous exploits of the soldiers of the 100th Battalion and 442nd Infantry.

Finally, the records are being changed to reflect the legendary bravery of these Asian American warriors, and finally justice is being done. It took 50 years, Mr. Speaker, and today there are only seven survivors out of the 21 Medal of Honor recipients, but this is what makes America a great Nation, Mr. Speaker, I submit. I am pleased to see that this injustice has been corrected.

Mr. Speaker, despite this change where we will now honor 21 Asian Pacific Americans to become recipients of our Nation's highest award in the field of battle, that of the Medal of Honor, there are complaints from some so-called experts that the only reason why we made these changes is because of political pressures, and that it is done because it was politically expedient.

I say to such criticism, they are full of baloney. What I would say is also the word Awaha, in the Hawaiian language, a bunch of hot air.

Let me share with my colleagues and with the American people, Mr. Speaker, why the U.S. Army and the Department of Defense has properly upgraded these Distinguished Service Cross recipients to the Medal of Honor.

For example, Staff Sergeant Rudolph DaVila, of Vista, California, in the Army's breakthrough from a beachhead in Anzaio, Italy, in 1943, he single-handedly saved 130 riflemen from Ger-

man machine gun fire by silencing several gun positions.

Private Barney Hajiro of Waipahu, Hawaii, charged uphill in eastern France in 1944, where he destroyed two German machine gun nests and killed two snipers, a member of the 442nd Infantry.

Private Mikio Hasemoto, Hawaii-born, killed in action December 1, 1943, in Italy, a member of the 100th Battalion.

Private Joe Hayashi of Pasadena, California, killed in action. He led attacks that took strategic hills near Tendola, Italy, a member of the 442nd.

Private Shizuya Hayashi of Pearl City, Hawaii, charged with his automatic rifle near Cerasuolo, Italy. He killed nearly 20 Germans and took four prisoners, a member of the 100th Battalion.

Second Lieutenant DANIEL INOUE, now a United States Senator, April, 1945, he destroyed three German machine gun positions, staying on the field to direct his troops, after his right arm was shattered by an enemy grenade, a member of the 442nd Infantry.

Tech. Sergeant Yeiki Kobashigawa of Waianae, near Lanuvio, Italy, where he had a companion, destroyed two German machine gun defense emplacements, a member of the 100th Battalion.

Staff Sergeant Robert Kuroda, a medal awarded posthumously, killed in action in October, 1944, a member of the 442nd Infantry.

Private First Class Kaoru Moto of Makawao, Maui, who died in 1992. Alone, he wiped out a machine gun nest and later crawled 100 yards under fire to capture prisoners, a member of the 100th.

Private First Class Kiyoshi Muranaga, killed in action. His mortar fire forced the Germans to withdraw an 88 millimeter Howitzer threatening his platoon. A shell from a German gun killed him, a member of the 442nd Infantry.

Private Masato Nakae, Hawaii. He died in 1998. When his submachine gun was damaged, he picked up a wounded comrade's rifle to hold off the advancing enemy with rifle grenades. Also throwing hand grenades, he forced an enemy retreat; a member of the 100th Battalion.

Private Shinyei Nakamine of Hawaii, killed in action, age 24, while attacking machine gun nests, a member of the 100th.

Private First Class William Nakamura, killed by a sniper in 1944 in Italy during a bitter firefight in which he pinned down German gunmen to allow his platoon to withdraw, member of the 442nd Infantry.

Private First Class Joe Nishimoto of Fresno, California, killed in action 8 days after the heroism in France for which he is honored. Fiercely attacking alone he forced enemy withdrawal and broke a 3-day stalemate; member of the 442nd Infantry.

Sergeant Alan Ohata of Hawaii, died in 1977. Eight days off the ship, he and

a companion advanced through fire and killed at least 51 attacking Germans; a member of the 100th Battalion.

Tech Sergeant Yukio Okutsu from Hilo, Hawaii, destroyed two machine gun nests, captured a third at Mount Belvedere in Italy; a bullet bounced off his helmet; member of the 442nd Infantry.

Private First Class Frank Ono who died in 1980. In 1944 in Italy he silenced a machine gun, killed a sniper, defended a position with hand grenades, and helped rescue his wounded platoon leader; a member of the 442nd Infantry.

Sergeant Kazuo Otani of Rivers, Arizona, killed in action, multiple acts of bravery while his platoon was pinned down in an open field; a member of the 442nd.

Private George Sakato of Denver, Colorado. His squad was pinned down in France. He led a charge that destroyed a stronghold; a member of the 442nd Infantry.

Tech Sergeant Ted Tanouye, killed in action 2 months after his arrival in Italy. He led men to capture a hill, refused aid for a wound, then led a long-odds night attack to break a 2-day German resistance, member of the 442nd.

And there was Captain Francis Wai, posthumously awarded for his actions of bravery in the fight for freedom in the Philippines.

Mr. Speaker, I do not consider these acts of heroism as politically expedient.

Mr. Speaker, I include these two articles as part of the RECORD, these newspaper articles.

The articles referred to are as follows:

[From the USA Today, May 12, 2000]

21 ON MEDAL OF HONOR LIST

(By Martin Kasindorf)

President Clinton yesterday upgraded the World War II decorations of 21 Asian-American heroes to the coveted Medal of Honor, including at least 10 men from Hawaii.

For ethnic groups whose fighting ability and even patriotism were once doubted by the nation's leaders, the action 55 years after the war is the final stamp of commendation.

Clinton signed documents accepting Pentagon recommendations of higher honors for men who had received the Army's second-highest medal, the Distinguished Service Cross. Seven are still living. Eleven were killed in action.

Nineteen names on the list are those of Japanese Americans who fought in Europe with the racially segregated 442nd Regimental Combat Team or 100th Infantry Battalion. Among those receiving the medal: U.S. Sen. Daniel Inouye, D-Hawaii, 75, who lost his right arm in battle as a platoon leader with the 442nd in Italy.

Another medal recipient, Francis Wai, an infantry captain, was of Chinese and Hawaiian ancestry. A UCLA football star before the war, Wai was killed during Gen. Douglas MacArthur's 1944 liberation of the Philippine island of Leyte.

Recipient Rudolph Davila, 84, of Vista, Calif., is of Filipino and Spanish ancestry.

Presentation of the medals at an outdoor White House ceremony on June 21 will bring to 462 the number of Medals of Honor awarded for the highest gallantry in World War II, in which 15 million Americans served in uniform. Only two fighting men of Asian or Pacific island ancestry, Army Pvt. Sadao

Munemori and Sgt. Jose Calugas of the Philippine Scouts, previously had received the blue-ribboned medal for that conflict.

Asian-American veterans say the additional Medals of Honor validate a long drive for justice. Suspecting that wartime prejudice had limited their recognition, veterans of the 442nd and 100th persuaded U.S. Sen. Daniel Akaka, D-Hawaii, to sponsor 1996 legislation that ordered a Pentagon search for Medal of Honor candidates among Asian Americans and Pacific islanders.

The law was patterned on an Army study that led to the 1997 award of Medals of Honor to seven black World War II soldiers. No blacks had won the medal during the war because of a biased "racial climate," the Army admitted.

At least four of the Asian Americans named yesterday to receive the Medal of Honor were originally recommended for it by their commanders. They got the Distinguished Service Cross instead.

The Asian-American medal study provoked controversy. When Army historian James McNaughton described the project in 1998 to the Legion of Valor, a group whose members earned the Medal of Honor, Distinguished Service Cross, Navy Cross and Air Force Cross, he was beset with protests about race-based "political correctness."

Former Legion of Valor President Mike Gilroy now says: "I think there probably would be a concern about it being a politically motivated thing, but it needs to be done."

The citations of those being upgraded speak of astonishing acts of courage: enemy machine guns and tanks silenced by men who charged at point-blank range; wounded comrades carried to safety through galling fire.

#### HARD TO BELIEVE

The living recipients, making no claims of past discrimination, were quietly delighted when aides to Army Secretary Louis Caldera phoned them with the news.

"It was hard to believe it," Shizuya Hayashi, 82, of Pearl City said. "During the war, we didn't think about medals. We just wanted to do our job. I was surprised they gave us medals."

Under Akaka's bill, the Army reconsidered 104 Asian Americans and Pacific islanders who had won the Distinguished Service Cross. The Navy reopened the files of the single Asian American who had won its equivalent medal, the Navy Cross. A Navy decorations board ruled that Cmdr. Gordon Chung-hoon didn't merit higher commendation.

Historians at the Army's Presidio of Monterey in California unearthed the old citations of 47 Japanese Americans, one Korean American, one Hawaiian-Chinese American, 54 Filipinos and one Filipino American. Davila, who served in the Third Army in Europe, is the lone Filipino American.

Army lawyers determined that 23 Filipinos who got the Distinguished Service Cross from MacArthur were ineligible by law for the Medal of Honor. They had served in the Philippine Army or constabulary, not the U.S. Army.

But 25 Philippine Scouts, attached to the U.S. Army, were considered for the top-ranking medal. None were recommended for it by the Army's three reviewing boards of senior generals, headed by Gen. Eric Shinseki before he became Army chief of staff in June.

#### HEAVILY DECORATED UNITS

Their dominant share of the new Medals of Honor won't surprise wartime admirers of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team and the 100th Infantry Battalion.

After months of initial suspicion by military leaders, political lobbying by Japanese Americans in Hawaii won the community's

young men the right to serve in 1942. The 1,300-member 100th and later the 4,500-member 442nd were organized in Hawaii and fought in France and Italy.

One-third of the units' enlistees volunteered from Mainland relocation camps where 110,000 Japanese Americans had been interned by presidential order. At least four of those named yesterday for the Medal of Honor left the camps to go to war.

The Asian-American units, which were commanded by whites, were thrown into the thickest fighting. Casualties were heavy. Their loss of 650 men killed and 8,836 wounded marked the highest casualty percentage among Army formations.

At the same time, the 442nd and 100th were the most decorated units of their sizes in Army history. A partial medal count, updated yesterday: 20 Medals of Honor, 48 distinguished Service Crosses, 560 Silver Stars, 4,000 Bronze Stars, 9,468 Purple Hearts.

[From the Honolulu Advertiser, May 12, 2000]

#### PERSONAL GLORY WAS NEVER GOAL OF JAPANESE-AMERICAN SOLDIERS

(By Mike Gordon)

They fought for their country. They fought for the honor of Americans of Japanese ancestry. And they fought to win World War II and come home alive.

They never fought for medals.

But now the bravery of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team and the 100th Infantry Battalion will be rewarded with the Medal of Honor, decades after their battles became the stuff of Army legend.

Now 19 more will forever be tied to the nation's highest honor.

Shizuya Hayashi is 82, and the words and the memories of that long-ago war come in fits and spurts. But in 1943, in Italy, the young private charged a German position and killed 20 enemy soldiers. He also took four prisoners.

Next month the Pearl City resident will be at the White House for the special ceremony. He'll meet a president who wasn't born until after the war.

"It's kind of surprising," he said. "A lot of other boys deserve it, but they're not here. Those days, we didn't think about medals. You were there to do a job. It was something you had to do.

Barney Hajiro fought, too. He helped to rescue the Lost Battalion, a Texas unit trapped behind enemy lines. He was wounded three times.

On Tuesday, he got a telephone call from Washington, informing him of the medal.

"I was thinking a long time ago about this," Hajiro said yesterday. "They turned me down, so I didn't care. Then it came up again, and I said I would accept it for my buddies who died in the war, not for myself."

U.S. Sen. Daniel Inouye also is one of the recipients. Inouye lost an arm during the war.

"I am deeply grateful to my nation for this extraordinary award," he said. "The making of a man involves many mentors. If I did well, much of the credit should go to my parents and the gallant men of my platoon. This is their medal. I will receive it on their behalf."

Ed Ichiyama, a veteran of the 442nd and one of those who researched old military documents to support the awards, said yesterday that he feels like a new father. He is 76.

"The AJAs left a legacy of valor, loyalty and self-sacrifice," he said. "We like to think we opened the door of opportunity slightly for succeeding generations."

He, too, plans to be in Washington for the ceremony, proud to honor his comrades living and dead.

"To think these guys, in spite of their fear, did what they did, is simply awesome," Ichiyama said, "I don't know how they generated the courage to do what they did."

[From the Honolulu Advertiser, May 12, 2000]

#### MEDAL OF HONOR'S ROSTER OF WARTIME VALOR

These are the World War II winners of the Distinguished Service Cross who were upgraded to the Medal of Honor by President Clinton. In some instances, a more detailed summary of actions was not available. Members of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team or 100th Infantry Battalion are noted.

Staff Sgt. Rudolph Davila, 84, of Vista, Calif. In the Army's breakout from a beachhead on Anzio, Italy, in 1943, he single-handedly saved 130 rifleman from German machine-gun fire by silencing several gun positions.

Pvt. Barney Hajiro, 82, of Waipahu. Charging uphill in eastern France in 1944, he destroyed two German machine-gun nests and killed two snipers. 442nd.

Pvt. Mikio Hasemoto, Hawaii-born, killed in action Dec. 1, 1943, at Cerasuolo, Italy. 100th

Pvt. Joe Hayashi, of Pasadena, Calif., killed in action April 22, 1945. He led attacks that took strategic hills near Tendola, Italy. 442nd.

Pvt. Shizuya Hayashi, 82, of Pearl City. In a charge with his automatic rifle near Cerasuolo, Italy, in 1943, he killed nearly 20 Germans and took four prisoners. 100th.

2nd Lt. Daniel Inouye, 75, now a U.S. senator. In April 1945 he destroyed three German machine-gun positions, staying on the field to direct his troops after his right arm was shattered by an enemy grenade. 442nd.

Tech. Sgt. Yieki Kobashigawa, 82, of Waianae. Near Lanuvio, Italy, on June 2, 1944, he and a companion destroyed two German machine-gun defense emplacements. 100th.

Staff Sgt. Robert Kuroda, medal awarded posthumously for actions on Oct. 20, 1944, at Bruyeres, France. 442nd.

Pfc. Kaoru Moto, of Makawao, Maui, who died in 1992. Alone, he wiped out a machine-gun nest and later crawled 100 yards under fire to capture prisoners. 100th.

Pfc. Kiyoshi Muranaga, killed in action June 26, 1944. His mortar fire forced the Germans to withdraw an 88mm howitzer threatening his platoon. A shell from the German gun killed him. 442nd.

Pvt. Masato Nakae, Hawaii. He died in 1998. When his submachine gun was damaged, he picked a wounded comrade's rifle to hold off the advancing enemy with rifle grenades. Also throwing hand grenades, he forced an enemy retreat. 100th.

Pvt. Shinyei Nakamine, of Waianae. Killed in action June 2, 1944, at age 24, while attacking machine-gun nests. 100th.

Pfc. William Nakamura, killed by a sniper on July 4, 1944, at Castellina, Italy, during a bitter firefight in which he pinned down German gunmen to allow his platoon to withdraw. 442nd.

Pfc. Joe Nishimoto, of Fresno, Calif., killed in action eight days after the heroism of La Houssiere, France, for which he is honored. Fiercely attacking alone, he forced enemy withdrawal and broke a three-day stalemate. 442nd

Sgt. Alan Ohata, of Hawaii. He died in 1977. Eight days off the ship to Europe, he and a companion advanced through fire and killed at least 51 attacking Germans. 100th.

Tech. Sgt. Yukio Okutsu, Hilo. He destroyed two machine-gun nests and captured a third at Mount Belvedere, Italy, in April 1945. A bullet bounced off his helmet. 442nd.

Pfc. Frank Ono, who died in 1980. On July 4, 1944, in Castellina, Italy, he silenced a machine gun, killed a sniper, defended a position with hand grenades and helped rescue his wounded platoon leader. 442nd.

Sgt. Kazuo Otani, of Rivers, Ariz, killed in action July 15, 1944, near Pieve di Santa Luce, Italy. For multiple acts of bravery after his platoon was pinned down in an open field. 442nd.

Pvt. George Sakota, 79, of Denver. When his squad was pinned down at Biffontaine, France, in October 1944, he led a charge that destroyed a stronghold. 442nd.

Tech. Sgt. Ted Tanouye, killed in action two months after July 1944 heroism in Italy. He led men to capture a hill, refused aid for a wound, then led a long-odds night attack to break a two-day German resistance. 442nd.

Capt. Francis Wai, posthumously, for actions at Leyte, the Philippines, Oct. 20, 1944.

Mr. Speaker, these Asian Pacific Americans paid their dues in blood to protect our Nation from its enemy. It is a shameful black mark on the history of our country when the patriotic survivors of the 100th Battalion and 442nd Infantry returned to the United States, many of these soldiers were reunited with their parents, their brothers and sisters and loved ones who were locked up behind barbed wire fences, living in concentration camps.

Members might be interested to know that our colleagues, the gentleman from California (Mr. MATSUI) and former Congressman, Mr. Mineta, were children of these concentration camps.

The wholesale and arbitrary abolishment of the constitutional rights of these hypothetical Japanese Americans will forever serve as a reminder and testament that this must never be allowed to occur again, Mr. Speaker.

When this miscarriage of justice unfolded in World War II, Americans of German and Italian ancestry were not similarly jailed en masse. Some declare the incident as an example of outright racism and bigotry in its ugliest form.

After viewing the Holocaust Museum recently in Washington, Mr. Speaker, I understand better why the genocide of some 6 million Jews has prompted the cry, never again, never again. Likewise, I sincerely hope that the mass internments on the basis of race will never again darken the history of this great Nation.

Mr. Speaker, to those that say, well, that occurred decades ago, I say, we must continue to be vigilant in guarding against such evil today.

Not long ago we had the case of Bruce Yamashita, a Japanese American from Hawaii who was discharged from Marine Corps officer training program in an ugly display of racial rescission. His superiors taunted him with ethnic slurs and told him, "We don't want your kind around here. Go back to your own country."

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The situation was made worse by the Commandant of the Marine Corps, a four star general, who appeared on television's "Sixty Minutes" and stated, "Marine officers who are minorities

do not shoot, swim or use compasses as well as white officers." The Commandant later apologized for his remarks, but it was a little too late.

After years of perseverance and appeals, Mr. Yamashita was vindicated after proving that he was the target of vicious racial harassment during his officer training program. The Secretary of the Navy's investigation into whether minorities were deliberately discouraged from becoming officers resulted in Bruce Yamashita receiving his commission as a captain in the Marine Corps.

I am also greatly disturbed, Mr. Speaker, by events of recent years involving political campaign funding, where the integrity of the Asian Pacific American community has been unfairly tarnished in the media for political contribution transgressions of a few.

I find this racial scapegoating to be repugnant and morally objectionable. At least I find this quite objectionable, Mr. Speaker. Playing up fears of the Asian connection serves to alienate the Asian Pacific Americans from participating in our political process. Moreover, this negative reporting acts to marginalize Asian Pacific American political empowerment at a time when we are coming of age in American politics.

Perhaps these attacks are a convenient way to ostracize a growing American political force. When mainstream Americans raise money for political purposes, it is called gaining political power; but when Asian Pacific Americans begin to participate, we are accused of being foreigners trying to infiltrate the mainstream of our Nation's political system. On this note, Mr. Speaker, remember the Oklahoma City bombing incident? Americans of Arab descent or Arab Americans were immediately targeted and investigated as terrorists by local and Federal law enforcement agencies. Mr. Speaker, I submit it is wrong, and this type of negative stereotyping must not continue.

This is nothing new, Mr. Speaker. One need only look at the history of this country to see that scapegoating of Asian Pacific Americans as foreigners has been used as an excuse to burn down Asian Pacific communities in the 1880s and deny Asian Pacific Americans the right to own land, marry our own kind, and practice many professions in the early 1900s.

Today, in a time of heightened tension between the United States and the People's Republic of China, many Asian Pacific Americans question whether the same issue of racial scapegoating are being raised again in the case of Taiwanese American scientists Wen-ho Lee. As my colleagues may know, Mr. Speaker, Dr. Lee is the target of a heavy-handed Federal prosecution for the alleged crime of mishandling classified materials while working in Los Alamos National Lab. After 3 years, Mr. Speaker, after a 3-year FBI investigation, however, there

is no evidence that Dr. Lee disclosed classified information, and he, in fact, has not been charged with espionage.

While Dr. Lee is in jail in manacles and held in solitary confinement, former CIA Director John Deutch, who similarly mishandled classified materials by accessing files through an unsecured home computer connected to the Internet, was left off with a slap of the wrist.

Mr. Speaker, the double standard and selective prosecution has not gone unnoticed. Asian Pacific American researchers employed at the U.S. National Labs report that they work in a climate of fear and paranoia. As one Taiwanese American scientist stated, "They want us to be Americans and work in their defense labs, but they never treat us as Americans. They always treat us like foreigners, like Chinese."

Mr. Speaker, incidents like these sadden me. To protect America's greatness, we should all be sensitive to the fact that full acceptance of and democratic participation by people of all races and backgrounds, including Asian Pacific Americans, is crucial to our Nation's health and vitality.

I think the cases of Dr. Bruce Yamashita and Dr. Wen-ho Lee, and the hysteria surrounding Asian Pacific American contributions, bear implications, not just for the military, the government, and the media, but for our society as a whole. It asks the question, how long do we have to endure the attitude of those who consider Asian Pacific Americans and other minorities as lesser Americans?

I applaud Dr. Yamashita and others like him who have spoken out to ensure that racial discrimination is not tolerated. During this month as we recognize the diverse experiences and contributions of the Asian Pacific American community to our great Nation, I hope that we all take inspiration from them.

When I envision America, Mr. Speaker, I do not see a melting pot designed to reduce and remove racial differences. The America I see is a brilliant rainbow, a rainbow of ethnicities and cultures, with each people proudly contributing in their own distinctive and unique way.

I submit, Mr. Speaker, I did not have to be categorized as a Pacific Island American or Chinese American or Asian American or black American. I do not hear anybody calling themselves French Americans or British Americans or European Americans.

Asian Pacific Americans wish to find a just and equitable place in our society that will allow them, like all Americans, to grow, to succeed, to achieve, and to contribute to the advancement of this great Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to close my remarks this evening by asking, what is America all about? What is this great Nation all about? I think it could not have been said better than on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial on that

summer day in 1963 when a black minister by the name of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., said, "I have a dream. My dream is that one day my children will be judged, not by the color of their skin, but by the content of their character."

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today, on account of personal business.

Mr. BECERRA (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today, on account of official business.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today, on account of personal reasons.

Ms. BERKLEY (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today, on account of an airline cancellation.

Mr. MCNULTY (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today and Tuesday, May 16, on account of attending the state convention.

Mr. STUPAK (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today and the balance of the week, on account of personal reasons.

Mr. UNDERWOOD (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today and Tuesday, May 16, on account of official business.

Mr. VENTO (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today, on account of health reasons.

Mrs. CHENOWETH-HAGE (at the request of Mr. ARMEY) for today, on account of travel delays.

Mr. ENGLISH (at the request of Mr. ARMEY) for today, on account of transportation problems in getting back to Washington, DC.

Mr. LUCAS of Oklahoma (at the request of Mr. ARMEY) for today, on account of illness in the family.

Mr. SCHAFFER (at the request of Mr. ARMEY) for today, on account of official business.

Mrs. WILSON (at the request of Mr. ARMEY) 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 Mrs. TAUSCHER) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. KAPTUR, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. PAUL, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. JONES of North Carolina, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. COMBEST, for 5 minutes, on May 16.

Mr. SIMPSON, for 5 minutes, on May 16.

Mr. WALDEN of Oregon, for 5 minutes, on May 16.

#### BILL PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. THOMAS, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did on the following date present to the President, for his approval, a bill of the House of the following title:

On Thursday, May 11, 2000:

H.R. 2412. To designate the Federal building and United States courthouse located at 1300 South Harrison Street in Fort Wayne, Indiana, as the "E. Ross Adair Federal Building and United States Courthouse."

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 9 o'clock and 07 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, May 16, 2000, at 9 a.m., for morning hour debates.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 8 of rule XII, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

7574. A letter from the Regulatory Liaison, Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Regulations Issued under the Packers and Stockyards Act (RIN: 0580-AA64) received April 6, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

7575. A letter from the Associate Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, Fruit and Vegetable Programs, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Marketing Order Regulating the Handling of Spearmint Oil Produced in the Far West; Decreased Assessment Rate [Docket No. FVOO-985-4 IFR] received April 7, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

7576. A letter from the Assistant, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, transmitting the Board's final rule—Home Mortgage Disclosure [Regulation C; Docket No. R-1053] received April 24, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

7577. A letter from the Director, Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule—Financial Crimes Enforcement Network; Amendments to the Bank Secrecy Act Regulations—Requirement that Money Transmitters and Money Order and Traveler's Check Issuers, Sellers, and Redeemers Report Suspicious Transactions (RIN: 1506-AA20) received March 16, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

7578. A letter from the General Counsel, Federal Emergency Management, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Changes in Flood Elevation Determinations—received April 14, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

7579. A letter from the Associate Bureau Chief, Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Implementation of Section 3(n) and 332 of the Communications Act [GN Docket No. 93-252] Regulatory Treatment of Mobile Services; Amendment of Part 90 of the Commission's Rules to Facilitate Future Development of SMR Systems in the 800 MHz Frequency Band [PR Docket No. 93-144] Amendment of Parts 2 and 90 of the Commission's Rules to Provide for the Use of 200 Channels Outside the Designated Filing Areas in the 896-901 MHz Band Allotted to the Specialized Mobile Radio Pool [PR Docket No. 89-553] Received April 24, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

7580. A letter from the Deputy Secretary, Division of Investment Management; Division of Corporation Finance, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Rulemaking for EDGAR System [Release Nos. 33-7855; 34-42712; 35-27172; 39-2384; IC-24400 File No. S7-05-00] (RIN: 3235-AH79) received April 24, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

7581. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting notification that on May 12, a U.S. C-17 aircraft is scheduled to deliver urgently required ammunition and other supplies and equipment to Sierra Leone for the Jordanian contingent in UNAMSIL; (H. Doc. No. 106-236); to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed.

7582. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a report to the Congress on Chemical and Biological Weapons Defense, submitted pursuant to Condition 11(F) of the resolution of advice and consent to ratification of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and the Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction, adopted by the United States Senate on April 24, 1997; to the Committee on International Relations.

7583. A letter from the Auditor, District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of a report entitled "Recent Inspection of Community Correctional Center No. 4 Confirms Overcrowded Condition and Building Code Violations," pursuant to D.C. Code section 47-117(d); to the Committee on Government Reform.

7584. A letter from the Chairman, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, transmitting the Council's fiscal year 1999 annual report, pursuant to 16 U.S.C. 470(b); to the Committee on Government Reform.

7585. A letter from the Administrator and Chief Executive Officer, Department of Energy, transmitting the 1999 Annual Report of the Bonneville Power Administration, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 9106; to the Committee on Government Reform.

7586. A letter from the United States Trade Representative, Executive Office of the President, transmitting the FY 2001 Performance Plan and the FY 1999 Annual Performance Report; to the Committee on Government Reform.

7587. A letter from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting the FY 2001 Annual Performance Plan and FY 1999 Performance Evaluation Report; to the Committee on Government Reform.

7588. A letter from the President and Chairman, Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting the annual report to Congress on the operations of the Export-Import Bank of the United States for Fiscal Year 1999, pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 635g(a); to the Committee on Government Reform.

7589. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Annual Performance Report for Fiscal Year 1999 and the 2000 State of the Markets Report; to the Committee on Government Reform.

7590. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission, transmitting the Annual Performance Plan for FY 2001 and the Program Report for FY 1999 for the Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission, as required by the Government Performance and Results Act; to the Committee on Government Reform.

7591. A letter from the Chairman, International Trade Commission, transmitting the Performance Report for Fiscal Year 1999; to the Committee on Government Reform.

7592. A letter from the Acting Deputy Associate Administrator, Office of Acquisition Policy, GSA, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Federal Acquisition Circular 97-17; Introduction—received April 25, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform.

7593. A letter from the Acting Deputy Associate Administrator, Office of Acquisition Policy, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Federal Acquisition Regulation; Utilization of Indian Organizations and Indian-Owned Economic Enterprises [FAC 97-17; FAR Case 1999-301 (99-301); Item IV] (RIN: 9000-AI52) received April 24, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform.

7594. A letter from the Acting Deputy Associate Administrator, Office of Acquisition Policy, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Federal Acquisition Regulation; Caribbean Basin Trade Initiative [FAC 97-17; FAR Case 2000-003; Item III] (RIN: 9000-AI73) received April 25, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform.

7595. A letter from the Acting Deputy Associate Administrator, Office of Acquisition Policy, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Federal Acquisition Regulation; Determination of Price Reasonableness and Commerciality [FAC 97-17; FAR Case 1998-300 (98-300); Item II] (RIN: 9000-AI45) received April 25, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform.

7596. A letter from the Acting Deputy Associate Administrator, Office of Acquisition Policy, GSA, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Federal Acquisition Regulation; Competition under Multiple Award Contracts [FAC 97-17; FAR Case 1999-014; Item I] (RIN: 9000-AI53) received April 25, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform.

7597. A letter from the Acting Deputy Associate Administrator, Office of Acquisition Policy, GSA, National Air and Space Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Federal Acquisition Regulation; Ocean Transportation by U.S.—Flag Vessels [FAC 97-17; FAR Case 1998-604 (98-604); Item V] (RIN: 9000-AI39) received April 25, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform.

7598. A letter from the Chairman, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting a report on the Commission's Fiscal Year 1999 Accountability Report and the Inspector General's Fiscal Year 1999 Performance Report, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Reform.

7599. A letter from the Director, Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight, trans-

mitting the Fiscal Year 1999 Performance Report; to the Committee on Government Reform.

7600. A letter from the Secretary of Congress, transmitting the FY 1999 Annual Program Performance Report and the FY 2001 Annual Performance Plan; to the Committee on Government Reform.

7601. A letter from the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, transmitting the Annual Performance Report for Fiscal Year 1999; to the Committee on Government Reform.

7602. A letter from the Director, Selective Service System, transmitting the Fiscal Year 1999 Performance Report; to the Committee on Government Reform.

7603. A letter from the Under Secretary, Smithsonian Institution, transmitting the FY 1999 Performance Report; to the Committee on Government Reform.

7604. A letter from the Congressional Members and Presidential Members, U.S. Census Monitoring Board, transmitting a report of the U.S. Census Monitoring Board; to the Committee on Government Reform.

7605. A letter from the Director, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule—Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Threatened Status for the Santa Ana Sucker (RIN: 1018-AF34) received April 6, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

7606. A letter from the Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Atlantic Mackerel, Squid, and Butterfish Fisheries, 2000 Specifications [Docket No. 99128354-0078-02; I.D. No. 111299C] (RIN: 0648-AM49) received April 6, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

7607. A letter from the Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice, transmitting the report of the Institute on its activities under Title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act for 1998, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 3766b; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

7608. A letter from the Director, Policy Directives and Instructions Branch, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, transmitting the Department's final rule—Adjustment of Status for Certain Polish and Hungarian Parolees [INS No. 1825-97] (RIN: 1115-AE25) received April 24, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

7609. A letter from the Chief, Regulatory Branch Operations Division, Directorate of Civil Works, Department of the Army, transmitting the Department's final rule—Establishing an Administrative Appeal Process for the Regulatory Program of the Corps of Engineers—received April 6, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

7610. A letter from the Deputy Administrator, General Services Administration, transmitting a copy of a building project survey, pursuant to 40 U.S.C. 610(b); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

7611. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Medical, dental, etc., expenses [Rev. Ruling: 2000-24] received April 24, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

7612. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Low Income Housing Credit—received April 24, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

7613. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Weighted Average Interest Rate Update [Notice 2000-25] received April 24, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

7614. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Delay in finalizing proposed regulations regarding last known address [Announcement 2000-49] received April 24, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

7615. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Relief From Disqualification for Plans Accepting Rollovers [TD 8880] (RIN: 1545-AU46) received April 24, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

7616. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Alternative Minimum Tax for Individuals—received April 24, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

7617. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Child Care Providers—received April 24, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

7618. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Garden Supplies—received April 24, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

7619. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Determination of Issue Price in the Case of Certain Debt Instruments Issued for Property—received April 24, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

7620. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Nonconventional Source Fuel Credit/Inflation Adjustment Factor/Reference Price for Calendar Year 1999 [Notice 2000-23] received April 7, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

7621. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting a report on the initial estimate of the applicable percentage increase in inpatient hospital payment rates for Federal Fiscal Year (FY) 2001, pursuant to Public Law 101-508, section 4002(g)(1)(B) (104 Stat. 1388-36); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

7622. A letter from the Lieutenant General, Director, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, transmitting a report authorizing the transfer of defense articles and services to Bosnia-Herzegovina; jointly to the Committees on International Relations and Appropriations.

#### 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:

[Submitted May 12, 2000]

Mr. BLILEY: Committee on Commerce H.R. 1291. A bill to prohibit the imposition of access charges on Internet service providers, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 106-615). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. SPENCE: Committee on Armed Services. H.R. 4205. A bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2001 for military activities of the Department of Defense and for military construction, to prescribe military personnel strengths for fiscal year 2001, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. 106-616). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

[Submitted May 15, 2000]

Mr. YOUNG of Florida: Committee on Appropriations. Report on the Suballocation of Budget Allocations for Fiscal Year 2001 (Rept. 106-617). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. REYNOLDS: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 502. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 4425) making appropriations for military construction, family housing, and base realignment and closure for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes (Rept. 106-618). Referred to the House Calendar.

## PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. ARCHER (for himself, Mr. CRANE, Mr. MATSUI, and Mr. TANNER) (all by request):

H.R. 4444. A bill to authorize extension of nondiscriminatory treatment (normal trade relations treatment) to the People's Republic of China; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TAUZIN (for himself, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. BLILEY, and Mr. BOUCHER):

H.R. 4445. A bill to exempt from reciprocal compensation requirements telecommunications traffic to the Internet; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. BARTON of Texas (for himself and Mr. BOUCHER):

H.R. 4446. A bill to ensure that the Secretary of Energy may continue to exercise certain authorities under the Price-Anderson Act through the Assistant Secretary of Energy for Environment, Safety, and Health; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. CUMMINGS:

H.R. 4447. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 919 West 34th Street in Baltimore, Maryland, as the "Samuel H. Lacy, Sr. Post Office Building"; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. CUMMINGS:

H.R. 4448. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 3500 Dolfield Avenue in Baltimore, Maryland, as the "Judge Robert Bernard Watts, Sr. Post Office Building"; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. CUMMINGS:

H.R. 4449. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1908 North Ellamont Street in Baltimore, Maryland, as the "Dr. Flossie McClain Dedmond Post Office Building"; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. CUMMINGS:

H.R. 4450. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 900 East Fayette Street in Baltimore, Maryland, as the "Judge Harry Augustus Cole Post Office Building"; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. CUMMINGS:

H.R. 4451. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1001 Frederick Road in Baltimore, Maryland, as the "Frederick L. Dewberry, Jr. Post Office Building"; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. DICKS (for himself, Mr. SKEEN, and Mr. UDALL of New Mexico):

H.R. 4452. A bill making emergency supplemental appropriations for wildland fire management for fiscal year 2000; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. MCGOVERN (for himself, Mr. PORTER, and Mrs. MORELLA):

H.R. 4453. A bill to encourage the establishment of a United Nations Rapid Deployment Police and Security Force; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. PORTER (for himself and Mr. BEREUTER):

H.R. 4454. A bill to authorize appropriations to expand and enhance United States international broadcasting operations around the world, specifically enhancing the depth and scope of programming throughout the People's Republic of China; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Ms. SCHAKOWSKY:

H.R. 4455. A bill to require providers of electronic mailboxes to provide forwarding addresses; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Ms. STABENOW:

H.R. 4456. A bill to establish or expand existing community prosecution programs for gun-related crimes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TERRY (for himself and Mr. BEREUTER):

H.R. 4457. A bill to redesignate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2221 North 24th Street in Omaha, Nebraska, as the "Reverend J.C. Wade Post Office"; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. TERRY (for himself and Mr. MANZULLO):

H.R. 4458. A bill to amend title 13, United States Code, to limit the information that may be requested on decennial census questionnaires; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mrs. WILSON (for herself and Mr. UDALL of New Mexico):

H. Con. Res. 326. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress regarding the Federal Government's responsibility for starting a destructive fire near Los Alamos, New Mexico; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. RAMSTAD (for himself and Mr. STUPAK):

H. Res. 501. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding the Nation's law enforcement officers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

## PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XII,

Mr. BLUMENAUER introduced a bill (H.R. 4459) to liquidate certain U.S. Customs Service duty drawback claims as filed; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

## ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 65: Mr. DIAZ-BALART and Mr. WOLF.

H.R. 82: Mr. LIPINSKI and Mrs. MEEK of Florida.

H.R. 207: Mr. DAVIS of Virginia and Mr. FORD.

H.R. 229: Mr. LAFALCE.

H.R. 230: Mr. BERRY, Mr. TURNER, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. SAWYER, and Mr. JEFFERSON.

H.R. 303: Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. ROTHMAN, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. WEYGAND, and Mr. WOLF.

H.R. 329: Mr. BONIOR and Mr. LEACH.

H.R. 783: Mr. FOLEY.

H.R. 1102: Mrs. CUBIN and Mr. WELDON of Florida.

H.R. 1168: Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. LEACH, and Mr. ROMERO-BARCELO.

H.R. 1217: Mr. POMEROY and Mr. MCINTOSH.

H.R. 1304: Mr. STRICKLAND and Mr. COYNE.

H.R. 1310: Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin.

H.R. 1347: Mr. EDWARDS.

H.R. 1592: Mr. SHUSTER.

H.R. 1686: Mr. DOOLITTLE.

H.R. 1689: Ms. DELAURO.

H.R. 1732: Mr. SAXTON.

H.R. 1824: Mr. BROWN of Ohio.

H.R. 2233: Mr. SPENCE.

H.R. 2308: Mr. SHAW.

H.R. 2321: Mr. HINCHEY.

H.R. 2571: Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin.

H.R. 2581: Ms. CARSON, Mrs. THURMAN, and Mr. KILDEE.

H.R. 2749: Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey and Mr. FROST.

H.R. 2894: Mr. WAMP.

H.R. 2969: Ms. ESHOO.

H.R. 3004: Mr. MCINTOSH and Mr. ANDREWS.

H.R. 3125: Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California and Mr. SHAW.

H.R. 3140: Mr. GANSKE and Mr. STARK.

H.R. 3144: Ms. LEE.

H.R. 3188: Mr. WOLF, Mr. SNYDER, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. FILNER, Mr. KUCINICH, and Mr. LANTOS.

H.R. 3193: Mr. MCCOLLUM, and Mr. DAVIS of Florida.

H.R. 3202: Mr. HOLT.

H.R. 3240: Mr. KINGSTON.

H.R. 3436: Mr. HINOJOSA and Mr. LAMPSON.

H.R. 3485: Mr. GEKAS.

H.R. 3489: Mr. COBURN.

H.R. 3519: Mr. BACA.

H.R. 3544: Mr. SKEEN, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. DICKEY, Mr. SHAYS, Ms. DUNN, Mr. TANCREDO, Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. VENTO, Mr. JOHN, Mr. BENTSEN, Mr. PHELPS, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. GARY MILLER of California, Mr. BARCIA, Mr. BACA, Mr. INSLEE, Mr. CASTLE, Mr. EHRlich, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. POMBO, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. REYNOLDS, Mr. COOK, Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut, and Mr. CAMP.

H.R. 3573: Mr. BRYANT.

H.R. 3590: Mr. RADANOVICH.

H.R. 3663: Mr. CALVERT and Ms. BERKLEY.

H.R. 3688: Mr. Oliver.

H.R. 3698: Mr. HORN, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. BONILLA, Ms. VELAZQUEZ, Mr. SABO, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. KINGSTON, Mr. GELLEGLY, Ms. RIVERS, Mr. DOOLEY of California, Mr. HALL of Texas, and Mrs. MYRICK.

H.R. 3806: Mr. KINGSTON.

H.R. 3817: Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Mr. SCHAFFER, Mr. HEFLEY, Mr. MCINNIS, and Ms. DEGETTE.

H.R. 3826: Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. TOWNS, and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.

H.R. 3841: Mr. FORD.

H.R. 3891: Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas and Mr. CAPUANO.

H.R. 3910: Mr. HAYWORTH and Mr. STUMP.

H.R. 3915: Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. HALL of Ohio, Mr. MASCARA, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. ISAKSON, and Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts.

H.R. 3916: Mr. CONDIT, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. RUSH, Mr. POMBO, and Mr. SHADEGG.

H.R. 4004: Mr. BERMAN, Ms. PRYCE of Ohio, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. WYNN, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. NEY and Mr. DEUTSCH.

H.R. 4042: Mr. WYNN.

H.R. 4057: Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. LUCAS of Oklahoma, Mr. ROTHMAN, Mr. ISAKSON, and Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 4061: Mr. GORDON, Mr. LAFALCE, and Mr. FILNER.  
 H.R. 4064: Mr. GORDON.  
 H.R. 4106: Mr. UPTON.  
 H.R. 4176: Mr. LUCAS of Kentucky, Mr. LUTHER, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, and Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD.  
 H.R. 4184: Mrs. MORELLA.  
 H.R. 4196: Mr. CANNON and Mr. RADANOVICH.  
 H.R. 4198: Mr. STUMP.  
 H.R. 4201: Mr. BLUNT and Mr. MANZULLO.  
 H.R. 4215: Mr. UPTON.  
 H.R. 4249: Mr. BROWN of Ohio and Mr. MINGE.  
 H.R. 4357: Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. FARR of California, Mr. WEINER, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. EVANS, Mr. STARK, Mr. POMBO, Mr. SANDERS, and Mr. SERRANO.  
 H.R. 4373: Ms. CARSON.  
 H.R. 4398: Mr. WAMP, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. TANCREDO, and Mr. JENKINS.  
 H. Con. Res. 286: Mr. ABERCROMBIE.  
 H. Con. Res. 307: Mr. CROWLEY and Mr. LANTOS.  
 H. Res. 155: Mrs. ROUKEMA.  
 H. Res. 398: Mr. COYNE, Mr. WOLF, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. GUTIERREZ, and Ms. LEE.  
 H. Res. 491: Mr. WICKER, Mr. FORBES, Mr. HOEKSTRA, Mr. CALLAHAN, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. NORWOOD, Mr. PICKETT, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mrs. THURMAN, Mr. CONDIT, Mr. GOODLING, Mr. QUINN, Mr. MASCARA, Mr. SCHAFFER, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. GARY MILLER of California, Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska, Mr. DIXON, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. BUYER, Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, Mr. PORTMAN and Mr. PICKERING.

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DELETIONS OF SPONSORS FROM  
PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 7 of the rule XII, sponsors were deleted from public bills and resolutions as follows:

H. Res. 396: Mr. SKELTON.