

any anticipated surplus for paying down debt, strengthening Social Security and Medicare, and providing some tax relief for our citizens.

I think we are on the threshold of greatness in being able to announce to the people that, yes, both sides of the aisle can take credit, because \$356-billion of the debt has been retired in the last 3 years of this Congress's existence.

Now, that is a monumental achievement in as much as now the interest that was going to be paid on that \$356 billion can now be used to fund and strengthen Social Security, fund and strengthen Medicare and, yes, provide prescription drugs.

So before people who are listening to our voices get scared by TV ads suggesting that some party is going to do more for them than the other, at least listen to the facts at hand and recognize that I believe so many people in Congress on both sides of the aisle are in fact striving to provide the coverage to make certain our seniors have the drugs they need that they may not be able to afford; but thankfully for the pharmaceutical industry, which has brought some miraculous drugs to the forefront, we will provide a way to provide them cheaper, more affordably and more accessibly.

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

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

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

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

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

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

UNIFIED BUDGET

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

Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I just wanted to spend a few minutes talking about some terminology associated with the debt. There are a lot of terms that are used.

I hear terms like the "public debt," the "trust fund debt," the "national debt." The other day I heard someone say "Federal debt."

What are all these debts, and how do they relate to each other?

Before we can talk about debt, though, we have to talk a little bit about the balanced budget and what the balanced budget means.

The budget that we had hoped to balance and have balanced, as a matter of fact, is the unified budget. The unified budget is all the money that comes into Washington and all the money that leaves Washington, and that budget is balanced.

But about 10 percent of the money that comes into Washington should not be Washington's money to spend because a big percent of that is monies that come from the American people taken from them presumably to be put in trust for them.

The two biggest trust funds are the Social Security trust fund and the Medicare trust fund.

But in the unified budget, which looks at all the money that comes into Washington and all the money that leaves Washington, we take that trust fund money, we took it all up in the lockbox for Social Security and now the lockbox for Medicare, we took all that money and spent it.

And what is in the trust fund is not money. There are IOUs in there. And it is a very special IOU. It is an IOU; it is a non-negotiable U.S. security.

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Although the Social Security trust fund should have about \$900 billion in it and the total trust fund should have roughly double that in it, there is in fact no money in the trust funds. All that is in the trust funds is IOUs.

In the past years when we were running a \$300 billion deficit, the real deficit in terms of accounting for the trust funds which we took and spent, the real deficit would have been about \$160 billion more than that.

What we have done is just phenomenal. At the beginning of this administration, the President never thought that we could balance the budget, and he was showing \$300 billion deficits which were really \$460 billion deficits if we account for the trust fund. He was showing those out as far as the eye could see. When we balanced the unified budget, the total debt, the national debt, continued to go up. If you will look at national debt figures, you will see that they went up.

Now, let us come to the debt and what we are doing today. What we are doing today is paying down the publicly held debt. The publicly held debt is the Wall Street debt. It is the debt which is owed to people who have bought bonds and securities, government bonds and securities and so forth. That publicly held debt represented, or it did until we started paying it down, we are now paying it down, represented about two-thirds of the total debt and the other debt was the trust fund debt. We are now paying down the publicly held debt but we are doing that largely with moneys from the trust funds, so as we pay down the publicly held debt, we are accumulating an equivalent

amount of trust fund debt, which would mean that, all things being equal, the national debt or the total debt would stay at exactly the same figure. But all things are not equal and the truth of the matter is that at least for the next couple of years or so, the national debt, which is the total debt, will continue to go up a little. If this roaring economy continues, we will in fact have a true surplus and the total debt, the national debt, will begin to go down.

What we are doing is very advantageous and it is what we ought to do, because as we pay down the publicly held debt, the Federal Government is competing less for dollars, which means that interest rates will drop, and we expect interest rates to drop by about 2 percent. That is great good news if you are buying a home or buying a car or putting your kid through college. But the flip side of that is that as we pay down that publicly held debt, we are, and by law we can do nothing else but invest the moneys in these nonnegotiable U.S. securities.

We are driving up the trust fund debt. That trust fund debt now becomes a liability. We will not have to pay that. I will not. But my kids and my grandkids are going to have to pay that money. And starting about 2012 or 2013 or 2014 depending upon your projections the way our economy is going, not enough money will come in Social Security to meet the obligations, and we are going to have to go to the trust fund. There is no money there. There is only IOUs there. And so we are going to have to borrow the money to make good on that. It is great good news for the present, but we must really do something about Social Security or it is not all that great good news for our children and our grandchildren.

H. RES. 587, EXPRESSING THE IMPORTANCE OF THE U.S. RELATIONSHIP WITH THE PEOPLE OF OKINAWA

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. NEY). Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Mrs. MINK) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 587, which expresses the appreciation of the United States to the people of Okinawa for hosting U.S. defense facilities, commends the Government of Japan for choosing Okinawa as the site of the recent summit meeting of the G-8 countries, and urges the President to work with the leaders of Japan to implement a joint U.S.-Japan education initiative.

In his speech at Peace Park in Okinawa, Japan, on July 21, 2000, President Clinton noted that he was the first American president to visit Okinawa in 40 years. He also acknowledged the vital role that Okinawa plays in hosting more than 50 percent of America's forces in Japan on just 1 percent of its land mass.

We know the tremendous impact that the presence of American troops has had on Okinawa's society and economy. Some 24,000 troops are headquartered there and military

bases and facilities use 11 percent of land in the prefecture.

In his speech, President Clinton acknowledged the United States' responsibility to be a good neighbor and to work to bring the benefits of peace and prosperity to Okinawa, which is one of Japan's poorest prefectures. President Clinton announced plans for a new scholarship program by the United States and Japan to send young Okinawan graduate students to the East-West Center in Hawaii.

The East-West Center is an internationally respected research and educational institution based in Hawaii. Established in 1960 through a bipartisan effort of the Eisenhower Administration and the Congress, the Center has worked to promote better relations and understanding between the United States and the nations and peoples of Asia and the Pacific through cooperative study, training, and research. It is an important forum for the development of policies to promote stability and economic and social development in the Asia-Pacific region.

Before the 1972 reversion of Okinawa from American control to Japan, Okinawans made up the largest percentage of students from any of the 34 countries at the East-West Center. Since 1972, Okinawa's status as only one of Japan's 47 prefectures meant that far fewer were selected for these prestigious scholarships. Last year, the Center had only one Okinawan participant. Despite this fact, the Center's most active alumni chapter is in Okinawa, primarily made up of graduates from programs in the 1960s and early 1970s. This new scholarship program will add a strong and symbolic non-military dimension to a U.S. relationship with Okinawa that is now dominated by the military bases.

I urge my colleagues to join me in sponsoring this resolution, which recognizes the importance of our connection to and friendship with the people of Okinawa.

CONGRATULATING LEONARD "BULLY" KAPAHULEHUA

I also wish to acknowledge the contributions of a remarkable man, Leonard "Bully" Kapahulehua of Kihei on the island of Maui. Bully Kapahulehua received the Excellence in Promoting Diversity in Coastal or Ocean Resource Management Award in the 1999 Walter B. Jones Memorial and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Excellence Awards for Coastal and Ocean Resource Management. The award recognizes Mr. Kapahulehua's extraordinary commitment to integrating cultural or ethnic diversity into coastal or ocean resource management programs.

Bully Kapahulehua is the first person from the state of Hawaii to receive this national recognition. I am inserting the nomination summary that led to Mr. Kapahulehua's selection for this award because it eloquently describes why he is so deserving of this great honor.

He kane kupaiānaha (an exceptional man)! How does one begin to describe the difference that this man has made in the lives of thousands of Maui's youth? Bully Kapahulehua has devoted countless hours teaching, playing and working with the children of Maui to instill in them a sense of stewardship for the natural coastal resources of Hawai'i. He has the uncanny ability to transfer the ways and values of ka wa kahiko (time of old) to the children of today.

Bully has been able to increase public awareness of coastal issues by integrating them with hands-on projects. He not only

teaches about the importance of canoeing to the Hawaiian culture but also enlists Hawai'i's youth to help prepare a canoe for a journey to Lana'i. He is also responsible for helping to create and organize the annual "Celebration of Canoes" festival. This annual festival draws thousands of residents and tourists to Lahaina for a week long celebration featuring South Pacific nations (Hawai'i, Tahiti, New Zealand, etc.). Canoe carving, haka ceremonies, food booths, an evening parade down Front Street, followed by an evening filled with the mele (music) of local musicians highlight the ancient art of canoe carving and navigation.

Mr. Kapahulehua has used innovative approaches such as creating youth programs (Ku l Ka Mana and Kamali'i programs) that provide an opportunity for children to not only learn a new sport, canoe paddling, but also stresses important values such as caring for the ocean and the land. He then channels their youthful energy into worthwhile projects such as beach clean-ups at Kamehameha 'Iki Park in Lahaina and pulling weeds and planting native Hawaiian coastal plants (naupaka and poehuehue) at Kealia Pond National Wildlife Refuge, Mai Poina 'Oe la 'u Beach Park and the Hawaiian Islands Humpback Whale National Marine Sanctuary. The children learn Hawaiian values, work hard and make a difference in Kihei's coastal zone.

In addition, Bully has taken his knowledge about ocean processes and native plants and, with the help of countless volunteers, has applied for and secured grants to fund projects like Kokua Kealia that grows and plants native plants. He has also been instrumental in erecting and maintaining a sand fence along North Kihei Road. The sand fence effectively serves three purposes: helps restore the sand dunes, prevents the endangered Hawksbill turtles from crossing onto the road and prevents 4-wheel drive trucks from driving on the sand dunes.

He is a kumu (teacher) who teaches by doing. He is a kumu of celestial navigation, canoe paddling, coral reef ecology (how coral reefs interact with sand dunes), coastal processes and cultural awareness. He is uniquely qualified to blend Hawaiian values about caring for the land and the ocean into educational programs for Maui's youth that actually help preserve Maui's coastal zone.

He kane kupaiānaha (an exceptional man)!

I join all the people of our nation and Hawai'i in honoring Bully Kapahulehua for his remarkable achievements. In his love of the land and his commitment to Hawai'i's youth, Bully embodies the true spirit of aloha.

POWER AND POLITICS

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

Mr. OSE. Mr. Speaker, I have come to the floor today to share with my colleagues some of the information we dug out last week in a series of hearings in the Committee on Government Reform focusing on the energy challenges we face as a country. I would like to specifically address the issue of electricity and how it is generated and distributed throughout the country, particularly the Southwest of which California is a certain portion.

In our hearings last week, we had the various investor-owned utilities come and testify with us, a couple of environmental groups, we had the Depart-

ment of Energy, we had the administrator for the EPA and we had one of the representatives of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission come and visit with us.

What became apparent is that the mix of electricity in this country is quite complex. There are different generators of different sizes and utilities that contribute to us having electricity throughout our country. Interestingly enough, two of the largest electric generators in the country are the Bureau of Reclamation and the Army Corps of Engineers. I would like to specifically focus my comments today on those two entities.

In the West, the Bureau of Reclamation is a huge power generator. The Army Corps of Engineers more so in the Northwest at Bonneville but the Bureau, along the Colorado River and elsewhere, generates huge amounts of electricity. If you look at our electric markets and you consider different end users, California in fact is a huge end user of this electricity.

Now, the challenge we face is how do we plan for the delivery of electricity to the end users in a manner timely enough to make it possible for our economy to continue to thrive and for people to be cool in their homes in the summer and warm in the winter. If you look at the Bureau of Reclamation Web site, you will see on their map, they have four different regions in the West.

The two that I would like to specifically address today are the Sierra Nevada region and the Desert Southwest region. In particular, the Desert Southwest region focuses along the Colorado River and in fact includes southern California as part of its delivery market.

If you examine the facilities that the Bureau runs in the Desert Southwest region, you will see the Hoover Dam; and you will see a number of other facilities, one of which is the Glen Canyon Dam. In the midst of power shortages this summer in June, July and August, the interesting thing that you will see in this information is that the Bureau of Reclamation was running most of their facilities flat out, all the way to the red line, but the Glen Canyon Dam was running at a rate 50 percent of what it was running at last year. In other words, the Bureau had reduced generation by 300,000 megawatts in the face of severe energy shortages.

Now, that manifested itself in San Diego and elsewhere, because electricity is very fluid. It comes from somewhere, it goes somewhere, and when one is down, another might be up in terms of generating capacity. The consequence, the reality is that Glen Canyon's generating capacity was reduced, for what? For what purpose? If you track back the legislation or the historical data, you will see that in 1992, the 104th Session of this Congress, legislation was passed that allowed the Bureau, working with the Fish and Wildlife Service to try and experiment