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House of Representatives

The House met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD).

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
May 16, 2001.

I hereby appoint the Honorable RAY LAHOOD to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

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

PRAYER

The Reverend Whit W. Grace, First United Methodist Church, Long Beach, Mississippi offered the following prayer:

Mr. Speaker, Members of the House of Representatives, and honored guests, let us take this moment to bow for a moment of prayer.

Almighty Father, Wonderful Counselor, we come to You this morning as mere people whom You have chosen to be Your vessel in this place of power. We come from different backgrounds and different places, yet we are joined together for a united goal. This goal will allow You to lead our Nation in a way which will bring a sense of opportunity to each one of our citizens.

The work which we do in this Chamber will affect the lives of people we may never see. O God, would that You bless us and enlarge our horizons, that Your hand might be with us, and that You may keep us from hurt and harm. And at the end of this day, allow all thoughts and all work not to be pleasing to parties or certain groups, but pleasing to You, Almighty Father. 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.

Mr. MCNULTY. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 1, rule I, I demand a vote on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the Chair's approval of the Journal.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. MCNULTY. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8, rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

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

Mr. BALLENGER 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.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair announces there will be five 1 minutes on each side after the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. TAYLOR) is recognized for 1 minute.

THE REVEREND WHIT W. GRACE

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

Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, today we are privileged to have been joined by Reverend Whit Grace, who is the pastor of the First United Methodist Church in Long Beach, Mississippi.

I have to confess it was not until I was elected to Congress that I fully appreciated just how tough a job our priests and preachers and rabbis and ministers have.

See, Mr. Speaker, I have discovered that when something goes wrong, the local Congressmen usually are the second or the third call. The first call is to the local priest or the preacher and minister. It has to be an incredibly tough job when all you do is hear someone has gotten in trouble with the law or someone is ill or someone has just died or someone is near death.

So, Reverend, for what you do and for what all of our priests and preachers do on a daily basis, to listen to our problems and to help as best as you can, to ask for divine intervention, I want to thank you, and I want to thank everyone who chose to serve our Nation in the ministry.

YUCCA MOUNTAIN DOES NOT SOLVE THE ENERGY CRISIS

(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, we need to address the energy crisis in our Nation; however, before this country can embrace increases in nuclear energy production, we need to solve the problem of what to do with the high level nuclear waste.

Because burying it in Yucca Mountain, an area already rocked by earthquakes on a regular basis, is not the answer.

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Studies have shown that a repository site at Yucca Mountain is at least 10 times more prone to earthquakes and lava flows than government scientists previously estimated. Nevada ranks third in the Nation for earthquake activity, experiencing over 650 earthquakes in the last 20 years; that means with over 30 earthquakes a year alone in this area.

Clearly, Yucca Mountain is one of the worst places to store the deadliest material ever created by man.

Mr. Speaker, we need to find a solution to the energy crisis, but we need to base it on true science and not misinformation and conjecture.

The DOE plans to buy nuclear waste in Yucca Mountain is not only misguided but immeasurably dangerous for all Americans.

TRIBUTE TO PASTOR JO ANN LONG

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

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute Pastor Jo Ann Long as she celebrates her ministerial anniversary of 30-plus years. She is the founder and pastor of the New Covenant Life Church located in the heart of my district.

As a young woman, Pastor Jo Ann was called to the gospel ministry. Since 1962, she has remained a dedicated and dynamic leader.

Over the years, her ministry has taken her all over the world as she served in almost every position within the Church of God and Christ.

Drawing on both professional and personal experiences, Pastor Jo Ann identifies with the issues and needs of women, children and youth. Most of her work has been ministering to these same people.

In addition to serving as pastor, teacher, and mentor, Pastor Jo Ann is a respected and renowned voice on the radio and television. Seizing on every God-given opportunity to positively impact a life, she began her radio ministry some 20 years ago. Tirelessly, she has hosted a number of pastoral counseling programs and has undoubtedly brought spiritual, mental, and emotional healing to thousands of listeners and viewers in the Midwest.

Today, together with the assistance of the flock at the New Covenant Life Church, Pastor Jo Ann holds various uplifting forums, sponsors informative workshops, and runs several community-based organizations.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues today to join me in saluting a woman of vision with a mission and holistic gospel ministry, Pastor Jo Ann Long.

NO CHILD LEFT BEHIND ACT REWARDS PROGRESS, CORRECTS FAILURE

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

Mr. BALLENGER. Mr. Speaker, the overarching goal of H.R. 1, the No Child Left Behind Act, is to narrow the achievement gap between disadvantaged students and their more affluent peers. The bill takes a two-track approach, expanding flexibility for States and local school districts while holding them strictly accountable for increasing student achievement.

The No Child Left Behind plan will tie Federal funding to results for the first time in the Elementary and Secondary Education Act that was enacted in 1965. Since then, the Federal Government has spent more than $130 billion, including more than $80 billion in the last 10 years, and created more than 50 programs on the landmark Title I program to close the achievement gap between disadvantaged students and their more affluent peers.

Today the gap remains wide, and in some cases it is getting wider. We cannot keep perpetuating a system that accepts such mediocrity, not at the expense of our least fortunate children.

One feature of accountability in H.R. 1 is a plan to help low performing schools, a designation that will be made by the States, to improve their performance. The bill increases the set-asides for States' school improvement funding to 5 percent.

Let us please support the No Child Left Behind bill.

ANOTHER ATTACK ON SCHOOL PRAYER

(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, another attack on school prayer, this time at the Virginia Military Institute. For 157 years, VMA students said a prayer before dinner; not anymore.

Attorneys representing two, mind you two, students said it is unconstitutional. Unbelievable. Schools without prayer, schools without God. And what really frosts my pumpkin, experts around the country say it has solved the problem.

Congress, should give them more money. Beam me up. Schools do not need more money; schools can use God. I yield back all the guns, drugs, murder and rape in our schools. And I ask what is next, church without prayer?

VOTE YES ON H.R. 1, NO CHILD LEFT BEHIND ACT

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

Mr. KELLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today as an original cosponsor and strong supporter of the No Child Left Behind Act.

Mr. Speaker, I say to my colleagues, let me be crystal clear, this act does three things. First, we invest $5 billion in reading for children in grades K through 2. The reason is, 70 percent of the fourth graders in our inner city schools cannot read. We must address this issue head on.

Second, we measure the performance of each child in grades 3 through 8. Why? We do not want to have a situation where a child falls through the cracks and goes to college where he cannot read. We want to measure that performance and fix it. Again, we are addressing that issue head on.

Third, and for those children trapped in a failing school or unsafe schools, they will have a safety valve in the form of immediate public school choice.

This is a good bill that will make a meaningful difference in the lives of young children.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to vote yes on H.R. 1 this week.

CLEANING UP AFTER THE CLINTON-GORE ADMINISTRATION

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

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, the Bush administration has been in office less than 100 days, and they are unveiling a comprehensive energy policy. The Clinton-Gore administration was in office 8 years and provided this country with a comprehensive energy crisis.

The energy issue is not about a clean environment, it is about developing a policy. The administration had 8 long years to provide this country with a coherent energy policy and they did not.

Clinton-Gore Energy Secretary Bill Richardson said it best when he admitted that the Clinton-Gore administration had been caught napping on energy policy. Mr. Speaker, now this country is waking up to the nightmare of a full-blown energy crisis, complete with blackouts and high gas prices as a result.

The Clinton-Gore administration had no policy for 8 years. The Bush-Cheney administration now has one within 100 days.

LOOKING AT ISSUES REGARDING ENERGY POLICY

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

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow the President is going to announce this administration's energy policy. I say bravo. For the last 8 years, like the gentleman from Florida (Mr. STEARNS) mentioned, we have not had an energy policy except close to the election, former President Clinton released some of the strategic oil reserves. Of course, that only made a short-term difference. Petroleum imports over the last 8 years have risen from 50 percent of our need to 58 percent.

We are now faced with a dramatic and challenging future as we try to reduce our dependence on imported oil,

especially from OPEC. So the opportunity to look at some of the other oil-producing countries in the world is something we must pursue. But even more than that, as chairman of the Subcommittee on Research, we must look at renewable and alternative sources of energy including clean coal technology.

We must push for the kind of research necessary to increase efficiency and conservation in this country.

I think also it is time to review President Clinton's increase of 4.3 cents on the gas tax that he implanted in 1993 to be a temporary measure for deficit reduction. The balanced budget is accomplished; let us discontinue that tax increase even if we maintain the Highway Trust Fund.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8, rule XX, the pending business is the question of agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal of the last day's proceedings.

The question is on the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. NUSSLE. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 348, nays 53, answered ''present'' 1, not voting 29, as follows:

[Roll No. 114]

YEAS—348

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Akin
Allen
Andrews
Armey
Baca
Bachus
Baker
Baldacci
Baldwin
Ballenger
Barcia
Barr
Barrett
Bartlett
Barton
Bass
Becerra
Bentsen
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Biggert
Bilirakis
Bishop
Blagojevich
Blumenauer
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bono
Boswell
Boucher
Brady (TX)
Brown (FL)
Brown (OH)
Brown (SC)
Bryant
Burton
Buyer
Callahan
Calvert
Camp
Cannon
Cantor
Capito
Capps
Cardin
Carson (IN)
Carson (OK)
Castle
Chabot
Chambliss
Clay
Clayton
Clyburn
Coble
Combest
Condit
Conyers
Cooksey
Cox
Cramer
Crenshaw
Cubin
Culberson
Cummings
Cunningham
Davis (CA)
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
Davis, Jo Ann
Davis, Tom
Deal
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
DeLay
DeMint
Deutsch
Diaz-Balart
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Dooley
Doolittle
Doyle
Dreier
Duncan
Edwards
Ehlers
Ehrlich
Emerson
Engel
Eshoo
Etheridge
Evans
Everett
Farr
Fattah
Ferguson
Flake
Fletcher
Foley
Ford
Frank
Frelinghuysen
Frost
Gallegly
Ganske
Gekas
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gilman
Gonzalez
Goode
Goodlatte
Gordon
Goss
Graham
Granger
Graves
Green (TX)
Green (WI)
Greenwood
Grucci
Hall (TX)
Hansen
Harman
Hart
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hayworth
Herger
Hill
Hinojosa
Hobson
Hoeffel
Hoekstra
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hooley
Horn
Hostettler
Houghton
Hoyer
Hulshof
Hyde
Inslee
Isakson
Israel
Issa
Istook
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jenkins
John
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (IL)
Jones (NC)
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Keller
Kelly
Kerns
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kind (WI)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirk
Kleczka
Knollenberg
Kolbe
LaHood
Lampson
Langevin
Lantos
Largent
Larson (CT)
Latham
LaTourette
Leach
Lee
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (KY)
Lipinski
Lofgren
Lucas (KY)
Lucas (OK)
Luther
Maloney (CT)
Maloney (NY)
Manzullo
Markey
Mascara
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McCrery
McGovern
McHugh
McInnis
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinney
McNulty
Meehan
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Mica
Millender-McDonald
Miller (FL)
Miller, Gary
Mink
Mollohan
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Morella
Murtha
Myrick
Napolitano
Neal
Nethercutt
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nussle
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Osborne
Ose
Otter
Owens
Oxley
Pascrell
Pastor
Paul
Payne
Pelosi
Pence
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Phelps
Pickering
Pitts
Platts
Pombo
Pomeroy
Portman
Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Putnam
Quinn
Radanovich
Rahall
Regula
Rehberg
Reyes
Reynolds
Riley
Rivers
Rodriguez
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Ross
Rothman
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Rush
Ryan (WI)
Ryun (KS)
Sanchez
Sandlin
Sawyer
Saxton
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schrock
Scott
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Sherman
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shows
Simmons
Simpson
Skeen
Skelton
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Solis
Souder
Spence
Spratt
Stearns
Stenholm
Stump
Sununu
Tanner
Tauscher
Tauzin
Taylor (NC)
Terry
Thornberry
Thune
Thurman
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Tierney
Toomey
Towns
Traficant
Turner
Upton
Velazquez
Vitter
Walden
Walsh
Wamp
Watkins
Watt (NC)
Waxman
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Wexler
Whitfield
Wilson
Wolf
Woolsey
Wu
Wynn
Young (FL)

NAYS—53

Aderholt
Baird
Bonior
Borski
Brady (PA)
Capuano
Costello
Crane
Crowley
DeFazio
English
Filner
Gephardt
Gillmor
Gutierrez
Gutknecht
Hastings (FL)
Hefley
Hilleary
Hilliard
Jones (OH)
Kennedy (MN)
Kennedy (RI)
Kucinich
LaFalce
Larsen (WA)
Lewis (GA)
LoBiondo
Lowey
McDermott
Menendez
Miller, George
Moore
Oberstar
Pallone
Peterson (MN)
Ramstad
Roemer
Sabo
Schaffer
Slaughter
Stark
Strickland
Stupak
Taylor (MS)
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Visclosky
Waters
Weiner
Weller

ANSWERED ''PRESENT''—1

Tancredo

NOT VOTING—29

Bereuter
Blunt
Boyd
Burr
Clement
Collins
Coyne
Dunn
Fossella
Hall (OH)
Hinchey
Hunter
Hutchinson
Jefferson
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Linder
Moakley
Nadler
Rangel
Ros-Lehtinen
Roukema
Sanders
Scarborough
Sweeney
Thomas
Watts (OK)
Wicker
Young (AK)

□ 1035

So the Journal was approved.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 114, Approval of the Journal, I missed the vote due to detainment departing the White House. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, yesterday the first vote was rollcall vote 109. It was on H.R. 1696, calling for the World War II memorial to be expeditiously built on the Mall in Washington, D.C. I arrived late for the vote, as I was in a meeting. I was under the impression the first vote was approving the journal; thus I voted no. Had I realized the vote was calling for the World War II memorial being expeditiously built on the Mall, I would have voted yes. I ask the RECORD reflect how I wish to have voted on the World War II memorial on rollcall vote 109, H.R. 1696.

FOREIGN RELATIONS AUTHORIZATION ACT, FISCAL YEARS 2002 AND 2003

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GUTKNECHT). Pursuant to House Resolution 138 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 1646.

□ 1036

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 1646) to authorize appropriations for the Department of State for fiscal years 2002 and 2003, and for other purposes, with Mr. LAHOOD in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 4 printed in House Report 107–62.

AMENDMENT NO. 4 OFFERED BY MR. HYDE

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment made in order by the rule.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 4 offered by Mr. HYDE:

Page 27, strike line 9 and all that follows through line 2 on page 30.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to House Resolution 138, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE) and a Member opposed, the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) each will control 30 minutes.

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

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

I rise in strong support of the Hyde-Barcia-Smith-Oberstar amendment. This amendment will greatly improve the bill by deleting a provision that would require the United States to subsidize abortionists and abortion lobbyists in foreign countries. That provision was adopted by a very close vote in committee; and it would overturn President Bush's benign and sensible policy, the Mexico City policy as it is called, that puts a wall of separation between U.S. family planning programs and the international abortion industry. Taxpayer dollars should not be used to export abortions.

Mr. Chairman, opponents of our amendment have had some harsh and misleading things to say about the Mexico City policy. First, they say, without any evidence, that it is an anti-family planning policy; yet the Mexico City policy does not cut by one penny the $425 million the United States spends every year promoting family planning overseas. And the Mexico City policy strengthens family planning programs by ensuring that U.S. funds are directed to groups that provide genuine family planning, which is something entirely distinct from abortion.

The opponents of the Mexico City policy like to call it a gag rule. They say it violates the right of free speech, although a Federal appellate court has held it is fully consistent with the first amendment. Everybody has a right to free speech, but nobody has an absolute right to Federal tax dollars. The right to free speech does not include the right to have the taxpayers buy a word processor.

Organizations that work for the United States in foreign countries are our partners and our representatives in these countries. In a very real sense they are our ambassadors. Their advocacy in these countries on issues closely related to the U.S. programs they administer, as well as other activities such as the actual performance of abortions, is inevitably going to be associated with the United States. So must we use tax dollars to facilitate abortions overseas?

Specifically, among the most important stated purposes of U.S. family planning programs overseas is to reduce the number of abortions by providing contraception instead. The U.S. has no obligation to administer these programs through agents who fundamentally disagree with this goal. Would we hire casino lobbyists to run an anti-gambling campaign or a distillery to run an anti-alcohol campaign? It makes no sense to hire abortionists or abortion lobbyists to run programs that are aimed at reducing abortions.

Opponents of our Mexico City amendment also argue that U.S. family planning grantees should be allowed to perform and promote abortion so long as the abortion-related activities are carried out with their own money rather than U.S. grant money. This is nothing other than a bookkeeping trick. It ignores the fact that money is fungible. When money is given to an organization, it inevitably enriches and empowers all its activities.

U.S. support also enhances the domestic and the international prestige of the organization by giving it an official U.S. seal of approval. And remember, the people we are trying to reach, poor women and men who have a need for family planning, are not very likely to see the organization's books, so they do not know which activities are funded from which spigot. So when the very same organization offers U.S. family planning assistance with one hand and abortion with the other, the message is the United States and its partners are perfectly comfortable with abortion as a method of family planning.

The most outrageous claim made by proponents of the amendment, and this is a brand new one, as far as I can remember they have never claimed this in more than 20 years of debate about this Mexico City policy, is that it will interfere with efforts to address the HIV-AIDS epidemic. This claim is outrageously false. For one thing, the United States currently spends over ½ of a billion dollars per year on fighting AIDS, $482.5 million in direct U.S. expenditures in fiscal year 2001, plus millions more in contributions to organizations such as the World Health Organization and UNDP, part of which funds anti-AIDS programs.

□ 1045

The President's Mexico City Policy has absolutely no application to this half-billion dollars. It only applies to population assistance which is a different set of accounts from HIV/AIDS programs.

The proponents of the Lee amendment argue that population assistance has an incidental effect of reducing exposure to the HIV virus because part of it pays for contraceptive devices which may prevent infection. This argument misses the whole point of the Mexico City policy. The same identical amount of money will be available for contraceptive devices with or without the Mexico City policy. The same number of contraceptives will be available for distribution. The only difference is whether we hire abortionists or non-abortionists to distribute them. There have always been plenty of organizations willing to administer U.S. programs, including hundreds around the world that are very good that are in the business of family planning, not abortion.

The claim that Members have to oppose the President's pro-life policy in order to support efforts to eradicate AIDS is total nonsense.

Mr. Chairman, I remind my colleagues, this amendment would make the bill abortion neutral. The amendment would not enact the Mexico City policy or any other policy on abortion. The only thing our amendment does is strike the pro-abortion language that was inserted in committee.

When this bill was originally introduced, it said nothing at all about abortion. It was a foreign relations authorization bill, pure and simple. Unfortunately, supporters of an international right to abortion decided to use this bill as a vehicle for their attack on the President's authority in this area.

So a vote for our amendment is a vote to restore the bill to its original abortion-neutral position. A ''yes'' vote will simply uphold the authority of the President to set reasonable terms and conditions on the distribution of U.S. foreign aid as the courts have held he has the power to do.

Get us out of the abortion business. I urge my colleagues to vote ''yes'' on the Hyde-Barcia-Smith-Oberstar amendment.

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

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

Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong opposition to this amendment because I believe it strongly undermines our support for democracy, free speech, and human rights globally.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE), our lead speaker.

Ms. LEE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong opposition to the Hyde-Smith amendment which will overturn the pro-family planning language that the Committee on International Relations added by a bipartisan vote of 26–22, and I want to thank the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS), the ranking member, for his tremendous leadership.

Mr. Chairman, I wanted to begin first by asking Members to put themselves in the shoes of someone who will be affected if we reinstate the dangerous gag rule with the Hyde-Smith amendment. Imagine being a 20-year-old woman living on $300 per year in Africa, and going to the only health clinic within hundreds of miles of your home to get family planning counseling, and being denied access to the truly life-saving information needed to decide when to have children or how to prevent HIV and AIDS.

Mr. Chairman, the use of condoms and information about sexually transmitted diseases is essential in preventing AIDS. Also, this is central to family planning counseling. We will be compromising the health and the lives of millions of women and children worldwide, and especially those in developing nations, who want and need to plan their families, if this Hyde-Smith amendment passes.

Mr. Chairman, I ask my colleagues what they oppose about the current language in the bill. Do they not support access to family planning which is proven to reduce the number of abortions? Do they not support access to HIV and AIDS prevention and education which could be eliminated at clinics under this amendment? Do they not support free speech and medical ethics and allowing health care providers in other nations to give complete information to their patients, as is the case in this country?

Mr. Chairman, I want to remind my colleagues that not one penny of United States funds can go to providing abortions overseas as per the 1973 Helms amendment. The law states, and I have the law right here, the law states, ''None of the funds made available to carry out subchapter I of this chapter may be used to pay for the performance of abortions as a method of family planning or to motivate or coerce any person to practice abortions.'' This has been law since 1973.

Mr. Chairman, I urge a ''no'' vote on the dangerous Hyde-Smith amendment which will put the lives of millions of women and children at risk.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PITTS).

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Chairman, I rise to express strong support for the Hyde-Barcia-Smith-Oberstar amendment. When President Bush took office, he reinstated the Mexico City policy. This policy does not reduce by one penny the $425 million allocated for population control funding. Under President Clinton in fiscal year 2000, we enacted a compromise Mexico City policy, where groups received their funding and they were required to certify that they would not perform abortions, violate the laws of the host country, or lobby to change the country's laws. Groups who refused to abide by these pro-life protections could still receive funds. Well, the sky did not fall. Women were not hurt. Family planning continued. In fact, 448 out of 457 groups agreed to abide by this simple policy. Only 9 international abortion groups refused, a mere 2 percent.

Mr. Chairman, we all want to ensure that our funding benefits the poorest women, helping them with actual family planning decisions. This will happen under the Mexico City policy. We all agree that AIDS is a tragedy. However, some supporters of the Lee amendment have been claiming that Mexico City will harm international AIDS programs. It should be said in no way will the Mexico City policy negatively affect efforts to eradicate this terrible disease. We are spending over a half-billion dollars per year in anti-AIDS efforts around the world. Nor is there any indirect effect on HIV–AIDS through reduction in population assistance which might help prevent AIDS because we will spend the same amount on population assistance. Do not be misled. While we differ on abortion, I urge that we support the Hyde amendment and stand with President Bush in protecting women overseas and taxpayers' consciences.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GREENWOOD).

Mr. GREENWOOD. Mr. Chairman, let me strip this debate down to its essentials and talk about what it is really about.

Mr. Chairman, the great religions of the world differ on when and if and under what circumstances a woman should have or it is moral for a woman to terminate her pregnancy. The Catholic Church thinks one thing. My church, Presbyterians, think something else. Jews think something, Muslims think something, and within those religions there are differences of opinions.

Mr. Chairman, our country was based on religious tolerance and religious freedom. That is why most people came to this country initially. Let us talk about what this debate is about. This debate is about religious intolerance. This debate is about saying, because my religion tells me something about abortion, I as a Member of Congress have a right to impose my religious views on the women of America, regardless of their religion, and now the women of the world; and that I have the power of the purse to say to women overseas, regardless of what their religion tells them, we are going to deny their country and where they might go for their health care family planning funds because of our narrow religious views. That is unAmerican. I urge my colleagues to vote ''no'' on this motion.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CANTOR).

Mr. CANTOR. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of the Hyde-Smith amendment to reinstate Ronald Reagan's Mexico City policy prohibiting American taxpayer dollars to go to groups which violate foreign abortion laws.

Mr. Chairman, clearly, by claiming that organizations performing abortions and receiving funds for lobbying activities are not using Federal funds in support of abortion is to engage in a shell game. Currently 100 countries restrict abortion, and it should not be the policy of the United States to undermine the laws of those countries. Critics of the Mexico City policy argue that the pursuit of such policy results in the denial of first amendment rights to free speech. However, the first amendment does not give anyone a constitutional right to receive Federal money. This bill is not about religious tolerance. It is about the use of U.S. taxpayer dollars. If one thinks taxpayer dollars should go to fund organizations that are going to try to overturn pro-life laws in foreign countries, then they should oppose the amendment.

If my colleagues think this is an inappropriate use of taxpayer funds provided by our hard-working American families, then vote for the amendment and stand with President Bush.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY).

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to this amendment. As a beacon of democracy and freedom for the entire world, the United States has a responsibility to do what is right and what is fair. The provision which the Hyde amendment seeks to strip from this bill embodies the principles on which our country was founded. The language this amendment seeks to strike says simply that we should not treat others the way we ourselves would not want to be treated; that we should not apply different, more onerous standards to overseas groups, damage which would be unconstitutional if we tried to apply them in our own country simply because we have the authority to do so.

Mr. Chairman, to be honest, I cannot understand why some of my colleagues take issue with this. Proponents of this amendment are armed with the statistics that most overseas groups have accepted the gag rule when it has been imposed in the past. They have continued to receive U.S. funds and have not had to shut off all of their programs. But this misses the point. The statistics do not show the agonizing decisions organizations have to make in order to comply with the policy. They do not show the effects of denying medical advice to poor women. They cannot prove that the gag rule makes abortion more rare. And this returns us to the question of imposing the global gag rules because it is right, because it accomplishes the goal of making abortion more rare, or simply because we can.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Virginia (Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS).

Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, once again we see the pro-abortion advocates attempting to override the reinstatement of the Mexico City policy by attempting to paint this policy as anti-family. Yet their objections to this policy have nothing to do with families. This current attempt to repeal President Bush's executive order banning U.S. Government aid for U.S. and foreign contraception groups that perform abortions overseas is another disturbing sign of the pro-abortion movement's contempt for the vast majority of Americans who oppose the spending of their tax dollars on abortions.

The President's executive order protects the desires of millions of Americans who ethically and morally oppose Federal funding of abortion. The current misconception being spread that the Mexico City policy hurts family planning efforts overseas is simply not true. By withholding funds from groups that violate the Mexico City policy, the U.S. does not reduce the amount of foreign family assistance. In fact, the

Mexico City policy increases family planning.

From 1984 to 1993, when the Mexico City policy was in effect, U.S. family planning spending increased dramatically. This year, funding for U.S. international family planning is budgeted at $425 million, and reimplementation of the Mexico City policy will not reduce this.

The only change that will take place under the Mexico City policy is that funding will be provided through representatives who are not in the abortion business.

Mr. Chairman, abortion is not needed for family planning, and we must respect the views of millions of Americans who do not want their tax dollars spent overseas to promote abortion. The Mexico City policy continues family planning funding while respecting the views of millions who cherish life and oppose abortion.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. KIRK), my distinguished Republican colleague.

Mr. KIRK. Mr. Chairman, I reluctantly rise today to urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment. Recent research shows that voluntary family planning reduces abortion. Two separate studies, one by the RAND Corporation in Bangladesh and one by Princeton demographers in Kazakhstan, show the same conclusion: Abortion rates fall when contraception is prevalent.

Mr. Chairman, across the former Soviet Union, abortion was the principal method of birth control under Communism. Princeton University studied Kazakhstan through the 1990s, looking at the effect of increased access to voluntary family planning. The results are clear. Contraceptive prevalence increased by 50 percent since the beginning of the 1990s, while abortion decreased by the same amount.

''The proposition that the occurrence of abortions can be reduced by increases in the use of contraception has been demonstrated again in the analysis of data from the 1999 Kazakhstan Demographic and Health Survey,'' said Charlie Westoff, Princeton University's demographer.

□ 1100

This amendment will not reduce abortion but the real way to reduce abortion is to increase voluntary family planning.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Kansas (Mr. RYUN).

Mr. RYUN of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, today as we consider a bill to authorize funding for foreign relations, I find it puzzling that some of my colleagues would wish to include language to repeal President Bush's Mexico City policy. The issue of abortion as a method of family planning is one of the most divisive and controversial that we face as a Nation. Why should we be thrust into that debate in other countries?

President Bush was right to remove the United States from promoting abortions in developing nations. After all, abortion is legal only in a fraction of these countries. Those who want American taxpayers to fund abortions overseas should consider the destructive impression that it gives others about the United States. As a Nation, the image we promote to the rest of the world should be one of life, health, and hope.

The Mexico City policy allows the U.S. to support overseas family planning programs without tying those dollars to abortion. I urge my colleagues to support President Bush's Mexico City policy.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to my good friend, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. MALONEY).

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong opposition. First and foremost this is not about abortion. It is about women dying to the tune of 600,000 a year. That is equal to one or two jumbo jets crashing each day. And it is about saving women's lives. Since 1973, no U.S. Federal funds have been or are used for abortions around the world. During the time that we are debating this amendment, 65 women will die from pregnancy-related complications.

The global gag rule restricts foreign NGOs from using their own funds. In America, this language would be unconstitutional. It is unconscionable that we would impose it on the world's poorest women. The global gag rule is enough to make you gag. The rule puts the U.S. in the position of deciding what speech is acceptable and what speech is unacceptable.

Current Mexico City policy is not abortion neutral. Organizations receiving U.S. funds can use their own money to lobby against abortion but cannot use their own money to lobby to make abortion legal. Vote no on this amendment.

Mr. Chairman, as a supporter of family planning, I rise in strong opposition to the Hyde-Smith amendment which reinstates the antiwoman antidemocratic Global Gag Rule.

First and foremost, this is not about abortion. It's about women dying, to the tune of 600,000 a year. That is equal to one or two jumbo jets crashing every single day. And, it's about saving women's lives.

Since 1973, no U.S. Federal funds have been or are used around the world for abortions. During the time we are debating the gag rule, 65 women will die from pregnancy related complications because they don't have access to the most basic health care.

The Global Gag Rule restricts foreign NGO's from using their own funds. In America, this language is unconstitutional. It's unconscionable that we would impose it on the world's poorest women. The gag rule is enough to make you gag. It cripples foreign NGO's ability to practice democracy in their own countries.

We can't afford to stifle the international debate on family planning by tying the hands of NGO's with an antiwoman gag rule.

The gag rule forces NGO's to choose between their democratic rights to organize and determine what is best in their own countries and desperately needed resources of U.S. family planning dollars.

We know that family planning reduces the need for abortions. We know that it saves lives. The gag rule reduces the effectiveness of family planning organizations and should be eliminated.

I urge my colleagues to support the Lee language and oppose the Hyde-Smith amendment.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Indiana (Mr. PENCE).

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

Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE) and the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) and I commend their efforts in this important matter.

Mr. Chairman, much has been said this day about the effects of the Mexico City policy. Our opponents claim that this is a gag on the first amendment and that it is an attack on family planning.

Mr. Chairman, these claims are false and are simply an effort to change focus away from the real issue here which is federally funded abortions and abortion lobbying around the world.

Regardless of one's personal stance on the sanctity of life, this body should be able to agree that the millions of pro-life taxpayers that have a moral objection to the practice of abortion should not be forced to pay for abortions or abortion advocacy internationally. America has always and should ever stand for life and liberty across the globe.

Mr. Chairman, I urge all of my colleagues to choose life today and to vote for the Hyde-Barcia-Smith amendment and end forced taxpayer funding of abortion and abortion advocacy internationally.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, I am delighted to yield 1 minute to my good friend, the gentleman from New York (Mr. CROWLEY).

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong opposition to the Hyde-Smith amendment. What we are talking about today is not abortion. No U.S. tax dollars are used for abortions. Zero. Zilch. That has been the fact since 1973 and it is the same today. The Lee amendment does not change that one single bit.

Mr. Chairman, we have all read stories in the newspaper and seen on television reports on the ravages of HIV/AIDS throughout the world. It is easy to forget those stories and the plight of millions of people around the world who are so far removed from today's debate. Last year I visited one of those far-off places, Malawi, in sub-Saharan Africa. I saw how in one location in a small village family planning is provided in the same place as immunizations for kids and HIV and TB testing for adults.

With up to 35 percent of the population in some countries in sub-Saharan Africa infected with HIV/AIDS and

with India and the South Asia region on the horizon as the next HIV time bomb, the U.S. must be more actively involved in funding programs.

A one-size-fits-all solution is not what we need. What we need to do is work with the local NGOs and health care organizations to provide the highest quality of service, education, and care that we can possibly provide.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. TIAHRT).

Mr. TIAHRT. Mr. Chairman, I think the fundamental issue with the Mexico City policy is whether or not we will use our American tax dollars to promote the abortion industry overseas.

We are known for our exports, beautiful cars, commercial jets, music, and movies. The Lee amendment will add abortion to our list of exports and does so at taxpayer expense. I believe this is the wrong message to send the world. Instead, let us promote life, the arts, new technology, not the industry of death. And above all, not with taxpayer dollars.

I encourage my fellow Members of Congress to support the Hyde amendment and raise the standard of exports from America.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, I am honored to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GEPHARDT), the Democratic leader.

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

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Chairman, I rise to urge my colleagues to vote against the Hyde amendment and for international family planning assistance that we know makes a difference in the lives of women and children across the globe.

Our international family planning assistance should not be encumbered. It should be enhanced. Overpopulation leads to the suffering of women and children, poverty and environmental degradation. Family planning is critical for the survival of the planet and the people on it, and it plays a critical part in preventing the spread of diseases like HIV/AIDS, which I believe is the moral issue of our time.

In one of his first official actions, President Bush decided to restore the so-called Mexico City policy and reinstate controversial restrictions on U.S. family planning assistance. The President said he wanted to make sure U.S. taxpayer dollars were not being spent on abortions abroad. Respectfully, I believe this is a misunderstanding of our law. Since 1973, U.S. policy has prohibited taxpayer funds from being used in any way, shape, or form to provide abortions. But under the Mexico City policy, nongovernmental organizations, with their own funds, cannot inform women about their options, nor can they advocate their own government's laws regarding reproduction. I believe these Presidential restrictions are harmful and will reduce the availability of family planning services to some of the world's poorest and most needy women.

There is talk about compassion. In my view, this is not compassionate. In fact, these restrictions placed on overseas family planning organizations would be illegal in our own country. We are imposing restrictions on free speech, putting on a gag order that would not be allowed in the United States of America. We are asking nongovernmental organizations in other places, in other countries, to live under a restriction that we would not impose here in the United States.

So the issue is simple. Do we empower women and families across the globe with the ability to plan for the number of children they will have, as is the case here in America? Or do we pull the rug out from under these important efforts? For me, the choice is clear. We must continue to work to empower women with the ability to make their choice necessary to plan the size of their own family.

I was in Cambodia recently and we visited a family planning clinic. There were no abortions going on. There was no effort at abortion. They were simply giving women needed advice and education and help with what they desperately wanted, which was family planning. I could not see that without coming to the floor here today to try to change this policy. I think it is the right thing to do morally. I think it is the right thing to do for our leadership role in the world. I ask Members to examine their conscience and to examine the facts. If they will do that, I believe a majority here today will vote to overrule the President's ill-advised order on international family planning.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to yield 6 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH).

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I thank the distinguished chairman of the full committee for yielding me this time and for his courage in offering this amendment.

Mr. Chairman, the sole purpose of the seemingly benign title of this language that we are seeking to strike, the Global Democracy Promotion Act of 2001, is to provide Federal funds to organizations that perform and/or promote abortions overseas as part of this legislation, as part of our population account.

The Lee language has nothing whatsoever to do with building democracy and the rule of law. It has nothing whatsoever to do with the protection of human rights, all causes to which I have devoted and many others have devoted their entire lives to. The Lee language is not about protecting people. Indeed, the absolute contrary is true.

I am sure many others like myself find it highly offensive when a legislative proposal that seeks to abolish the most fundamental, the most elemental of all human rights on the face of the Earth, the right to life, is euphemistically cloaked as a democracy builder, which it is not. The Lee language is designed to repeal the pro-life, pro-child Mexico City policy which as Members know was recently reinstated by President Bush to ensure that we do not fund the killing of unborn babies, either directly or indirectly.

Mr. Chairman, it is high time we came to the recognition that abortion is violence against children. Abortion methods are cruel. Abortion procedures, referred to in the language as medical services, rip and dismember the innocent child or they chemically poison the baby with some toxic substance. Today, Mr. Chairman, the pro-life laws and policies of about 100 countries around the world are under continuous siege. Regrettably, the forces, the engine behind the pro-abortion push are nongovernmental organizations, pro-abortion groups that we fund and we are the primary provider of subsidies to those groups.

The Bush executive order, like the original Reagan-Bush executive order, permits funding only to those organizations that provide family planning. Abortion is not family planning, and by funding only family planning, innocent children are not put at risk. As one of my previous colleagues pointed out so well, an overwhelming number of organizations, including some Planned Parenthood affiliates, accepted the Mexico City policy. For several years, there was a wall of separation between abortion and family planning. And the Bush policy ensures that as well. Who we subsidize, not just what, but who we give millions upon millions of dollars to has profound consequences.

The simple fact of the matter is, Mr. Chairman, that as far back as 1984, we recognized that the longstanding law that said no funds could be used directly to pay for abortion was very infirm, it was incomplete and it was not working.

□ 1115

Money is fungible. The millions of dollars we gave to a family planning group to perform abortions immediately freed up millions more that were used for the performance and promotion of abortion.

It should matter to us, not just what an organization does with our specific subsidy, but what else they do. It is a package deal. Many groups, regrettably, use family planning as a Trojan horse to conceal their real agenda, which is abortion on demand.

Mr. Chairman, I know that Members of Congress are getting blitzed by Planned Parenthood and other abortionists who oppose the Hyde-Barcia-Oberstar-Smith amendment. I appeal to you to resist. I ask you to stand with the victims, both mother and child, and against the victimizers. When we subsidize and lavish Federal funds on abortion organizations, we empower the child abusers; and Planned Parenthood, make no mistake

about it, both here and overseas, is ''Child Abuse, Incorporated.''

Here in the United States, for example, and I would say parenthetically, this is not a domestic amendment, but the example gives you an insight as to what is happening overseas, Planned Parenthood has been given $2 billion and performed 2.6 million abortions since 1977. That is 2.6 million girls and boys who will never know the joys and challenges of living or the thrill of learning or marrying or playing soccer or raising their own families some day. That is 2.6 million individual dreams and talents and creativity the world will never see.

The loss of children's lives directly attributable to Planned Parenthood is staggering; 2.6 million dead babies and counting. And if that is not enough, Planned Parenthood both lobbies and litigates against virtually every child protection initiative, including parental notification, women's right to know laws, abortion funding bans, partial-birth abortion, and, again, most recently, the Unborn Victims of Violence Act.

Sadly, they do exactly the same thing overseas; and these non-governmental organizations will be affected by this legislation we pass today. Members should be aware that the International Planned Parenthood Federation, which is based in London, is leaving no stone unturned in its misguided, obsessive campaign to legalize abortion on demand. If they succeed, millions of babies will die from the violence of abortion. I urge Members, please, let us not add to the body count.

Mr. Chairman, Planned Parenthood's Vision 2000 strategic plan makes it very clear that they want family planning organizations to bring pressures on governments to campaign for abortion on demand. They do not cloak it; they do not disguise it. They wanted to undermine Central and South American countries that protect their babies, as well as Ireland and many other countries.

Mr. Chairman, I urge a strong vote in favor of the Hyde amendment, in favor of family planning and against abortion promotion.

Mr. Chairman, Title I Subtitle C of the pending Foreign relations Act, inserted by amendment over the Prime Sponsor's objection during committee markup, is breathtakingly misleading.

Subtitle C hides its sole purpose—providing federal funds to organizations that perform and/or promote abortion overseas, under the seemingly benign title of ''Global Democracy Promotion Act of 2001.''

Don't be fooled, I say to my colleagues.

Subtitle C has nothing whatsoever to do with building democracy and the rule of law. It has nothing whatsoever to do with protection of human rights—all causes to which I have devoted my entire life.

The Lee language is not about protecting people. The absolute contrary is true.

As Chairman of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, former Chairman of the International Operations and Human Rights Subcommittee, and today as Vice Chairman of the International Relations Committee—I not only have traveled on numerous human rights trips and chaired over 160 hearings on human rights and democracy building in the People's Republic of China, Russia, Vietnam, France, Sudan, Rwanda, Indonesia, Cuba, Peru, Turkey, the Middle East, Northern Ireland, and the Ukraine (to name a few)—I am also the prime sponsor of:

Public Law 106–386—the ''Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000,''

Public Law 105–320—the ''Torture Victims Relief Act of 1998,''

Public Law 106–87—the ''Torture Victims Relief Authorization Act of 1999,'

Public Law 104–319—the ''Human Rights, Refugee, and Other Foreign Relations Provisions Act of 1996,'' as well as

Public Law 106–113, Division B—the ''Admiral James W. Nance and Meg Donovan Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 2000 and 2001,'' which is filled, like the other bills I have listed, with human rights and democracy provisions.

In addition to authoring human rights legislation, I have offered scores of amendments to boost the Child Survival Fund, Refugee Protection, and Freedom Broadcasting, like Radio Free Asia.

I and, I'm sure, many others find it highly offensive when a legislative proposal that seeks to abolish the most fundamental human right on the face of the earth—the right to life—is euphemistically cloaked as a democracy builder.

It is not.

Amazingly, no specific mention is made of abortion in either the findings or operative clause of the amendment. Why the unwillingness to be candid and transparent?

Abortion is referred to as ''a particular issue'' or ''medical service.''

But I guess one would have to be blind to not understand the precise nature of this section. It is designed to repeal the pro-life, pro-child Mexico City Policy—recently reinstated by President Bush to ensure that we do not fund the killing of unborn babies, either directly or indirectly.

Mr. Chairman, abortion is violence against children.

Abortion methods are cruel. Abortion procedures—referred to this section as ''medical services''—rip and dismember the innocent child, or chemically poison the baby with some toxic substance.

This—and only this—is the ''particular issue'' referred to in the section we seek to strike.

Today, Mr. Chairman, the pro-life laws and policies of approximately one hundred countries that restrict abortion are under continuous siege and the forces behind the pro-abortion push are non governmental organizations funded by the US Government.

The Bush executive order—like the original Reagan-Bush executive order—permits the funding of only those organizations that provide family planning—and abortion isn't family planning. Innocent children, therefore, are not put at risk.

Who we subsidize—not just what—but who, we give millions of dollars to has profound consequences.

The simple fact of the matter is that as far back as 1984, the longstanding law stipulating that no U.S. funds can directly be used for abortion was found to be infirm and incomplete. Money is fungible. The millions of dollars we give to a group immeditely frees up other non-U.S. funds that can be used—and have been used—for performing and aggressively promoting abortion. It should matter greatly to each of us not just what an organization does with our specific subsidy, but the rest of its agenda as well. It is a package deal. Many groups use family planning as the Trojan horse to conceal their real agenda—abortion on demand.

I know Members of Congress have been getting blitzed by Planned Parenthood and other abortionists to oppose the Hyde-Barcia-Smith-Oberstar Amendment.

I appeal to you to resist.

I ask you to stand with the victims—both mother and child—and against the victimizers.

Whe we subsidize and lavish federal funds on abortion organizations, we empower the child abusers.

And Planned Parenthood, make no mistake about, it, both here and overseas is Child Abuse Incorporated!

Here in the United States for example, and of course it's not affected by this amendment, Planned Parenthood has been paid $1.997 billion in taxpayer dollars and has performed 2,608,362 abortions since 1977.

That's 2.6 million girls and boys who will never know the joys and challenges of living, or the thrill of learning, or marrying, or playing soccer, or raising their own family someday.

That's 2.6 million individual dreams, talents and creativity the world will never see.

The loss of children's lives directly attributed to Planned Parenthood is staggering—2.6 million dead babies and counting.

And if that wasn't enough, Planned Parenthood both lobbies and litigates against virtually every child protection initiative including parental notification, women's right to know laws, abortion funding bans, partial birth abortion bans and the Unborn Victim of Violence Act. Sadly—they do the same overseas, and those non governmental organizations would be affected by what we do today.

Members should be aware that the International Planned Parenthood Federation is leaving no stone unturned in its misguided, obsessive campaign to legalize abortion on demand around the world. If they succeed, millions of babies will die from the violence of abortion on demand. Please, let's not add to the body count.

Planned Parenthood's Vision 2000 strategic plan says that family planning organizations should ''bring pressure on governments and campaign for policy and legislative change to remove restrictions against abortion.'' Can anything be more clear? ''Pressure'' governments to nullify their pro-life policies. ''Campaign'' for abortion on demand. And Subtitle C of this bill would compel us to provide millions of dollars to these abortionists.

A headline in the Philippine Daily Inquirer a few years ago succinctly underscores our concern, ''Flavier Hits U.S. Pressure on Abortion.'' The article quotes Senator Juan Flavier:

> We had just celebrated our 50th anniversary of independence from America, but we can still see insidious methods of imperialism trying to subvert our self-determination by using [population control] funds as subtle leverage . . . I strongly opposed abortion. It is prohibited by our laws and the Philippine Constitution. Hence, we should be prepared to lose foreign funding rather than

be pressured into causing the death of unborn children.

The abortion promotion by Planned Parenthood is so extreme in the Philippines, for example, that the President of IPPF's affiliate—the Family Planning Organization of the Philippines (FPOP)—resigned over what he called International Planned Parenthood Federation's ''hidden agenda'' and misuse of his family planning affiliate to legalize abortion.

The use of family planning to cloak its real agenda—the use of family planning as a cover for permissive abortion laws—is now commonplace, and must be stopped. The Bush executive order will help.

Let me remind Members that the pro-life safeguards included in the Bush executive order are nothing new; they were in effect for almost a decade. And they worked!

The pro-life safeguards—the Mexico City Policy—were in effect during the Reagan and Bush years as a principled way to fund family planning without promoting abortion.

We should have no part in empowering the abortion industry to succeed in performing or promoting violence against children.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, I am delighted to yield 1 minute to my friend and neighbor, the distinguished gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI).

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding me time and congratulate him and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE) for their leadership on the committee in putting forth this global democracy act. I also want to commend the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY) for writing those words in an independent bill.

Mr. Chairman, I want to address some of the concerns raised by our colleagues. This language that is in this bill is good because it goes a long way to address the concerns, in fact, the entire way to address the concerns Members have about international family planning.

This is the first time Members will have to vote on this particular language. This is not tied to anything they have ever voted for before. It is simply saying we treat non-governmental organizations in other countries the way we treat our own people over there.

The gentleman used the argument of fungibility. The President of the United States, when issuing this executive order, used the argument of fungibility. Yet no one says anything when the faith-based initiatives say that organizations can use their own money for religion, while using our money for social services.

Let us be consistent. Let us let these organizations use their own money, just as we do in the U.S., for reproductive freedom, for pregnancy counseling, issues like that, using our money for international family planning.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Chairman, I am advised that there are more Members that want to speak on this, and, at the same time, I am reluctant to open the floodgates, so I ask unanimous consent for an additional 5 minutes on each side.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, and I will not object, I would like to ask my friend, would he be willing to agree to an additional 10 minutes on each side?

Mr. HYDE. Yes.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to an additional 10 minutes of debate on this amendment on each side?

There was no objection.

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

Mr. WELDON of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding me time.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the Hyde amendment. I would encourage all of my colleagues who support the right-to-life and who also are opposed to Federal funding for abortion to support the Hyde amendment, to support the Hyde language.

As most people know, I practiced medicine for many years before I came to the U.S. Congress. Though I never performed abortions, I did have the opportunity to witness abortions being performed in my medical training. While I know some people who defend the right to abortion do so more or less seeing it as the better of two evils, protecting the right of the woman for reproductive autonomy versus the right to life, there is no question if you ever actually go into the operating suite and actually see an abortion being performed, really in any of the techniques that are used, that it is extreme violence against an unborn baby. It is brutal, it is most certainly very painful.

The anatomical data, the embryology, what we know about the fetus in the womb based upon our understanding of what we see using ultrasound, ultrasonic techniques, I just spoke to a radiologist recently in my district who described to me how you can clearly see when you do amniocentesis and some of these other procedures in the womb, you can see these babies reacting.

This is clearly, I think for me personally, a no-brainer. Keeping in mind that there are millions of Americans who are pro-life, should we be using taxpayer dollars to go to these international family planning organizations who perform abortions? Now, they will tell us, and we are going to hear it on the floor today, oh, they use the American money, the Federal money, for fax machines and IUDs and other contraceptive purposes, and use this other money. As we all know, money is fungible, you can move it around.

I think this is a very, very good amendment. It is a very, very well thought out amendment; and I would highly encourage all of my colleagues, this is very, very consistent with our long-established policy in not funding abortions. We should not be funding abortions overseas.

Furthermore, these organizations use their money to lobby foreign countries to repeal their pro-life laws. Should American taxpayer dollars be used for something like that? I say no.

Support the Hyde language. Support the President of the United States.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER).

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Chairman, by lifting the global gag rule, this bill does not send U.S. funds overseas to pay for abortions. The 1973 Helms amendment prohibits Federal funding of abortions as a method of family planning.

This amendment remedies a hypocritical double standard imposed by the global gag rule which would be unconstitutional if it were applied to family planning organizations in the United States.

Although it is constitutionally permissible for the U.S. government to restrict how a U.S.-based organization spends Federal funds, the Constitution does not permit the government to impinge upon an organization's rights to free speech and association by restricting how it spends funds received from other non-Federal sources.

Under the global gag rule, foreign organizations that receive U.S. family planning funds cannot use their own non-U.S. funds to provide medical counseling, which includes information about abortion or abortions or to lobby their own governments on the subject. These restrictions, if applied to U.S. organizations, would quickly be struck down as violating the right to free speech and association.

The United States should respect the rights of citizens of other countries to freedom of speech. It is arrogance for us to attempt to limit the rights of free speech abroad in a way we would never do at home. I urge the defeat of this amendment.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to my friend the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. BROWN).

Ms. BROWN of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the Hyde-Smith amendment. As a member of the Russia Duma Study Group, I have seen firsthand how important these funds are to women around the world. I have met with family planning providers from around the world; and they consider this aid to be the most important assistance that they receive from the United States, especially the providers in the former Soviet Union and African nations.

This is not about promoting abortion. It is about helping women and their families. When I was coming up in the 1960s, there used to be a program with Sergeant Joe Friday, and he would say, ''Just the facts.'' The facts are we do not spend a dime of U.S. taxpayer money for abortions and have not since 1973.

This is not about protecting the taxpayers' dollars. This is about the fact that each year more than 600,000

women die of pregnancy-related deaths that are preventible. This is about the fact that more than 150 million married women in developing countries want assistance.

Vote against this ill-fated amendment.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, I am very pleased to yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentlewoman from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN).

Ms. BALDWIN. Mr. Chairman, for more than 30 years, the United States has led an international effort to reduce the toll of maternal deaths, unwanted pregnancies, and abortion in developing countries by providing money and technical assistance for family planning programs. The Hyde-Smith amendment would severely limit our efforts to reduce abortions worldwide because it would reinstate the global gag rule, a policy that prohibits foreign, non-governmental organizations that receive U.S. Federal funds from promoting and providing comprehensive family planning services.

By reducing funding to reproductive health care providers in underserved areas, this amendment will decrease women's ability to access pregnancy-related care, family planning and services for HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases. Our efforts to reduce the number of abortions worldwide through greater access to family planning services will be hindered.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to vote against the Hyde-Smith amendment.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentlewoman from New York (Ms. SLAUGHTER).

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

Mr. Chairman, the findings of the amendment of the gentlewoman from California read as following: ''It is the fundamental principle of American medical ethics and practice that health care providers should at all times deal honestly and openly with patients. Any attempt to subvert the private and sensitive physician-patient relationship should be intolerable in the United States and is an unjustified intrusion into the practices of health care providers when attempted in other countries.''

No one will argue with that, and yet the Hyde amendment strikes this from this bill.

What happens here then is that women in poor countries die. Six hundred thousand women a year die. Abortion is not stopped. Women are simply not able to plan their families, and women die.

Do we want the people to understand that the United States only cares about the doctor-patient relationship and about giving decent health care only in our own borders?

Stop letting women in other countries die because we refuse to give them the information that they need. It is not about abortion.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, I am very pleased to yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN), the former distinguished chairman of the Committee on International Relations.

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

□ 1130

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

Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE), the distinguished chairman of our Committee on International Relations, my dear friend.

The Mexico City global gag rule is unnecessary and it is unproductive. We should not impose any conditions on funding for family planning programs that restrict credible organizations from helping us achieve our family planning goals, because those organizations, with their own funds, engage in activities that we may disagree with, such as lobbying for the lifting of restrictions on abortions overseas. Please bear in mind, I say to my colleagues, that under the current U.S. law, no U.S. funds are allowed to support abortion or abortion-related activities abroad.

Mr. Chairman, the Congress, not the President, should be deciding issues of this nature. It is inappropriate for the President, for whom I have the highest regard, to be issuing executive orders to provide for policies such as the so-called global gag rule, the Mexico City policy. And any Member, or any administration, wishing to provide for that policy should bear the burden of moving that legislation through the Congress.

If our colleagues support the bill as reported from our committee, we will be promoting a sound policy and will be defending the prerogatives of the legislative branch.

Accordingly, I urge my colleagues to join in opposing this amendment.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Texas (Mr. PAUL).

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

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of the Hyde amendment. I do not think it is the strongest amendment that we could have, because ultimately, this debate will not end until we stop the Federal funding or taxpayer funding of population control overseas. But nevertheless, a vote for this amendment is a strong statement in opposition to tax-supported abortion.

I would like to address the subject of the gag rule. As many of my colleagues know, if there is any violation whatsoever of any civil liberties or the Constitution, no matter how well intended a piece of legislation is, I will vote against it. On occasion even though I'm strong pro-life, I have occassionally voted against pro-life legislation for that reason.

But let me tell my colleagues, this gag rule argument is a red herring if I have ever seen one. This has nothing to do with the first amendment. This would be like arguing that if we had a prohibition in this bill against passing out guns to civilians in some foreign nation, we would say, we cannot have a prohibition on that because of the second amendment, defending the right to own guns. It would be nonsense. So this has nothing to do with the first amendment; but it does have something to do with the rights of U.S. citizens, Mr. Chairman, in forcibly taking funds through taxes from people who believe strongly against abortion their rights are violated.

Someone mentioned earlier that this was a violation of the religious beliefs of people overseas. What about the religious beliefs of the people in this country who are at the point of a gun forced to pay for these abortions? That is where the real violation is. It is not an infraction on the first amendment.

As a matter of fact, I think this is a bad choice and bad tactics for those who support abortion, because this is like rubbing our nose into it when the people who feel so strongly against abortion are forced to pay for abortion, to pay for the propaganda and to pay for the lobbying to promote abortion. Ultimately, the solution will only come when we defund overseas population control.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO.)

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Chairman, the family planning programs our country supports provide critical reproductive health care for millions of women around the globe. Family planning assistance prevents unwanted pregnancies and yes, helps to prevent abortions. These family planning programs are the only health care these women and their families have.

The President's executive order dictates to these groups that they must forfeit their right to determine what they do with their own private funds: you must not talk about certain things, you must not perform certain health care services, you must report to us what you do with your own money.

If we were to impose these mandates on domestic groups, they would be struck down as unconstitutional. The gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH), my colleague, acknowledged that in 1997 on this floor. He also said at that time that he would like to impose this gag rule on these domestic organizations.

The United States Government does not fund abortions here or abroad. We have not done that for decades. We

have now begun to restrict what groups can do with their own money. Who suffers when we penalize the funding for these groups? Women and children, some of the most impoverished women and children in the world.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to reject the Hyde amendment, save women's lives, and promote democratic values.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, I am very pleased to yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. DEGETTE).

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

It has been said, but I will say it again: the issue we are debating today is not abortion, it is family planning. Equally important, everyone who will be voting on this amendment today needs to know that the ban on international family planning assistance is more restrictive than any this House has voted on before. If this amendment passes, the global gag rule will go back into effect. This policy disqualifies overseas groups from U.S. planning assistance if they use their own funds simply to counsel pregnant women on all their pregnancy options, including birth control.

The distinguished gentleman from Illinois said, well, birth control will still be there. These workers just will not be able to tell the women about it. Well, that is really helpful, if the birth control is sitting there in the drawer and no one can tell them about it.

The truth is, we all do share one goal today. The goal we share is reducing abortion overseas. There is one way to reduce abortion overseas, and that is family planning. Vote ''no'' on the Hyde amendment, and let us keep family planning available to women around the globe.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA), my dear Republican friend.

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Chairman, I join so many of my colleagues in opposing this Hyde amendment, which would impose a gag rule on critical international family planning funds.

Mr. Chairman, I do not know what we are hearing, because the taxpayers' dollars have never been used or have not been used for paying for abortions, and people are talking about abortions. This is not about promoting abortions at all. The taxpayer money has never been used to perform or promote it. It has been mentioned that the law that explicitly forbids such activities began as an amendment by Senator HELMS to the Foreign Operations bill in 1973, which is renewed annually. Therefore, there should be no anti-abortion concerns within international family planning.

International family planning helps women, it helps families, it helps our national security. Access to international family planning services is one of the most effective means of reducing abortions, because it provides safe and effective contraceptive options allowing women to plan and space their children; and it promotes the health of both mother and child.

Mr. Chairman, we need this access, so I hope people will vote against this Hyde amendment.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH).

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, just to respond very briefly. First of all, this is all about foreign aid grant money and whether or not we will have modest conditions that protect children.

Mr. Chairman, it was mentioned a moment ago that we have never voted on this issue before. That is patently untrue. I offered the amendment supporting the Reagan-Bush Mexico City policy year in and year out going back to 1985. This body has voted repeatedly, close to 15 years of voting on this very policy, identical to what we have under consideration today. So hopefully, that argument, that false statement will not be made again.

Let me remind my colleagues, the Hyde, Barcia, Smith, Obestar Amendment does not reduce family planning by one penny; we condition it; we put in safeguards. Who we give our tax dollars to does matter. Pro-abortion organizations perform and promote abortions. Let us give our tax dollars to those that will divest themselves of abortion, and simply stick to family planning.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. HOEFFEL).

Mr. HOEFFEL. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the Hyde-Smith amendment. The distinguished chairman started this debate by saying there is a difference between the issues of abortion and family planning, and he is correct. The underlying issue in the Hyde-Smith amendment is not the question of stopping abortion, although they would like us to believe that. The underlying issue is how do we best deliver family planning services to women around the world. We do that by abolishing the gag rule, by voting against this amendment.

This amendment would prevent women around the world from getting fundamental family planning information, the most basic information that would go directly to the issue of them controlling their reproductive freedom and not needing to turn to abortions. It is contrary to what my Republican colleagues say they stand for to cut off funding for international family planning, and we would cut it off to the poorest women in the world, not women in our districts, but women around the world that need this information.

Vote ''no'' on the amendment.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, I am very pleased to yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. SHAYS), my good Republican friend.

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

In 1960 there were 3 billion people that lived on this Earth. Today, there are 6 billion people who live on this Earth; and in 40 years, without worldwide family planning services, it will rise to nearly 9 billion. Without worldwide family planning, abortions will be more prevalent.

We need to defeat the Hyde-Smith amendment. There is no funding in this bill for abortions. U.S. law already prohibits family planning funds from being used for abortions, and nothing in this bill permits organizations to break the laws of their host countries or those of the United States.

We need to defeat the Hyde amendment.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. DAVIS). Although she has been with us only a few months, she has already made a significant contribution to the work of this House.

Mrs. DAVIS of California. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to oppose the global gag rule. It has been stated before, but it bears repeating: the global gag rule imposes restrictions on foreign organizations that would be illegal and unacceptable in our own country.

In this country, we value our freedom of speech, and we value the sanctity of our doctor-patient relationships. The global gag rule prevents foreign, nongovernmental organizations from participating in public policy debates regarding the right to choose. Can any of us imagine if Congress passed a law that silenced the Christian Coalition or Planned Parenthood? The American public would not stand for such a blatant violation of the freedom of speech. Like American groups, foreign organizations should have the right to advocate for their cause.

Perhaps, Mr. Chairman, however, the most egregious impact of the global gag rule is that it violates the sanctity of the doctor-patient relationship. We should not be making decisions about personal, private health care decisions. It is absolutely critical that women are able to discuss their health care concerns with their doctors. So in turn, doctors need to be able to answer all of their questions and discuss every available health care option. If Congress votes to limit what doctors can say to their patients, we will jeopardize the health of women around the world.

The time has come to stand up for democracy and patients' rights. I urge all of my colleagues to vote to repeal the global gag rule today.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. SCHAFFER).

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Chairman, this debate is a matter of subsidy versus choice. The amendment makes our foreign policy consistent with our domestic practices. While many Americans regard themselves as advocates of abortion choice, they clearly oppose subsidies for abortions, whether directly

or indirectly, through a fungible subsidy, which is the focus of this amendment.

Our proposal funds family planning, but distinguishes family planning from lethal abortion. America's standard is clearly stated in our Declaration and in our Constitution, a standard which promotes life and regards the right to it as unalienable.

The most pernicious aspect of the efforts by our opponents to promote overseas abortions is that these promotions are targeted to the world's poor, those whose children are already the most vulnerable on the planet. The amendment promotes free will, while avoiding ill will. It draws a clear line at human life and places our country on the side of sanity, decency, and human dignity.

□ 1145

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to my friend and colleague, the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. SCHAKOWSKY).

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Chairman, the global gag rule is anti-family and it is pro-abortion.

President Bush said the policy was necessary ''to make abortion more rare.'' There is absolutely no evidence that it did that the last time it was in effect. Rather, there is statistical evidence that family planning reduces the number of abortions all over the world.

This gag rule would deny money to places like Turkey, where the Ministry of Health initiated a pilot program linking family planning services and abortion. The results have been dramatic. After a program to promote the use of birth control, the number of abortions performed at that hospital dropped 42 percent from 1992 to 1998.

This policy would be unconstitutional if applied in our own country. How could we even imagine voting in favor of a policy that hinders and gags democracy around the globe?

The global gag rule undermines women's health by denying aid money to organizations that provide crucial family planning services. I urge a no vote.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WOOLSEY).

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

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues, I plead with my colleagues, to oppose this amendment that would put the Mexico City policy back into this bill, that would put the language that gags foreign private organizations from using their own funds, and I want to repeat this, using their own funds to educate women and families about reproductive choices and options, including birth control options.

International family planning operations provide women in foreign countries with access to maternal care, clinic health services, education and counseling, programs that reduce the need for abortion in the first place. At the very least, we should allow organizations that participate in family planning programs to use their own private funds to provide information and services for women and their families.

Mr. Chairman, if we truly care about women and children, we will support international family planning. Without it, women in developing nations will be forced to make unconscionable choices.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, I am delighted to yield 1 minute to my good friend, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER).

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Chairman, quickly, let me observe that the President and his faith-based organizations' proposal said that funds can be segregated. Yes, they may be fungible, but they can make a difference. That is what this issue is about.

Family planning programs supported by the United States save lives around the world. The World Health Organization estimates that close to 600,000 women die each year of pregnancy-related causes that are often preventable. Nearly one in four of these deaths could be prevented if high-quality family planning services were available.

Proponents of the global gag rule would lead us to believe that taxpayer dollars are being spent to actively promote or fund abortions. This is false and has been prohibited by United States law since 1973. Imposing restrictions on the freedom of speech of foreign NGOs not only undermines the key goal of our foreign policy, promoting democracy worldwide, but it would be unconstitutional in the United States.

I urge my colleagues to preserve the existing language in the bill and vote against the global gag rule.

Mr. Chairman, family planning programs supported by the United States save lives around the world.

The World Health Organization estimates that close to 600,000 women die each year of pregnancy-related causes that are often preventable—99 percent of which are women that live in developing countries.

Nearly one in four of these deaths could be prevented if high-quality family planning services were available.

Proponents of the global ''GAG'' rule would lead you to believe that taxpayer dollars are being spent to actively promote or fund abortions. This is false. The truth is that not one penny of U.S. assistance pays for abortion services. Federal law has explicitly prohibited funding for abortion services since 1973. Furthermore, the global ''GAG'' rule would be unconstitutional in the United States.

Impossing restrictions on the freedom of speech of foreign NGOs not only undermines the key goal of our foreign policy—promoting democracy worldwide—but it would be unconstitutional in the U.S.

I urge my colleagues to preserve the existing language in the bill and vote against the global ''GAG'' rule.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. HOSTETTLER).

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

Mr. HOSTETTLER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of the Hyde-Barcia-Smith-Oberstar amendment, which preserves President Bush's legal authority to implement the pro-life Mexico City policy which prohibits U.S. population assistance funds from being made available to foreign organizations that perform or actively promote abortions in foreign countries.

I would have thought that I would not have needed to remind anyone in this body today about the revelation last year that the International Planned Parenthood Federation quietly repaid $700,000 in U.S. grants just days before a congressional audit to determine if the funds were used for abortions or the promotion of abortion in India and Uganda.

If International Planned Parenthood Federation believes they were used illegally according to Federal law, my colleagues should probably contact them to find out the truth. While International Planned Parenthood might have repaid the U.S. Treasury, they could not pay us back in the human lives they stole.

Today, let us reaffirm our fundamental belief that all of the world's unborn have precious lives that should be protected. Our own Declaration of Independence recognizes that governments are instituted to protect the inalienable right to life. Why should we want to export a contrary doctrine?

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, I am delighted to yield 1 minute to my friend and neighbor, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD).

Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding time to me.

Just 2 days after the Bush administration came into office, he issued an executive memorandum reinstating the notorious global gag rule on international family planning programs, so we knew that this was going to come to the floor, but we must know the facts on this.

The fact is, access to family planning services is one of the most effective ways of reducing abortion. Limiting access to family planning results in higher rates of high-risk pregnancies, unsafe abortions, and maternal deaths. Let us know the facts: 600,000 women die each year of causes related to pregnancies or childbirth. Ninety-nine percent of those women live in developing countries.

We must vote no on this Hyde-Smith-Oberstar amendment so we can strengthen HIV–AIDS prevention, so we can encourage the Golden Rule, respect medical ethics, and respect and reinforce current U.S. laws. I urge Members to vote against this thinly-veiled legislation that is anti-family planning. Vote no.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN).

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

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Chairman, in the late seventies when I was assistant administrator of AID in charge of population programs, I was in charge of the effort to enforce the Helms amendment, whether the agency liked it or not. We did that. We set up a rigorous procedure to make sure that no U.S. monies were used for abortion-related activities.

Now, the argument is that money is fungible, and even if an organization uses a small amount of its own monies, or an affiliate uses its monies, we should make sure that that organization receives no American funding. That carries the fungibility argument to an extreme, period. It is not a rule of reason.

I just suggest to those who are carrying this fungibility argument to an extreme, they should not be surprised if it is used against them or others when they try to apply a different principle in terms of domestic programs.

This is a bad amendment. It is an extreme amendment. I urge its rejection.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, I am delighted to yield 1 minute to my friend, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE).

(Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I thank the ranking member for giving me the time for a very important discussion.

I respectfully rise to oppose the Hyde-Smith amendment. I guess it is because I have spent a lot of time in developing nations visiting with women across the world. Many of them want peace, and they fight for human rights. They want dignity for their families, their children. They want to be able to raise their children. They want to be able to give them a good quality of life. They want to live, I say to the gentleman from California. The reason they want to live is because they want to be able to foster the opportunities for their children.

But if this amendment passed, 600,000 of those women can die because of pregnancy-related problems, because there has been no family planning. I think it is very important to realize that this Bush Mexico City global gag rule policy that was implemented is more extreme than any other policy we have ever had, because the policy disqualifies overseas groups from U.S. family planning assistance if they use their own funds simply to counsel women on their pregnancy options.

Family planning is vital. We should vote this amendment down so women and children around the world might live.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIRMAN

The CHAIRMAN. Members are reminded to address their comments to the Chair, and not to other parties.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to my colleague, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LOFGREN).

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Chairman, I hope this body can come together on this very sensible plan that we have discussed today to protect birth control, yes, birth control, in the international aid program.

We know that the Republican party is opposed to choice, but what is at stake here is not the fight about abortion, it is whether poor women in the Third World are going to be able to have access to birth control so that they can plan their families.

Surely this House is not so radical that it will oppose birth control and the family planning program.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH).

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, I just want to make a couple of points in rebuttal to those comments made by my friends on the other side of this issue.

A couple of their speakers have said that somehow the fungibility argument is analogous, to what we were doing with the faith-based initiative proposed by President Bush.

I would suggest that in the faith-based initiative, there is a benign outcome, a benign consequence. If, as a matter of fact, because we give money to a religious organization, which in-turn frees up money, for example, for them to proselytize their religion, I think most of us would agree that is not a bad thing. That is why we give tax breaks to religious organizations, regardless of denomination or belief, because we do believe that religious beliefs are a positive good for society.

That is not the case when we are talking about money and fungibility with regard to family planning and abortion. If the organization, a pro-abortion organization, is performing and killing and decimating, destroying, chemically poisoning and dismembering unborn children, because U.S. funding allows them to use their own money for abortion, that is not a benign consequence, that is a horrific consequence.

If our U.S. funding for family planning is used to free up other money for abortion, we have a responsibility to step in and protect the child and only fund those groups that just do family planning.

I believe as reasonable men and women we can make choices and say, we do not want that consequence. So here in the Mexico City policy, the fungibility argument has real teeth, it has real grip. It ensures that we do not subsidize groups that engage in abortion, the killing of unborn children.

Let me also point out to my colleagues again that when the Mexico City policy was in effect, 350 nongovernmental organizations accepted the pro-life Mexico City provisions, including 57 affiliates of the International Planned Parenthood Federation based in London. That is 57 mostly in-country affiliates who said, we will divest ourselves of killing. Abortion is killing. Family planning is not.

I would hope and I would respectfully submit, this is a modest policy. We do not reduce family planning by a dime. Last year we appropriated $425 million for family planning, and $425 million will go forward for family planning, with the pro-life safeguards.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to our distinguished colleague, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON).

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding time to me.

Mr. Chairman, I rise to request a vote no on this amendment. Let me share with Members that my religious values I hold dear. I am not in church right now, but I respect the right of every woman to choose medical procedures that she and her doctor have decided.

But that is not what this is about. This is about family planning. Family planning will eliminate the need for abortions. As a professional nurse, abortions are not done lightly. It is a tough decision and a medical one, for the most part. I can assure the Members that not a single dollar in this bill is going to fund an abortion.

□ 1200

But, Mr. Chairman, we recognize the need for family planning, not only will it save lives, it will also prevent a lot of disease. When people have access to information on how to control their emotions and their lives, we will see a better result.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from South Dakota (Mr. THUNE).

Mr. THUNE. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE) for yielding the time to me.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the Hyde-Barcia-Smith-Oberstar amendment to preserve the President's legal authority to implement the pro-life Mexico City policy.

Mr. Chairman, the pro-abortion lobby likes to call the Mexico City policy a gag rule. This is a cunning and deceptive argument and could not be further from the truth. Abortion, even when it is cloaked in the terms of those who favor it as choice or reproductive freedom, is still giving one human being the power to terminate the life of another.

Fortunately, many of the countries that are considered the Second and Third World still respect and cherish life. These countries though vulnerable and in need of aid should not be forced, coerced, or unduly influenced to accept a practice that is abhorrent to them and a complete contradiction of their most basic beliefs.

That is exactly what the Mexico City policy is all about, Mr. Chairman. It is a reasonable attempt to ensure that the pro-abortion lobby in the West does not undermine the traditions and the laws of other countries.

The Mexico City policy prohibits organizations that perform abortions or lobby foreign governments to legalize abortions from receiving U.S. tax dollars. It is a just but modest measure for those Americans and, Mr. Chairman, there are a clear majority of Americans who do not want their foreign aid dollars used to fund abortions.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to support this amendment and to implement the Mexico City policy, a policy which protects and values and respects life not only in this country but around the world.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentlewoman from Connecticut (Mrs. JOHNSON), my Republican friend.

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Chairman, I am proud to be an American. I am proud to be a citizen in the freest Nation in the world. We have the confidence in America that if everyone is allowed to speak up, to share their experience, to share their knowledge, we as a Nation will find the best and truest path into the future.

I am proud that I am part of a country that trusts what is an extraordinarily difficult process, because it is difficult sometimes to trust the chaos that comes with public debate about difficult issues. And so I am humiliated as I stand here as an American to watch Members of this House impose on other countries a limit on their citizens' rights to speak up, to advocate what they think their government ought to do in governing themselves.

Mr. Chairman, the underlying bill denies the use of American dollars for abortion; that is that. The underlying bill denies the right to counsel women to go get an abortion; that is that. I do not agree with it; but that is that.

That is not the issue that so profoundly concerns me about the amendment, which I strongly oppose. If America's policy is to be no American funds for abortion, no American funds to counsel for abortion, so be it. But we do know that empowering women with the knowledge to space their children, to have healthy pregnancies, not only saves lives but produces healthy mothers and healthy babies. I am glad that there is money in the bill for family planning.

This amendment is about whether we take the next step and we say to that country that the people who have experience in providing information and education to women may not raise their voice as citizens of their own country, to inform the debate in their own country about what public policy and public law ought to be. And worse than that, this bill says if you have an opinion that we approve of, you may speak publicly. If you have an opinion we disapprove of, you may not speak publicly.

Are we going to send in the FBI? American troops? Are we going to be the censors of speech of people in other countries? It is one thing for America to say you cannot use our money for abortions; it is another thing to say and for us to export as a matter of American policy, we deny you the right to speak your opinion in your own country. We should be ashamed.

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

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH).

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE) for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, let me just say to my colleagues, if we subsidized an organization that used their money and our money for hunger relief, but hunger relief was only part of their mix of programs a mix that also include the promotion of racial prejudice, we would withhold U.S. funds. Take for instance, apartheid, just go back 15, 20 years in South Africa. We would fund only NGOs who did not agree with Apartheid because we found it egregious and something we could not agree with. So we would suggest to those NGO's that had Apartheid as part of their package, just part of their program, that we will find another NGO to fund. One that divested itself from Apartheid.

Mr. Chairman, that is exactly what has happened with the Mexico City policy. We have said we will provide enormous amounts of money for family planning, but we want some pro-life safeguards to ensure that we are not promoting abortion. Many of us and many in America and many in the world believe abortion to be the taking of human life and exploitation of women as well, we don't want to fund that. Instead, we want to make sure that that money goes for family planning, their own money as well as our own.

Again, if we apply this policy to other issues where we have grave disagreements, like racial prejudice, we would pick and choose among NGOs, and only fund those who divested themselves, completely, from the egregious activity.

Finally, this policy has been found to be constitutional. It has already been litigated, and has been reaffirmed through the scrutiny of the U.S. courts. The Mexico City policy is fully constitutional.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY).

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I say I have great respect for my colleagues who feel so strongly about the Hyde amendment, but I would like to repeat once again exactly why I am asking my colleagues to vote no on the Hyde amendment. Number one, the Hyde amendment reduces abortion funding from zero to zero. There is no abortion funding in any family planning legislation which we are proposing.

The Hyde amendment will not reduce the number of abortions, it can only make them less safe. The Hyde amendment, in fact, may well increase the number of abortions, because we are denying poor women around the world the opportunity to get counseling and spacing their children to get family planning.

The Hyde amendment violates medical ethics. It interferes in the doctor-patient relationship. The Hyde amendment punishes free speech and democracy. The Hyde amendment will strip language that respects United States law and laws in foreign countries.

Mr. Chairman, I say to my colleagues, please read this carefully. Vote no on the Hyde amendment. Vote for free speech and democracy and the rights of the United States citizen. Let us not, let us not impose on others what we would not impose on our own.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the remainder of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE) is recognized for 6 minutes.

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

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Chairman, I speak in defense of millions of people who are offended by having their tax dollars coercively spent to facilitate abortions, and that is the state of the bill now with the Lee amendment.

My amendment strikes the Lee amendment and makes this bill abortion neutral. I have heard people argue, debate abortion, and say that government ought to keep its hands out of this decision. They ought not to be involved in abortion. That is what we are trying to do.

The Lee amendment provides that money, millions of dollars can go to organizations that facilitate abortions, that propagandize for abortions, that lobby to change the laws of countries that are antiabortion and that perform abortions. And it is wrong.

Our country, this Congress, the President, are all entitled to specify the terms and conditions under which our tax dollars are being granted to nongovernment organizations to spend. We can tell them what to spend it for because it is our money, and that has been held constitutional by the courts. If my colleagues want the citations, I have them here.

Now, abortion is not family planning. Family planning is helping you get pregnant or keeping you from getting pregnant. It is not killing an unborn child after you become pregnant. That is abortion. You can call it reproductive rights if you want, but it is abortion. It is killing a life once it has begun.

Mr. Chairman, a lot of people do not want their money facilitating that practice overseas. No family planning dollars are going to be lost. Four hundred and twenty-five million dollars of your tax money and mine will go for family planning, and every penny of it will be spent. It will be spent providing family planning, not abortion. And that is as it should be.

We invite a veto from the President. The President has reestablished the

Mexico City policy, which is we do not subsidize organizations that propagandize, that lobby, that perform abortions.

If this Lee amendment stays in the bill and if the Hyde amendment is defeated, we are inviting a veto of a very good bill. That is a shame.

Secondly, this amendment, the Lee amendment, does not belong in this bill. This bill is an authorization for the State Department, not a foreign aid bill. It properly belongs as an amendment on a foreign aid appropriation, not in this bill.

Mr. Chairman, money is fungible. If we provide millions of dollars to international planned parenthood, sure, they are spending their own money on abortions, but we free up their money. We make it available to them by providing our money for other purposes. So the notion that we are telling an organization how to spend its own money is nonsense.

The gag rule, nobody is being gagged. If you want to talk about abortions, talk away, but not on our dime, not on tax dollars provided by this Congress. That is the difference.

I heard my friend, the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. SHAYS), talk about how important family planning is. I do not doubt that. He talked about all kinds of millions of people who cannot sustain a decent standard of living, that is fine.

We provide family planning, and whether Planned Parenthood spends the money or other organizations, the money will be spent for family planning. Whatever good can come of that will come of that whether the Hyde amendment is there or not.

Mr. Chairman, I plead with my colleagues, support the Hyde amendment. Help this bill get passed to where the President will sign it and do not, do not saddle people's consciences and souls with the fact that my colleagues are coercing tax dollars to facilitate organizations that preach and promote abortion. It is just wrong.

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

□ 1215

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

Mr. Chairman, let me first thank all of my colleagues on both sides of this issue for conducting an enlightening and civilized debate. Let me also specifically commend the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE) who led our side in the debate in the committee where we won the issue 26 to 22. It was a significant bipartisan vote.

I would also like to pay tribute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI), the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY), the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GREENWOOD), the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Mrs. JOHNSON), the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. SHAYS) for raising the awareness on this so-called Mexico City policy.

Mr. Chairman, this is not a partisan issue. This is not a pro-choice versus pro-life issue. This is about advocating globally what we so cherish for our own citizens here at home, the right to speak freely and the right to choose wisely.

I believe, Mr. Chairman, that reasonable people can and do have different views on the matter of a woman's right to choose; and I respect the views of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle and on both sides of this issue.

But our debate today is not about abortion. Not one dime of U.S. Government tax dollars are used for abortions overseas. Since 1973, it has been illegal to use U.S. taxpayer funds for abortions. This debate is not about funding abortions. It is about the right to free speech and the principle of an open and privileged doctor-patient relationship.

We have heard from the other side repeatedly the notion of fungibility. Fungibility is a real concept. It means that, if funds are made available to purpose A, then funds become freed for purpose B. This is as true of President Bush's faith-based initiative as it is true of this issue.

I think it is important that we not be hypocrites in dealing with this legislation. It is not enough to talk about human rights and democracy and free speech, it is important that we practice what we preach.

I urge my colleagues strongly to vote against this amendment to save the lives of countless poor women across the globe in the most destitute countries on the face of this globe. I urge my colleagues to defeat the amendment.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Chairman, I have dedicated my efforts in Congress to the promotion of more livable communities, communities that are safe, healthy and economically secure, here and abroad. Our contribution to international family planning efforts is an example of our partnership on an international level to promote more livable communities.

Poverty-stricken nations face significant obstacles to providing for the health, safety, and economic security of their families. The "Global Gage rule" put into effect by the Bush Administration earlier this year placed an additional burden on these struggling countries. I commend Congresswoman LEE for her successful effort in Committee to overturn the Mexico City restrictions and restore funding to family planning clinics across the world.

U.S. aid for international family planning is used to provide health education, family planning, contraception, and women's health services to women across the globe. Since 1983, by law these funds cannot be used to perform abortions; instead they provide resources critical to combating mother and infant mortality and diseases like HIV/AIDS which cripple development efforts in third world nations. Without these funds, non-governmental agencies in 52 developing nations will be forced to lose or severely reduce their efforts to reduce unwanted pregnancies and sexually transmitted diseases.

The people who don't believe women should control their own reproduction have successfully placed many restrictions on American women in the last 25 years. We should not further this agenda overseas with additional restrictions that would be illegal if enacted here. The height of hypocrisy is that the President proposes providing federal dollars for his Faith Based Initiative, allowing churches to compartmentalize their federally funded activities, but refuses to extend the same latitude to hard pressed organizations in desperately poor countries.

I urge my colleagues to support the action of the committee to restore U.S. international family planning dollars by opposing the Hyde/Barcia/Smith/Oberstar Amendment.

Mr. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in strong opposition to this amendment.

This amendment flies in the face of the very principles upon which our Nation was founded. Free speech is a right that we all hold dear. Yet by imposing the Global Gag Rule, we are refusing that right to healthcare providers throughout the world.

We all came to Congress because we believe in full and open Democratic participation. But this Amendment uses U.S. AID funding as blackmail to silence millions—simply because their ideas differ from those of our current administration.

If this policy were imposed on us, we would be outraged. If it was proposed for community groups in our districts, we would not stand for it. But because it is being inflicted upon poor, third world countries, it's OK. What gives this body the right to dictate to people how they should think and what they should be allowed to say?

This policy is hypocritical, it's discriminatory, and it has no place in a free and open society. I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment.

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Chairman, I rise today as the Democratic Chair of the Pro-Life Caucus and as one of the original sponsors of the Hyde/Barcia/Smith/Oberstar amendment to urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support this important pro-family planning, pro-life, and pro-woman legislation.

Mr. Chairman, four months ago, President Bush re-instituted a long-standing policy of the United States: that no American tax-payer dollars should go to support those international organizations which promote or provide abortions for women in foreign countries. This is the cornerstone of the so-called Mexico City family planning policy.

But, Mr. Chairman, even as we celebrate our return to an international family planning policy that promotes the sanctity of life, we are called to the floor of this House to defend this important idea. We are currently debating a bill which funds much of our foreign policy. Unfortunately, buried amongst countless worthy American efforts to make the world a better place, there is a provision in this bill which repeals the Mexico City policy. Our amendment is intended to delete this pro-abortion provision.

I urge my colleagues who oppose this amendment, and who oppose eliminating the American subsidy of abortions overseas, to consider that this amendment in no way damages the American commitment to vital international family planning efforts throughout the world.

But don't just take my word for it, Mr. Chairman, we've done this before—in 1984—and the record of history speaks more loudly and more eloquently than I. Despite predictions by

the supporters of the international abortion industry that no international family planning organization would accept American funds under the terms of the Mexico City policy, more than 350 foreign family planning agencies agreed to use American funds with these restrictions. Also during this period, we funded family planning efforts throughout the world at higher levels than ever before.

Mr. Chairman, at the beginning of my time, I stated that this amendment is pro-family planning, pro-life, and pro-woman. It is pro-family planning because it will strengthen genuine family planning programs by enacting a wall of separation between real family planning and the performance and promotion of abortion—all while maintaining the high level of economic assistance the United States contributes to international family planning efforts.

It is pro-life because it prohibits the funding of abortions overseas and therefore protects the sanctity of life throughout the world. And it is pro-woman because it offers pregnant mothers in the poorest places on earth more options for her family than a paid-for trip to an abortion clinic, subsidized by the American taxpayer.

Indeed, Mr. Chairman, this is a critical issue with which this body must grapple: with all of the problems in the Third World—the grinding poverty, the enduring famines, the absence of life-saving medicine or adequate health care—is access to subsidized abortion all we have to offer the suffering, and poverty-ridden women of the developing world? Is abortion the only type of family planning assistance worthy of American support and promotion?

Mr. Chairman, my colleagues, I simply do not believe this is true. We can support family planning without promoting abortion, and still give the vital family planning assistance many countries need to sustain their populations.

Support this amendment and tell the world that after almost ten years of encouraging abortion overseas, the United States is back in the business of defending the rights of the unborn and promoting the sanctity of life throughout the world.

Mr. STARK. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of the provision added to the Foreign Relations Authorization Act (H.R. 1646) that would reverse the Bush administration's policy known as the global gag rule, and in opposition to the Hyde-Barcia-Smith-Oberstar amendment that would enforce the global gag rule. The rule prohibits international family planning organizations that receive U.S. funds from counseling on or conducting abortions with their own funds—not U.S. government dollars.

Many international family planning organizations in developing nations offer comprehensive reproductive health services including contraceptive counseling, sexually transmitted disease prevention, rape counseling, and abortions. Women often enter the patchwork healthcare systems of developing nations through such international family planning organizations. By qualifying the use of U.S. funds according to the gag rule, we are rendering these comprehensive programs ineligible for valuable resources and limiting their effectiveness in providing health services overall. Furthermore, the gag rule could have the perverse effect of increasing the number of abortions, because those organizations that are ineligible for funds may no longer be able to provide a broad range of family services such as contraceptive counseling.

In African countries where HIV/AIDS has reached epidemic proportions, every chance to counsel on disease prevention must be taken. Life expectancies are plummeting and drug prices are soaring, leaving a grim picture for the future of African children. Thus far, 17 million Africans, including 3.7 million children, have died of AIDS and over 12 million African children have been orphaned. Once a person is at a clinic, the door is open to provide information such as STD prevention. Integrating reproductive health services maximizes the effectiveness of these programs. We cannot stand by and watch this tragedy unfold without exploring every avenue possible to slow the growth of this disease that is devastating the spirits and economies of the developing world.

On another note, how can we justify imposing restrictions on the rights of people in other countries that are constitutionally protected in the United States? In this country, the Constitution does not permit the government to restrict how organizations spend their own, nonfederal funds. In this country, our right to free speech allows us to assemble peacefully and petition our government. In this country, we expect full disclosure of all our medical options when we week treatment from a physician. Yet, the global gag rule prohibits all of these legal activities in other countries in exchange for U.S. funds. We would not stand for such restrictions in the United States, and we cannot allow international family planning organizations to be prevented from discussing and performing services that are legal in their countries.

Let's be clear, even if the Hyde-Barcia-Smith-Oberstar amendment fails here today, the United States Agency for International Development (U.S.A.I.D.) cannot promote abortion, nor can it fund abortions except in the cases of rape, incest, or if the life of a woman is in danger.

I urge my fellow colleagues to oppose the Hyde-Barcia-Smith-Oberstar amendment. Reproductive health services are not solely the responsibility of developing nations. We are all affected by the growing population and the spread of HIV/AIDS. Furthermore, we should not impose restrictions on the citizens of other countries that citizens in the United States would not tolerate.

Mr. EVERETT. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of the Hyde/Barcia/Smith/Oberstar Amendment which would effectively reinstate president Bush's order implementing the Mexico City Policy. The Mexico City Policy reflects the views of million of U.S. citizens and is a common sense approach for a civilized nation to take to ensure support for genuine family planning programs, not the promotion of abortion.

Passage of the Hyde/Barcia/Smith/Oberstar Amendment would result in a return to a policy that prohibits U.S. population assistance funding—which comes straight from the pockets of U.S. taxpayers—from going to foreign organizations that perform or actively promote abortion as a method of family planning.

As a world leader, we have an obligation to protect the sanctity of life and liberty, especially for those who are helpless to protect themselves. I, like many in our great country, cannot condone abortion as a means of birth control, population control, material comfort or mere convenience; and I certainly cannot understand the U.S. taking the lead on encouraging this practice or funding lobbying efforts to influence other countries to change their anti-abortion laws.

Accordingly, today, I ask my colleagues to join me in voting for this important amendment. We must return to a policy that respects the ethical and moral views of our citizens and provides support for groups who are wiling and able to reflect these values in their family planning programs.

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Chairman, the Hyde-Smith Amendment would reinstate the Mexico City anti-international family planning policy known as the global ''gag'' rule.

This policy requires that foreign non-government organizations (NGOs)

1. Withhold information from pregnant women about the option of legal abortion and where to obtain safe abortion services.

2. Refuse to provide legal abortion services,

3. Sacrifice the right to engage in any public debate or public information effort on the availability of legal abortions.

4. And, most importantly, it prevents the NGOs from educating women and families on family planning options that would help prevent abortions in the first place.

The subject of abortion has always been controversial.

Very often highly charged emotions and special interest organizations enter the debate and muddle the true issue at hand.

The key issue of debate today should be on whether educating women and families about family planning services will reduce the number of abortions each year.

The passage of the Hyde-Smith amendment would prevent educating women and families on the issue of abortion.

That is why I urge my colleagues to vote against Hyde-Smith amendment so that we can educate women and families about family planning services and ways to reduce the number of abortions each year in foreign countries.

I would also like to clarify that U.S. taxpayer funds are not being used for foreign (NGO's) abortions or for the advocacy of abortion.

The Hyde-Smith amendment confuses people by stating that no federal U.S. funds will be used to fund abortions or family planning services.

These activities have already been prohibited by longstanding U.S. statues, and recipients of U.S. international family planning assistance are in compliance with those laws.

NGO's use their own funds to provide family planning and legal abortion services.

Finally, I would like to address their HIV/AIDS epidemic in South Africa.

The Hyde-Smith amendment interferes with the effectiveness of HIV/AIDS prevention efforts.

36 million people worldwide are living with and dying from AIDS. A majority of these people are in developing countries.

This is especially true in South Africa, where 55% of new infections occur among women and where the disease is spreading most rapidly among the young.

Family planning providers are a key effort in preventing the transmission of HIV/AIDS, other sexually-transmitted diseases, and unintended pregnancy.

However, it is these same programs that are being targeted by the gag rule in the Hyde-Smith amendment since abortion is legal in South Africa and clinics there do provide women with information about abortion in the context of pregnancy options counseling.

To reduce the number of abortions and to prevent the transmission of HIV/AIDS we must educate women and families on family planning.

I urge my colleagues to vote against the Hyde-Smith amendment that would strike Rep. LEE's language containing the text of H.R. 755, the Global Democracy Protection Act.

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in very strong opposition to the Hyde amendment, and in support of the important family planning language in the bill.

I want to commend my colleague from California, BARBARA LEE, for her courageous work in the Committee that overturned the ''global gag rule.''

The gag rule is a medical and moral disaster.

It simply defines common sense to prevent women in the developing world from having access to full and accurate information about their health care options.

It is inexcusable for the United States to force community-based organizations to choose between desperately needed aid and their basic democratic rights.

It is outrageous to reinstate a policy that will reverse global progress in the fights against unwanted pregnancies and the spread of AIDS.

Let's stand up for women, children and families around the world. Let's stand up for fundamental democratic freedoms.

Defeat the Hyde amendment.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by Chairman HYDE and Representatives BARCIA, SMITH of New Jersey and OBERSTAR. This amendment would reimpose the Mexico City Policy, also known as the global gag rule, which prohibits U.S. population funds from being made available to foreign non-profit organizations engaged in family planning programs abroad that perform or actively promote abortions.

I will be brief, Mr. Chairman.

Since 1973, no U.S. funds can be used for abortions. Period. End of discussion.

This amendment imposes restrictions on non-governmental organizations (NGOs) abroad that would be unconstitutional here in the United States. It stifles freedom of speech and the rights of individuals to present their views to their own government. It prohibits locally raised funds from being used for locally-defined purposes. In a word, it is anti-democratic.

Finally, this amendment is counter-productive, even in achieving its own stated goals. Cutting off funding for family planning programs results in more abortions taking place around the world, not fewer. Cutting off family planning funds results in greater poverty, not less. Cutting off family planning funds results in increased rates of disease, not decreased rates.

This amendment is very bad policy. I urge my colleagues to oppose it.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE).

The question was taken; and the Chairman announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 218, noes 210, not voting 4, as follows:

[Roll No. 115]

AYES—218

Aderholt
Akin
Armey
Bachus
Baker
Ballenger
Barcia
Barr
Bartlett
Barton
Bereuter
Berry
Bilirakis
Blunt
Boehner
Bonilla
Bono
Borski
Brady (TX)
Brown (SC)
Bryant
Burr
Burton
Buyer
Callahan
Calvert
Camp
Cannon
Cantor
Chabot
Chambliss
Coble
Collins
Combest
Cooksey
Costello
Cox
Crane
Crenshaw
Cubin
Culberson
Cunningham
Davis, Jo Ann
Deal
DeLay
DeMint
Diaz-Balart
Doolittle
Doyle
Dreier
Duncan
Ehlers
Emerson
English
Everett
Ferguson
Flake
Fletcher
Fossella
Gallegly
Ganske
Gekas
Gibbons
Gillmor
Goode
Goodlatte
Goss
Graham
Graves
Green (WI)
Grucci
Gutknecht
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Hansen
Hart
Hastert
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hayworth
Hefley
Herger
Hilleary
Hobson
Hoekstra
Holden
Hostettler
Hulshof
Hunter
Hutchinson
Hyde
Issa
Istook
Jenkins
John
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Kanjorski
Keller
Kennedy (MN)
Kerns
Kildee
King (NY)
Kingston
Knollenberg
Kucinich
LaFalce
LaHood
Langevin
Largent
Latham
LaTourette
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Lucas (KY)
Lucas (OK)
Manzullo
Mascara
McCrery
McHugh
McInnis
McIntyre
McKeon
Mica
Miller, Gary
Mollohan
Moran (KS)
Murtha
Myrick
Nethercutt
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nussle
Oberstar
Ortiz
Osborne
Otter
Oxley
Paul
Pence
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Phelps
Pickering
Pitts
Platts
Pombo
Portman
Putnam
Quinn
Radanovich
Rahall
Regula
Rehberg
Reynolds
Riley
Roemer
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Royce
Ryan (WI)
Ryun (KS)
Saxton
Scarborough
Schaffer
Schrock
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shows
Simpson
Skeen
Skelton
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Souder
Spence
Stearns
Stenholm
Stump
Stupak
Sununu
Tancredo
Tauzin
Taylor (MS)
Taylor (NC)
Terry
Thornberry
Thune
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Toomey
Traficant
Vitter
Walsh
Wamp
Watkins
Watts (OK)
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson
Wolf
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NOES—210

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Allen
Andrews
Baca
Baird
Baldacci
Baldwin
Barrett
Bass
Becerra
Bentsen
Berkley
Berman
Biggert
Bishop
Blagojevich
Blumenauer
Boehlert
Bonior
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd
Brady (PA)
Brown (FL)
Brown (OH)
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Cardin
Carson (IN)
Carson (OK)
Castle
Clay
Clayton
Clement
Clyburn
Condit
Conyers
Coyne
Cramer
Crowley
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
Davis, Tom
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
Deutsch
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Dooley
Dunn
Edwards
Engel
Eshoo
Etheridge
Evans
Farr
Fattah
Filner
Foley
Ford
Frank
Frelinghuysen
Frost
Gephardt
Gilchrest
Gilman
Gonzalez
Gordon
Granger
Green (TX)
Greenwood
Gutierrez
Harman
Hastings (FL)
Hill
Hilliard
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hoeffel
Holt
Honda
Horn
Houghton
Hoyer
Inslee
Isakson
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jefferson
Johnson (CT)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones (OH)
Kaptur
Kelly
Kennedy (RI)
Kilpatrick
Kind (WI)
Kirk
Kleczka
Kolbe
Lampson
Lantos
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Leach
Lee
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lofgren
Lowey
Luther
Maloney (CT)
Maloney (NY)
Markey
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McKinney
McNulty
Meehan
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Menendez
Millender-McDonald
Miller (FL)
Miller, George
Mink
Moore
Moran (VA)
Morella
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Obey
Olver
Ose
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor
Payne
Pelosi
Pomeroy
Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Ramstad
Rangel
Reyes
Rivers
Rodriguez
Ross
Rothman
Roukema
Roybal-Allard
Rush
Sabo
Sanchez
Sanders
Sandlin
Sawyer
Schakowsky
Schiff
Scott
Serrano
Shays
Sherman
Simmons
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Solis
Spratt
Stark
Strickland
Sweeney
Tanner
Tauscher
Thomas
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thurman
Tierney
Towns
Turner
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Upton
Velazquez
Visclosky
Walden
Waters
Watt (NC)
Waxman
Weiner
Wexler
Woolsey
Wu
Wynn

NOT VOTING—4

Ehrlich
Hooley
Moakley
Ros-Lehtinen

□ 1240

Mr. CRAMER, Mrs. MEEK of Florida, Mr. HILLIARD, and Mr. ACKERMAN changed their vote from ''aye'' to ''no.''

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Mr. EHRLICH. Mr. Chairman, on rollcall No. 115, I was inadvertently detained. Had I been present, I would have voted ''no.''

Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon. Mr. Chairman, Earlier today I did not register my vote for roll No. 115, Mr. HYDE's amendment to H.R. 1646. If present, I would have voted ''no'' on this amendment.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. SHIMKUS) having assumed the chair, Mr. LAHOOD, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1646) to authorize appropriations for the Department of State for fiscal years 2002 and 2003, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

ECONOMIC GROWTH AND TAX RELIEF RECONCILIATION ACT OF 2001

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 142 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 142

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order without intervention of any point of order to consider in the House the bill (H.R. 1836) to provide for reconciliation pursuant to section 104 of the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2002. The bill shall be considered as read for amendment. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and on any amendment thereto to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Ways and Means; (2) the amendment printed in the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution, if offered by Representative Rangel of New York or his designee, which shall be in order without intervention of any point of order, shall be considered as read, and shall be separately debatable for one hour equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, and (3) one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

SEC. 2. Upon receipt of a message from the Senate transmitting H.R. 1836 with Senate amendments thereto, it shall be in order to consider in the House a motion offered by the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means or his designee that the House disagree to the Senate amendments and request or agree to a conference with the Senate thereon.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New York (Mr. REYNOLDS) is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. Speaker, for purposes of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. FROST), pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of the resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

(Mr. REYNOLDS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks, and include extraneous material.)

□ 1245

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 142 is a modified closed rule, providing for the consideration of H.R. 1836, a bill to provide for reconciliation instructions for legislation already approved by this body.

The rule provides for 1 hour of general debate, equally divided and controlled by the chairman and the ranking member of the Committee on Ways and Means.

Additionally, the rule waives all points of order against consideration of the bill. The rule also provides for consideration of the amendment in the nature of a substitute, printed in the Committee on Rules report accompanying the resolution, if offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. RANGEL) or his designee, which shall be considered as read and shall be separately debatable for 1 hour equally divided and controlled between a proponent and an opponent.

Furthermore, the rule waives all points of order against the amendment in the nature of a substitute and provides for one motion to recommit, with or without instructions.

The rule provides that upon receipt of a message from the Senate transmitting H.R. 1836 with Senate amendments thereto, it shall be in order to consider in the House a motion offered by the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means or his designee and that the House disagree to the Senate amendments and request or agree to a conference with the Senate thereon.

Mr. Speaker, I speak in strong support of this rule, and its underlying bill, H.R. 1836, the Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001. This bill provides immediate relief to taxpayers by reducing the present-law structure of five income tax rates to four by 2006. This is a fair rule that allows for a minority substitute.

Economist and author James Dale Davidson had the following to say about taxes in America: ''The politicians do not just want your money. They want your soul. They want you to be worn down by taxes until you are dependent and helpless. When you subsidize poverty and failure, you get more of both.''

Mr. Speaker, I would hate to think that is what Americans think of us. Today we have the opportunity, and frankly the obligation, to give money back to its rightful owners. Let us not waste another minute.

I realize that this tax cut plan has its share of critics. They say things like, ''It is not fair. We cannot afford it. It favors the rich.'' Or, ''The Federal Government will collapse.'' Spare me.

Mr. Speaker, let us consider those arguments for just a moment. To those who say the President's tax cut plan is not fair, I ask, Is not fair to whom? Anyone who pays taxes will get a tax break, period. And the lowest income families receive the largest percentage reduction. What is not fair about that?

There are others who say the President's tax cut plan favors the wealthy. In my congressional district, a family of four with a single wage earner earning the area's median family income will currently pay a little more than $1,400 in Federal income taxes. Under President Bush's plan, that family would pay no Federal income tax, not a penny.

Mr. Speaker, still others say the Nation cannot afford a tax cut. With each projection, the budget surplus continues to grow. The President has offered a budget which funds education at record levels, protects and strengthens Social Security, pays off the largest amount of debt in world history, and allows vital government programs to grow at or above the rate of inflation. And still there is a surplus.

If the Federal Government has more money than it needs to fund programs, it is for one reason and one reason only. People are sending too much of their hard-earned dollars to Washington. It is the people's money, not the government's, and they deserve a refund.

The typical American family actually pays more in taxes than it spends on food, clothing, shelter and transportation combined. That is an outrageous burden, and one that we have a fundamental responsibility to change.

This is a first step towards establishing parity and fairness in America's Tax Code. For years it has been well documented that taxpayers in my State send far more of their money to Washington than they get back in Federal programs and services. Under this tax plan, my home State of New York will receive the second most of any State in tax relief, $88.6 billion over 10 years. The fact that those hard-working families will receive on average more than $18,000 in relief is welcomed news, and an issue of fundamental fairness.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMAS) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. RANGEL), the ranking member, for their devotion and hard work on this measure.

Mr. Speaker, the clock is ticking. I urge my colleagues to support this rule and the underlying legislation.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, we are here today to debate the President's energy policy. That is right, you heard me correctly. We are debating President Bush's energy plan for America, a tax cut for the wealthy. Just last week President Bush told the American people that the best answer to rising gasoline prices is the immediate passage of his $1.35 trillion tax cut. In other words, he has said, let us go back to the old-time religion of trickle-down economics. We do not have to do anything to reduce gasoline prices at the pump, we will just cut taxes and wait for something to trickle down to the middle class to help them pay for $2- and $3-a-gallon gasoline.

Mr. Speaker, the problem with this logic, and calling it logic is being charitable, is if you are a hard-working middle class American, you may not feel the trickle. The President's tax cut, as advanced by the Republican majority, once again today is heavily oriented towards upper-income taxpayers, the very folks who can afford to pay for high gasoline prices.

The approach to our current energy problems would be laughable if it were not coming from the highest elected official in the land. So here we are once again voting to give a big break to the wealthiest Americans, and we are not even touching what the President says he wants to do, end the marriage penalty, or reform our estate tax laws so

family farmers and small business owners can pass down their property to their families free of estate tax.

All of that is for another day, maybe. Meanwhile, Mr. Speaker, the wealthy get their tax cut and the rest of us are left holding the bag on taxes and soaring energy prices.

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

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California (Mr. DREIER), the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Rules.

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

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this rule. It is very important that we move this tax package just as expeditiously as possible. I was saddened to hear the gentleman from Texas (Mr. FROST), my friend from Dallas who has now left the Chamber, and I am sure the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. HALL) would not do the same, but the gentleman from Texas engaged in that standard, failed class-warfare argument, tax cuts for the rich, the us-versus-them view that they are still spewing out, but it just is wrong.

The fact of the matter is if you look at the involvement that virtually half of the American people have in the market today, they are members of the investor class. Using the us-versus-them argument is not one that resonates, especially in light of the fact that this package is one that provides relief for every single American who pays taxes.

Mr. Speaker, what we are doing with this rule is allowing for the reconciliation provision. Why? So that the United States Senate can move ahead and we can get tax relief to the American people as quickly as possible.

My State of California and other parts of the Nation are faced with an energy crisis. I know a lot of people pooh-poohed the fact that the President said over the weekend that we can allow people to keep more of their hard-earned dollars, and that can help mitigate the deleterious effects that this energy crisis is having. That is what we need to do with this measure. As quickly as possible, let hard-working Americans keep more of their dollars as we look at an energy package that is just being unveiled by this administration and a number of us in the Congress are working on.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that is something that we clearly can do, this measure, to help provide some kind of relief for people who are dealing with increased energy costs.

So this is a measure which allows us to move ahead with the President's very positive vision, which calls for a reduction of the tax burden on working families, paying down $2.4 trillion of national debt, saving Social Security and Medicare, and ensuring that those dollars are not used for a wide range of problems, as has been the case in the past.

So it seems to me that we have got a wonderful opportunity here to do the right thing for the American people, and I hope that in a bipartisan way we will have support for this rule and support for the reconciliation package so that we will be able to get that relief to the people who so desperately need it.

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY).

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, last Friday President Bush said, ''I am deeply concerned about consumers. I am deeply concerned about high gas prices. To anybody who wants to figure out how to help consumers, pass the tax relief package as quickly as possible.''

Now it all becomes clear. First, President Bush comes out with a tax plan which gives 45 percent of the benefit to the wealthiest 1 percent of all American citizens, those with incomes of $373,000 or more.

Next, the vast bulk of every other American, the average American, they only get a grand total of 16 percent of the total tax cut, but he says it should go directly back into the pockets of big oil and gas and electricity companies across the country to pay for people's energy bills. So no tax cut in people's pockets.

You all remember Ronald Reagan's trickle-down economics which theorized if you cut taxes for the rich, the benefits would ultimately trickle down to the rest of us. President Bush has brought us a new vision, trickle-up energy economics.

Under his politics, even the portion of the tax cut that goes to the less wealthy immediately trickles up to wealthy gas, oil, and electrical power companies. For the 138 million Americans, more than half the Nation who are in the bottom 60 percent income range and have incomes of less than $44,000, the Bush tax cut provides just $256. Because the Bush administration refuses to do anything to bring down high gasoline and high electricity rates in the United States, all consumers are going to end up just passing all of their tax cut, and more, right on to wealthy energy companies.

Mr. Speaker, we need a fairer tax cut bill, one that helps working families and not just the wealthiest 1 percent.

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

Mr. Speaker, I listened with interest to my colleague. For the last 8 years, and probably a few years of the Bush I administration, we have not had an energy policy. I am looking forward to the President releasing that policy tomorrow and seeing if the Congress might be in a partnership of putting together an effective energy policy for the country.

Mr. Speaker, let us get back to tax relief. In my congressional district, a family of four with a single wage earner earning the area's median income would currently pay a little more than $1,400. Their average income is $34,500 for a family of four. Under the President's plan, the $1,400 they currently pay under Federal income taxes, they would pay no Federal income tax money at all. This is tax relief across the board. If you pay in taxes, you get tax relief; and that tax relief can be significant at all levels, including the lowest level of income seeing the largest percentage of tax savings in this country. It is tax fairness, tax relief.

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

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. ABERCROMBIE).

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

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, I rise, kind of incredulous about the idea that this is now a policy. The policy is, if I understand it correctly, especially according to the gentleman from California who spoke a moment ago, the policy is that we are going to have a tax cut in order to pay our electric bill.

Mr. Speaker, I suggest, and I am sure the gentleman who just spoke will be in favor of this, we want to cut out bureaucracy and the middle man. Why not give the money directly to the energy companies? Why not have a direct deposit at Exxon or a direct deposit at the oil production companies or the electric generators? The gentleman from California who just spoke, my good friend, let us do that. Cut out the middle man. Forget the fact that we owe $1.1 trillion to the Social Security fund. Forget the fact that we owe Medicare $229 billion, and that we owe the military retirees $162 billion. Forget about drawing down the debt. I thought that is what we were going to do.

Mr. Speaker, my colleagues over here were the ones that helped convince us that getting rid of the deficit and paying down the debt is something that we needed to do. Let us put some rationality behind this. Let us pass the tax cut. Let us have a direct deposit at the oil companies, at the energy companies. Let us cut out the middle man and the bureaucracy. Let us cut out the American people.

□ 1300

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO).

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, middle- and working-class families need and deserve a tax cut this year. Democrats believe that we should cut taxes for all families within the framework of a fiscally responsible budget that strengthens Social Security, allows for a Medicare prescription drug benefit, works down the national debt, and allows us to address pressing needs in education and health care and in national defense. We support a responsible plan that meets the needs of all of America's families.

Regrettably, the Republican leadership has chosen a different path. They have rejected bipartisanship, they have turned aside efforts to reduce the size of the tax cut that goes to the wealthiest wage earners in this country so that we can invest in education and a prescription drug benefit.

Mark my words, the President and the Republican leadership have no intention of abiding by a $1.3 trillion tax cut that is contained in their budget. They are going to move things around. There will be some creative accounting. And they are going to try to fit more than a $3 trillion tax cut into this $1.3 trillion bag. They have no intention of stopping.

That is not responsible and it is not what is best for all of America's families. We make it impossible to meet the needs of Social Security and Medicare or to invest in education. We roll the dice on a set of budget projections that are not just wrong some of the time, these projections are wrong all of the time. This is a recipe for budget deficits, for more debt, and less economic growth. It is the wrong plan for America.

It is not the answer for working families, for middle-class families. They are the folks who need the tax cut the most. The tax cut we consider today is totally skewed to the wealthiest at the expense of everyone else. Forty-five percent of the Bush tax cut goes to the wealthiest 1 percent. What do working Americans get? Nothing. 12.2 million working- and middle-class families with 24 million children get absolutely no tax cut under the Bush plan. It is unfair.

And the notion that the tax cut will solve our energy problem is a bizarre and a disconnected idea and wrongheaded.

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. TAYLOR).

Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

If you stay here for a little while, you will see almost anything. I remember about 10 years ago the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. NUSSLE) came down to the House floor, placed a brown paper bag over his head and said he was doing that because he was embarrassed to be associated with a Congress that had its own bank, that was giving Members free overdraft protection, that they in effect could write checks for money that was not there. The gentleman from Iowa, if the truth be known, did a good thing in bringing the public's attention to that. The bank is gone. We all bank at the same credit union that every other Federal employee on Capitol Hill does now.

But what troubles me about the present budget chairman and what is going on on the House floor today is if we should have been embarrassed for Congressmen writing checks on money that was not there, should we not be ashamed that we are passing tax cuts on a day when we owe the Social Security system $1.1 trillion? We have taken their money, we have spent it on other things and now when we have a small surplus, instead of putting that money aside for Social Security, we are giving some Americans a tax break.

It goes beyond that. For years we have been taking money out of the defense budget. Since the 1980s, we have pulled $162 billion out of the Department of Defense budget with the promise that we were setting it aside to pay future military retirees' benefits. Every penny of that has been spent. Again, if we were ashamed that some Congressmen were writing checks for $500, $200 over their amount, should we not be embarrassed to look a veteran in the eye and say we have spent your retirement and we are not putting any money in to pay it back?

Since the 1980s, we have taken money out of all of our civil servants' paychecks, again with the promise that it would be there for their retirement. To date we owe them $501 billion. Now, a billion is a thousand million. A million is a thousand thousand.

Now, for folks who want to, you can visualize probably a thousand dollars. So $501 billion is a thousand, thousand, thousand. Money has been taken out of their paychecks with the promise that we would spend it only on their retirement, but it has been spent on other things. This budget does nothing to pay it back.

Lastly, the Medicare trust fund. Everybody up here, everyone in the gallery, everyone in this room who has a job, money is taken out of your paycheck with the promise it is going to go to your Medicare retirement. To date, we owe that system $229 billion. There is nothing in that so-called lockbox but an IOU. But instead of taking the small surplus we have and applying it to pay off our military retirees, our Social Security recipients, our civil servants, and the folks on Medicare, we are going to pass tax breaks to give some Americans, and incidentally the wealthiest Americans, a tax break while we continue to overcharge people on their Social Security, on their Medicare, on their military retirement, and the civil service retirement.

I hope at some point today someone will tell me why that is fair because I think you are going to have a heck of a hard time explaining that to the American people.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHIMKUS). The Chair reminds all Members that directions and comments should be made directly to the Chair, and references to guests in the gallery are not in order.

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I think the gentleman from Mississippi has pretty much summed up what we believe over here, that this is bad legislation. We ask the Congress to vote against the bill and against the rule.

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

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

This is a fair rule. It offers an amendment as well by the ranking member of the Committee on Ways and Means. I look forward to having it come to a vote.

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

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 220, nays 207, not voting 5, as follows:

[Roll No. 116]

YEAS—220

Aderholt	Ferguson	Kolbe
Akin	Flake	LaHood
Armey	Fletcher	Largent
Bachus	Foley	Latham
Baker	Fossella	LaTourette
Ballenger	Frelinghuysen	Leach
Barr	Gallegly	Lewis (CA)
Bartlett	Ganske	Linder
Barton	Gekas	LoBiondo
Bass	Gibbons	Lucas (OK)
Bereuter	Gilchrest	Manzullo
Biggert	Gillmor	McCrery
Bilirakis	Gilman	McHugh
Blunt	Goode	McInnis
Boehlert	Goodlatte	McKeon
Boehner	Goss	Mica
Bonilla	Graham	Miller (FL)
Bono	Granger	Miller, Gary
Brady (TX)	Graves	Moran (KS)
Brown (SC)	Green (WI)	Morella
Bryant	Greenwood	Myrick
Burr	Grucci	Nethercutt
Burton	Gutknecht	Ney
Buyer	Hall (TX)	Northup
Callahan	Hart	Norwood
Calvert	Hastert	Nussle
Camp	Hastings (WA)	Osborne
Cannon	Hayes	Ose
Cantor	Hayworth	Otter
Capito	Hefley	Oxley
Castle	Herger	Paul
Chabot	Hilleary	Pence
Chambliss	Hobson	Peterson (PA)
Coble	Hoekstra	Petri
Collins	Horn	Pickering
Combest	Hostettler	Pitts
Cooksey	Houghton	Platts
Cox	Hulshof	Pombo
Crane	Hunter	Portman
Crenshaw	Hutchinson	Pryce (OH)
Culberson	Hyde	Putnam
Cunningham	Isakson	Quinn
Davis, Jo Ann	Issa	Radanovich
Davis, Tom	Istook	Ramstad
Deal	Jenkins	Rangel
DeLay	Johnson (CT)	Regula
DeMint	Johnson (IL)	Rehberg
Diaz-Balart	Johnson, Sam	Reynolds
Doolittle	Jones (NC)	Riley
Dreier	Keller	Rogers (KY)
Duncan	Kelly	Rogers (MI)
Dunn	Kennedy (MN)	Rohrabacher
Ehlers	Kerns	Ros-Lehtinen
Ehrlich	King (NY)	Roukema
Emerson	Kingston	Royce
English	Kirk	Ryan (WI)
Everett	Knollenberg	Ryun (KS)

Saxton
Scarborough
Schaffer
Schrock
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Sherwood
Shimkus
Simmons
Simpson
Skeen
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Souder
Spence
Stearns
Stump
Sununu
Sweeney
Tancredo
Tauzin
Taylor (NC)
Terry
Thomas
Thornberry
Thune
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Toomey
Upton
Vitter
Walden
Walsh
Wamp
Watkins
Watts (OK)
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson
Wolf
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NAYS—207

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Allen
Andrews
Baca
Baird
Baldacci
Baldwin
Barcia
Barrett
Becerra
Bentsen
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Bishop
Blagojevich
Blumenauer
Bonior
Borski
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd
Brady (PA)
Brown (FL)
Brown (OH)
Capps
Capuano
Cardin
Carson (IN)
Carson (OK)
Clay
Clayton
Clement
Clyburn
Condit
Conyers
Costello
Coyne
Cramer
Crowley
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
Deutsch
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Dooley
Doyle
Edwards
Engel
Eshoo
Etheridge
Evans
Farr
Fattah
Filner
Ford
Frank
Frost
Gephardt
Gonzalez
Gordon
Green (TX)
Gutierrez
Hall (OH)
Harman
Hastings (FL)
Hill
Hilliard
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hoeffel
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hooley
Hoyer
Inslee
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jefferson
John
Johnson, E. B.
Jones (OH)
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kennedy (RI)
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kind (WI)
Kleczka
Kucinich
LaFalce
Lampson
Langevin
Lantos
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
Lofgren
Lowey
Lucas (KY)
Luther
Maloney (CT)
Maloney (NY)
Markey
Mascara
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McKinney
McNulty
Meehan
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Menendez
Millender-McDonald
Miller, George
Mink
Mollohan
Moore
Moran (VA)
Murtha
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor
Payne
Pelosi
Peterson (MN)
Phelps
Pomeroy
Price (NC)
Rahall
Reyes
Rivers
Rodriguez
Roemer
Ross
Rothman
Roybal-Allard
Rush
Sabo
Sanchez
Sanders
Sandlin
Sawyer
Schakowsky
Schiff
Scott
Serrano
Sherman
Shows
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Solis
Spratt
Stark
Stenholm
Strickland
Stupak
Tanner
Tauscher
Taylor (MS)
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thurman
Tierney
Towns
Traficant
Turner
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Velazquez
Visclosky
Waters
Watt (NC)
Waxman
Weiner
Woolsey
Wu
Wynn

NOT VOTING—5

Cubin
Hansen
Lewis (KY)
Moakley
Wexler

□ 1331

Messrs. GEPHARDT, CUMMINGS, BERRY and LUCAS of Kentucky changed their vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

Mr. TAUZIN changed his vote from ''nay'' to ''yea.''

So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 1332

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 142, I call up the bill (H.R. 1836) to provide for reconciliation pursuant to section 104 of the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2002, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHIMKUS). Pursuant to House Resolution 142, the bill is considered read for amendment.

The text of H.R. 1836 is as follows:

H.R. 1836

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; ETC.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the ''Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001''.

(b) AMENDMENT OF 1986 CODE.—Except as otherwise expressly provided, whenever in this Act an amendment or repeal is expressed in terms of an amendment to, or repeal of, a section or other provision, the reference shall be considered to be made to a section or other provision of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

(c) SECTION 15 NOT TO APPLY.—No amendment made by section 2 shall be treated as a change in a rate of tax for purposes of section 15 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

SEC. 2. REDUCTION IN INCOME TAX RATES FOR INDIVIDUALS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1 is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(i) RATE REDUCTIONS AFTER 2000.—

''(1) NEW LOWEST RATE BRACKET.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—In the case of taxable years beginning after December 31, 2000—

''(i) the rate of tax under subsections (a), (b), (c), and (d) on taxable income not over the initial bracket amount shall be 12 percent (as modified by paragraph (2)), and

''(ii) the 15 percent rate of tax shall apply only to taxable income over the initial bracket amount.

''(B) INITIAL BRACKET AMOUNT.—For purposes of this subsection, the initial bracket amount is—

''(i) $12,000 in the case of subsection (a),

''(ii) $10,000 in the case of subsection (b), and

''(iii) ½ the amount applicable under clause (i) in the case of subsections (c) and (d).

''(C) INFLATION ADJUSTMENT.—In prescribing the tables under subsection (f) which apply with respect to taxable years beginning in calendar years after 2001—

''(i) the Secretary shall make no adjustment to the initial bracket amount for any taxable year beginning before January 1, 2007,

''(ii) the cost-of-living adjustment used in making adjustments to the initial bracket amount for any taxable year beginning after December 31, 2006, shall be determined under subsection (f)(3) by substituting '2005' for '1992' in subparagraph (B) thereof, and

''(iii) such adjustment shall not apply to the amount referred to in subparagraph (B)(iii).

If any amount after adjustment under the preceding sentence is not a multiple of $50, such amount shall be rounded to the next lowest multiple of $50.

''(2) REDUCTIONS IN RATES AFTER 2001.—In the case of taxable years beginning in a calendar year after 2001, the corresponding percentage specified for such calendar year in the following table shall be substituted for the otherwise applicable tax rate in the tables under subsections (a), (b), (c), (d), and, to the extent applicable, (e).

''In the case of taxable years beginning during calendar year:	The corresponding percentages shall be substituted for the following percentages:				
	12%	28%	31%	36%	39.6%
2002	12%	27%	30%	35%	38%
2003	11%	27%	29%	35%	37%
2004	11%	26%	28%	34%	36%
2005	11%	26%	27%	34%	35%
2006 and thereafter	10%	25%	25%	33%	33%

''(3) ADJUSTMENT OF TABLES.—The Secretary shall adjust the tables prescribed under subsection (f) to carry out this subsection.''.

(b) REPEAL OF REDUCTION OF REFUNDABLE TAX CREDITS.—

(1) Subsection (d) of section 24 is amended by striking paragraph (2) and redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (2).

(2) Section 32 is amended by striking subsection (h).

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Subparagraph (B) of section 1(g)(7) is amended—

(A) by striking ''15 percent'' in clause (ii)(II) and inserting ''the first bracket percentage'', and

(B) by adding at the end the following flush sentence:

''For purposes of clause (ii), the first bracket percentage is the percentage applicable to the lowest income bracket in the table under subsection (c).''

(2) Section 1(h) is amended—

(A) by striking ''28 percent'' both places it appears in paragraphs (1)(A)(ii)(I) and (1)(B)(i) and inserting ''25 percent'', and

(B) by striking paragraph (13).

(3) Section 15 is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(f) RATE REDUCTIONS ENACTED BY ECONOMIC GROWTH AND TAX RELIEF RECONCILIATION ACT OF 2001.—This section shall not apply to any change in rates under subsection (i) of section 1 (relating to rate reductions after 2000).''.

(4) Section 531 is amended by striking ''equal to'' and all that follows and inserting ''equal to the product of the highest rate of tax under section 1(c) and the accumulated taxable income.''.

(5) Section 541 is amended by striking ''equal to'' and all that follows and inserting ''equal to the product of the highest rate of tax under section 1(c) and the undistributed personal holding company income.''.

(6) Section 3402(p)(1)(B) is amended by striking ''7, 15, 28, or 31 percent'' and inserting ''7 percent, any percentage applicable to any of the 3 lowest income brackets in the table under section 1(c),''.

(7) Section 3402(p)(2) is amended by striking ''equal to 15 percent of such payment'' and inserting ''equal to the product of the lowest rate of tax under section 1(c) and such payment''.

(8) Section 3402(q)(1) is amended by striking ''equal to 28 percent of such payment'' and inserting ''equal to the product of the third to the lowest rate of tax under section 1(c) and such payment''.

(9) Section 3402(r)(3) is amended by striking ''31 percent'' and inserting ''the third to the lowest rate of tax under section 1(c)''.

(10) Section 3406(a)(1) is amended by striking ''equal to 31 percent of such payment'' and inserting ''equal to the product of the third to the lowest rate of tax under section 1(c) and such payment''.

(11) Section 13273 of the Revenue Reconciliation Act of 1993 is amended by striking ''28 percent'' and inserting ''the third to the lowest rate of tax under section 1(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986''.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the amendments made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2000.

(2) AMENDMENTS TO WITHHOLDING PROVISIONS.—The amendments made by paragraphs (6), (7), (8), (9), (10), and (11) of subsection (c) shall apply to amounts paid after the 60th day after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 3. PROTECTION OF SOCIAL SECURITY AND MEDICARE.

The amounts transferred to any trust fund under the Social Security Act shall be determined as if this Act had not been enacted.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. After 1 hour of debate on the bill, it shall be in order to consider an amendment printed in House Report 107–68, if offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. RANGEL) or his designee, which shall be considered read and shall be debatable for 1 hour, equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent.

The gentleman from California (Mr. THOMAS) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. RANGEL) each will control 30 minutes of debate on this bill.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMAS).

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

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

Mr. Speaker, perhaps first of all we should talk about what this debate that is going to ensue is not about. It is not about the structure of the taxes that this Nation will have based upon a conference between the House and the Senate, notwithstanding the fact that the House has passed a number of tax revisions and the Senate is in the process of passing a tax revision package.

What we are doing today is a process which is dictated by the budget bill and largely tied to the rules under which the Senate must operate. Notwithstanding the fact that the content of this bill in front of us, H.R. 1836, has already been passed by the House under the bill titled H.R. 3, we are not debating the content of this bill, because when this bill passes, it becomes the reconciliation vehicle under the Budget Act. It will go over to the Senate, the Senate will take H.R. 1836, remove the contents, and place therein whatever it is that they have come up with, send it back to us; and then we will reject what the Senate has done, and we will go to conference.

The reason we are doing this now, notwithstanding the fact that we have already voted on the substance of this bill under a different title, is because under the reconciliation needed by the Senate to go to a simple majority, or 51 votes, only those tax items passed after the budget and reconciliation has passed are recognized as appropriate vehicles. We are here today then to meet that narrow technicality. We are providing an appropriate vehicle to send over to the Senate so that this process can continue, leading to a conference between the House and the Senate to put together the final product.

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

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

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

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, the one word that could describe the procedure that we are going through this afternoon is ''outrageous.'' It is outrageous what is happening to this House of Representatives, and even more painful is what is happening to my beloved Committee on Ways and Means.

It is true that most of the Members, Republican and Democrats, walk around with more self-esteem than we really need, but the truth of the matter is, we were under the belief that revenue issues came from the House of Representatives, came from the Committee on Ways and Means, came to the floor; and historically, this is the way it has been.

Mr. Speaker, this is outrageous. I did not understand half of what the chairman said. I know one thing he is saying, and that is that what we are voting on has nothing to do with all of the tax cuts that came to the House of Representatives and were voted for. It is a fraud that has been committed by press releases that this House has cut people's taxes, because they have only taken one piece of the bill, and the only reason they have taken that is so that we can accept the Senate bill. So the prerogatives of the House in terms of revenue issues now has been laterally passed to the other body, and that will be decided in conference; and not only will Democrats be excluded, but most all Republicans will be excluded.

So all of the compassion about the marriage penalty, all of the compassion about getting rid of the estate tax, all of the compassion about the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. PORTMAN) working together for better pension benefits, all of the things that we have debated on the floor, I think what the chairman of the committee said is that that is exactly what this debate is not about. This debate is about how fast can we relinquish our responsibilities as House Members, how quickly can we yield to the leadership, and how quickly can they bring something over here that nobody, freshmen, senior Members, Republicans or Democrats, had anything to do with.

And guess what? If they do it on this, what is going to happen in the next bill? That is the best kept secret in the House. The next bill, that is the alternative minimum tax. That is the one that we take care of capital gains, that would take care of extenders, we take care of debt service, we take care of small business people. But do not trust us if we bring it to the House. That is just for practice. That is just for C-SPAN. The real tax bill will come from the Senate, and we probably will send something over there so that we can go into conference.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time, since nobody here should be wasting their time talking about tax policy, but rather how to yield to the other body.

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

Mr. Speaker, I share my colleague's outrage. I share his pain. I only wish that when he was in the majority, he would have shown the same degree of outrage and pain which produced this particular situation that we are in. It is not called the Byrd Rule for nothing. And Senator BYRD was in the majority when this was created, as was the gentleman from New York. So I find it somewhat perplexing, although amusing, that he wishes to characterize this as something that this majority has perpetrated on the House and the American people. Quite frankly, it was under his watch.

What this chairman will do is make changes in this outrageous and painful current structure. I aim to pluck some feathers from the Byrd Rule, and I hope the gentleman joins me in making sure that that happens.

We do have the constitutional prerogative to initiate revenue. I think it is an outrage that we are told when and how we are to deal with this issue by the other body. However, under the current rules passed on the gentleman's watch with the Democrats in the majority, we are in the current circumstances. However, I am quite sure that the gentleman and his side of the aisle will take this time to discuss taxes. It is certainly one way to consume the time that we have available to us.

I would much prefer that we work together as Members of this institution to be able to reclaim some of the prerogative we should have had that was given to the other institution when the gentleman was in the majority. I will work with him to make sure that we claim what I think are the House's rightful prerogatives in determining time, place, manner, and circumstances in which we deal with the Senate on questions of revenue. Unfortunately, we are laboring under the current law supported by the gentleman, passed by the gentleman, and imposed upon this House when he was in the majority.

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

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I would ask the chairman, what makes the Byrd law so powerful that it is one of the few Democratic legacies that we have that the gentleman has not dismantled? Everything else we believed in, in health care and Social Security and education, the gentleman found it so easy to say that we are now in power and this is where we can show you what we are going to do. When did the gentleman first find out that the gentleman had the power to change the Byrd amendment?

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, reclaiming my time, I do not know that I have the power. It is a cooperative effort. But after this exercise and the clear feeling on the part of the gentleman that it is now outrageous and painful, that I found a new ally in trying to make it work. I did not realize the gentleman was so outraged and that there was so much pain laboring under the Byrd Rule. For fear of putting everyone to sleep, I will spend just a minute talking about why we are in the situation that we are in.

Under reconciliation with the Senate, given their rules, there are two key points that need to be remembered when the House and the Senate try to resolve issues surrounding the budget and taxes. There is only one opportunity in any given session of Congress to have a decision made on the budget and taxes associated under that budget with just 51 votes, because the Senate's fundamental rules do not limit debate. Therefore, anyone can filibuster at any time they want, which requires 60 votes from the Senate to stop that filibuster. This is an opportunity to do the people's work under a simple majority. That is one of the reasons we have labored under the Byrd Rule. The 51 vote means we can do meaningful and useful change instead of some of the outrageous change dictated by a minority, whether it is Democrats or Republicans at the time, or a coalition that can control the floor of the Senate.

In addition to that, the Senate does not have the equivalent of our Committee on Rules. One of the things the Founding Fathers created was a structure in the House that could be relatively responsive to needs. There is a time limit in terms of debate; I have already said the Senate does not possess that. We have a traffic cop or a structure for controlling debate on the floor called the Committee on Rules. The Senate does not have that. So we are willing to be subjected, to a certain extent, to the outrages that the gentleman has expressed for the opportunity of moving needed legislation with a 51-vote number in the Senate. We only get it once. If we fail on this, we go back to the 60-vote requirement. As the gentleman knows, the tyranny of the minority on a 60-vote requirement will not enable us to do things that I believe the gentleman and I would like to do.

So we are putting up with this, notwithstanding the outrage; but we will be looking at ways to modify this in the future so that the prerogatives in the House are not quite so controlled by the other body.

□ 1345

It is the opportunity to make law by 51 votes in the Senate that is driving us to this what I would otherwise consider outrageous and painful situation.

However, knowing how the other body works, the opportunity to resolve problems with 51 votes is an opportunity neither one of us should pass up, because we have seen what they are doing with 51 votes. We can imagine what they would have to do with 60 votes.

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

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHIMKUS). The Chair would remind members that while it may be important to focus on House prerogatives, they should be very, very careful not to characterize Senate rules.

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to my friend, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN), a member of the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from New York for yielding me this time.

I appreciate my chairman's explanation of the budget reconciliation process. That is what this is, this is the budget reconciliation bill. But I always thought that budget reconciliation legislation was supposed to reconcile what we do on spending and tax bills with the budget resolution.

We have certainly limited how much tax cuts we are supposed to have this year and how much spending, but as the chairman pointed out, and I think rightly so, budget reconciliation normally occurs at the end of the session, so we reconcile to the budget resolution. Instead, we are doing it earlier so we can pass a single tax bill in the other body, not by a bipartisan vote, but along very partisan lines. That is what this bill is allowing us to do. I urge my colleagues to vote against it.

It is very interesting that the other two issues that are scheduled this week already violate the budget resolution, because we have a bill this week that will cut taxes a little more for adoptions, and we have a spending bill that will be coming out dealing with the education programs that is above the budget resolution.

Mr. Speaker, my reason for urging my colleagues to vote against this legislation is that it is not a $1.25 trillion tax bill. In reality, we have gone through this, and the chairman knows it, we are going to be doing other tax issues this year. We are going to have to deal with the alternative minimum tax. We have to deal with the tax extenders. There is other tax legislation that already has been favorably reviewed by the committee. Also, we have the underlying interest cost. When we add that all up, it comes to over $2.5 trillion.

On the spending side, the education bill we will be taking up later this week, it does not spend what was provided in the budget resolution, it is $4.5 billion above what was provided in the budget resolution.

I do not object to spending more money on education. The Democratic budget provided for more money for education. But I do object to us passing legislation that is going to add to red ink. That is where we are heading, to larger tax cuts, larger spending, and what we will give is our ability to pay down our national debt.

I do not even think we are very subtle about it. The National Review, which often espouses the Republican philosophy, says, ''Don't fear a deficit: the advantages of red ink.''

I would hope that with our projected surplus, that our first priority on a bipartisan basis would be to reduce our national debt. I regret that is not the case.

So I heard my chairman's explanation. This budget reconciliation should not be a way in which we pass a single partisan bill in the other body. Instead, we should use it as a way to come together to a budget that is truly bipartisan that will allow us to protect the priorities that are important to our Nation: to have a reasonable tax cut, and to be able to move forward in a bipartisan way.

This bill does not do it. I urge my colleagues to reject the legislation.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. Hayworth), a member of the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. HAYWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means for yielding time to me.

Mr. Speaker, how mystifying this debate must be to Mr. and Mrs. America, because here we stand in the people's House finding ourselves enshrouded, encumbered with some frustrations dealing with something our Founders put together, and that is the difference between these two institutions, this bicameral legislative branch.

We understand that. I appreciate the concern of my colleague, the gentleman from New York, the ranking member of the committee. But let me suggest to all my colleagues that what we do today with this piece of legislation is to reaffirm our commitment to a basic premise that is quite simple: the American people are overtaxed and they deserve a refund.

We are working through a process that any student of government understands, and indeed, all schoolchildren are taught about, in terms of bringing this forward.

We can deal with arcana, we can deal with prerogatives of different committees, but the bottom line is this: for

the Members of this House today, a vote in favor of this legislation will result in tax relief for the American family. That is the basic premise. This is the tool we use to achieve that dream.

Mr. Speaker, all too often we hear from constituents that they would like us to focus on results. We can disagree without being disagreeable. If Members oppose meaningful tax relief, then oppose this legislation. But if Members want to stand up for their constituents who are overtaxed, who for years and years and years have been told that they should somehow sacrifice so that Washington bureaucrats can have more, in stark contrast to the rhetoric of the last half-century, where American families were asked to sacrifice so that Washington ostensibly could do more with their hard-earned money, what we say today, what we reaffirm with this procedural vote today, in essence, is the notion that we should turn that around; that Washington should tow the line so that American families can have more.

We can disagree on a variety of issues. We can share the frustrations as to institutional prerogatives. But again today, when we come to the floor, I would implore the Members of this body to keep their eye on the ball, keep their eyes on the prize: basic tax relief. This vote, in essence a procedural vote, moves that along.

If Members want the American people to hold onto more of their own hard-earned money to save, spend, and invest for their families, vote yes on this legislation.

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

Mr. Speaker, this is not a procedural vote, this is a substantive vote. The gentleman has just said that he has dumped the marriage penalty provision, the estate tax provision, the Portman-Cardin provision, the child credit provision. He dumped all of that, and he is asking us just to support this tax cut that is geared to the top 1 percent of the highest-income people here, so this is not procedure, this is substantive.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to my friend, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. MCDERMOTT), a senior member of the Committee on Ways and Means.

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

Mr. MCDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, here we go again. We are through with the shell game of the budget and now we have come to the tax cut.

First we are told we need a tax cut because the country's economy is strong and we need to encourage it and keep it going. Then we are told that we need a tax cut because the economy is going bad, so now we need a tax cut for that. Most recently, we have been told we need a tax cut for the issue of the energy prices all over the country.

Mr. Speaker, the Bush tax cut is an outright deception. It is not for hard-working Americans and will do nothing to prevent a recession. Not a single component of the President's proposal is honest. It is really no wonder we have to take this thing through here one piece at a time.

The Republicans and the administration want to move it on a fast-moving train that nobody ever gets a chance to look at. Instead of focusing on what we actually have right now, this tax debate has been framed in terms of an unreliable 10-year frame of reference. If the Congressional Budget Office were to figure out the surplus now, under the present circumstances in our economy, with California in trouble and the stock market and all the rest, then we would have much different things.

Basically, the game today is a crapshoot. We would have better odds rolling these dice than banking on the money being around for education, for defense, for privatizing Social Security, all the things the President says, that we would counting on a 10-year projection. Just roll the dice, Mr. Speaker, and see what comes up.

The administration seriously underestimates the size of the surplus we ought to be running in order to meet our needs for Social Security and Medicare. It is no wonder that the bill is so backloaded, just like everything else. They are trying to squeeze five pounds of potatoes in a three-pound sack, and the President will not be around to take care of it when the mess occurs.

President Bush's record of cutting taxes in Texas was the centerpiece of his Presidential campaign. Now, many State Texas legislators attribute those tax cuts to the reason they have a budget deficit in Texas. In fact, then Governor Bush the other day said he could see there was a disaster. He said, I hope I am not here to deal with it.

This is deja vu all over again. Take a look at the record in Texas and figure out what it is going to be like in this country in two or three years if he gets what he wants. This is deja vu all over again. We can learn from history.

I would offer anybody the opportunity today to vote no on a fraud, because if Members want to gamble away the country's future on 15-year projections, today is the day. Members should bring their dice and say, here we go, come back to me, baby. That is what this is all about. It is not going to happen.

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

Mr. Speaker, I must say that I do have fun trying to follow which argument has now been determined by the brain trust of the Democratic Party is the appropriate one to make.

Apparently now we need to slow this process down because this is a fast-moving train. I thought earlier the argument was the train was not moving fast enough, and that we have to make sure that we get money out to the American people.

I do want to put in context the fundamental nature of the political and partisan argument that is being made. I would simply lay before the Members the story which has run in a number of newspapers. This happens to be from the Los Angeles Times:

> The Federal Reserve cut its key interest rate another half percentage point, to 4 percent on Tuesday, and contrary to what had been expected, left the door open for still more cuts aimed at getting the stumbling U.S. economy moving again. It was the fifth time in 5 months that the central bank shaved the so-called Federal funds rate, a benchmark for interest rates in general, and continued one of the swiftest rate reductions in Fed history.

I would hope this Congress is on a fast-moving train to provide additional assistance. It is not the end-all and the be-all, but if we can move, as the budget resolution said, up to $100 billion over the rest of this fiscal year and next fiscal year into the hands of the American income tax payers, it would simply assist the Federal Reserve chairman in making sure that this stumbling economy recovers.

I just find it humorous. Earlier we were not moving fast enough, and now that we are involved in a procedure which enables us to get to conference to produce a result before Memorial Day, and whoa, this is a fast-moving train.

I hope the American people believe us when we say this majority in the House and Senate is going to produce a fast-moving train. It will produce a responsible, permanent marginal rate reduction, along with other adjustments, so that we can make sure that we do not stumble in this economy. Our goal is to keep the country strong, not to gain some kind of a narrow partisan advantage by exploiting this opportunity.

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

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I am certain that those 1 percent of the billionaires cannot wait to get half of this tax cut so they can spur the economy. But that explanation is just as interesting as this procedure.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER).

(Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I do not know if this is a fast-moving train or a slow-moving train, but I get the sense this is like that train yesterday with no driver. It is very toxic and it is going real fast down the tracks, and there is nobody in the engine.

What this tax cut is going to do is in fact it is going to be toxic to the rest of the priorities in this Nation. Tomorrow we are going to start the debate on the elementary-secondary school act, and we are going to bring a bill out here that not only will provide major reforms within our school systems, but it will provide the resources to bring about those reforms that the President

has said he has wanted, that the Congress has said they wanted, Republicans and Democrats alike.

But this vote today will cause us to pass a tax bill that will strip all of the money away that is in that bill for the next 5 years for elementary and secondary education.

□ 1400

Because when you take the budget as it was passed, as it was impacted by this tax bill, the President's budget went from some money to education to no money in the future for education.

The reforms will not come about, the school improvement will not come about, because that is the real price of this tax cut; it infringes on every American school child's education.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. BLUNT), the chief deputy majority whip.

Mr. BLUNT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from California (Chairman THOMAS) for yielding the time to me.

Mr. Speaker, with the train metaphor that we are having here, it does seem to me that this bill and what is contained in it will be the engine that moves the train. We do need to respond to what needs to happen to get our economy headed back in the right direction. This bill helps do that.

This discussion of rates, Mr. Speaker, is very important. It is very important to talk about this whole rate issue. I mean, no American, as our bill proposes, would establish this principle. No American taxpayers should pay more than a third of their income in Federal income tax. That is what this bill says.

That does not say they would not pay more than a third of their income in taxes. That says the Federal income tax.

You could argue this in a much more fine way than we are here today by saying that even that rate is too high because that does not consider the Social Security tax. It does not consider the Medicare tax. It does not consider State income tax. It does not consider sales tax.

It does not consider gasoline tax. It does not consider tax on utility bills. It does not consider the 103-year-old Spanish-American War tax on your local telephone bill. This just says that on your income, with your Federal income tax there should be a limit. And it also says at the bottom levels that we are better off with a 10 percent bottom line bracket than a 15 percent bottom bracket.

Those are the guidelines that we need to be debating, need to be working on. They need to be part of the conference with the Senate and passing this bill today, understanding that every taxpayer, every taxpaying family, has a stake in the economy and a stake in this tax surplus that has been sent to Washington.

Mr. Speaker, I respect the work that is being done on the education bill that the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER) talked about.

I am convinced there is going to be money to do what the Federal Government needs to do. The problem will be if we leave this money in town that we have been saying that we did not need in the Federal Government, we will think of a way to spend it.

Mr. Speaker, we have still allowed in our budget plenty of room for growth. In fact, we are wondering, in fact, if there is a way that we can keep the growth of the Federal Government to twice the rate of inflation. And many, including me, are saying the President will have won a big victory if we can hold the growth of the Federal Government to twice the rate of inflation, which just shows how far we have gone in the direction of Federal Government spending.

One way not to spend the hard-earned money of American taxpayers is give it back to them. They will do a better job for their families and for this economy with their money than the Federal Government would.

Moving this bill forward moves that process forward. It would be great within the next few days if we can send to the President's desk real, meaningful tax relief for every American taxpayer.

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. DOGGETT), a member of the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. DOGGETT. Mr. Speaker, finally, the Republican tax plan and the Republican energy plan are one. In the amazing words of President Bush on Friday, ''The quickest way to help people with their energy bills is tax relief.''

This year the benefit to the typical taxpaying American family from this Republican plan that we are considering today will amount to the cost of about 3 gallons of gas per week. That is probably not enough gas to get most Americans to and from work, but it will keep your lawn looking pretty good. I guess you could ride your lawn mower to work.

Mr. Speaker, perhaps, though, Democrats have been a little harsh in criticizing this bill as being designed solely for the wealthy, because just being affluent, just being rich is not enough to really rake in a bonanza from this bill.

As The New York Times reported yesterday morning, ''The biggest cuts would go more to the extraordinarily wealthy'' as opposed to just the ''merely affluent or wealthy'' and, ''the very richest would save more than $1 million a year under this House plan.''

Your family gets 3 gallons of gasoline a week, the super-rich, each of them, gets $1 million a year from this scheme.

This summer many American consumers cannot afford to go to the gas station and say ''fill 'er up'' unless it is a very small quantity for their lawn mower. But the privileged few, they have already said ''fill 'er up'' to these Republicans, who have been all too willing to reward the few at the expense of the many.

That expense will come not just this year, but when it is time over this decade to fund student financial assistance, so that every young person can get all of the education for which he or she is willing to work wants; when it is time to address the many unmet health care needs of Americans such as access to the soaring cost of prescription drugs; when it is time to put more cops on the street to protect our neighborhoods; when it is time to meet a wide range of future needs of this country including reasonable tax relief and correction of inequities in the Tax Code. The same Republicans who offer your family 3 gallons of gas a week while they give other folks a million dollars a year, they are going to be saying, well, we are sorry we cannot do that. We just do not have the money to do it.

The reason they do not have the money is no accident. It is a result of a purposeful policy to shortchange the American people in the way quite similar to how they are being shortchanged today.

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

Mr. Speaker, I cannot help but observe the indication of the gentleman from Texas (Mr. DOGGETT) that they are going to get 3 gallons, and he repeatedly held up a 1 gallon tank. That is about as accurate as the rest of his statement.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. RYAN), a member of the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMAS) for yielding the time to me.

Mr. Speaker, the other side has nothing to offer but fear itself. As I watch these public policy debates coming to the floor of Congress, you can see two schools of thought at play here. One seeks to prey on the emotions of fear and envy in the American people and to exploit those emotions to keep more of their hard-earned money in Washington.

The other school of thought, what we are trying to achieve is to appeal to people's emotions of hope, of accomplishment, of success.

We punish success in the Tax Code today. The small businessman, the small businesswoman, the entrepreneur in society today, which is the engine that drives the American economy, is what gives us our jobs in this country; yet, we tax them at punishing tax rates, higher than we tax IBM, Exxon, the multinational corporations in this world.

What we are trying to achieve by lowering the tax rates on entrepreneurs, on small businesses, on the American families, down to 33 percent is to simply say that we recognize that what creates this economy, that what grows this economy, that what creates jobs are small businesses and entrepreneurs.

We need to feed that engine, because if we fall victim to the politics of fear and envy, as the other side is suggesting, we will continue to take more and more dollars out of workers' paychecks. We will continue to raise the bar and the hurdle on what it takes to build a small business, to employ people, to risk-take and become an entrepreneur.

Mr. Speaker, there is a tremendous toll gate in the middle class, on the way to becoming the middle class. We are penalizing success in this country. The other side wants us to continue to penalize success in this country. They want to appeal to the worst emotions in you.

They want to suggest that this is nothing more than a tax cut to Bill Gates' or Sam Walton's heirs. That is not what we are doing here. What we are trying to accomplish is this: You are overpaying your taxes. You ought to get some of your money back. We are protecting Medicare. We are modernizing Medicare. We are protecting Social Security.

We are paying down the national debt as fast as we can. And even after doing all of those things, you are still overpaying your taxes. What we are simply saying is rather than take your money and find new ways to spend it for you here in Washington, we want to give it back to the American people, put the money back into their paychecks as they overpay their taxes, and revive this engine of economic growth, small businesses and entrepreneurs, and prey on people's hopes and dreams and aspirations. That is what this all about.

That is why it is important to lower that top rate to 33 percent. I know these numbers may be confusing to some. But what it means is whether or not we are going to answer the call to revive this struggling economy, whether or not we are going to put jobs in front of fear and envy, these are the things that are on the line right here. That is why it is important for us to pass this tax bill, because it is our job to grow this economy and save jobs in this country.

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

Mr. Speaker, I am surprised that the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMAS), my distinguished chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, would ridicule the 1 gallon container that was held by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. DOGGETT), my friend. As a former college professor, he should know that 1 gallon filled three times equals 3 gallons.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. MATSUI), a member of the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. RANGEL), the ranking Democrat on the Committee on Ways and Means, for yielding this time.

Mr. Speaker, I am kind of surprised that my colleagues on the other side of the aisle keep talking about Democrats bringing up the issue of greed and envy. I thought we were supposed to debate these things and state the facts.

The fact of the matter is, if you took all of the bills that were passed over the last 3 months on the other side of the aisle there, you would find that the top 1 percent of the taxpayers in the America, that is, people that file tax returns on the average of $1.1 million a year, their earned income, they get 46 percent of this tax cut.

Mr. Speaker, we cannot change that fact, and I think it is only right that the American public know this fact, the fact that those people that make over a million dollars a year get 46 percent of the benefit.

It seems to me something that everybody should know before they vote on this particular bill. This is not talking about, making discussions about greed and envy; it is just stating a fact.

But rhetoric is always there, and that is what I guess this floor is all about. This is what we are talking about in terms of lowering the rhetoric on the floor of the House.

The fact of the matter is that not only are we talking about where the distribution of this tax cut goes, but there is also something interesting about the so-called surplus. If you recall, we are talking about the basis of this tax cut, $5.6 trillion in surpluses over the next 10 years, of which one-third, or about 30 percent of it, will be in the first 5 years; and then a 70 percent total of this $5.6 trillion will be in the second 5 years.

The same people that predicted this number, the Congressional Budget Office, said that there is only a 50 percent chance of accuracy that the first 5-year projection will be correct.

Then in the last sentence in the same document, the same Congressional Budget Office that made this prediction says they cannot really even make a forecast on 10-year projections. The only reason they do it is because we in Congress mandated it.

We could be talking about $10.9 trillion or $1.6 trillion, or maybe even a deficit, because these numbers are based upon projections. They are projecting, for example, there will be a 4.6 growth rate over the next 10 years.

Mr. Speaker, I would imagine any one of you sitting in the hall here would have to say that you cannot make projections about what your income or your child's income will be 10 years from now. But, nevertheless, we are doing this.

I have to say another thing. This is redistribution. About 60 percent of the $5.6 trillion is in the form of Social Security payroll taxes. Who gets the burden of that? The average American, because it is capped at $76,000 a year.

So we are going to take the payroll taxes and we are going to redistribute it to those people that file income tax returns of $1.1 million a year.

We are playing a gamble with the deficit and with the future of our children, and we are redistributing this tax cut in a way that takes from the average taxpayer or the average worker and gives to the super-rich. This bill should be voted down. The budget is a sham.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. MCINNIS), a member of the Committee on Ways and Means.

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Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, what a bunch of hogwash. I was just peering over the last few minutes. What is this, Broadway? I am saying this to the Democrats, what is this, Broadway? They have got a Member up here with a gasoline can stomping around trying to use his theatrical props. Before the speaker, before the gas can, we had another Member on the other side of the aisle up here playing with some dice.

This is serious business. We are not on Broadway over here, we are on Washington, D.C. using other people's money. Did my colleagues ever hear of play on Broadway ''Using Other People's Money''? That is exactly what the Democrats want to do, but they want to use more and more of other people's money.

Their policy is simple: spend, spend, spend. When the American taxpayer, who, by the way, is the American worker and, by the way, men and women that are working out there in that workplace, when they begin to question the liberal Democrats about their policy of spend, spend, spend, they come up with one answer: fear tactics.

I will tell my colleagues, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. DOGGETT), and I question the accuracy of his remarks, in fact, they are inaccurate. Let me quote his remarks: If we pass this, all future needs of this country cannot be met, if you give a tax refund to the taxpayers.

He goes on further: Further, if you give a tax cut to the American taxpayers, no money for education, no student finance assistance, no prescription drugs, no health care, no more money for the Cops on the Street, and once again he summarizes, it stops all future needs of this country.

It is that kind of exaggeration that puts disrespect in Washington, D.C. That is why people are concerned about the integrity of the institution back here. My colleagues are talking about other people's money, and they ought to move it off Broadway and they ought to move it to Main Street.

Those liberal Democrats that want to continue to spend and spend and spend should at least have enough guts to stand up to the people who are working for this money, who are creating jobs in this country, and tell them they want to spend, spend, spend instead of threatening them with their future education for their children or all future needs of this country will not be met if a tax cut goes to the American taxpayer.

Take a look. Everybody on this House floor, all of my colleagues, we do not go out there. Our salary is created by tax dollars. We do not go out and sell more hamburgers or put up a Kool-Aid stand or mow a lawn. We reach into people's pockets and take the money they got for selling a hamburger or setting up a Kool-Aid stand or mowing a land.

We take their money, and the first thing we do is pay ourselves. The second thing we do, when we discover there is money left, do not give it back to that person, people at the Kool-Aid stand. Just spend it, spend it, spend it.

When the person at the Kool-Aid stand says, hey, can I have a little back of what I gave you? You have some extra money. No, not if you care about your kids' education. No, not if you care about more cops on the street. No, not if you care about prescription care. In fact, no, not if you care about any future need of the country. What an exaggeration.

The Republicans and the conservative Democrats deserve more from the liberal side of the Democratic party. My colleagues ought to follow the leads of their conservatives over there and give back these taxpayers a little of what they deserve.

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. STARK), a senior member of the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished ranking member. I like the introduction by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. MCINNIS). As one of the most conservative Members of the House, as ranked by the Concord Coalition and other groups, I am proud to answer the question of the gentleman from Colorado, because it is true that Democrats have been concerned about spending.

We would like to spend money to see that our parents' Medicare is safe. We would like to spend money to make sure that the checks for Social Security go out each month to those beneficiaries. We would like to spend money to see that teachers can have a reasonable salary. All of those things are purposely being denied in the Republican budget which is driven by this tax cut. This is not Broadway. These are facts.

The Republicans, for example, ran out of money for next year's Medicare payments and had to go through some blue smoke and mirror accounting tricks to find an extra $20 billion yesterday in the Senate bill because, otherwise, they would have had to dip into 2002's Medicare trust fund by 20 billion bucks to balance the budget.

That is how bad this bill is. There is no money left for a pharmaceutical benefit unless, of course, we choose to take it out of Medicare and thereby dismantle the Medicare system which, under the former leadership of Speaker Gingrich, was the Republican plan and still remains the operative policy today.

Privatize Social Security as the Republicans try to have us do, so that we can save that money and give the tax cuts back to the rich.

So make no mistake about it, we conservatives would like to save money. But those of us who have ever run a business and not inherited it from our fathers, or worked all our lives in the public trough would like to see that the poorest of Americans get taken care of. That is the American way. We would like to see that the children's health care is taken care of. We would like to see that Medicare survives. That takes tax dollars.

The fairest way to tax the American people is to let those who are very rich and very wealthy pay a larger percentage. That has been the American way for a long time. We hope, as Democrats, that that continues to be the American way, not the Republican way to give the money back to the rich donors to their campaigns, the huge corporate officers and the beneficiaries of huge stock options, support the people in Aspen who are living the life of luxury, and let the people on Main Street go broke. That is not the Democratic way. That is the Republican way, and we should oppose it.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BRADY), a member of the committee.

Mr. BRADY of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I think too many people in Washington are out of touch with the real world and the way families have to struggle these days. It is true that tax relief under this plan starts pretty modestly and grows. It is done so that it increases as we pay off more of our national debt; and as our surplus increases, the tax relief increases. That is the responsible way to do it.

But they will tell us it is only for the wealthy. But if we look at families today, we just had tax freedom day, which meant, from January 1 to May 3, the average American family worked for that time period just to pay their taxes. Starting last week, we started to work for ourselves. No wonder it is so hard for families to make ends meet.

Under the President's proposal and under the Republican proposal here today, in this first year, for a teacher whose husband works at the auto dealership as a mechanic, who has two kids, it means tax relief for about $500 this first year; and it increases each year to about $1,600.

Now, in Washington, people do not think that counts. But I can tell my colleagues, when one is raising children, an extra $120 or $140 a month for school clothes or to fix the car or to pay for utilities or all the things that come up for health care when your child is sick, that is real money.

My colleagues will hear today about a rebate scheme. But let me tell them, they will love the rebate scheme as long as they do not mind overpaying at the cashier, at the counter, and watching the clerk hand the change to the next guy in line. They will love rebates.

But if my colleagues think if one overpays that the change ought to come back to one in proportion of what one overpaid, then my colleagues are going to support the President's plan and the principles in the Republican plan.

What is wrong with eliminating the marriage penalty? What is wrong with not taxing people at death? What is wrong with encouraging small businesses to create new jobs? We know if we head into recession, we will lose 3 million jobs in America. That is 3 million families that are going to hurt very badly. If we can make changes today, maybe we cannot save all those jobs, but we can save some of them, and we ought to try.

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 30 seconds to ask the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BRADY) to answer a couple of questions if he has the time, because he talked about helping small businesses. He talked about marriage penalty. I assume he wants estate tax relief.

Where are all these things in this bill that we are talking about today? Where are these things? I am missing it. Where is it?

Mr. BRADY of Texas. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANGEL. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr BRADY of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the principles of this bill——

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I advise the gentleman, be careful what word he uses, because he has got the Speaker here. Do not talk about the other body now, but go ahead. Be careful.

Mr. BRADY of Texas. Mr. Speaker, this bill creates the vehicle for tax relief for Americans. As we sent it to the Senate, as we talked through the principal items we talked about, that is what this bill is about. The gentleman knows it and may not like it, but he understands it.

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. KIND).

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

Mr. KIND. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. RANGEL) for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, this is serious business today. This is a serious debate. That is why today I seriously oppose the majority's tax reconciliation bill before us and strongly support the Democratic substitute which I feel is much more fiscally responsible, long-term in outlook at better enables us to pay down our national debt.

Mr. Speaker, there are a lot of problems with this tax reconciliation bill, not least of which that this is the single most important act we can do if we are interested in setting up for failure future generations of leadership and our children and grandchildren.

The great unspoken truth in this debate is all the focus has been on the

next 10 years and projected budget surpluses that may or may not occur, but very little attention has been given to what happens in the second decade with the aging population, the demographic boom, the soon-to-be-retiring baby boom generation. We have serious unfunded liabilities and responsibilities that need to be taken care of. If we want to set up the next generation of leadership and our children for failure, this is the best way of doing it.

Just take this chart, for instance. It shows the Social Security surplus in the trust fund and what it looks like over the next 10 years. Half of the projected surplus in the next 10 years is coming out of the Social Security trust fund which no one here wants to touch. But if we look at the second decade and beyond when the boomers start retiring, we see a sea of red of unfunded liabilities.

If this tax cut the way it is currently drafted passes, it will gradually phase in over the next 10 years and become fully implemented at exactly the same time the baby boomers start to retire. If that is not a recipe for disaster, I do not know what is.

But what else is unspoken is the hidden cost of the budget resolution that is working its way through Congress. Where is AMT relief in this tax bill, the alternative minimum tax? We all know that that is something we are going to have to deal with in the next 10 years. Where are the tax extenders? Where are the projected plus-up in cost for the missile defense shield, for increase in defense spending, for farm relief if the farm economy does not turn around?

These are things that we all know we are going to have to deal with and deal with in a fiscally responsible manner. We nor future Congresses are going to meet those obligations and reduce our national debt with this tax reconciliation bill. So I encourage my colleagues to support the Democratic substitute, which is more fiscally responsible and places a priority on debt reduction and to preserving and protecting Social Security and Medicare for future generations.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, might I inquire about the time remaining on either side.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GILLMOR). The gentleman from California (Mr. THOMAS) has 6 minutes remaining. The gentleman from New York (Mr. RANGEL) has 7 minutes remaining.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. MCCRERY), a member of the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. MCCRERY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 1836 which continues this body's efforts to quickly enact meaningful tax relief.

While I understand that this bill mainly represents a vehicle to get us to conference with the Senate, I am particularly pleased that the House's reconciliation bill focuses on the most important component of the President's tax cut, a reduction in marginal tax rates.

With almost $960 billion in tax relief, this legislation provides a solid base for addition of other important tax cuts during negotiations with the Senate. As we work to reach agreement with our friends on the other body, however, I urge the retention of these rate cuts.

First, unlike the tax policy of the prior administration, marginal rate cuts do not discriminate. They do not favor only individuals engaging in activities deemed worthy. They do not use IRS agents as social engineers. Under these marginal rate cuts, if one pays income taxes, one gets a tax cut. It is that simple.

Second, bold marginal rate cuts can help prevent a further slide in our economy. During testimony before the Committee on Ways and Means earlier this year, noted economist Martin Feldstein explained that, ''a large tax cut coming at this time will help to assure a stronger short-term recovery from the current economic slowdown.''

He went on to say that, while adjusting the tax rates cannot eliminate the business cycle, a tax cut now would be useful, as the increase in after-tax incomes and expectations that such increases will continue in the future will boost confidence as well as spending power.

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Increasing the short-term effect by starting the tax cuts at the beginning of the year would reinforce this favorable effect.''

Simply put, the sooner we pass rate reductions, the more likely they are to help address concerns about the softening economy. Arthur Laffer, who advised former President Reagan, said it quite simply, ''George W. Bush's tax cut proposal will benefit the American economy in the near term by bringing the current slowdown to a quick end. In the long run, it could increase the economy's growth rate. Pro-growth tax policies do wonders for the economy.''

Cutting marginal tax rates encourages individuals to work harder and to take risks. For the small businesses who pay taxes on the individual schedule, these tax cuts will make it possible for them to expend the capital necessary for them to continue to grow.

Recent research by Robert Carroll and other economists found tax rate reductions had a significant influence on small business growth and that reducing the top marginal rate down to 33 percent would result in approximately 10 percent higher revenues for those small businesses in the top tax bracket. In another paper, the group found that boosting small businesses' after-tax income by that much would increase their likelihood of adding more employees.

A dynamic analysis of the United States economy done by the Heritage Foundation estimated the rate reductions contained in this legislation would increase the family of four's after-tax budget by $2,624, leading to an increase in consumption while also driving up our anemically-low national savings rate.

In short, Mr. Speaker, let our economy grow. Let us pass this tax bill out of the House today, get into conference with the Senate, give our economy a boost, and get us back on the path to economic growth.

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. BECERRA), a member of the Committee on Ways and Means.

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

My colleagues, why the need to circumvent the rules of this House and the Senate? Why not follow the legislative process in this Congress? Why do we have this bill, so-called reconciliation bill, before us today? Why, especially when this bill's benefits go mostly to the wealthy and not enough to the rest of middle America?

Why is it that in this proposal the tax cuts that are within it would benefit the richest of Americans; that 1 percent of Americans would get 44 percent of the benefits of this bill and yet 60 percent of Americans earning some $44,000 or less, 60 percent of America, will receive something on the order of about 16 or 17 percent of the entire wealth in this package?

Why are we rushing so quickly to do this? Why must we evade the process? Why can we not go through the committee process? Why can we not have this inspected in the light of day? Why can the sun not shine on what we are doing?

Why can we not, in fact, feel the same urgency for our energy crisis as we apparently feel in this Congress towards giving tax cuts which will benefit mostly the wealthy? If we are in need of acting quickly in any regard in this body at this moment it is in regards to the energy crisis, which will affect middle America today. When those blackouts occur, those who have money can buy their way out of them.

Yet here we are today not following the legislative process that we are accustomed to, to try to rush through a package of benefits that will not help most of middle America. This is a major use of our time, and it is a major use of taxpayers' money, because every day the lights are on here we are spending money.

I would urge my colleagues to use more caution, more prudence in moving forward. Because, quite honestly, if we need to act today, it is on dealing with this energy crisis that will hit every single home of middle America. That is why today it does not make sense for us to evade the process, go around it, circumvent it, not show the American public what we are doing completely, which will not affect most of the people having a chance to watch this debate.

It is time for us to get down to the business this Congress was elected to do. It is time for us to take care of urgent matters, such as the energy crisis now, and deal with tax cuts in a fair and prudent manner for all of America.

The tax proposal that comes in the Democratic alternative is exactly that. It provides immediate relief to all Americans, and it does it in a fair way; and it makes sure that we protect Social Security, Medicare, education, crisis for our farmers in the heartland, and does it in a way that still saves us money to take care of crises like the energy crisis we are facing.

That is where we need to go. And I would hope that this Congress would heed the call of Americans who say, keep my lights on. Give me fair tax relief, but keep my lights on.

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MURTHA), a distinguished Member of this House that does not ask to speak unless he really believes that it is important to the national security of our great Republic. It is a great and distinct honor for me to yield the remainder of my time to him.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GILLMOR). The gentleman from New York (Mr. RANGEL) has 4 minutes remaining. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MURTHA) is recognized for 4 minutes.

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, I am concerned about the way we are doing this. I voted against every tax cut so far. When I go home, and I have been home the last 8 weeks in a row, only one person has brought up to me that we need a tax cut. Only one person has said, and I ask them, How many of you in this room make over $300,000 a year? Not many hands go up in my district.

The point I am making is the way we are doing this is what worries me. We have a pent-up demand in defense; we have promised the troops we are going to give them a 7 to 10 percent pay increase. We have all kinds of weapon systems which are out of date. We have an O&M problem. And all these are outlay problems. We have a procurement problem as far as the ships go in the Navy. I remember back 20 years when half our airplanes were grounded because of lack of spare parts. I remember offering an amendment to put $5 billion in for spare parts; $5 billion for O&M.

Now, I voted for the last tax cut. It was a bipartisan tax cut. When I say the last tax cut, the tax cut that came in the Reagan administration that most of us were convinced by President Reagan and the leadership in the House that this was going to improve things. We ended up with $4 trillion worth of deficit. Now, we can blame it on spend, we can blame it on everything, but the facts are we ended up with a bigger deficit. I worry about the same thing again.

It seems to me that before we take up a tax cut of this size, we should figure out exactly what we are going to do with the money. When I went down to Austin to visit with President Bush, he asked a number of us what we thought needed to be done. I told him I thought this year alone we needed $30 to $35 billion more for defense alone.

I worry about my district. They just cut off the gas to some of the people that could not pay their bills. In Pennsylvania you cannot turn the gas or electricity off during the wintertime; obviously, people would freeze. But they have now turned it off. They could not afford to pay for prescription drugs and heating; and yet we are passing a tax bill, however it is configured in my estimation. That worries me that we are going to be right back to where we were before.

Now, they assured us that supply-side economics would work. All of us believed that at the time. I remember sitting in a corner and the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means came back there and said, Look, this is going to work. He said, You need to vote for this tax cut because it will stabilize policy, it will increase economic activity, it will make more money available for investment. Well, as all of us know, for whatever reason, it did not work right.

But my major concern is our national security. I have not seen any of the details of what the President's going to propose. I hear all kinds of rumors. I hear the President saying he is going to spend more money on defense. I listened to him during his campaign. I think most of the people in the military thought that by this time there would be a supplemental appropriation and that there would be more money available for the military.

And I understand that he wants to study the situation. I appreciate that. He has some of the best advisers that any President ever had, and I know he is committed to a strong national defense. But I frankly do not see how we are going to get there. I do not see how we can increase the quality of life for the troops.

I was for the draft, one of the few people in the Congress that voted to continue the draft. I was not for the volunteer army because I knew that personnel costs would be exorbitant, but I thought a cross-section of Americans ought to serve in the military. It turns out it is very expensive. We have to offer bonuses; we have to pay extra money. If we want to keep a quality force, it is essential. Today's force must be a quality force for them to meet the issues that they face today.

So I would urge the Members to vote against this reconciliation bill until we see the details of the budget.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

I guess everyone is thoroughly confused right now, based upon the statements made by my colleagues on the other side of the aisle: Why do we not do this in the light of day? Do we know where and how we are going to be spending any of this money?

I hate to be the one to tell my colleagues, if they are not aware of it, but the House and the Senate have already passed a budget. That budget takes care of paying down the debt. It covers Medicare. It protects Social Security. It provides more than sufficient money for defense.

I find it ironic they have now reached a point that on a Republican administration, with the former Secretary of Defense as the Vice President, the former military chief of staff as the Secretary of State, and with the honored Donald Rumsfeld as the Secretary of Defense that we are worried about whether or not the defense of this country is going to be taken care of. Where were my colleagues in the last administration based upon the folk who were running the show?

I hate to tell my colleagues this, but we have already passed three tax bills. It was more than a month ago. Even above the Arctic Circle, the sun does not stay up that long. And I know some of my colleagues want to make this a partisan fight, but on one of those tax bills that we passed, the marriage penalty, there were 64 Democrats that agreed with us. We do not call that partisan; we call it bipartisan. On the Estate Tax Bill there were 58 Democrats who voted on that package. We call that bipartisan.

It has been said that my colleagues engage in the politics of envy in an attempt to slow down giving people their money back. And when we hear the other side talk about the fact that only millionaires benefit, we begin to think that maybe that is true. When we say sometimes our colleagues use fear tactics, if we listened to the gentleman from California, who said there were going to be no Social Security checks going out; that, in fact, there was not enough money for prescription drugs for Medicare, I would remind my colleagues that it was this Republican majority that for the first time put preventive and wellness, when we became the majority, provisions into Medicare. Long overdue; not done by the previous majority.

So I guess our concern is that a few months ago we were hearing from the Democratic leadership that we had to get money out into the hands of people. It had to be done fairly quickly. We are on the verge of doing that, and now the statement is this needs to slow down; this needs not to move forward. And at some point, I hope people realize that my colleagues will be arguing the issue of the day when this majority, with right-thinking Democrats, are trying to make sure that programmatic change goes forward and assists the beleaguered chairman of the Federal Reserve Board.

But more importantly, since we have more money than we are spending right now, it is called a surplus, and we need to reduce the taxes that, under a budget we have already passed, takes care of the gentleman from Pennsylvania's concerns, we ought to return

some of the taxpayers' money. It is not this bill. We are going to conference to find out what that bill is going to be, and it is time we do that so we can move forward.

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member rise today in support of H.R. 1836, the Economic Growth and Tax Relief Act of 2001, a bold and fair tax relief plan that will reduce the inequities of the current tax code and help ensure that America remains prosperous. This measure will reduce taxes for everyone who pays income taxes, and it will encourage enterprise by lowering marginal tax rates.

This Member strongly believes that some considerable portions of the Federal budget surplus should be returned to the American taxpayer, especially to middle income Americans. And, this Member also believes it is symbolically and financially important to use part of the surplus to at least make significant reductions in the national debt. Therefore, this Member is pleased to support the President's common sense plan that funds our nation's top priorities, pays down our national debt and gives tax relief to every taxpayer. Overcharged taxpayers deserve some of their own money back. It is interesting to note that in the first four months of fiscal year 2001, the surplus generated $74 billion. Clearly, the American people are being taxed too much.

In fact, Federal taxes are at the highest peacetime rate in history. Americans currently pay more in taxes than they spend on food, clothing and housing combined. This year, it will take most Americans more than four months of paychecks to pay their tax burden.

This Member is supportive of this tax cut because George W. Bush is President and we have a Republican Congress to check truly excessive levels of Federal spending. The legislation will help strengthen our economy, create jobs, and put money back in the pockets of those who earned it and need it most.

The measure provides immediate tax relief by reducing the current 15 percent tax rate on the first $12,000 of taxable income for couples ($6,000 for singles). A new 12 percent rate would apply retroactively to the beginning of 2001 and also for 2002. The rate would be reduced even further to 10 percent as follows: 11 percent in 2003 through 2005 and 10 percent in 2006. The reduction in the 15 percent bracket alone provides a tax reduction of up to $360 for couples in 2001 ($180 for singles), increasing to as much as $600 for couples in 2006 ($300 for singles).

Furthermore, in accordance with President Bush's income tax rate reductions, H.R. 1836 reduces other income tax rates and consolidates rate brackets. By 2006, the present-law structure of five income tax rates (15 percent, 28 percent, 31 percent, 36 percent and 39.6 percent) gradually would be reduced to four rates of 10 percent, 15 percent, 25 percent and 33 percent. No American will pay over one-third of his or her income in income taxes.

This Member supports the reduction in the tax rates provided in H.R. 1836 because the bill reduces taxes for all Americans who pay income taxes, spurs economic and job growth for all Americans and provides an average of $1,600 in tax relief for the average American family (family of four) phased in over a 5-year period. The $1,600 amount represents the average mortgage payment for almost two months, one year's tuition cost at most community colleges, and the average gasoline costs for two cars for one year.

The legislation will also begin to address the growing problem of the alternative minimum tax by repealing the current-law provisions that offset the refundable child credit and the earned income credit by the amount of the alternative minimum tax. In addition, it should be remembered that this is only the first element of the Bush tax plan—additional tax relief is in sight for married couples and others that will benefit from more targeted tax cuts.

According to the non-partisan Joint Committee on Taxation, savings to taxpayers over ten years would be $958 billion under the provisions of H.R. 1836.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, this Member would like to express his appreciation to our President, George W. Bush, for his willingness to steadfastly "demand a refund" for the American taxpayer. This Member urges his colleagues to support H.R. 1836 as an important step toward tax relief for all Americans.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate has expired.

AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE OFFERED BY MR. RANGEL

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment in the nature of a substitute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the amendment in the nature of a substitute.

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

Amendment in the nature of a substitute offered by Mr. RANGEL:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "Tax Reduction Act of 2001".

(b) AMENDMENT OF 1986 CODE.—Except as otherwise expressly provided, whenever in this Act an amendment or repeal is expressed in terms of an amendment to, or repeal of, a section or other provision, the reference shall be considered to be made to a section or other provision of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

(c) SECTION 15 NOT TO APPLY.—No amendment made by this Act shall be treated as a change in a rate of tax for purposes of section 15 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

(d) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—

Sec. 1. Short title.

TITLE I—REFUND OF 2000 INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAXES

Sec. 101. Refund of 2000 individual income taxes.

TITLE II—INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX RATE REDUCTIONS; EXPANSION OF EARNED INCOME CREDIT ASSISTANCE

Sec. 201. Individual income tax rate reductions.

Sec. 202. Modifications to earned income tax credit.

TITLE III—MARRIAGE PENALTY RELIEF

Sec. 301. Marriage penalty relief.

TITLE I—REFUND OF 2000 INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAXES

SEC. 101. REFUND OF 2000 INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAXES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter B of chapter 65 (relating to rules of special application) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

"SEC. 6428. REFUND OF 2000 INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAXES.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided in this section, each individual shall be treated as having made a payment against the tax imposed by chapter 1 for such individual's first taxable year beginning in 2000 in an amount equal to 100 percent of the amount of such individual's net Federal tax liability for such taxable year.

"(b) MAXIMUM PAYMENT.—The amount treated as paid by reason of this section shall not exceed $300 ($600 in the case of a married couple filing a joint return).

"(c) NET FEDERAL TAX LIABILITY.—For purposes of this section—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The term 'net Federal tax liability' means the amount equal to the excess (if any) of—

"(A) the sum of the regular tax liability (as defined in section 26(b)) plus the tax imposed by section 55, over

"(B) the sum of the credits allowable under part IV of subchapter A (other than the credits allowable subpart C thereof, relating to refundable credits).

"(2) FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN.—In the case of a taxpayer with 1 or more qualifying children (as defined in section 32) for the taxpayer's first taxable year beginning in 2000, such taxpayer's net Federal tax liability for such year shall be the amount determined under paragraph (1) increased by 7.65 percent of the taxpayer's taxable earned income for such year. For purposes of the preceding sentence, the term 'taxable earned income' means earned income as defined in section 32 but only to the extent includible in gross income.

"(d) DATE PAYMENT DEEMED MADE.—The payment provided by this section shall be deemed made on the later of—

"(1) the date prescribed by law (determined without extensions) for filing the return of tax imposed by chapter 1 for the taxable year, or

"(2) the date on which the taxpayer files his return of tax imposed by chapter 1 for the taxable year.

"(e) CERTAIN PERSONS NOT ELIGIBLE.—This section shall not apply to—

"(1) any estate or trust, and

"(2) any nonresident alien individual.".

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for subchapter B of chapter 65 is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

"Sec. 6428. Refund of 2000 individual income taxes."

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning in 2000.

(d) PROTECTION OF SOCIAL SECURITY AND MEDICARE.—The amounts transferred to any trust fund under the Social Security Act shall be determined as if this Act had not been enacted.

TITLE II—INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX RATE REDUCTIONS; EXPANSION OF EARNED INCOME CREDIT ASSISTANCE

SEC. 201. INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX RATE REDUCTIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1 is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(i) 12 PERCENT RATE BRACKET.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—In the case of taxable years beginning after December 31, 2001—

"(A) the rate of tax under subsections (a), (b), (c), and (d) on taxable income not over the initial bracket amount shall be 12 percent, and

"(B) the 15 percent rate of tax shall apply only to taxable income over the initial bracket amount.

"(2) INITIAL BRACKET AMOUNT.—For purposes of this subsection, the initial bracket amount is—

"(A) $20,000 in the case of subsection (a),

"(B) 80 percent of the dollar amount in subparagraph (A) in the case of subsection (b), and

''(C) 50 percent of the dollar amount in subparagraph (B) in the case of subsections (c) and (d).

''(3) INFLATION ADJUSTMENT.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—In the case of any taxable year beginning in a calendar year after 2002, the $20,000 amount under paragraph (2)(A)(i) shall be increased by an amount equal to—

''(i) such dollar amount, multiplied by

''(ii) the cost-of-living adjustment determined under subsection (f)(3) for the calendar year in which the taxable year begins, determined by substituting 'calendar year 2001' for 'calendar year 1992' in subparagraph (B) thereof.

''(B) ROUNDING RULES.—If any amount after adjustment under subparagraph (A) is not a multiple of $50, such amount shall be rounded to the next lowest multiple of $50.

''(4) ADJUSTMENT OF TABLES.—The Secretary shall adjust the tables prescribed under subsection (f) to carry out this subsection.''

(b) ADJUSTMENT IN COMPUTATION OF ALTERNATIVE MINIMUM TAX.—Paragraph (2) of section 55(a) is amended to read as follows:

''(2) the sum of—

''(A) the regular tax for the taxable year, plus

''(B) in the case of an individual, 3 percent of so much of the individual's taxable income for the taxable year as is taxed at 12 percent.''

(c) REPEAL OF REDUCTION OF REFUNDABLE TAX CREDITS.—

(1) Subsection (d) of section 24 is amended by striking paragraph (2) and redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (2).

(2) Section 32 is amended by striking subsection (h).

(d) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Subclause (II) of section 1(g)(7)(B)(ii) is amended by striking ''15 percent'' and inserting ''12 percent''.

(e) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2001.

(f) PROTECTION OF SOCIAL SECURITY AND MEDICARE.—The amounts transferred to any trust fund under the Social Security Act shall be determined as if this Act had not been enacted.

SEC. 202. MODIFICATIONS TO EARNED INCOME TAX CREDIT.

(a) INCREASES IN PERCENTAGES AND AMOUNTS USED TO DETERMINE CREDIT; MARRIAGE PENALTY RELIEF.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (b) of section 32 is amended to read as follows:

''(b) PERCENTAGES AND AMOUNTS.—

''(1) PERCENTAGES.—The credit percentage, the initial phaseout percentage, and the final phaseout percentage shall be determined as follows:

''In the case of an eligible individual with:	The credit percentage is:	The initial phaseout percentage is:	The final phaseout percentage is:
1 qualifying child	34	15.98	18.98
2 or more qualifying children	40	21.06	24.06
No qualifying children	7.65	7.65	7.65

''(2) AMOUNTS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The earned income amount and the initial phaseout amount shall be determined as follows:

''In the case of an eligible individual with:	The earned income amount is:	The initial phaseout amount is:
1 qualifying child	$8,140	$13,470
2 or more qualifying children	$11,120	$13,470
No qualifying children	$4,900	$6,130.

In the case of a joint return where there is at least 1 qualifying child, the initial phaseout amount shall be $2,500 greater than the amount otherwise applicable under the preceding sentence.

''(B) FINAL PHASEOUT AMOUNT.—The final phaseout amount is $26,000 ($28,500 in the case of a joint return).''

(2) MODIFICATION OF COMPUTATION OF PHASEOUT.—Paragraph (2) of section 32(a) is amended to read as follows:

''(2) PHASEOUT OF CREDIT.—The amount of the credit allowable to a taxpayer under paragraph (1) for any taxable year shall be reduced (but not below zero) by the sum of—

''(A) the initial phaseout percentage of so much of the total income (or, if greater, the earned income) of the taxpayer for the taxable year as exceeds the initial phaseout amount but does not exceed the final phaseout amount, plus

''(B) the final phaseout percentage of so much of the total income (or, if greater, the earned income) of the taxpayer for the taxable year as exceeds the final phaseout amount.''

(3) TOTAL INCOME.—Paragraph (5) of section 32(c) is amended to read as follows:

''(5) TOTAL INCOME.—The term 'total income' means adjusted gross income determined without regard to—

''(A) the deductions referred to in paragraphs (6), (7), (9), (10), (15), (16), and (17) of section 62(a),

''(B) the deduction allowed by section 162(l), and

''(C) the deduction allowed by section 164(f).''

(4) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(A) Subsection (j) of section 32 is amended to read as follows:

''(j) INFLATION ADJUSTMENT.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—In the case of any taxable year beginning after 2002, each of the dollar amounts in subsection (b)(2) shall be increased by an amount equal to—

''(A) such dollar amount, multiplied by

''(B) the cost-of-living adjustment determined under section 1(f)(3), for the calendar year in which the taxable year begins, determined by substituting 'calendar year 2001' for 'calendar year 1992' in subparagraph (B) thereof.

''(2) ROUNDING.—If any dollar amount, after being increased under paragraph (1), is not a multiple of $10, such dollar amount shall be rounded to the nearest multiple of $10.''

(B) Subparagraph (C) of section 32(c)(1) is amended by striking ''modified adjusted gross income'' and inserting ''total income''.

(C) Paragraph (2) of section 32(f) is amended to read as follows:

''(2) REQUIREMENTS FOR TABLES.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The provisions of subsection (a)(1) and the provisions of subsection (a)(2) shall be reflected in separate tables prescribed under paragraph (1).

''(B) SUBSECTION (a)(1) TABLE.—The tables prescribed under paragraph (1) to reflect the provisions of subsection (a)(1) shall have income brackets of not greater than $50 each for earned income between $0 and the earned income amount.

''(C) SUBSECTION (a)(2) TABLE.—The tables prescribed under paragraph (1) to reflect the provisions of subsection (a)(2) shall have income brackets of not greater than $50 each for total income (or, if greater, the earned income) above the initial phaseout threshold.''

(b) REPEAL OF DENIAL OF CREDIT WHERE INVESTMENT INCOME.—Section 32 is amended by striking subsection (i).

(c) EARNED INCOME TO INCLUDE ONLY AMOUNTS INCLUDIBLE IN GROSS INCOME.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 32(c)(2)(A)(i) (defining earned income) is amended by inserting '', but only if such amounts are includible in gross income for the taxable year'' after ''other employee compensation''.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 32(c)(2)(B) is amended by striking ''and'' at the end of clause (iv), by striking the period at the end of clause (v) and inserting '', and'', and by adding at the end the following new clause:

''(vi) the requirement under subparagraph (A)(i) that an amount be includible in gross income shall not apply if such amount is exempt from tax under section 7873 or is derived directly from restricted and allotted land under the Act of February 8, 1887 (commonly known as the Indian General Allotment Act) (25 U.S.C. 331 et seq.) or from land held under Acts or treaties containing an exception provision similar to the Indian General Allotment Act.''

(d) MODIFICATION OF JOINT RETURN REQUIREMENT.—Subsection (d) of section 32 is amended to read as follows:

''(d) MARRIED INDIVIDUALS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—If the taxpayer is married at the close of the taxable year, the credit shall be allowed under subsection (a) only if the taxpayer and his spouse file a joint return for the taxable year.

''(2) MARITAL STATUS.—For purposes of paragraph (1), an individual legally separated from his spouse under a decree of divorce or of separate maintenance shall not be considered as married.

''(3) CERTAIN MARRIED INDIVIDUALS LIVING APART.—For purposes of paragraph (1), if—

''(A) an individual —

''(i) is married and files a separate return, and

''(ii) has a qualifying child who is a son, daughter, stepson, or stepdaughter of such individual, and

''(B) during the last 6 months of such taxable year, such individual and such individual's spouse do not have the same principal place of abode,

such individual shall not be considered as married.''

(e) EXPANSION OF MATHEMATICAL ERROR AUTHORITY.—Paragraph (2) of section 6213(g) is amended by striking ''and'' at the end of subparagraph (K), by striking the period at the end of subparagraph (L) and inserting '', and'', and by inserting after subparagraph (L) the following new subparagraph:

''(M) the entry on the return claiming the credit under section 32 with respect to a child if, according to the Federal Case Registry of Child Support Orders established under section 453(h) of the Social Security Act, the taxpayer is a noncustodial parent of such child.''

(f) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2001.

TITLE III—MARRIAGE PENALTY RELIEF

SEC. 301. MARRIAGE PENALTY RELIEF.

(a) STANDARD DEDUCTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Paragraph (2) of section 63(c) (relating to standard deduction) is amended—

(A) by striking ''$5,000'' in subparagraph (A) and inserting ''twice the dollar amount in effect under subparagraph (C) for the taxable year'',

(B) by adding ''or'' at the end of subparagraph (B),

(C) by striking ''in the case of'' and all that follows in subparagraph (C) and inserting ''in any other case.'', and

(D) by striking subparagraph (D).

(2) INCREASE ALLOWED AS DEDUCTION IN DETERMINING MINIMUM TAX.—Subparagraph (E) of section 56(b)(1) is amended by adding at the end the following new sentence: ''The preceding sentence shall not apply to so much of the standard deduction under subparagraph (A) of section 63(c)(2) as exceeds the amount which would be such deduction but for the amendment made by section 201(a)(1) of the Tax Reduction Act of 2001.

(3) TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.—

(A) Subparagraph (B) of section 1(f)(6) is amended by striking ''(other than with'' and all that follows through ''shall be applied'' and inserting ''(other than with respect to sections 63(c)(4) and 151(d)(4)(A)) shall be applied''.

(B) Paragraph (4) of section 63(c) is amended by adding at the end the following flush sentence:

''The preceding sentence shall not apply to the amount referred to in paragraph (2)(A).''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2000.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 142, the gentleman from New York (Mr. RANGEL) and a Member opposed each will control 30 minutes.

Mr. MCCRERY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. MCCRERY) claims the time in opposition.

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

□ 1445

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

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMAS), the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, said the people should be thoroughly confused, and I guess he knows what he is talking about since it is his tax bill that is on the floor. And he talks about all of these tax bills that we passed.

We better get back to how a law is made, because what we pass here, unless it gets over to the other body, it never gets to the President. So forget all of these things that we have passed here. We are not passing any tax law here. We have given up our authority to pass a tax law here. What we pass here are vehicles so the other body will then send to us a tax bill.

Mr. Speaker, I tell the gentleman, when we take over the House and I become chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, I am anguished to find that we may not have authority to do anything other than ask the other body, what would you like us to send over so we can go into conference?

What does the gentleman mean by ''we''? It is the other body's bill. The gentleman could have taken the estate tax and sent it over there, the child credit and sent it over there, the marriage penalty and sent it over there; but, no, the gentleman says that we are going to send this over there, and is so proud of it.

Mr. Speaker, I hope the gentleman is proud of what they send back over here, because most of us will not be involved in that decision. So if there is confusion, I agree. But my colleagues should understand why. And that is, we are confused because we do not know what the other body is going to send to us as our bill.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. NEAL), a distinguished member of the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, the tax vote today is essentially a procedural vote to go to conference, since the only reason we are here is to add a reconciliation instruction to a tax bill to speed up the process in the other body. But that does not mean this is an unimportant vote.

The House should go to conference with the best product, and the best product is the Rangel substitute. It contains rate reductions for the American people, marriage penalty relief, improvements in the earned income tax credit, and a rebate of $600 for married couples. But let me stress this, and my colleagues talk about the juxtaposition of the two political parties, our substitute is affordable. The Republican bill is not. Our substitute is fiscally prudent. The Republican bill is not.

Mr. Speaker, the substitute does not push 10 years into the future tax cuts which we cannot afford today. If we cannot afford them now, why does anyone think we can afford them when the baby-boom generation begins to retire? I would call everyone's attention to that front-page piece in The New York Times yesterday about who is going to get this tax cut. I was mistaken, because I used to argue that the Republican bill would only take care of the wealthy. I discovered yesterday it really takes care of the super-wealthy. That is an extraordinary achievement, even for the other party.

Mr. Speaker, we should be investing in the promotion of retirement savings, and we know that this bill that the Republicans have is deficient on that score. The pension provisions approved by the House lack direct incentives for anyone other than those who least need it to save for retirement. We could have done something about that here with simply spending $100 billion over 10 years. Over 10 years, I emphasize.

The pension provisions produced by the other body are superior in structure to the House pension provisions, but squeezing those provisions into the $40 billion box was done.

At the very least, I would recommend to the conference that they take the House cost figure and spend the additional money on the other body's retirement savings proposal.

Mr. Speaker, let me go back to something. The main point here is that no one in business across this country would use up all of the surplus when they see large investment needs just around the corner. Education, defense, the environment, the retirement of baby-boom generation members are all going to make gigantic demands on the Federal budget beginning in 2012, and we are going to have nothing to offer to those people once this bill goes into effect. The responsible thing to do is to support the Rangel substitute and object to and oppose the irresponsible majority party's position on this tax cut.

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

Mr. Speaker, I commend the minority on bringing forward a tax cut to this body. It is not an exercise that they are particularly accustomed to, but I commend them for getting a substitute together to cut taxes for the American people.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that not only the base bill that is before us, H.R. 1836, which is an across-the-board rate cut for the American people, as well as the other tax vehicles, the tax cut provisions that we have passed through this House that will be part of the conference between the House and the Senate, those items being the marriage penalty relief, the increase in the child tax credit, estate tax relief, the Portman-Cardin bill on IRAs and 401(k)s, savings vehicles, will provide the kind of stimulus for savings and investment that we need in this country; whereas the substitute that is offered by the minority, as good as it is, will not do that.

Their bill is more narrowly targeted, to say the least. It will not provide incentives for small businesses or entrepreneurs to increase investment in their businesses, to create more jobs, and to give the economy the kind of kick that we need to continue economic growth in the future.

While I commend the minority for bringing forth a tax cut to this body today in the form of their substitute, I would urge the Members of this House to vote against the substitute and for the underlying bill.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. NUSSLE), a distinguished member of the Committee on Ways and Means.

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

Mr. Speaker, picture this. Pull into a 7-Eleven late at night. The gentleman tops the gas tank off at the pump. It comes to $18 because of the last 8 years' worth of energy policy that we have had. The gentleman walks into the clerk at the 7-Eleven and hands the clerk $20 for the $18 charge out on the pump. What happens next? What happens next?

Does the clerk take the money and stick it all in the cash drawer and say it is close enough? Does the clerk take the change that is owed and stick it in the little charity box that might be in front of the cash register, as many of the convenience stores have, maybe it is for Muscular Dystrophy, maybe it is for Special Olympics? No. That is not what happens.

Does the clerk look at the person next in line and say, they deserve the money more than you do, so let us give it to somebody else? No, they do not do that. Do they take the extra money, and as the gentleman before me said, we have some investments that we need and so we are going to invest that

overcharge in something right here at our local 7-Eleven; thank you very much. No, that is not what they do.

What do they do? They give, my colleagues, their change back. That is what our Federal Government needs to do. We have been overtaxing America for some time now. Americans have been paying the tab. We have bills that we have been able to pay. We have investments that we have met. We have spending that we have taken care of. We have debt that we are paying down. We have set aside Social Security, and there is change left over.

What the Rangel substitute says is we will give part of the gentleman's change back, but we will keep the rest, because we have extra spending that we need or we have extra investments, as the Rangel substitute seems to presuppose.

Mr. Speaker, that is not what we say in our Republican budget, and that is not what we say in this reconciliation bill. We say, just like in Iowa, the clerk would run into the parking lot to give the change. American taxpayers deserve their change back. Vote for the underlying bill and against the Rangel substitute.

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

Mr. Speaker, it would seem to me if we gave $20 to the guy at the gas station and got $18 worth of gas, and we owed the owner $3.4 trillion in national debt, we would say put the $2 on our account; but that is a different way of doing business.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Washington (Mr. INSLEE).

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

Mr. INSLEE. Mr. Speaker, I had a constituent at a town hall meeting in Washington ask a very interesting question, I thought, about the President's tax cut and energy bill which must be considered together. He asked this question: What earthly good is it to get some very modest tax cut, if every single dollar I get in a tax cut I have to turn around that month and give to an energy company in Texas? Every single dollar I get, I am going to give it to the energy industry which increases electrical bills and gas prices. He is right. What good is it?

Mr. Speaker, what he asked me, if the Republicans want to do that, if they want to take absolutely no action about this energy crisis in the short term, nothing to help people in the short term with energy prices, what he asked me was why do they not just eliminate the middleman. Why not just give all of the tax cut to the energy industry and not have it go through us? I thought about that and thought it is clear.

The Bush energy inaction plan, together with the Bush tax plan, is a giant money-laundering operation. The Republicans are not content to give 43 percent of all the tax cut to the top 1 percent, much of which goes to the wealthy oil barons; they want to make sure all of the money gets to the energy industry oil barons. That is not right.

Why not have a sensible substitute and a sensible energy tax policy? We need a time-out from this madness of having the energy industry increase their prices to my constituents 1,000 percent in 1 year. It is a crime. This simple money-laundering operation to make sure all of the money in this tax vehicle goes to the energy industry is not going to do anybody any good except President George Bush's political friends.

It is time for this President to understand he does not work for the oil industry anymore. He works for us. Reject this bill, pass the Democratic substitute and our energy policy, which will help middle-class Americans.

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

Mr. Speaker, with all due respect to the gentleman from Washington, I would hope that he would tell his constituent who asked that question, would he be better off with both higher energy prices and higher taxes, surely not. Surely he realizes that one way we can help that constituent is to cut his taxes, to give him more of his own money to use to meet those high energy bills.

The gentleman should know that the President appointed long ago a task force to come back with recommendations on energy policy, which this country has lacked for a decade and we are very sorely in need of having. So this President is trying to respond to the energy needs of this country, and we expect that report, in fact, tomorrow from the President.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that we can tell the constituent of the gentleman from Washington (Mr. INSLEE) that help is on the way, not only on the energy front but certainly on the tax front, as we have demonstrated by our votes here in this House to cut taxes.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SAM JOHNSON), a member of the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the base bill provides a tax cut to people who pay income taxes. The problem is the Federal Government is collecting too much in income taxes. I think the gentleman from New York (Mr. RANGEL) knows that. The solution is to let the taxpayers keep more of their income rather than sending it to Washington. Providing money to really low-income individuals who do not earn enough money to pay income taxes is not a tax cut. It is simply an excuse for those who do not want tax cuts to spend more money.

□ 1500

When President Clinton and every Democrat voted to pass the largest tax increase in history, they voted to punish hard work, penalize success and tax the American dream. They believed then and still believe now if you work hard and become successful, the government is entitled to over 40 percent of your income. That is just wrong.

Today with this vote, Republicans are saying if you work hard, you get to keep more of your money. I honestly believe if you ask any American, they would agree that the government does not deserve to keep more than one-third of a taxpayer's hard-earned money. The budget surplus we currently enjoy was created because Americans pay too much in taxes. It is a tax surplus. This substitute does not want to give it back to you. The government did not create the surplus, and I do not think the government deserves to keep it.

Every Member should remember this money belongs to the people. If they vote for any substitute, they will deny every American who pays taxes from getting their own money back. Americans want, need, and deserve a tax break. They deserve tax relief because that is what America is all about.

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LEWIS), a distinguished member of the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my friend and my colleague, the gentleman from New York (Mr. RANGEL), for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, this entire process is unbelievable. It is unreal. It is a sham. It is a shame. It is a disgrace. The tone in Washington has not changed and this reconciliation process proves it.

We are passing this bill today so we can rush the Republican tax bill to conference. We are rushing to pass a $1.35 trillion tax bill. That is a lot of money. That is a great deal of money. We cannot afford to be wrong. Somebody needs to tell the American people what would happen if we are wrong. The Republican tax bill is based on a 10-year budget projection that may be wrong. It is going to jeopardize our ability to provide for our senior citizens, jeopardize our ability to invest in priorities like education and prescription drug benefits for all of our citizens, and jeopardize our ability to pay down the national debt, save Social Security, and protect Medicare.

We should be taking care of the basic needs of all of our people and not just some of our people but all of our people and not rushing to pass a tax bill that we cannot afford. This Republican bill is not right for America. It is not fair and it is not just. And this entire process is rotten to the core. Where is the bipartisanship that we hear from the White House, that we hear from the other side? It is not here with this bill. It was not here last week and it is not here today. We have wasted an important opportunity to work together on a bill that is good for all Americans.

I urge all of my colleagues to vote against it and vote for the Democratic

substitute. If we want clean water, if we want clean air, if we want safety in the workplace, then support the Democratic substitute.

Mr. McCRERY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. DUNN), a member of the Committee on Ways and Means.

Ms. DUNN. Mr. Speaker, one of the previous speakers asked the question, how can we afford the tax cut? Well, I say if we cannot afford the tax cut at this time of surplus, when can we ever afford a tax cut? It is the taxpayers who created this surplus for us and it is they whom we should be rewarding by turning back some of those dollars for them to spend.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the reconciliation measure and in opposition to the substitute motion. President Bush has very wisely made rate reduction the foundation of his tax relief proposal. He wants to help all income tax payers, especially low- and moderate-income tax payers as quickly as possible and this bill embodies his commitment to give Americans broad-based tax relief.

The bill is fair, it is fiscally responsible, and it is good for the economy. Rate reduction is fair. Everybody who pays income taxes will receive tax relief under this proposal. It targets no one in and no one out. In addition, it provides retroactive tax relief for people in the lowest brackets by reducing the 15 percent rate to 12 percent effective at the beginning of this year.

This tax relief bill takes 6 million people off the tax rolls, and it enables a woman on her own with two children to earn up to $31,000 in a year without having to pay income taxes. Rate reduction is fiscally responsible. The tax cut is phased in over 10 years, and it represents a very small fraction of the estimated $20 trillion the government is expected to take in over the next decade.

And rate reduction will help American families. Once the cuts are fully implemented, an average family of four with $55,000 in income will see $2,000 a year in tax reduction. $2,000 is the same as 10 weeks of groceries, a semester of tuition at a community college, or 2 months' worth of mortgage payments. These are real dollars that should go where the taxpayer chooses to send them.

I urge my colleagues to support the reconciliation bill and reject the substitute.

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

The gentlewoman from Washington asks if not now, when could we give a tax cut? I would respond to this rhetorical question, that if you are talking about repealing estate taxes, I would suggest the time would be 2011.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. THURMAN).

Mrs. THURMAN. Mr. Speaker, we have been hearing an awful lot about the need to pass the biggest tax cut since 1981, and we always seem to go back to 1981. Maybe it was the teacher in me, I am not real sure, but for some reason I thought, well, what exactly happened in 1981?

Well, I got to looking at it, and found out some information. Like this bill, the Reagan tax bill of 1981 was an exploding tax cut. If it had not been changed, CBO estimated that by 1986 it would have reduced revenues by 5.5 percent of the gross domestic product. At today's level, that is about $550 billion per year. And because of these projections, Congress passed legislation in 1982 to raise revenues by a little over 1 percent.

Another part of this history lesson is, it could not come out of the House, it was passed by the Senate under Senator Dole's guidance. Two years later, the Deficit Reduction Act of 1984 raised taxes again. Taxes again were raised in 1987, 1989, 1990, and then in 1993. Taken together, all six of these tax increases reversed about two-thirds of the 1981 Reagan tax cut.

Proponents of the Bush tax cut often argue that the deficits of the 1980s and the early 1990s resulted from surging spending rather than reduced revenues. The figures that they cite on spending are misleading. Why? Because they include soaring interest payments on the national debt. Gee, we have not heard this before. Appropriations declined relative to GDP while our entitlement spending held roughly constant as a share. Tax revenues fell relative to GDP. The result was an increase in the public debt. Remember that thing we keep talking about, the public debt, pay it down, let us get rid of it?

Well, if we do not look at this, we are going to lead ourselves into higher and higher payments on the debt.

Mr. Speaker, I needed to provide this history lesson as a warning. This is an exploding tax bill. Most of its benefits will not take effect for 5 or 10 years. Revenues will be reduced just when the baby boomers retire, and that money will be needed for their retirement and health care. If we pass an irresponsible tax bill, a future Congress, like 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, will have to find the money for these needs. We need to pass the responsible Rangel substitute.

Mr. McCRERY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. KINGSTON).

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Louisiana for yielding me this time, and I thank my friend from Florida for bringing up the 1980s. A key element which Paul Harvey may refer to as the rest of the story, who was the majority in Congress in 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984 but liberal, big-spending Democrats? And what do they do when they get your money? They spend it. Why are they opposed to a tax reduction? Because they believe in their heart of hearts, and this is the crux of the whole matter, the big philosophical, empirical difference between the parties is that in their heart of hearts they believe they can spend your money better than you can. They believe the American people are incapable of spending decisions which might benefit society by creating jobs and creating more tax revenues.

I was speaking at a high school recently and I asked a young lady on the front row of a class how many of you have a job. She had a job. She made $7 an hour. I said, ''So if you work for 2 hours, you make $14.''

She said, ''No, sir, I only get to bring home about $11 because of the taxes.''

I said, ''I knew that. But let us say you do not really object to paying $3 in taxes or $4 in taxes out of your 2 hours that you work, you pay $4 in taxes and that $4 goes to roads, bridges, education, military, Medicare and you don't have a problem with that, right?''

She said, ''No, sir I don't mind that.''

I said, ''What if you knew that instead of $4, that we could run the government on $3.50 out of your earnings, what would you want with the rest of the money, that extra 50 cents? Would you want to keep it or would you want it to go to Washington so you could feel even more patriotic?''

She said, ''That's my 50 cents. I want to keep it.'' That is all that this is about, is saying to the American people, we could run the government on less money. The only question is, who wants the return? Do you want to send it to the government or do you want to keep it yourself? And when you go out as an American taxpayer and you buy washing machines or tires for your cars or clothes or whatever, you create jobs, you stimulate the economy, the economy grows, and it is good for America.

Let the American people spend their own money. Support tax relief.

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GEPHARDT), the distinguished minority leader.

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

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I rise to urge my colleagues to vote for the Democratic substitute and against the Republican tax bill which I think is fiscally irresponsible and the wrong plan for America. Republicans in the last days are so committed to this massive tax cut for the wealthiest special interests that they are even suggesting that cutting taxes is a substitute for a real energy policy in our country.

This is a full-service operation. To sell a tax plan, they are willing to use any argument that is available to try to convince the country that the tax plan is the right thing to do. First, it was the economy that was in trouble. That is why we needed the tax plan. Now it is the energy problem that causes the need for the tax plan. I fully expect it is going to be suggested as the cure for the common cold.

□ 1515

We should be voting today, rather than on this plan, for immediate relief

from soaring electricity prices. We should be directing the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to do something now to give people in California relief.

This tax bill will not give the ordinary citizens in California, in Oregon, in Washington, and through the rest of the country that are facing huge increases in energy prices any reasonable relief. If milk prices in California had gone up the way energy prices have gone up in California, a gallon of milk in California today would be $190, for a gallon of milk.

This tax bill offers no reasonable relief for the middle-income families and the poor families in California and the West that are facing huge energy price increases. Gasoline in the Midwest in some places has gone to $2.22 a gallon. If you want to know where relief is needed, it is at the pump. And again, this tax bill is so focused on the wealthiest Americans, it does very little for those poor and middle-income Americans who are having to go to the pump today to buy gasoline at $2 and $2.22 a gallon.

We should be passing today a bill that addresses our long-term, short-term, and medium-term energy problems in this country. But Republicans have chosen tax cuts for the wealthy special interests first, second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth. This is a one-trick pony. The only thing they ever want to talk about on this floor is tax cuts for the wealthiest Americans.

In addition, this bill becomes a budget buster. It is going to cause high deficits. It is going to cause high interest rates and high inflation. We did this in the 1980s; we do not need to do it again. It could very well, alone, wipe out the budget surplus that the people of this country have worked so hard to produce, to keep interest rates down, to keep inflation down. And again, half of it is focused on the wealthiest folks in the country, people who do not even need tax relief, instead of focusing the tax cut, as we do in our substitute, on the hard-working, middle-income families and people trying to get in the middle class.

Now, finally, by passing this tax cut, if that is our choice today, it is so large that it forces things out of our budget that people desperately want. People want money for education, to build new buildings, to help local school districts hire teachers, to have after-school programs and pre-school programs. It will cause us to eliminate all of those efforts in education.

We are going to take up an education bill here in the next few days. It is not going to have any additional money in it, because the budget assigns most of the surplus to this tax cut. It makes impossible a universal Medicare prescription drug program. When I go home now people come up to me and say, where is the drug program? You ran ads for it, the President ran ads for it, all the Democrats and Republicans ran ads saying they were for prescription drugs. Where is it?

Well, I will tell you where it is: it is in this tax cut. There is not going to be a prescription drug program that goes to everybody who needs it in this country, because we have spent the money on the wealthiest special interests, so the people, the senior citizens of this country who want this program, are not going to get it.

Where are the cops-on-the-beat? We are not going to have enough. We are not going to fight crime and prevent crime, because we are squandering too much money on a tax cut for the wealthiest interests. Where are the environmental protections? Where is the research on renewable sources of energy, on fuel cells, on trying to solve this problem in an environmentally-sensitive way? Again, we are spending those dollars in this tax cut.

This is the wrong choice for America today. We could do better than this if we would pass a tax cut that is reasonably priced, that is focused on the people who need it, and will continue the economy we built in this country over the last 10 years.

I urge Members to vote for the Democratic substitute and against this irresponsible tax cut that will wreck the greatest economy we have seen in our lifetime.

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

Mr. Speaker, the minority leader has engaged in a tactic that is fairly common around here. It is the tactic of obfuscation. But no amount of obfuscation can get around the fact that the American people today are being taxed more than they have ever been taxed before in peacetime. In fact, as far as the research that I have been able to conduct can uncover, this is the highest rate of taxation for the American people except for one time in our history, which was during World War II. You cannot obfuscate that fact. We are paying more in taxes than we ever have.

And what is the result of that high rate of taxation? We have a surplus. We are taking in more money than we need to run the government. So what are we going to do with that surplus? We are paying down debt as fast as we can. Regardless of all the rhetoric that you just heard, this House and the Senate passed a budget that accounts for this tax cut, that accounts for paying down $2.4 trillion in debt over the next 10 years, that accounts for a prescription drug benefit for seniors, that accounts for Medicare spending and Social Security spending.

Shame on people who say that if we give the American people some of their money back, their hard-earned money, if we let them keep more of the money that they earned, that we are going to throw the elderly into the streets. Shame on them. That is just not the case, and they know it.

For years in this House, years, decades, the Democratic majority passed budgets that not only did not pay down debt, it added to the debt. They spent money willy-nilly while raising taxes in a vain attempt to keep up with their spending habits.

But in the last 6 years, the Republican majority, with spending restraint, has managed to balance the Federal budget and create a surplus. Now we would like to give the American people the rewards of those efforts, and I believe we are going to do it. It is the right thing to do. It is the right thing to do for the American people, it is the right thing to do for economic growth.

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

Mr. MCCRERY. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman yielding.

Am I understanding the gentleman right that the gentleman is saying that the Democrats in the Congress for years have been on the kick of tax and spend, and that tax and spend was for the purpose of implementing programs, for the purpose thereof of reelection; because over those years there has been a dependency created among some constituency in this country, that those people had to be reelected to go forward with those programs, irregardless of the cost? Is that what I am hearing the gentleman say?

Mr. MCCRERY. Mr. Speaker, reclaiming my time, that may be the interpretation of the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. COLLINS), but I really believe that Democrats are well intentioned. They really believe that the Federal Government ought to spend money for the benefit of people in this country.

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield further, I have no doubt of the intent. But my daddy was one of the smartest people that I ever knew. He had less than a third grade education, and I often heard him say that the road to the poorhouse was paved with good intentions.

We have created so many programs in this country, so many programs that have to be funded, that it has created excessive taxation on the American people.

What we are talking about here today, sir, is cash flow. There are people in this Chamber and this body who are concerned about the cash flow of the Treasury of the United States, rather than the cash flow of the constituency at home, who get up every day or work 12 hours, 14 hours, sometimes around the clock, to make ends meet for their families.

But we are taking so much of it. And we also require them to have to shift their cash flow at home to meet necessities, where it used to be they could meet necessities and niceties because they had the money. But today they do not.

It has been mentioned about energy. Yes, gas prices are excessive, and they are going to go even higher. But a lot of it has been due to the recent years of overprotection, overregulating, the

lack of providing the facilities and the infrastructure to have the energy necessary to keep this country going, that now the price is out of hand and now some people are getting concerned about it, only because of the cash flow of the Treasury, not the cash flow of people. And when it comes to the charge while operating this government, we have a different charge than the marketplace does. We have a different charge structure than States and local governments do, because when it comes to taxes for local government or taxes for the State, everyone within that State practically pays the same or pays on the same basis. When we go to the marketplace and buy our product, we all pay on the same price structure. But when it comes to the operation of the government, we have five tiers of price structure, five marginal rates. We only had four prior to the previous administration, but there was a fifth one added in 1993, moving it to 39.6 percent.

That is unfair. This bill allows the removal of some of those marginal rates and consolidation of and lowering of the tax rate on every taxpayer in this country, increasing the cash flow to the family and the private sector, which will result in an increase in the cash flow of the Treasury. We need to be looking at the cash flow of our citizenry, not the cash flow of this Treasury.

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

Mr. Speaker, let me conclude by pointing out that the minority leader in closing on the Democrat substitute twice mentioned that the Republican underlying bill, the underlying tax cut, is a tax cut for the wealthy special interests. Did Members hear that? The wealthy special interests.

Guess who the underlying bill benefits? Guess who this tax cut that the Republican majority is attempting to past today benefits? It benefits everybody in this country who pays income taxes. That is your special interest. That is your wealthy special interest.

If you pay income taxes, I guess you are a wealthy special interest. So be it; we are going to cut your taxes.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the Democratic alternative and commend our distinguished ranking member for bringing it to the floor and in opposition to the Republican's risky tax cut.

Our best hope for reducing dependence on foreign oil and reducing pollution is through renewable energy and energy efficiency. Yet funding for renewable energy is cut by almost one-half and energy efficiency research and development is cut by over 30 percent.

Mr. Speaker, the Republicans attempt to justify the tax bill by saying it is needed to offset a slow down in the economy.

My colleagues, in case you haven't noticed, the biggest threat to our economy is the energy crises which will be felt throughout the country.

The Republicans are willing to tank the economy with their cavalier attitude toward the energy needs of Western United States.

The Bush budget cuts about one-half billion from energy research into renewable sources which are the wave of the future.

Indeed even without the energy concerns, the Republican tax bill is excessive, which is based on a surplus which we may not have and comes at the expense of investments which are priorities to the American people. Administration have repeatedly spoken of "hard budgeting times" and the need therefore to make difficult choices.

In other words in order to pay for this risky tax cut, Bush's budget cut millions of dollars from breast and cervical cancer even when we know that early detection saves lives.

Cuts in child care block grants, ignoring school modernization needs modernization needs and the cuts in investments go on.

Don't let the Republicans tank the economy——

Vote "no" on their risky tax cut!

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SWEENEY). Pursuant to House Resolution 142, the previous question is ordered on the bill and the amendment in the nature of a substitute offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. RANGEL).

The question is on the amendment in the nature of a substitute offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. RANGEL).

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 188, nays 239, not voting 4, as follows:

[Roll No. 117]

YEAS—188

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Allen
Andrews
Baca
Baird
Baldacci
Baldwin
Barcia
Barrett
Becerra
Bentsen
Berkley
Berman
Bishop
Blagojevich
Blumenauer
Bonior
Borski
Boswell
Boucher
Brady (PA)
Brown (FL)
Brown (OH)
Capps
Capuano
Cardin
Carson (IN)
Carson (OK)
Clay
Clayton
Clement
Clyburn
Conyers
Costello
Coyne
Crowley
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
Deutsch
Dicks
Dingell
Dooley
Doyle
Edwards
Engel
Eshoo
Etheridge
Evans
Farr
Fattah
Filner
Ford
Frank
Frost
Gephardt
Gonzalez
Green (TX)
Gutierrez
Hall (OH)
Harman
Hastings (FL)
Hilliard
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hoeffel
Holt
Honda
Hooley
Hoyer
Inslee
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jefferson
John
Johnson, E. B.
Jones (OH)
Kaptur
Kennedy (RI)
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kind (WI)
Kleczka
Kucinich
LaFalce
Lampson
Langevin
Lantos
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lofgren
Lowey
Luther
Maloney (CT)
Maloney (NY)
Markey
Mascara
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McKinney
McNulty
Meehan
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Menendez
Millender-McDonald
Miller, George
Mink
Moakley
Mollohan
Moore
Moran (VA)
Nadler
Neal
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor
Payne
Pelosi
Pomeroy
Price (NC)
Rangel
Reyes
Rivers
Rodriguez
Roemer
Rothman
Roybal-Allard
Rush
Sabo
Sanchez
Sanders
Sandlin
Sawyer
Schakowsky
Schiff
Scott
Serrano
Sherman
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Solis
Spratt
Stark
Strickland
Stupak
Tanner
Tauscher
Thompson (MS)
Thurman
Tierney
Towns
Turner
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Velazquez
Visclosky
Waters
Watt (NC)
Waxman
Weiner
Wexler
Woolsey
Wu
Wynn

NAYS—239

Aderholt
Akin
Armey
Bachus
Baker
Ballenger
Barr
Bartlett
Barton
Bass
Bereuter
Berry
Biggert
Bilirakis
Blunt
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bono
Boyd
Brady (TX)
Brown (SC)
Bryant
Burr
Burton
Buyer
Callahan
Calvert
Camp
Cannon
Cantor
Capito
Castle
Chabot
Chambliss
Coble
Collins
Combest
Condit
Cooksey
Cox
Crane
Crenshaw
Culberson
Cunningham
Davis, Jo Ann
Davis, Tom
Deal
DeLay
DeMint
Diaz-Balart
Doggett
Doolittle
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Ehlers
Ehrlich
Emerson
English
Everett
Ferguson
Flake
Fletcher
Foley
Fossella
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Ganske
Gekas
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gilman
Goode
Goodlatte
Gordon
Goss
Graham
Granger
Graves
Green (WI)
Greenwood
Grucci
Gutknecht
Hall (TX)
Hansen
Hart
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hayworth
Hefley
Herger
Hill
Hilleary
Hobson
Hoekstra
Holden
Horn
Hostettler
Houghton
Hulshof
Hunter
Hutchinson
Hyde
Isakson
Issa
Istook
Jenkins
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Kanjorski
Keller
Kelly
Kennedy (MN)
Kerns
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirk
Knollenberg
Kolbe
LaHood
Largent
Latham
LaTourette
Leach
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Lucas (KY)
Lucas (OK)
Manzullo
McCrery
McHugh
McInnis
McKeon
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller, Gary
Moran (KS)
Morella
Murtha
Myrick
Nethercutt
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nussle
Osborne
Ose
Otter
Oxley
Paul
Pence
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Pickering
Pitts
Platts
Pombo
Portman
Pryce (OH)
Putnam
Quinn
Radanovich
Rahall
Ramstad
Regula
Rehberg
Reynolds
Riley
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Ross
Roukema
Royce
Ryan (WI)
Ryun (KS)
Saxton
Scarborough
Schaffer
Schrock

Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shows
Simmons
Simpson
Skeen
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Souder
Spence
Stearns
Stenholm
Stump
Sununu
Sweeney
Tancredo
Tauzin
Taylor (MS)
Taylor (NC)
Terry
Thomas
Thompson (CA)
Thornberry
Thune
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Toomey
Traficant
Upton
Vitter
Walden
Walsh
Wamp
Watkins
Watts (OK)
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson
Wolf
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—4

Cramer
Cubin
Napolitano
Phelps

□ 1550

Messrs. SAXTON, KENNEDY of Minnesota, THOMPSON of California, MICA, and SAM JOHNSON of Texas changed their vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

So the amendment in the nature of a substitute was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 117, the Rangel amendment/substitute, I was detained with constituents and arrived as the roll closed. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SWEENEY). The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 230, nays 197, not voting 5, as follows:

[Roll No. 118]

YEAS—230

Abercrombie
Aderholt
Akin
Armey
Bachus
Baker
Ballenger
Barr
Bartlett
Barton
Bass
Bereuter
Biggert
Bilirakis
Bishop
Blunt
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bono
Brady (TX)
Brown (SC)
Bryant
Burr
Burton
Buyer
Callahan
Calvert
Camp
Cantor
Capito
Castle
Chabot
Chambliss
Clement
Coble
Collins
Combest
Condit
Cox
Cramer
Crane
Crenshaw
Culberson
Cunningham
Davis, Jo Ann
Davis, Tom
Deal
DeLay
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Lucas (KY)
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Norwood
Nussle
Osborne
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Smith (MI)
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Bonior
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Brady (PA)
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Turner
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Udall (NM)
Velazquez
Visclosky
Waters
Watt (NC)
Waxman
Weiner
Wexler
Woolsey
Wu
Wynn

NOT VOTING—5

Cannon
Cooksey
Cubin
Horn
Schakowsky

□ 1610

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 118, the Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act, I was on official business to examine the computers that were being demonstrated to assure honest and effective implementation of voting. I strongly support the tax relief provided by this legislation, thus, had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

Mr. COOKSEY. Mr. Speaker, during rollcall vote No. 118, I was unavoidably detained. I strongly support tax relief and had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

Stated against:

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 118, had I been present, I would have voted "nay."

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include therein extraneous material on H.R. 1836.

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

There was no objection.

MAKING IN ORDER EN BLOC AMENDMENTS TO H.R. 1846, FOREIGN RELATIONS AUTHORIZATION ACT, FISCAL YEARS 2002 AND 2003

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent during further consideration in the Committee of the Whole of H.R. 1646, pursuant to H. Res. 138, that it be in order at any time for the chairman of the Committee on International Relations or a designee to offer en bloc a set of amendments comprising amendments numbered 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25 and 26 printed in House Report 107–62 or germane modifications of any such amendment; that amendments en bloc pursuant to this order be considered as read, except that modifications be reported, be debatable for 40 minutes, equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on International

Relations, or their designees, not be subject to amendment and not be subject to a demand for a division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole; that the original proponent of an amendment included in such amendments en bloc may insert a statement in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD immediately before the disposition of the amendments en bloc.

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

Mr. LAHOOD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I only do so in order to ask the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE) a question.

Mr. Speaker, can the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE) assure me that the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS), the ranking member of the Committee on International Relations, having to do with Lebanon is not a part of the en bloc amendment, and that that will be considered as a separate amendment?

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

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

Mr. HYDE. Yes, I can give that assurance to the gentleman.

Mr. LAHOOD. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

There was no objection.

FOREIGN RELATIONS AUTHORIZATION ACT, FISCAL YEARS 2002 AND 2003

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 138 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 1646.

□ 1613

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 1646) to authorize appropriations for the Department of State for fiscal years 2002 and 2003, and for other purposes, with Mr. SIMPSON (Chairman pro tempore) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. When the Committee of the Whole House rose earlier today, amendment No. 4, offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE), had been disposed of.

Pursuant to the order of the House of today, it shall be in order at any time for the chairman of the Committee on International Relations or a designee to offer amendments en bloc printed in House Report 107–62 or germane modifications of any such amendment.

The amendments en bloc shall be considered read, except that modifications shall be reported, shall be debatable for 40 minutes, equally divided and controlled by the chairman and the ranking minority member, or their designees, shall not be subject to amendment and shall not be subject to a demand for a division of the question.

The original proponent of an amendment included in the amendments en bloc may insert a statement in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD immediately before disposition of the amendments en bloc.

□ 1615

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC OFFERED BY MR. HYDE

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Chairman, pursuant to the order of the House of today and House Resolution 138, I offer en bloc amendments consisting of the following amendments printed in House Report 107–62: Amendment No. 5; amendment No. 6, as modified; amendments numbered 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25 and 26.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON). The Clerk will designate the amendments en bloc.

The text of the amendments en bloc is as follows:

Amendments en bloc offered by Mr. HYDE, consisting of the following:

Amendment No. 5 offered by Mr. LAMPSON:
Page 32, after line 5, insert the following:

(c) REPORT ON COMPLIANCE WITH THE HAGUE CONVENTION ON THE CIVIL ASPECTS OF INTERNATIONAL CHILD ABDUCTION.—Section 2803(a) of the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998 (as contained in division G of Public Law 105–277) is amended in the first sentence by striking ''2001,'' and inserting ''2003,''.

Amendment No. 7 offered by Mr. HYDE:
Page 66, after line 12, add the following:

SEC. 344. CORRECTION OF TIME LIMIT FOR GRIEVANCE FILING.

Section 1104(a) of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 4134(a)) is amended in the first sentence by striking ''but in no case less than two years after the occurrence giving rise to the grievance'' and inserting ''but in no case more than three years after the occurrence giving rise to the grievance.''.

SEC. 345. CLARIFICATION OF SEPARATION FOR CAUSE.

Section 610(a) of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 4010(a)) is amended—

(a) in paragraph (1), by inserting ''decide to'' after ''may'';

(b) by striking paragraphs (2), (3), (4), (5) and (6) and inserting the following:

''(2) When the Secretary decides under paragraph (1) to separate, on the basis of misconduct, any member of the service (other than a United States citizen employed under section 311 who is not a family member) who either (A) is serving under a career appointment, or (B) is serving under a limited appointment, the member may not be separated from the Service until the member receives a hearing before the Foreign Service Grievance Board and the Board decides that cause for separation has been established, unless the member waives the right to such a hearing in writing, or the member's appointment has expired, whichever occurs first.

''(3) If the Board decides that cause for separation has not been established, the Board may direct the Department to pay reasonable attorneys fees to the extent and in the manner provided by section 1107(b)(5). A hearing under this paragraph shall be conducted in accordance with the hearing procedures applicable to grievances under section 1106 and shall be in lieu of any other administrative procedure authorized or required by this or any other law. Section 1110 shall apply to proceedings under this paragraph.

''(4) Notwithstanding the hearing required by paragraph (2), when the Secretary decides to separate a member of the Service for cause, the member shall be placed on leave without pay. If the member does not waive the right to a hearing, and the Board decides that cause for separation has not been established, the member shall be reinstated with back pay.''.

Amendment No. 9 offered by Ms. VELÁZQUEZ:
Page 95, after line 3, add the following:

SEC. 706. PARTICIPATION BY SMALL BUSINESSES IN PROCUREMENT CONTRACTS OF USAID.

(a) STUDY.—The Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development shall conduct a study to determine what industries are under-represented by small businesses in the procurement contracts of the Agency.

(b) INITIAL REPORT.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall submit to the designated congressional committees a report that contains the following:

(1) The results of the study conducted pursuant to subsection (a).

(2)(A) A specific plan of outreach to include measurable achievement milestones, to increase both the total numbers of contracts and the percentage of total contract dollars to small business, small disadvantaged business, women-owned businesses (as such terms are defined in the Small Business Act), and small businesses participating in the program under section 8(a) of such Act.

(B) The plan shall include proposals for all contracts (Washington, D.C.-based, field-based, and host country contracts) issued by the Agency or on behalf of the Agency.

(C) The plan shall include proposals and milestones of the Agency to increase the amount of subcontracting to businesses described in subparagraph (A) by the prime contractors of the Agency.

(D) The milestones described in subparagraph (C) shall include a description of how the Agency will use failure to meet goals by prime contractors as a ranking factor in evaluating any other submissions from this vendor for future contracts by the Agency.

(c) SEMIANNUAL REPORT.—The Administrator shall submit to the designated congressional committees on a semiannual basis a report that contains a description of the percentage of total contract dollars awarded and the total numbers of contracts awarded to businesses described in subsection (b)(2)(A), including a description of achievements toward measurable milestones for both direct contracts of the Agency, host country contracts, and for subcontracting by prime contractors of the Agency.

(d) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term ''designated congressional committees'' means—

(1) the Committee on International Relations and the Committee on Small Business of the House of Representatives; and

(2) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Small Business of the Senate.

Amendment No. 10 offered by Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas:
Page 95, after line 3, add the following:

SEC. 706. ANNUAL HUMAN RIGHTS COUNTRY REPORTS ON CHILD SOLDIERS.

(a) COUNTRIES RECEIVING ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE.—Section 116(d) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151n(f)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (7), by striking ''and'' at the end and inserting a semicolon;

(2) in paragraph (8), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(9)(A) wherever applicable, a description of the nature and extent of—

''(i) the recruitment and conscription of individuals under the age of 18 by armed forces of the government of the country, government-supported paramilitaries, or other armed groups, and the participation of such individuals in such groups; and

''(ii) the participation of such individuals in conflict;

''(B) what steps, if any, taken by the government of the country to eliminate such practices; and

''(C) such other information related to the use by the country of individuals under the age of 18 as soldiers, as determined to be appropriate by the Secretary of State.''.

(b) COUNTRIES RECEIVING SECURITY ASSISTANCE.—Section 502B(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2304(b)) is amended by inserting after the sixth sentence the following: ''Each report under this section shall also include (i) wherever applicable, a description of the nature and extent of the recruitment and conscription of individuals under the age of 18 by armed forces of the government of the country, government-supported paramilitaries, or other armed groups, the participation of such individuals in such groups, and the participation of such individuals in conflict, (ii) what steps, if any, taken by the government of the country to eliminate such practices, and (iii) such other information related to the use by the country of individuals under the age of 18 as soldiers, as determined to be appropriate by the Secretary of State.''.

Amendment No. 11 offered by Mr. SANDERS:

Page 95, after line 3, add the following:

SEC. 706. AMENDMENTS TO THE VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING AND VIOLENCE PROTECTION ACT OF 2000.

(a) ASSISTANCE FOR VICTIMS IN OTHER COUNTRIES.—Section 107(a)(1) of the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 is amended by adding at the end the following: ''In addition, such programs and initiatives shall, to the maximum extent practicable, include the following:

''(A) Support for local in-country nongovernmental organization-operated hotlines, culturally and linguistically appropriate protective shelters, and regional and international nongovernmental organization networks and databases on trafficking, including support to assist nongovernmental organizations in establishing service centers and systems that are mobile and extend beyond large cities.

''(B) Support for nongovernmental organizations and advocates to provide legal, social, and other services and assistance to trafficked individuals, particularly those individuals in detention.

''(C) Education and training for trafficked women and girls upon their return home.

''(D) The safe reintegration of trafficked individuals into an appropriate community or family, with full respect for the wishes, dignity, and safety of the trafficked individual.

''(E) Support for increasing or developing programs to assist families of victims in locating, repatriating, and treating their trafficked family members.''.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 113 of the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking ''for fiscal year 2002'' and inserting ''for each of the fiscal years 2002 and 2003'';

(2) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking ''and $10,000,000 for fiscal year 2002'' and inserting '', $10,000,000 for fiscal year 2002, and $15,000,000 for fiscal year 2003''; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking ''for fiscal year 2001'' and inserting ''for each of the fiscal years 2001, 2002, and 2003''; and

(3) in paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (e), by striking ''and $10,000,000 for fiscal year 2002'' each place it appears and inserting '', $10,000,000 for fiscal year 2002, and $15,000,000 for fiscal year 2003''.

Amendment No. 12 offered by Mr. MILLER of Florida:

Page 95, after line 3, add the following:

SEC. 706. REPORT ON EXTRADITION EFFORTS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.

(a) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in conjunction with the Attorney General, shall prepare and submit to the Congress a report on efforts between the United States and the governments of foreign countries to extradite to the United States individuals described in paragraph (2).

(2) INDIVIDUALS DESCRIBED.—An individual described in this paragraph is an individual who is being held in custody by the government of a foreign country (or who is otherwise known to be in the foreign country), and with respect to which a competent authority of the United States—

(A) has charged with a major extraditable offense described in paragraph (3);

(B) has found guilty of committing a major extraditable offense described in paragraph (3); or

(C) is seeking extradition in order to complete a judicially pronounced penalty of deprivation of liberty for a major extraditable offense described in paragraph (3).

(3) MAJOR EXTRADITABLE OFFENSES DESCRIBED.—A major extraditable offense described in this paragraph is an offense of murder, attempted murder, manslaughter, aggravated assault, kidnapping, abduction, or other false imprisonment, drug trafficking, terrorism, or rape.

(b) ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.—The report required under subsection (a) shall also include the following:

(1) The aggregate number of individuals described in subsection (a)(2) who are being held in custody by all governments of foreign countries (or are otherwise known to be in the foreign countries), including the name of each such foreign country and the number of such individuals held in custody by the government of each such foreign country.

(2) The aggregate number of requests by competent authorities of the United States to extradite to the United States such individuals that have been denied by each foreign government, the reasons why such individuals have not been so extradited, and the specific actions the United States has taken to obtain extradition.

(c) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENT.—In preparing the report under subsection (a), the Secretary of State, in conjunction with the Attorney General—

(1) shall establish procedures under which a competent authority of a State, which is requesting extradition of 1 or more individuals from a foreign country as described in subsection (a)(2) and with respect to which the foreign country has failed to comply with such request, may submit to the Attorney General appropriate information with respect to such extradition request; and

(2) shall include information received under paragraph (1) in the report under subsection (a).

Amendment No. 13 offered by Mr. MANZULLO:

Page 95, after line 3, add the following:

SEC. 706. PAYMENT OF ANTI-TERRORISM JUDGMENTS.

Section 2002(a)(2)(A)(ii) of the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–386; 114 Stat. 1542)), is amended by inserting ''June 6, 2000,'' after ''March 15, 2000,''.''

Amendment No. 14 offered by Mr. BRADY of Texas:

Page 122, after line 23, insert the following:

SEC. 747. SENSE OF CONGRESS RELATING TO THE NEGOTIATION OF EFFECTIVE EXTRADITION TREATIES.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds as follows:

(1) According to the Department of Justice, there are approximately 3,000 open extradition cases worldwide at any time.

(2) The United States has extradition treaties with only approximately 60 percent of the worlds nations.

(3) Of such treaties, nearly half were enacted prior to World War II and are seriously out of date.

(4) Treaties enacted prior to the 1970's are basically ineffective because only specific crimes listed in the treaties are extraditable offenses.

(5) Treaties negotiated since the 1970's are much more effective because they are flexible and reflect modern criminal justice issues such as international child abduction and cybercrimes.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—The Congress calls on the Secretary of State to develop and implement a process for negotiating new effective extradition treaties with countries with which the United States has no current extradition treay, as well as renegotiating old ineffective treaties, and to work closely with the Department of Justice in achieving these objectives.

Amendment No. 15 offered by Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA:

Page 122, after line 23, insert the following:

SEC. 747. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS RELATING TO UPCOMING ELECTIONS IN FIJI, EAST TIMOR, AND PERU.

It is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) the upcoming national elections in Fiji and East Timor in August 2001 and Peru in June 2001 are crucial and should be conducted in a free, fair, and democratic manner; and

(2) the Secretary of State should send election monitors to Fiji, and should offer technical support, as appropriate, to East Timor and Peru, to support free and fair elections in these nations.

Amendment No. 16 offered by Mr. BRADY of Texas:

Page 122, after line 23, insert the following:

SEC. 747. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING THE MURDER OF JOHN M. ALVIS.

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

(1) On November 30, 2000, John M. Alvis was brutally murdered in Baku, Azerbaijan.

(2) John Alvis was serving his final two weeks of a two year full-time commitment to the International Republican Institute, an American nongovernmental organization carrying out assistance projects for the United States Government to help promote democracy and strengthen the rule of law in Azerbaijan.

(3) Almost immediately following the news of the murder of John M. Alvis, our United States Ambassador to Azerbaijan, Ross Wilson, raised the issue with the the President

of Azerbaijan and with the Minister of Interior, and was assured that every effort would be made to carry out a prompt and thorough investigation.

(4) After the murder, 18 members of Congress, led by Congressman Kevin Brady and then-Chairman of the House International Relations Committee, Ben Gilman, wrote President Aliyev expressing the commitment of the Congress to seeing John's murder solved, and Senator John McCain wrote former President Clinton's Administration requesting the FBI's involvement.

(5) The United States Ambassador to Azerbaijan continues to raise this issue with Azerbaijani officials.

(6) The Government of Azerbaijan has cooperated with the FBI to find the individual or individuals responsible for killing John Alvis.

(7) United States President George W. Bush wrote Azerbaijan's President Hedar Aliyev and thanked Azerbaijan for its efforts to find the murderer or murderers of John M. Alvis.

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

(1) the United States and the Congress is absolutely committed to ensuring that the truth of the murder of John M. Alvis is determined and the individual or individuals responsible for this heinous act are brought to justice; and

(2) the Congress—

(A) appreciates the efforts of the Government of Azerbaijan to find the murderer or murderers of John M. Alvis and urges it to continue to make it a high priority; and

(B) urges the United States Department of State to continue to raise the issue of the murder of John M. Alvis with the Government of Azerbaijan and to make this issue a priority item in relations between the Government of the United States and the Government of Azerbaijan.

Amendment No. 17 offered by Mr. FLAKE:

Page 122, after line 23, insert the following:

SEC. 747. SENSE OF CONGRESS RELATING TO REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT OF SYRIA CONCERNING ISRAEL.

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

(1) On March 27, 2001, at the first regular Arab summit gathering in more than 10 years, President Bashar al-Assad used his speech to lash out at Israel.

(2) On March 28, 2001, the New York Times reported, ''In electing Mr. Sharon to be their leader, President Assad said, Israelis had chosen a man who hated anything to do with Arabs and had dedicated his career to killing them.''.

(3) President Assad additionally said, ''We say that the head of the government is a racist, it's a racist government, a racist army and security force,'' he said, adding that by extension, ''It is a racist society and it is even more racist than the Nazis.''.

(4) On March 28, 2001, State Department spokesman Richard Boucher described President Assad's remarks as, ''absolutely wrong...totally unacceptable and inappropriate.''.

(5) On March 29, 2001, the Bush administration's top Middle East diplomat, Assistant Secretary of State Edward Walker, responding to Assad's remarks stated, ''His statement at the Arab League was unacceptable, particularly his reference to Zionism as racism.''.

(6) On May 5, 2001, in his welcoming speech to Pope John Paul II, upon the Pope's arrival in Damascus, President Assad said, ''They, Israelis, try to kill all the principles of divine faiths with the same mentality of betraying Jesus Christ and torturing Him, and in the same way that they tried to commit treachery against Prophet Mohammad.''.

(7) On May 6, 2001, at the Umayyad Mosque, Muhammad Ziyadah, Syria's minister of religious affairs, said, ''We must be fully aware of what the enemies of God and malicious Zionism conspire to commit against Christianity and Islam.''.

(8) On May 7, 2001, State Department spokesman Richard Boucher condemned President Assad's remarks, ''Our view is that these comments are as regrettable as they are unacceptable. There's no place from anyone or from any side for statements that inflame religious passions and hatred.''.

(9) It is only through constructive diplomacy, and not through hateful, counterproductive speech, that peace can possibly be achieved in the Middle East.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—The Congress—

(1) condemns Syrian President Bashar al-Assad for his inflammatory remarks on March 27, 2001, and May 5, 2001;

(2) expresses its solidarity with the state and people of Israel at this time of crisis;

(3) calls upon President Assad and the Syrian Government to refrain from any future inflammatory remarks;

(4) commends the Administration for its swift response to President Assad's remarks; and

(5) urges the Administration to emphasize to Syrian Government officials the concerns of the United States about the negative impact such remarks make on Middle East peace negotiations.

Amendment No. 19 offered by Mr. UNDERWOOD:

Page 122, after line 23, add the following:

SEC. 747. SENSE OF CONGRESS RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINATION AND HEALTH EFFECTS IN THE PHILIPPINES EMANATING FROM FORMER UNITED STATES MILITARY FACILITIES.

It is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) the Secretary of State, in cooperation with the Secretary of Defense, should continue to work with the Government of the Philippines and with appropriate non-governmental organizations in the United States and the Philippines to fully identify and share all relevant information concerning environmental contamination and health effects emanating from former United States military facilities in the Philippines following departure of the United States military forces from the Philippines in 1992;

(2) the United States and the Government of the Philippines should continue to build upon the agreements outlined in the Joint Statement by the United States and the Republic of the Philippines on a Framework for Bilateral Cooperation in the Environment and Public Health signed on July 27, 2000; and

(3) Congress should encourage an objective non-governmental study which would examine environmental contamination and health effects emanating from former United States military facilities in the Philippines, following departure of United States military forces from the Philippines in 1992.

Amendment No. 20 offered by Mr. SHAYS:

Page 122, after line 23, add the following:

SEC. 747. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING THE LOCATION OF PEACE CORPS OFFICES ABROAD.

It is the sense of the Congress that, to the degree permitted by security considerations, the Secretary of State should give favorable consideration to requests by the Director of the Peace Corps that the Secretary exercise his authority under section 606(a)(2)(B) of the Secure Embassy Construction and Counterterrorism Act of 1999 (22 U.S.C. 4865(a)(2)(B)) to waive certain requirements of that Act in order to permit the Peace Corps to maintain offices in foreign countries at locations separate from the United States embassy.

Amendment No. 21 offered by Mr. ENGEL:

Page 122, after line 23, insert the following:

SEC. 747. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING THE MISTREATMENT OF UNITED STATES CIVILIAN PRISONERS INCARCERATED BY THE AXIS POWERS DURING WORLD WAR II.

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

(1) The Axis Powers captured and incarcerated 18,745 United States civilians who were living or traveling abroad during World War II, of which 1,704 died or were executed in captivity.

(2) These civilian prisoners of war were subjected to barbaric prison conditions and endured torture, starvation, and disease.

(3) The incarceration of these United States civilians and the conditions of such incarceration violated international human rights principles.

(4) The vast majority of these civilian prisoners of war have never received any formal recognition or compensation for their suffering, despite the physical and emotional trauma they endured.

(5) The incarceration of United States civilians by the Axis Powers during World War II and the conditions of such incarceration violated international human rights principles.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—The Congress—

(1) extends its sympathies to the brave men and women who endured the terrible hardships of such incarceration and to their families; and

(2) encourages foreign nations that incarcerated United States civilians during World War II to formally apologize to these individuals and their families.

Amendment No. 22 offered by Mr. TRAFICANT:

Page 122, after line 23, add the following:

SEC. 747. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING PURCHASE OF AMERICAN-MADE EQUIPMENT AND PRODUCTS.

In the case of any equipment or products that may be authorized to be purchased with financial assistance provided under this Act (including any amendment made by this Act), it is the sense of the Congress that entities receiving such assistance should, in expending the assistance, purchase only American-made equipment and products.

Amendment No. 24 offered by Mr. MENENDEZ:

Page 153, after line 23, add the following:

TITLE IX—IRAN NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION PREVENTION ACT OF 2001

SEC. 901. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the ''Iran Nuclear Proliferation Prevention Act of 2001''.

SEC. 902. WITHHOLDING OF VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY FOR PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS IN IRAN.

Section 307 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2227) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(d) Notwithstanding subsection (c), the limitations of subsection (a) shall apply to programs and projects of the International Atomic Energy Agency in Iran, unless the Secretary of State makes a determination in writing to the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate that such programs and projects are consistent with United States nuclear nonproliferation and safety goals, will not

provide Iran with training or expertise relevant to the development of nuclear weapons, and are not being used as a cover for the acquisition of sensitive nuclear technology. A determination made by the Secretary of State under the preceding sentence shall be effective for the 1-year period beginning on the date of the determination.''.

SEC. 903. ANNUAL REVIEW BY SECRETARY OF STATE OF PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY; UNITED STATES OPPOSITION TO PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS OF THE AGENCY IN IRAN.

(a) ANNUAL REVIEW.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State shall undertake a comprehensive annual review of all programs and projects of the International Atomic Energy Agency in the countries described in section 307(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2227(a)) and shall determine if such programs and projects are consistent with United States nuclear nonproliferation and safety goals.

(2) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act and on an annual basis thereafter for 5 years, the Secretary shall prepare and submit to the Congress a report containing the results of the review under paragraph (1).

(b) OPPOSITION TO CERTAIN PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS OF INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY.—The Secretary of State shall direct the United States representative to the International Atomic Energy Agency to oppose programs of the Agency that are determined by the Secretary under the review conducted under subsection (a)(1) to be inconsistent with nuclear nonproliferation and safety goals of the United States.

SEC. 904. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and on an annual basis thereafter for 5 years, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the United States representative to the International Atomic Energy Agency, shall prepare and submit to the Congress a report that—

(1) describes the total amount of annual assistance to Iran from the International Atomic Energy Agency, a list of Iranian officials in leadership positions at the Agency, the expected timeframe for the completion of the nuclear power reactors at the Bushehr nuclear power plant, and a summary of the nuclear materials and technology transferred to Iran from the Agency in the preceding year which could assist in the development of Iran's nuclear weapons program; and

(2) contains a description of all programs and projects of the International Atomic Energy Agency in each country described in section 307(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2227(a)) and any inconsistencies between the technical cooperation and assistance programs and projects of the Agency and United States nuclear nonproliferation and safety goals in these countries.

(b) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENT.—The report required to be submitted under subsection (a) shall be submitted in an unclassified form, to the extent appropriate, but may include a classified annex.

SEC. 905. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS.

It is the sense of the Congress that the United States Government should pursue internal reforms at the International Atomic Energy Agency that will ensure that all programs and projects funded under the Technical Cooperation and Assistance Fund of the Agency are compatible with United States nuclear nonproliferation policy and international nuclear nonproliferation norms.

Amendment No. 25 offered by Mr. LANTOS:

Page 153, after line 23, add the following:

TITLE IX—EAST TIMOR TRANSITION TO INDEPENDENCE ACT OF 2001

SECTION 901. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the ''East Timor Transition to Independence Act of 2001''.

SEC. 902. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) On August 30, 1999, the East Timorese people voted overwhelmingly in favor of independence from Indonesia. Anti-independence militias, with the support of the Indonesian military, attempted to prevent then retaliated against this vote by launching a campaign of terror and violence, displacing 500,000 people and murdering at least 1,000 people.

(2) The violent campaign devastated East Timor's infrastructure, destroyed or severely damaged 60 to 80 percent of public and private property, and resulted in the collapse of virtually all vestiges of government, public services and public security.

(3) The Australian-led International Force for East Timor (INTERFET) entered East Timor in September 1999 and successfully restored order. On October 25, 1999, the United Nations Transitional Administration for East Timor (UNTAET) began to provide overall administration of East Timor, guide the people of East Timor in the establishment of a new democratic government, and maintain security and order.

(4) UNTAET and the East Timorese leadership currently anticipate that East Timor will become an independent nation as early as late 2001.

(5) East Timor is one of the poorest places in Asia. A large percentage of the population live below the poverty line, only 20 percent of East Timor's population is literate, most of East Timor's people remain unemployed, the annual per capita Gross National Product is $340, and life expectancy is only 56 years.

(6) The World Bank and the United Nations have estimated that it will require $300,000,000 in development assistance over the next three years to meet East Timor's basic development needs.

SEC. 903. SENSE OF CONGRESS RELATING TO SUPPORT FOR EAST TIMOR.

It is the sense of Congress that the United States should—

(1) facilitate East Timor's transition to independence, support formation of broad-based democracy in East Timor, help lay the groundwork for East Timor's economic recovery, and strengthen East Timor's security;

(2) help ensure that the nature and pace of the economic transition in East Timor is consistent with the needs and priorities of the East Timorese people, that East Timor develops a strong and independent economic infrastructure, and that the incomes of the East Timorese people rise accordingly;

(3) begin to lay the groundwork, prior to East Timor's independence, for an equitable bilateral trade and investment relationship;

(4)(A) recognize East Timor, and establish diplomatic relations with East Timor, upon its independence;

(B) ensure that a fully functioning, fully staffed, adequately resourced, and securely maintained United States diplomatic mission is accredited to East Timor upon its independence; and

(C) in the period prior to East Timor's independence, ensure that the United States maintains an adequate diplomatic presence in East Timor, with resources sufficient to promote United States political, security, and economic interests with East Timor;

(5) support efforts by the United Nations and East Timor to ensure justice and accountability related to past atrocities in East Timor through—

(A) United Nations investigations;

(B) development of East Timor's judicial system, including appropriate technical assistance to East Timor from the Department of Justice, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the Drug Enforcement Administration;

(C) the possible establishment of an international tribunal for East Timor; and

(D) sharing with the United Nations Transitional Administration for East Timor (UNTAET) and East Timorese investigators any unclassified information relevant to past atrocities in East Timor gathered by the United States Government; and

(6)(A) as an interim step, support observer status for an official delegation from East Timor to observe and participate, as appropriate, in all deliberations of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) group, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), and other international institutions; and

(B) after East Timor achieves independence, support full membership for East Timor in these and other international institutions, as appropriate.

SEC. 904. BILATERAL ASSISTANCE.

(a) AUTHORITY.—The President, acting through the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, is authorized to—

(1) support the development of civil society, including nongovernmental organizations in East Timor;

(2) promote the development of an independent news media;

(3) support job creation, including support for small business and microenterprise programs, environmental protection, sustainable development, development of East Timor's health care infrastructure, educational programs, and programs strengthening the role of women in society;

(4) promote reconciliation, conflict resolution, and prevention of further conflict with respect to East Timor, including establishing accountability for past gross human rights violations;

(5) support the voluntary and safe repatriation and reintegration of refugees into East Timor; and

(6) support political party development, voter education, voter registration, and other activities in support of free and fair elections in East Timor.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the President to carry out this section $25,000,000 for fiscal year 2002.

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

SEC. 905. MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE.

The Secretary of the Treasury should instruct the United States executive director at the International Board for Reconstruction and Development and the Asian Development Bank to use the voice, vote, and influence of the United States to support economic and democratic development in East Timor.

SEC. 906. PEACE CORPS ASSISTANCE.

The Director of the Peace Corps is authorized to—

(1) provide English language and other technical training for individuals in East Timor as well as other activities which promote education, economic development, and economic self-sufficiency; and

(2) quickly address immediate assistance needs in East Timor using the Peace Corps Crisis Corps, to the extent practicable.

SEC. 907. TRADE AND INVESTMENT ASSISTANCE.

(a) OPIC.—The President should initiate negotiations with the Government of East Timor (after independence for East Timor)—

(1) to apply to East Timor the existing agreement between the Overseas Private Investment Corporation and Indonesia; or

(2) to enter into a new agreement authorizing the Overseas Private Investment Corporation to carry out programs with respect to East Timor,

in order to expand United States investment in East Timor, emphasizing partnerships with local East Timorese enterprises.

(b) TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT AGENCY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the Trade and Development Agency is authorized to carry out projects in East Timor under section 661 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2421).

(2) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Trade and Development Agency to carry out this subsection $1,000,000 for fiscal year 2002.

(B) AVAILABILITY.—Amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations under subparagraph (A) are authorized to remain available until expended.

(c) EXPORT-IMPORT BANK.—The Export-Import Bank of the United States should expand its activities in connection with exports to East Timor to the extent such activities are requested and to the extent there is a reasonable assurance of repayment.

SEC. 908. GENERALIZED SYSTEM OF PREFERENCES.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the President should encourage the Government of East Timor (after independence for East Timor) to seek to become eligible for duty-free treatment under title V of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2461 et seq.; relating to generalized system of preferences).

(b) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The United States Trade Representative and the Commissioner of the United States Customs Service are authorized to provide technical assistance to the Government of East Timor (after independence for East Timor) in order to assist East Timor to become eligible for duty-free treatment under title V of the Trade Act of 1974.

SEC. 909. BILATERAL INVESTMENT TREATY.

It is the sense of Congress that the President should seek to enter into a bilateral investment treaty with the Government of East Timor (after independence for East Timor) in order to establish a more stable legal framework for United States investment in East Timor.

SEC. 910. PLAN FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF DIPLOMATIC FACILITIES IN EAST TIMOR.

(a) DEVELOPMENT OF DETAILED PLAN.—The Secretary of State shall develop a detailed plan for the official establishment of a United States diplomatic mission to East Timor, with a view to—

(1) recognize East Timor, and establish diplomatic relations with East Timor, upon its independence;

(2) ensure that a fully functioning, fully staffed, adequately resourced, and securely maintained United States diplomatic mission is accredited to East Timor upon its independence; and

(3) in the period prior to East Timor's independence, ensure that the United States maintains an adequate diplomatic presence in East Timor, with resources sufficient to promote United States political, security, and economic interests with East Timor.

(b) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than three months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a report that contains the detailed plan described in subsection (a), including a timetable for the official opening of a facility in Dili, East Timor, the personnel requirements for the mission, the estimated costs for establishing the facility, and its security requirements.

(2) FORM OF REPORT.—The report submitted under this subsection shall be in unclassified form, with a classified annex as necessary.

(c) CONSULTATION.—Beginning six months after the submission of the report under subsection (b), and every six months thereafter until January 1, 2004, the Secretary of State shall consult with the chairmen and ranking members of the committees specified in that paragraph on the status of the implementation of the detailed plan described in subsection (a), including any revisions to the plan (including its timetable, costs, or requirements).

SEC. 911. SECURITY ASSISTANCE FOR EAST TIMOR.

(a) STUDY AND REPORT.—

(1) STUDY.—The President shall conduct a study to determine—

(A) the extent to which East Timor's security needs can be met by the transfer of excess defense articles under section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961;

(B) the extent to which international military education and training (IMET) assistance will enhance professionalism of the armed forces of East Timor, provide training in human rights, and promote respect for human rights and humanitarian law; and

(C) the terms and conditions under which such defense articles or training, as appropriate, should be provided.

(2) REPORT.—Not later than 3 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the President shall transmit to the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate and the Committee on International Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives a report that contains the findings of the study conducted under paragraph (1).

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF ASSISTANCE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Beginning on the date on which Congress receives the report transmitted under subsection (a), or the date on which Congress receives the certification transmitted under paragraph (2), whichever occurs later, the President is authorized—

(A) to transfer excess defense articles under section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2321j) to East Timor in accordance with such section; and

(B) to provide military education and training under chapter 5 of part II of such Act (22 U.S.C. 2347 et seq.) for the armed forces of East Timor in accordance with such chapter.

(2) CERTIFICATION.—A certification described in this paragraph is a certification that—

(A) East Timor has established an independent armed forces; and

(B) the assistance proposed to be provided pursuant to paragraph (1)—

(i) is in the national security interests of the United States; and

(ii) will promote both human rights in East Timor and the professionalization of the armed forces of East Timor.

SEC. 912. AUTHORITY FOR RADIO BROADCASTING.

The Broadcasting Board of Governors is authorized to further the communication of information and ideas through the increased use of audio broadcasting to East Timor to ensure that radio broadcasting to that country serves as a consistently reliable and authoritative source of accurate, objective, and comprehensive news.

SEC. 913. CONSULTATION REQUIREMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than six months after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every six months thereafter until January 1, 2004, the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, the Secretary of the Treasury, the United States Trade Representative, the Secretary of Commerce, the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, the Director of the Trade and Development Agency, the President of the Export-Import Bank of the United States, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Director of the Peace Corps, shall consult with the Chairman and ranking member of the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate concerning the information described in subsection (b).

(b) INFORMATION.—The information described in this subsection includes—

(1) developments in East Timor's political and economic situation in the period covered by the report, including an evaluation of any elections occurring in East Timor and the refugee reintegration process in East Timor;

(2)(A) in the initial consultation, a 2-year plan for United States foreign assistance to East Timor in accordance with section 904, prepared by the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, which outlines the goals for United States foreign assistance to East Timor during the 2-year period; and

(B) in each subsequent consultation, a description in detail of the expenditure of United States bilateral foreign assistance during the period covered by each such consultation;

(3) a description of the activities undertaken in East Timor by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Asian Development Bank, and other international financial institutions, and an evaluation of the effectiveness of these activities;

(4) an assessment of—

(A) the status of United States trade and investment relations with East Timor, including a detailed analysis of any trade and investment-related activity supported by the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, the Export-Import Bank of the United States, and the Trade and Development Agency during the period of time since the previous consultation; and

(B) the status of any negotiations with the United Nations Transitional Administration for East Timor (UNTAET) or East Timor to facilitate the operation of the United States trade agencies in East Timor;

(5) the nature and extent of United States-East Timor cultural, education, scientific, and academic exchanges, both official and unofficial, and any Peace Corps activities;

(6) a description of local agriculture in East Timor, emerging opportunities for producing, processing, and exporting indigenous agricultural products, and recommendations for appropriate technical assistance from the United States; and

(7) statistical data drawn from other sources on economic growth, health, education, and distribution of resources in East Timor.

Amendment No. 26 offered by Mr. LANTOS:

Page 153, after line 23, add the following:

TITLE IX—FREEDOM INVESTMENT ACT OF 2001

SECTION 901. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the ''Freedom Investment Act of 2001''.

SEC. 902. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Supporting human rights is in the national interests of the United States and is consistent with American values and beliefs.

(2) Defenders of human rights are changing our world in many ways, including protecting freedom and dignity, religious liberty, the rights of women and children, freedom of the press, the rights of workers, the environment, and the human rights of all persons.

(3) The United States must match its rhetoric on human rights with action and with sufficient resources to provide meaningful support for human rights and for the defenders of human rights.

(4) Providing one percent of amounts available annually for foreign affairs operations for human rights activities, including human rights monitoring, would be a minimal investment in protecting human rights around the world.

(5) The Department of State should have individuals in positions in foreign countries that are designated for monitoring human rights activities and developments in such countries, including the monitoring of arms exports.

SEC. 903. SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF THE BUREAU OF DEMOCRACY, HUMAN RIGHTS, AND LABOR.

For fiscal year 2004 and each fiscal year thereafter, not less than 1 percent of the amounts made available to the Department of State under the heading ''Diplomatic and Consular Programs'', other than amounts made available for worldwide security upgrades and information resource management, are authorized to be made available only for salaries and expenses of the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, including funding of positions at United States missions abroad that are primarily dedicated to following human rights developments in foreign countries and that are assigned at the recommendation of such Bureau in conjunction with the relevant regional bureau.

SEC. 904. HUMAN RIGHTS AND DEMOCRACY FUND.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF FUND.—There is established a Human Rights and Democracy Fund (hereinafter in this section referred to as the ''Fund'') to be administered by the Assistant Secretary for Democracy, Human Rights and Labor.

(b) PURPOSES OF FUND.—The purposes of the Fund are—

(1) to support defenders of human rights;

(2) to assist the victims of human rights violations;

(3) to respond to human rights emergencies;

(4) to promote and encourage the growth of democracy, including the support for nongovernmental organizations in other countries; and

(5) to carry out such other related activities as are consistent with paragraphs (1) through (4).

(c) FUNDING.—Of the amounts made available to carry out chapter 1 and chapter 10 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and chapter 4 of part II of such Act for each of the fiscal years 2002, 2003, and 2004, $27,000,000 for each such fiscal year is authorized to be made available only to the Fund for carrying out the purposes described in subsection (b).

SEC. 905. REPORTS ON ACTIONS TAKEN BY THE UNITED STATES TO ENCOURAGE RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS.

(a) SECTION 116 REPORT.—Section 116(d) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151n(d)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (7), by striking ''and'' at the end and inserting a semicolon;

(2) in paragraph (8), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(9) for each country with respect to which a determination has been made that extrajudicial killings, torture, or other serious violations of human rights have occurred in the country, the extent to which the United States has taken or will take action to encourage an end to such practices in the country.''.

(b) SECTION 502B REPORT.—Section 502B(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2304(b)) is amended by inserting after the 4th sentence the following: ''Such report shall also include, for each country with respect to which a determination has been made that extrajudicial killings, torture, or other serious violations of human rights have occurred in the country, the extent to which the United States has taken or will take action to encourage an end to such practices in the country.''.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The Clerk will report Amendment No. 6, as modified.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 6, as modified, offered by Ms. SLAUGHTER:

Page 43, insert the following after line 21:

SEC. 214. REPORT CONCERNING THE GERMAN FOUNDATION "REMEMBRANCE, RESPONSIBILITY, AND THE FUTURE".

(a) REPORT CONCERNING THE GERMAN FOUNDATION ''REMEMBRANCE, RESPONSIBILITY, AND THE FUTURE''.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 180 days thereafter until all funds made available to the German Foundation have been disbursed, the Secretary of State shall report to the appropriate congressional committees on the status of the implementation of the Agreement and, to the extent possible, on whether or not—

(1) during the 180-day period preceding the date of the report, the German Bundestag has authorized the allocation of funds to the Foundation, in accordance with section 17 of the law on the creation of the Foundation, enacted by the Federal Republic of Germany on August 8, 2000;

(2) the entire sum of DM 10,000,000,000 has been made available to the German Foundation in accordance with Annex B to the Joint Statement of July 17, 2000;

(3) during the 180-day period preceding the date of the report, any company or companies investigating a claim, who are members of ICHEIC, were required to provide to the claimant, within 90 days after receiving the claim, a status report on the claim, or a decision that included—

(A) an explanation of the decision, pursuant to those standards of ICHEIC to be applied in approving claims;

(B) all documents relevant to the claim that were retrieved in the investigation; and

(C) an explanation of the procedures for appeal of the decision;

(4) during the 180-day period preceding the date of the report, any entity that elected to determine claims under Article 1(4) of the Agreement was required to comply with the standards of proof, criteria for publishing policyholder names, valuation standards, auditing requirements, and decisions of the Chairman of ICHEIC;

(5) during the 180-day period preceding the date of the report, an independent process to appeal decisions made by any entity that elected to determine claims under Article 1(4) of the Agreement was available to and accessible by any claimant wishing to appeal such a decision, and the appellate body had the jurisdiction and resources necessary to fully investigate each claim on appeal and provide a timely response;

(6) an independent audit of compliance by every entity that has elected to determine claims under Article 1(4) of the Agreement has been conducted; and

(7) the administrative and operational expenses incurred by the companies that are members of ICHEIC are appropriate for the administration of claims described in paragraph (3).

The Secretary of State's report shall include the Secretary's justification for each determination under this subsection.

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

(1) the resolution of slave and forced labor claims is an urgent issue for aging Holocaust survivors, and the German Bundestag should allocate funds for disbursement by the German Foundation to Holocaust survivors as soon as possible; and

(2) ICHEIC should work in consultation with the Secretary of State in gathering the information required for the report under subsection (a).

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) AGREEMENT.—The term ''Agreement'' means the Agreement between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany concerning the Foundation ''Remembrance, Responsibility and the Future'', done at Berlin July 17, 2000.

(2) ANNEX B TO THE JOINT STATEMENT OF JULY 17, 2000.—The term ''Annex B to the Joint Statement of July 17, 2000'' means Annex B to the Joint Statement on occasion of the final plenary meeting concluding international talks on the preparation of the Federal Foundation ''Remembrance, Responsibility and the Future'', done at Berlin on July 17, 2000.

(3) GERMAN FOUNDATION.—The term ''German Foundation'' means the Foundation ''Remembrance, Responsibility and the Future'' referred to in the Agreement.

(4) ICHEIC.—The term ''ICHEIC'' means the International Commission on Holocaust Era Insurance Claims referred to in Article 1(4) of the Agreement.

Mr. HYDE (during the reading). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment, as modified, be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of today, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE) and the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) each will control 20 minutes.

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

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

This en bloc amendment, Mr. Chairman, consists of 19 amendments that were made in order by the rule on H.R. 1646. The inclusion of these 19 provisions into this en bloc amendment reflects the concurrence of each sponsor and the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS), the ranking Democratic member of the Committee on International Relations.

I assure my fellow Members that these measures are noncontroversial, and I recommend an aye vote on this en bloc amendment. I appreciate very much the cooperation we have received from the sponsors of these amendments and from the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS), my Democratic

colleague, for working with us to advance these measures in this manner.

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

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

Mr. Chairman, first, let me express my deep appreciation to the gentleman from Illinois (Chairman HYDE) for the extraordinarily cooperative and collegial manner in which he has handled both this matter and all matters that we have dealt with in the committee.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this en bloc amendment. This en bloc amendment includes amendments from both sides of the aisle and includes a technical provision requested by the Department of State.

I would like to highlight several provisions that enjoy broad bipartisan support: the amendment of the gentleman from American Samoa (Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA) supporting free, fair and democratic elections in Fiji, East Timor, and Peru; the amendment of the gentleman from Guam (Mr. UNDERWOOD) on the Philippines; the amendment of the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ) on small business contracting by AID; the amendment by the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) on child soldiers; the amendment by the gentleman from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) on trafficking; the amendment by the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL) on U.S. civilian prisoners during World War II; and the amendment by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ) on IAEA and Iran.

Mr. Chairman, a provision offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. SLAUGHTER) seeks to ensure congressional oversight and enforcement in the area of Holocaust restitutions by requiring the Secretary of State to determine in a report to Congress whether the foundation established for this purpose is meeting its responsibilities to claimants.

The en bloc amendment also contains the East Timor Transition to Independence Act, legislation I introduced with the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. KENNEDY), the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN), the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH), and the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY).

I would express my appreciation to the gentleman from Illinois (Chairman HYDE) and the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LEACH), chairman of the Subcommittee on East Asia and the Pacific, and the gentleman from American Samoa (Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA), ranking Democratic member, for their help on this legislation, along with the East Timor Action Network.

Two years ago, Mr. Chairman, the people of East Timor voted overwhelmingly for independence from Indonesia. In response, anti-independence militias, with the support of the Indonesian military, launched a campaign of terror and violence.

The East Timorese have now won their hard-earned freedom, and the United States is playing a lead role in helping the East Timorese get back on their feet. This legislation provides a 3- to 5-year trade, aid, and security agenda with East Timor so that our Nation remains a key player in helping to rebuild that small and long-suffering country.

It authorizes $25 million in bilateral U.S. assistance to East Timor, authorizes the establishment of a Peace Corps Program in that country, and mandates a series of steps to increase the involvement of U.S. trade and export agencies in East Timor.

I also wish to point to the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) and myself titled the Freedom Investment Act. This amendment ensures that our human rights and democracy programs are not merely part of our foreign policy rhetoric, but are also part of U.S. foreign policy reality.

If we are to accomplish this, the human rights function within the Department of State must be strengthened appreciably.

This provision provides a permanent authorization for the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor equal to 1 percent of the Department's main operating account. This continues specific authorizations that the Congress has provided for the democracy and human rights functions and boosts the human rights and democracy fund.

This fund administered by the Department of State has been crucial to providing small level grants to human rights causes around the globe, and it definitely should be increased.

So I want to reiterate my support, Mr. Chairman, of the en bloc amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Chairman HYDE), and I urge my colleagues to vote for his amendment.

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

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

Mr. CHABOT. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to join with the gentleman from Texas (Mr. LAMPSON), my good friend, thanking the gentleman from Illinois (Chairman HYDE) for including in his en bloc amendment our amendment, which extends until 2003 the reporting requirement of the State Department on compliance with the provisions of the Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction.

My colleagues will recall that the gentleman from Texas (Mr. LAMPSON) and I offered legislation last year adopted in both the House and the Senate that urged compliance by signatory countries with the Hague Convention. The legislation became necessary because, sadly, some Hague signatories consistently fail to comply fully with both the letter and the spirit of their international legal obligations under the Convention.

The Hague Convention establishes reciprocal rights and duties between and among its contracting states to expedite the return of children to the state of their habitual residence as well as to ensure that rights of custody and of access under the laws in one contracting state are respected in other contracting states. Unfortunately, some parties to the Convention have been routine offenders.

My colleagues have often heard me talk about the case of a Cincinnati man, Tom Sylvester, whose then baby daughter, Carina, was abducted by her mother back in 1995 and taken to Austria where she remains today. Six years after the abduction, the case remains unresolved despite a number of court orders in Mr. Sylvester's favor in both the United States and Austria, including an order all the way up to the Austrian Supreme Court in Mr. Sylvester's favor.

Unfortunately, the Sylvester case is not a rarity. Every year, more and more American parents suffer similar circumstances and face similar obstacles from other nations, many of whom are signatories of the Hague Convention.

This amendment which extends for 2 years the reporting requirements of the Department of State on compliance by Hague signatories is, unfortunately, quite necessary. The continuation of this language in the State Department authorization legislation sends a message to those offending countries who consistently fail to honor their obligations under international law, that the Congress takes their failure to comply very seriously and will continue to pursue efforts to bring our American children home.

I want to commend the gentleman from Texas (Mr. LAMPSON). As chairman of the Congressional Caucus on Missing and Exploited Children, he has done an extraordinary job in bringing national and international attention to this growing problem that devastates so many American families. I urge adoption of the amendment.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, I am happy to yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN).

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Chairman, I want to commend the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. CHABOT) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. LAMPSON) on their continuing efforts on focusing their attention on this very tragic situation that so many parents are in across our Nation. We welcome the opportunity to include this amendment in the en bloc, and I thank the gentleman from Illinois (Chairman HYDE) for including it.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ).

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

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Chairman, part of the en bloc is one that I offer on Iran because I am deeply concerned about U.S. taxpayer dollars being used to

support the development of a 1,000 megawatt nuclear power reactor at Bushehr in Iran's Persian Gulf coast. I want specifically to address the role of the International Atomic Energy Agency's technical assistance for this plant, because I believe the agency is indirectly supporting Iran in its well-known endeavors to acquire dangerous nuclear technology.

Iran claims it is merely seeking the wherewithal to meet its publicly desired statement to have a civil nuclear power program to generate electricity, which is suspect in light of Iran's having the world's largest oil and natural gas reserves. But it is no secret that Iran is also pursuing a nuclear weapon's development program.

Last fall, Assistant Secretary of State for Nonproliferation Bob Einhorn stated in testimony before the Senate that the administration opposed construction of the Bushehr plant because, ''it would be used as a cover for maintaining wide-ranging contacts with Russian nuclear entities and for engaging in more sensitive forms of cooperation with more direct applicability to a nuclear weapons program.'' I could not agree more.

Let me suggest to my colleagues that we must decide as a government whether to oppose or acquiesce in the construction of the plant, which is being built with Russian support. I submit to my colleagues that acquiescence in this case is tantamount to our acceptance as inevitable the construction of the nuclear power plant. This is not about safety, this is about operational capacity. If we do not speak out, who will?

My amendment would simply withhold U.S. proportional voluntary assistance to the IAEA for programs and projects of the agency which go for technical assistance for the Bushehr plant. I have no interest in cutting off all IAEA assistance to Iran, but it is ludicrous for the United States taxpayers to support a plant which could pose a threat to the United States and to stability in the Middle East.

Please support my colleagues in supporting the en bloc amendment.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Arizona (Mr. FLAKE).

Mr. FLAKE. Mr. Chairman, the Flake-Gilman-Cantor-Wexler amendment is a bipartisan straightforward resolution condemning the remarks of Syrian President Bashar al-Assad.

On March 27 at the first regular Arab summit gathering in more than 10 years, President Assad used his speech to lash out against Israel.

In electing Mr. Sharon to be their leader, President Assad said Israelis ''had chosen a man who hated anything to do with Arabs and had dedicated his career to killing them.''

President Assad continued by saying, ''We say that the head of the government is a racist, it's a racist government, a racist army and security force.'' ''It is a racist society and it is even more racist than the Nazis.''

Mr. Chairman, as if President Assad's remarks back in March were not enough, he reiterated his anti-Semitic remarks 11 days ago in his welcoming speech to Pope John Paul, II, in Damascus.

In both cases, the administration has been swift to condemn Assad's remarks. The time has now come for Members of the House to go on record condemning these inflammatory remarks and express its support for people of Israel.

Finally, President Assad's remarks illustrate a counterproductive pattern beginning there. These types of actions will only have a negative impact on the region in this time of crisis.

This amendment sends a message that the United States opposes this type of speech by world leaders. For this reason, I urge my colleagues to support the en bloc amendment.

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

Mr. HYDE. Yes, I yield to the gentleman from New York.

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Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the gentleman from Arizona for his cogent remarks with regard to the appalling remarks made by the President of Syria recently. He was criticized by the press, by leaders throughout the world for encouraging and inciting more hostility rather than being a leader for peace.

We had looked to the new President of Syria for greater leadership than he has demonstrated, and we hope he will take a good hard look at what he has done to stir up the problems in the Middle East and recant his statement, and we look forward to hearing from the President of Syria further on this issue.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL).

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Chairman, I thank my friend from California, the ranking member, the distinguished gentleman, for yielding time to me.

I certainly agree with the remarks of the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN) and the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. FLAKE) condemning the President of Syria, and I would also add that Syrian troops ought to leave Lebanon as soon as possible.

Mr. Chairman, my amendment, which is rolled into the en bloc amendments, addresses the unfortunate events of World War II in which almost 19,000 American civilians living or traveling abroad were captured by the Axis powers and incarcerated, 1,700 of whom either died in captivity or were executed. It is really a shocking statistic. To date, no formal apology has been offered for these terrible actions.

My amendment would extend the Congress' sympathy to the brave men and women who were incarcerated and their families for the terrible hardships they endured. Also, it encourages foreign nations that incarcerated U.S. civilians during World War II to formally apologize to these individuals and their families.

Passage of this amendment would honor the many who suffered, including Michael Kolanik, Sr., of Westchester County, New York, which I represent. He was captured by Nazi Germany and was a slave laborer for 6 years. Unfortunately, he has already passed away; but his son Mike, Jr., a Vietnam veteran, has been pursuing this issue in honor of his father.

While recognition of their ordeal will not erase the painful reality of their imprisonment, it will provide a sense of closure for them and their families and put to rest a long and drawn-out battle to honor those brave men and women for their suffering.

I know this has bipartisan support, and I thank everybody for that; and I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of this amendment so that we can begin to heal the wounds of the past.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CANTOR).

Mr. CANTOR. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the Flake amendment. In a gesture of interfaith reconciliation, Pope John Paul II recently undertook the first-ever visit by a Pope to Syria where he visited a mosque. I commend the Pope for these historic actions that are in keeping with the finest teachings of our Judeo-Christian heritage. Despite these generous acts, Pope John Paul II was subjected to a primitive anti- Jewish outburst by Syrian President Bashar Assad. President Assad attacked the Jews as a people ''who try to kill the principles of all religions with the same mentality with which they betrayed Jesus Christ, and in the same way they tried to commit treachery against the Prophet Muhammad.''

Later, Pope John Paul II was subjected to a second bigoted tirade, this time by the Syrian Religious Affairs minister, who railed against ''what the enemies of God and malicious Zionism conspire to commit against Christianity and Islam.'' On the second day of the Pope's visit to Syria, a front page editorial in the official government newspaper called Israelis ''the enemies of God and faith.''

These expresses must have been particularly painful to the Pope, in view of the fact that he has worked so long and hard to further increase understanding between Christians and Jews and people of all faiths. The religious bigotry expressed by Syria's president is contrary to America's values of religious tolerance and undermines the chance for peace and poisons relations between people of different faiths.

There have been reports that the Syrian government hopes to improve its relationship with the United States in order to qualify for American financial aid. Such anti-Semitic rhetoric is not a positive step and merely fans the flames of violence.

The Flake amendment would shed light on the actions and statements of high-ranking Syrian government officials and emphasizes the concern of the United States about the negative impact such remarks make on the prospects for Middle East peace. Congress must speak up and act to condemn this hatred. Accordingly, I strongly urge all Members to support this amendment.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. SLAUGHTER).

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

Mr. Chairman, time is running out for Germany to provide a measure of justice to the survivors of the Holocaust, 10 to 15 percent of whom are dying every year. I urge passage of the Slaughter-Waxman-Schakowsky amendment to H.R. 1646 that would require the Secretary of State to report to Congress twice a year on the status of the German foundation, Remembrance, Responsibility, and the Future.

The amendment also expresses the sense of Congress regarding the urgency of payments to Holocaust slave and forced labor camp survivors, and encourages the International Commission on Holocaust Era Insurance Claims to work with the Secretary of State in gathering the information required for the report.

Behind this amendment are real faces, faces of survivors from a variety of concentration and forced labor camps. Thousands suffered torture, mental abuse, loss of family, destruction of their culture during the Holocaust; yet they continue to wait on reparations for the suffering they endured so many years ago. Nearly a year after the agreement signed by the United States and Germany establishing the German foundation as the exclusive forum for the resolution of Holocaust-era restitution claims, not one Deutsche Mark has been paid out to a Holocaust survivor.

The German foundation is supposed to be an exclusive remedy. We must make sure it is an effective remedy. This amendment would serve notice to the German foundation that Congress is concerned about Holocaust survivor restitution claims and expects the allocations of funds from the German foundation to go forward without further delay.

During the last Congress, I introduced the Justice for Holocaust Survivors Act, HR 271, a bill that would have allowed survivors to pursue reparations from Germany for the unspeakable suffering they endured during the Holocaust. H.R. 271 garnered the support of 96 bipartisan cosponsors. This legislation served as a major catalyst in the talks between the U.S. and Germany to reach a compensation agreement.

On July 17, 2000, the United States and Germany signed an agreement to establish the German Foundation, as the exclusive forum for the resolution of all Holocaust-era personal injury, property loss, and damage claims against German banks, insurers, and companies. In return, the U.S. Department of Justice has urged the U.S. courts to reject all existing and future lawsuits against German companies by slave laborers and other victims of the Nazi era.

However, nearly a year after the agreement's inception, not one Deutsche mark has been paid by the German Foundation to Holocaust survivors. There needs to be more oversight and enforcement of the agreement that was negotiated by the United States. The German Foundation is supposed to be an exclusive remedy; we must make sure it is an effective remedy.

Our amendment would achieve this goal by requiring the Secretary of State to report to Congress on whether the German Foundation is meeting its responsibilities to claimants; insurance companies joining the agreement abide by the same baseline set of standards; and slave and forced labor payments are distributed as soon as possible.

Mr. Chairman, this report would also serve notice to the German Foundation that Congress is concerned about Holocaust survivor claims and expects the allocation of funds from the German Foundation to go forward without further delay.

We must address the current lack of oversight of the German Foundation. I urge my colleagues to join me in calling for this report to Congress on the status of the German Foundation before it is too late to grant justice to our aging Holocaust survivors.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. LAMPSON).

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

Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the chairman of the committee, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE), for his willingness to fold the Lampson-Jackson Lee-Chabot amendment regarding international child abduction into his en bloc amendment. I also want to thank the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. CHABOT) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN) for their earlier comments and their hard work on this issue that affects so many parents and children in the United States of America.

In the fall of 2000, I wrote to former Secretary of State Albright to express my strong concern regarding the U.S. State Department's adherence to the reports required in section 202 of the consolidated appropriations act of last year. Congress takes this reporting requirement very seriously, as it is designed to strengthen the implementation of the Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction.

In the past, the Department of State has submitted reports to Congress that in my mind have not been meeting the statutory requirements required by the reports and has not helped the cause of many parents left behind in the United States.

As H.R. 1646 is currently written, there is no reporting requirement of the U.S. Department of State on the compliance with the provisions of the Convention on Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction done at the Hague in 1980, and this amendment simply extends the reporting requirement in last year's State Department authorization bill from the current requirement of 2001 for 2 years, to 2003.

The entire purpose of this report is to educate judges, attorneys, and the public to promote remedial actions in current cases and to prevent as many new ones as possible. This depends on full disclosure by the State Department of information sought by Congress and the sort of widespread dissemination of the report that was called for in the last Congress' law.

So again I thank the chairman for accepting this as part of the en bloc amendment, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Guam (Mr. UNDERWOOD).

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

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Chairman, I thank the ranking member, the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS), for yielding me this time; and I thank the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE) for including this amendment in the en bloc amendment.

I urge my colleagues to support the en bloc amendment, particularly my amendment regarding the former United States military facility in the Philippines. Basically, what my amendment does is support the joint statement by the United States and the Republic of the Philippines on the Framework for Bilateral Cooperation in the Environmental and Public Health, signed on July 27, 2000. This would encourage an objective nongovernmental study which would examine the environmental contamination and health effects emanating from the former U.S. facilities in the Philippines following the departure of the U.S. military forces from the Philippines in 1992.

This is good responsible policy. It cements an ongoing dialogue that we have with the Philippines on the results of the contamination which was evident in the military facilities which we left in 1992. This is particularly important at this particular time as we examine our ongoing relationships with the Philippines.

The United States and the Philippines have a long and proud history of friendship and cooperation. We originally acquired the Philippines under the Treaty of Paris in 1898; and frankly, we were engaged in a period of imperialism and forcibly took the Philippines. But since that time, we have helped the Philippines to develop its democratic foundations and its military, as most Philippine military institutions are modeled after the United States. We could consider the Philippines the first pioneer democracy in Asia.

Now, this is particularly important at this time as we have finalized a visiting forces agreement with the Philippines. We continue to understand that in the ongoing environment of Asia we need the Philippines now more than ever. It is time we take a little responsibility for the environmental cleanup and take a good strong look at it. I urge passage of the amendment and again thank the chairman and the ranking member.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to support my amendment regarding the former United States military facilities in the Philippines to H.R. 1646, The Foreign Relations Authorization Act for FY 2002.

My amendment would support the Joint statement by the United states and the republic of the Philippines on a Framework for Bilateral Cooperation in the Environmental and Public Health signed on July 27, 2000, which I ask permission to submit for the record; and would encourage an objective non-governmental study which would examine environmental contamination and health effects emanating from the former U.S. military facilities in the Philippines, following departure of U.S. military forces from the Philippines in 1992.

The United States and the Philippines have a long and proud history of friendship and cooperation. Spain ceded the islands to the United States under the terms of the Treaty of Paris signed December 10, 1898, which ended the Spanish-American War. In turn, the United States helped the Philippines to develop its democratic foundations and its military, as most Philippine military institutions were modeled after United States counterparts. Depending upon ones perception of history and definition of democracy, the Philippines could be considered the first pioneer democracy in Asia. In 1906, as a U.S. territory, the Philippines elected two Resident Commissioners to the U.S. Congress. In 1935, the Philippine Islands became the Commonwealth of the Philippines. Between 1907–1946, the Philippines elected 13 different Resident Commissioners to the U.S. Congress. In 1946, the Philippines became fully independent.

The United States and the Philippines maintained their relationship as allies during World War II and the postwar period. In 1941, then President Roosevelt called up members of the Philippine Commonwealth Army into the service of the United States. Over one hundred thousand Filipinos fought alongside the allies to reclaim the Philippine Islands from Japan. This valiant sacrifice and dedication to our shared values during their service in World War II is the foundation of the U.S. and Philippine relationship.

In 1947, the U.S. and the Philippines signed the Military Bases Agreement, which resulted in Clark Air Force Base and Subic Bay Naval Base. Throughout, U.S.-Philippine relations have been and continue to be based on shared history and commitment to democratic principles.

During negotiations between the U.S. and the Philippines in 1991, the Philippine Senate rejected the renewal of the Military Base Agreement. As a result, in 1992, the U.S. withdrew from Clark Air Force Base and Subic Bay Naval Base, thereby ending the almost 100 years of American military presence there. In the haste of our departure, unfortunately little effort was made to provide any environmental restoration in the bases, albeit none was required. This was a result of the 1988 Amendments to the Military Base Agreement.

Moreover, the 1998 Defense Authorization Act specifically states that the armed forces ''should not be deployed outside the U.S. to provide assistance to another nation in connection with environmental preservation activities in that nation, unless the Secretary of Defense determines that such activities are necessary for national security purposes.'' Given this legal and Congressional framework, the U.S. is not legally obligated to provide any environmental restoration in regards to the Philippines. However, I would strongly argue that while both our nations share a profound concern for the quality of the environment, the U.S. has a moral obligation to the Philippines to cooperate in ameliorating this environmental degradation.

Nevertheless, according to the General Accounting Office, the Department of Defense (DOD), and the World Health Organization, at least eighteen contaminated sites on or surrounding these former military installations in the Philippines have been identified. High levels of toxic materials were generated on these sites from over 45 years of intensive military activities, including the production, cleaning, use, and storage of weapons, ordnance, aircraft, naval vessels, land vehicles, and electronic equipment. Wastes were dumped with little regard for the environment as was the norm during the Cold War. As a result of frequent chemical waste dumping, and inadequate sewage and treatment facilities, these toxic materials directly polluted the soil, air, and water.

The urgency of my amendment is shown through the severe illnesses and increasing number of deaths experienced by the current Filipino inhabitants near the former bases. Their health concerns include high rates of urinary tract, reproductive, and nervous system problems, plus high rates of respiratory disorders in children. Various reports have suggested possible connection between these health problems and the drinking water containing heavy metals such as mercury and lead. There has also been a high occurrence of skin diseases, miscarriages, stillbirths, birth defects, various cancers, heart and lung ailments, and leukemia. In only one village where mercury and other contaminants were found in the water, 68 deaths were reported between 1995 and 1999.

Not only are the lives of numerous families at stake, but our actions should be considered within the larger scope of U.S.-Philippines relations. Clark Air Force Base and Subic Bay Naval Base were strategically valuable during the Cold War—especially during the Vietnam and Korean conflicts. The Filipino people have been our loyal allies throughout this century. Therefore we cannot ignore these pressing issues as the daily lives of thousands have been adversely affected from such contamination.

In a positive step forward, in 1999, the U.S. and the Philippines reached agreements to revive the security relationship, which had declined following the U.S. withdrawal from military bases in 1992. The two governments concluded a Visiting Forces Agreement that will allow U.S. military personnel to enter the Philippines for joint training and other cooperative activities.

In addition, in July of 2000, the U.S. and the Philippines signed a Joint Statement that outlines a cooperative partnership that would include increased sharing of information, best practices and partnerships through ongoing capacity building programs, among government and non-government experts. The goal of this Joint Statement would be to enhance the Philippines' institutional and technical capacity to address environmental and public health problems throughout the Philippines and help coordinate military-to-military consultations to discuss ways to reduce the environmental impacts of peacetime military activities.

I would like to commend the DOD and the State Department for their collaborative efforts in working within the legal framework provided, and cooperating with the Philippines in turning over records and documents via the U.S. Embassy. Moreover, I would like to point out the many successful U.S. inter-agency team visits to the Philippines. In May 2000, officials from DOD, State, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and Department of Energy (DOE) began to discuss the broad environmental issues facing the Philippines. In October 2000, a DOD team began a defense-to-defense environmental information exchange program, and conducted a workshop on hazardous waste management. And, in December of 2000, yet another inter-agency team consisting of DOD, State, EPA, the US Agency for International Development, and US Geological Service conducted more workshops on environmental management systems. My amendment supports these activities and provides further constructive steps by encouraging an objective non-governmental study that would build upon this positive work.

A new study issued May 14th by the Rand organization, entitled ''U.S. & Asia—Toward a New U.S. Strategy and Force Posture'' reinforces the importance of U.S.-Philippine relations.

This study argues that the conflict between Taiwan and mainland China are key to U.S. security posture in the Pacific and recommends the U.S. engage in new relationships with the Philippines and Guam. Specifically, the study reports that the U.S. should ''. . . expand cooperation with the Philippines'' and ''. . . the Philippines may present an interesting opportunity to enhance Air Force access in the Western Pacific.'' Moreover, the study suggests that Guam ''should be developed into a major hub from which the Air Force and Navy could project power into the South China Sea and elsewhere in Southeast Asia.''

Given this analysis of the importance of the Philippines, Congress should seek to encourage better cooperation and increased dialogue between our two countries, which my amendment intends to do.

Passage of this important amendment will also help raise awareness of the environmental contamination and health issues at the former military bases in the Philippines. I urge all Members to support my amendment.

JOINT STATEMENT BY THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES ON FRAMEWORK FOR BILATERAL COOPERATION IN THE ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Whereas the United States of America and the Republic of the Philippines have a long and proud history of friendship and cooperation.

Whereas both nations share a profound concern for the quality of the natural environment and the impact environmental quality has on the health and well-being of our peoples.

Whereas both nations recognize the critical importance that environmental quality plays in the stability and security of nations.

Whereas both nations share a strong interest in working to prevent environmental problems that could threaten public health or the national security of either nation.

Whereas both nations intend to cooperate to help protect air, soil, and water resources, marine and coral reefs, tropical forests, and biological diversity.

And taking note of the joint statement on clean energy and climate change signed by their Energy Departments, both nations do hereby express their intent to reduce industrial and toxic pollution and the emissions of greenhouse gases that can contribute to global climate change, and to enhance local capacities for improved environmental and public health management.

Accordingly, the United States of America and the Republic of the Philippines announce that they intend to jointly expose ways in which this cooperation can further enhance their long tradition of friendship and help ensure the well-being of their peoples and the planet.

This cooperation is envisioned to include increased sharing of information, best practices and partnerships through ongoing capacity building programs, among government and non-governmental experts, directly and by electronic mans. The goal of this cooperation would be to enhance the Philippines' institutional and technical capacity to address environmental and public health problems throughout the Philippines.

In particular, cooperative efforts should be undertaken to build capacity for effective regulation of the competitive electric power industry that will be evolving in the Philippines in order to facilitate the market deployment of energy efficient technologies, renewable energy sources, and less carbon intensive fuels such as natural gas, all of which can help limit emissions of both carbon dioxide and conventional air pollutants.

In addition, these exchanges and consultations may also include cooperation to minimize loss of life and property damage resulting for natural disasters.

Further, in consideration of the treaty alliance between the United States of America and the Republic of the Philippines, and believing strongly in the importance of a close relationship between our armed forces, as part of our cooperative effort, we intend to convene defense-to-defense consultations to discuss ways to reduce the environmental impacts of peacetime military activities.

Further specific priorities for this enhanced framework for cooperation on the environment and public health are to be defined in an ongoing dialogue by interagency teams of both Governments and should build on current bilateral efforts. Through this dialogue, the Philippine side will provide the United States a prioritized list of proposed cooperative activities with a view to achieving the objectives of this Joint Statement.

Washington, DC, July 27, 2000

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, I am delighted to yield 2 minutes to my friend, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE).

(Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I thank the chairman and the ranking member for allowing this amendment to come to the floor. I support the en bloc, and I ask for the support of my colleagues for this amendment that places governments on notice that the United States pays attention to those nations who use children as soldiers.

The amendment mandates that the Department of State annual Human Rights Report for each country, where applicable, include a description of the nature of conscription, and participation of persons under the age of 18 by governmental forces, government-supported paramilitaries, or other armed groups.

Do I need to name the countries? Countries in South America, Sierra Leone in Africa, Sudan, Liberia, and other places where children have been placed into conflicts not of their own choosing. This is important documentation that will tell us a great deal about the real human rights practices that occur when children are absorbed into armed conflict.

The mere compilation of annual country reports regarding this human tragedy will be a critical tool in the United States foreign policy. We must stop children being forced into armed war. An estimated 300,000 children under the age of 18 were engaged in armed military conflicts in more than 30 countries, and they are currently fighting along with the adults in these armed conflicts.

I am gratified that the ranking member, the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS), is a cosponsor, as is the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LEWIS). Far too many of these children have been forcibly conscripted through kidnapping or coercion, and others join because of economic necessity, to avenge the loss of a family member, or for their own personal safety. It is horrific to see children with mutilated hands, but even more so for the children to mutilate those because they are forced to do so.

Listen to the story of a girl from Uganda who was kidnapped, taken away from picking tomatoes in the garden. These soldiers surrounded her, they then took her to her home, killed her mother, and then took her away, leaving behind her little brother and two little sisters. It is a tragedy. And these children try to resist.

This is a good amendment and I ask for support. We must stop the utilization of children for soldiers in armed warfare.

Mr. Chairman, I rise to extend my strong support for the Jackson Lee-Lewis-Lantos amendment to the underlying bill. It would enhance our understanding of the treatment of children being used as soldiers.

In short, the amendment would require annual human rights country reports on children used as soldiers. Nothing in the amendment would require any change in U.S. policy or prohibit any funding through multilateral or bilateral assistance given abroad. Mr. Chairman, the amendment merely places governments on notice that the United States pays attention to those nations who use children as soldiers.

The amendment mandates that the Department of State annual Human Rights Report for each country, where applicable, include a description of the nature of conscription, and participation in of persons under the age of 18 by governmental forces, government supported paramilitaries, or other armed groups; their use in combat; and what steps are being taken by the government of that country to eliminate such practices. This is important documentation that will tell us a great deal about the real human rights practices that occur when children are absorbed into armed conflict. The mere compilation of annual country reports regarding human rights has been a critical tool of American foreign policy under Republican and Democratic Administrations.

An estimated 300,000 children under the age of 18 were engaged in armed military conflicts in more than 30 countries are currently fighting in armed conflicts. Sadly, far too many of these wonderful children are forcibly conscripted through kidnapping or coercion and others joined because of economic necessity, to avenge the loss of a family member or for their own personal safety. There are so many stories of children being abused in this way.

''B.'' [who wishes to remain unidentified], a 14-year-old young girl, was abducted in Uganda in February 1997: ''I had gone to the garden to collect tomatoes at around eight or nine in the morning. Suddenly, I was surrounded by about 50 rebels. They started picking tomatoes and eating them. They arrested me and beat me terribly. Finally, I walked them to my home. We went there and collected my clothes. There, they killed my mother. They made me go, leaving behind my little brother and two little sisters. . . . I was resisting. Then they started beating me until I became unconscious.''

War is a daily reality for millions of children. Some have never known any other life—they have grown up in the midst of civil wars, guerrilla wars, guerrilla insurgency, or long-term occupation by a foreign army. For others, the world is suddenly turned upside down when invasion of forced internal displacement drives them on the road of refugees or displaced persons, often separated from their families.

The results are devastating. Children injured in armed conflicts often-innocent bystanders, but some are targeted deliberately by security forces and armed opposition groups, in retribution or to provoke outrage in each other's communities. Some, mainly girls are singled out for sexual abuse. While both boys and girls are used as fighters, girls are at particular risk of rape.

Casualty rates among child soldiers are generally high, because of their inexperience, fearlessness and lack of training, and because they are often used for particularly hazardous assignments, such as intelligence or planting landmines. Both governments and armed groups use children because they are easier to condition into fearless killing and unthinking obedience; child soldiers are sometime provided with drugs and alcohol to overcome their fear or reluctance to fight.

Last year, the United States government signed two landmark Protocols that address prostitution, the impact of pornography on children, and the global practice of child labor. This resolution, in an entirely complimentary

way, applauds the decision by the U.S. government to support the Protocol that condemns the use of children as soldiers by government and nongovernment forces. Further, the House passed H. Con. Res. 348, a resolution that condemns the use of children as soldiers. And there is good reason why we did that. This is a common sense step forward.

It is important that the House accept the Jackson Lee-Lewis-Lantos amendment so that the U.S. Department of State may include reports on other countries that use children as soldiers. I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

□ 1645

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. KENNEDY).

Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time, and rise to support an amendment which outlines a 3-to 5-year trade, aid and security agenda with East Timor which, as everyone knows, is currently under United Nations control and is scheduled for full independence later this year.

This legislation contained in the en bloc authorizes bilateral U.S. assistance to East Timor in order to promote civil society, independent media, job creation and economic development. It authorizes the establishment of a Peace Corps program in East Timor, requires that a developmental plan to establish full diplomatic facilities in East Timor be accomplished and mandates a series of steps to increase the involvement of U.S. trade and export agencies in East Timor.

I had the honor of having the chance to travel to East Timor with Nobel Prize winner Bishop Carlos Belo, and this was just after he received the Nobel Peace Prize. As my colleagues know, for the last 30 years East Timor has been fighting for its independence. Finally it won it.

Mr. Chairman, now we need to make sure that independence sticks and stability takes hold. In this Congress and many other places, we prepare for war. And when we prepare for war, we make sure that we make an investment in order to win war once we have prepared for it. Now we need to win the peace. We need to make sure that peace takes hold in East Timor. So we also need to make sure that peace takes hold, and this legislation within the en bloc will make that take place.

Mr. Chairman, I encourage my colleagues to join me in support of this very important amendment which will help our relationship with East Timor and help it get underway.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BRADY).

Mr. BRADY of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I rise to urge support for two amendments that we have offered as part of the en bloc proposal today. The first deals with fugitives who continue to flee America and American justice. The world has gotten smaller and the number of criminals fleeing America continues to grow. With this amendment, Congress takes another step towards the days when there is nowhere in the world for fugitives to hide.

According to the Department of Justice, more than 3,000 indicted criminals have fled and remain out of our American reach. Their crimes include murder, terrorism, drug trafficking, money laundering, child abduction, financial fraud, and cyber crime. Our extradition agreements are terribly outdated. Half of them predate World War II, and we do not have agreements with over 40 percent of the world, so there are safe havens throughout the globe.

Mr. Chairman, our goal with this amendment is to ensure that the State Department creates a process for updating our outdated extradition agreements and starting a process to incur new agreements to return these criminals to face American justice and to work with the Department of Justice in doing so.

The second amendment is designed to express a sense of our Congress which is absolutely committed to ensuring the truth of the murder of a Texan American, John Elvis, who was brutally murdered last November in Baku, Azerbaijan. He was finishing a 4-year commitment to the International Republican Institute for Fair and Free Elections, and had only 2 weeks left before he returned home to Texas and his family.

We appreciate the support the government of Azerbaijan has provided us, the FBI, and our Ambassador onsite to attempt to solve this murder. This young man was a friend, a colleague and a true freedom fighter for America. President Bush and others continue to urge Azerbaijan to cooperate with us to ultimately find this murderer or murderers, and bring them to justice.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. SCHAKOWSKY).

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

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of the Slaughter-Waxman-Schakowsky amendment and thank my co-authors for their hard work on this important subject, and I thank the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS), the distinguished chairman and ranking Democratic member of the Committee on International Relations.

My district, the Ninth Congressional District of Illinois, includes Skokie and is home to one of the largest Holocaust survivor populations in this country. With passage, this body will make it clear to Holocaust survivors in my district and throughout the world that the United States places the utmost importance on providing some measure of justice, albeit long overdue, to those who suffered the worst atrocity of the last century.

This amendment also puts it clearly on record in underscoring the critical timing of this issue for the aging Holocaust survivor population, and urges the German Bundestag to provide the funds for disbursement by the German foundation to Holocaust survivors as soon as possible. Holocaust survivors have been waiting more than 50 years. This amendment will help assure that their pain and patience is acknowledged in some small way.

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Chairman, I join Representative SLAUGHTER and Representative SCHAKOWSKY today in offering an important amendment to the State Department Authorization Bill, which will enhance U.S. Government oversight of the major Holocaust restitution settlement that created the German Foundation ''Rememberance, Responsibility, and the Future.''

Nearly a year ago, on July 17, 2000, the German Foundation was established to expedite payments to Holocaust survivors who were tortured as slave and forced laborers, and settle claims for banking and insurance policies stolen by the Nazis. Unfortunately, its implementation has fallen far below expectations.

Thousands of aging survivors who suffered through the horrors of concentration camps continue waiting for the distribution of payments months after all of the class action slave and forced labor cases were dismissed or withdrawn from U.S. courts. In the matter of insurance, merely 496 claims out of the 70,000 filed with the International Commission on Holocaust Era Insurance Claims (ICHEIC) have been settled. The rest have been idled or rejected because the companies have largely ignored many of ICHEIC's standards for approving claims and publishing policyholder names.

During the ceremony preceding the announcement of the German Foundation, U.S. Holocaust Envoy Stuart Eizenstat said, ''It is critically important that all German insurance companies cooperate with the process established by the International Commission on Holocaust Era Insurance Claims, or ICHEIC. This includes publishing lists of unpaid insurance policies and subjecting themselves to audit. Unless German insurance companies make these lists available through ICHEIC, potential claimants cannot know their eligibility, and the insurance companies will have failed to assume their moral responsibility.''

We must vigilantly pursue resolution of these issues. The amendment asks the State Department for a status report on the progress of the German Foundation, including verification that all participating insurance companies abide by the same baseline set of claims handling procedures and standards for publishing policyholder names. It is troubling enough that barely half of the modest DM 10 billion designated for the German Foundation has been contributed, but no amount of money is worthwhile unless survivors have meaningful access to the funds.

Congress played a vital role in fostering and facilitating the creation of the German Foundation, and we must be equally devoted to overseeing its proper implementation. We should continue holding congressional hearings on this issue, and briefings to help Members of Congress assist constituents in filing claims as deadlines rapidly approach. The deadline to qualify for slave and forced labor payments is August 11, 2001, and the deadline to file for insurance claims is January 31, 2002.

We must do as much as possible to make sure that the German Foundation offers not just an ''exclusive remedy,'' but the fair and just process that was envisioned.

Mr. SCHROCK, Chairman, I rise today in support of Mr. MANZULLO'S Amendment and in support for a constituent in Virginia's 2nd district who will be directly affected by this amendment.

Ms. Chantal Ganthier was the wife of one of the service men taken hostage on the hijacked TWA flight 847 in 1985. I support Ms. Ganthier becoming eligible for compensation due to the traumatic suffering she and her family has endured since her husband was brutally taken as a hostage in 1985.

I encourage my colleagues to vote yea for the Manzullo amendment. It's time was recognize the legal right of these families, these victims of a terrible hijacking, to become eligible for compensation.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I am disappointed that there was not an amendment addressing the Kyoto Protocol language in the State Department reauthorization bill. This language that calls for implementary the protocol will potentially have far-reaching ramifications. An issue of such importance should have been debated before the House.

Under the Kyoto Protocol, by 2008 to 2012 the U.S. would be required to slash emissions of greenhouse gases to seven percent below the 1990 level—a level last achieved in 1979. Based on projections of the future growth in U.S. energy use, this would require a real cut in emissions of over 30 percent. In the meantime, major greenhouse-gas emitters, such as China, India, Mexico, and Brazil, would be able to continue business as usual.

But while the Protocol sets stringent targets and timetables for developed countries, it left the important details of implementation for later negotiations. After three years, these negotiations have gone nowhere, the developing countries have repeatedly refused to even discuss the possibility that targets and timetables might apply to them, as well.

Furthermore, in the recent round of discussions that I attended at The Hague last November, the European Union obstructed any effort to establish a system to account for carbon sinks that take carbon gases out of the air. Some estimates suggest that U.S. carbon sinks—mainly forests and agricultural crop land—offset all of our carbon dioxide emissions in the U.S. As U.S. farmers know, corn, sorghum, wood lots, and other crops take up vast amounts of carbon dioxide. But instead of negotiating in good faith on this and other issues, European governments seemed more intent on using the treaty to weaken America's competitiveness.

The United States Senate has already voted against the treaty. With no realistic hope that the treaty could be salvaged and eventually ratified by the Senate, the Bush Administration did the right thing and rejected the treaty. Although many European governments have expressed bitter disappointment about the U.S. decision, it should be pointed out that Romania is the only developed country to ratify the treaty so far.

We need to reduce emissions of green house gases, and we are doing that but the simple fact is that for the U.S. to achieve the unfair U.S. responsibility set out in the Kyoto treaty, energy costs would have to rise sharply.

Today's high cost of energy provides just a hint of the kinds of price increases we could expect if we agree to the Kyoto treaty. The Energy Information Administration projects that under Kyoto, by 2010 the average cost of a gallon of gasoline, in current dollars, would rise 32 cents. Diesel fuel prices to would rise to an average of $2.18 compared to $1.47 today. Home heating oil also would be expected to rise to $2.10 per gallon, well above last winter's price.

Such price increases would have a devastating impact on the U.S. economy. Good-paying, high-skilled manufacturing jobs in many industries would be lost at investment in American plants dries up and industries relocate to developing countries not subject to the treaty's requirements. The losses suffered in these industries will be felt throughout the economy in lower incomes and fewer jobs.

A study by the well-respected econometrics firm WEFA Inc. estimates that the treaty would lead to a drop in average household income of $2,700 per year. Further, an additional 2.4 million U.S. manufacturing jobs could be expected to move to developing countries where companies could take advantage of cheaper energy. Once these countries became sanctuaries for energy-intensive industries, they would be even less likely to agree to emissions limits in the future.

The treaty also lacks a firm scientific basis. While there is not scientific disagreement that more carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases are in our atmosphere than before the Industrial Revolution, scientists disagree about the extent man-made gases contribute to global warming, the amount of warming, or even if the planet is warming at all. Some research indicates even warmer global temperatures in the past then what we are experiencing today.

Current computer models predicting warming over the next century may prove to be no more reliable than the five-day weather forecast. But even assuming that these models are right, achieving the emission goals in the treaty would reduce project warming by about two-tenths of a degree by 2050. But that does not mean we should ignore this potential problem.

There are many things about the climate system we still do not understand. That is why I support continued research to increase our understanding of climate variability and the potential human impact of greenhouse gas emissions. Instead of Kyoto's command and control approach, the Administration and Congress must work to develop new technologies, market-based incentives, and other approaches to increase energy efficiency and reduce greenhouse emissions. I fully support these approaches and urge my colleagues to do so as well.

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the Sanders-Morella amendment. Last year, Congress passed the landmark Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, authorizing funds through FY 2002. Our amendment authorizes an increase in funds for FY 2003 and makes some technical amendments to the Act's foreign assistance provisions.

The international trafficking of human beings for slavery, forced labor, or prostitution is a growing global problem that affects poor and rich countries alike. The Congressional Research Service estimates that every year two million people are trafficked against their will to work in some form of servitude. The majority of trafficking victims are under the age of 18 and annually, about 50,000 women and girls are trafficked into the United States alone. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) estimates that trafficking in human beings is a $5 to $7 billion industry worldwide.

Women, children, and men are trafficked to work in a variety of settings beyond forced prostitution and pornography. These areas include domestic work, illegal labor in manufacturing, service industries, or farms, bonded labor, servile marriage, false adoption, and street begging to profit traffickers. Women and girls may be initially trafficked to work as sweatshop laborers and then be transferred into prostitution or domestic servitude.

The states of the former Soviet Union and Southeast Asia are principal sources of trafficked women and girls, but women are trafficked from many developing countries. In Southeast Asia, trafficking is responsible for approximately 10% of the region's gross domestic product (GDP).

Ending the global trade in human beings will require a multi-dimensional approach that addresses the causes of trafficking, protects and supports victims, and prosecutes traffickers. Most importantly, women's vulnerability to trafficking is rooted in poverty and their low social status in many nations. Increased education, work skills, business development, and economic opportunity for women and girls will cut trafficking off at its roots. Additionally, training for law enforcement, customs and immigration officials, and courts in source and destination countries can help deter traffickers. International attention is necessary, not only because the United States imports thousands of women and girls but also because, in many cases, police, judges, and elected officials at all levels of government collude with traffickers—making a law enforcement approach alone ineffective.

The United States has and should continue to be active in combating the growing problem of trafficking in humans. I want to thank Chairman HYDE and Congressman SMITH for their dedication to this issue and encourage members to support the Sanders-Morella amendment.

Mrs. THURMAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of the Manzullo amendment. Last year, in enacting the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act, Congress provided relief to Americans victimized in five terrorist incidents sponsored by nation states. One of these incidents involved seven Americans who were taken hostage when TWA flight 847 was hijacked by terrorists allegedly sponsored by Iran. Through an unfortunate error, Congress did not provide compensation to six of the Americans who filed suit against Iran in March 2000. Former Navy diver Ken Bowen, a constituent of mine from Lake City, Florida, is one of those Americans. He and the other military personnel were taken to Lebanon where they were beaten and subjected to mock executions over 17 days before their release. Equity demands that we correct this grave error. As we work toward the Memorial Day recess and the June 14 anniversary of the hijacking, I ask you to please join me in supporting the Manzullo amendment so that Mr. Bowen and the other American victims can receive the compensation they so justly deserve.

Mr. SHAYS. Mr. Chairman, it is my pleasure to address an issue of great importance to the

Peace Corps and its many fine Volunteers serving around the world—the potential application of the Secure Embassy Construction and Counterterrorism Act to require Peace Corps to ''collocate'' its offices with embassies abroad.

More than 7,000 Peace Corps Volunteers are currently serving in developing countries around the world. Volunteers give two years of their lives to provide assistance to, and learn from, the people of some of the poorest countries in the world.

Living and working with ordinary people, volunteers contribute in a variety of capacities to improving the lives of those they serve. They also seek to share their understanding of other countries with Americans back home.

For 40 years, Peace Corps offices have existed separately from U.S. embassies in their host country. Volunteers generally reside outside capital cities, often in remote villages at the same economic level as the people to whom they lend their energy, skills, and friendship.

There is a critical security aspect to this arrangement. When Volunteers are recognized as development workers serving a community's needs, they are embraced, supported and protected by the community.

If, on the other hand, a perception arises that Volunteers are serving U.S. political objectives or are possibly connected with intelligence activity, the protection the Peace Corps has traditionally relied upon will erode.

Mr. Chairman, my amendment expresses the sense of the Congress that the Secretary of State should give favorable consideration to requests by the Peace Corps and exercise his waiver authority in order to permit the Peace Corps to maintain offices separate from U.S. embassies abroad.

I offer this amendment because I know first-had that Volunteers are able to meet their goals only to the extent they are accepted into and trusted by their communities. Significantly increased reliance upon, and contact between, Peace Corps Volunteers and the embassy—an inevitable result of collocation—would compromise that trust.

I would like to thank Chairman HYDE and his staff for their assistance in drafting this amendment and urge my colleagues to support it.

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of my amendment to the State Department authorization bill. My amendment is a simple, technical correction to legislation Congress passed and the president signed last fall: H.R. 3244, the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000.

In its closing weeks, the 106th Congress passed H.R. 3244 to provide relief to Americans victimized in five terrorist incidents sponsored by nation states. H.R. 3244 permits the payment of anti-terrorism judgments with the frozen assets of countries that sponsor terrorism, such as Iran.

One of the five incidents involved seven Americans, retired and active duty members of the U.S. Navy and U.S. Army, who were taken hostage by terrorists allegedly sponsored by the nation state of Iran when TWA flight 847 was hijacked from Athens, Greece to Beirut, Lebanon airport in 1985. The American were tortured and held hostage for 17 days. Of the seven American TWA victims, Robert Stethem was murdered. The remaining six Americans, survived. One of them is my constituent.

Stethem's family members filed suit against Iran in U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia on March 15, 2000, pursuant to the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act. The remaining six American TWA victims filed a separate but similar suit against Iran in the same court on June 6, 2000. Through inadvertent error, Congress listed only Stethem's suit, not that of the other six American TWA victims, when it provided relief in H.R. 3244 in the closing weeks of the 106th Congress. The two American TWA victim cases are now consolidated and await a joint trial during the summer of 2001.

My amendment would render the six American TWA victims eligible for compensation on the same basis as are complainants associated with the five other complaints listed in H.R. 3244.

This is a matter of fairness. I ask my colleagues for their strong support.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment offered by the Ranking Member of the International Relations Committee that would outline and authorize over three-to-five years a recovery and transition to independence strategy for U.S. aid for East Timor.

I was proud to introduce this legislation as H.R. 675 with my colleagues, Representatives LANTOS (CA) and KENNEDY (RI) in February. I want to express my appreciation for their leadership in designing a bill that looks towards establishing permanent and productive relations with a soon-to-be independent East Timor.

This amendment calls upon the Administration to continue to facilitate East Timor's transition to independence, to support democracy and economic recovery, and to strengthen the security of East Timor. Today, the situation on the border between East and West Timor remains tense and combative. Over 100,000 East Timorese remain trapped in squalid refugee camps just inside the Indonesian territory of West Timor. Indonesian-supported militia groups during the violence of 1999 forcibly removed most of these people from their homes in East Timor. International humanitarian and refugee organizations are limited or unable to provide these refugees with assistance because of the threatening climate created by Indonesia.

We should recall that three United Nations humanitarian workers were brutally and publicly murdered—stabbed to death—by these militias while Indonesian police and authorities stood by. The individuals who carried out the murders were tried and sentenced to the lightest of sentences, giving official sanction to similar violent acts.

While some areas of reconstruction and recovery have moved ahead in East Timor, a great deal more needs to be done to rebuild this tiny nation which has suffered so much in order to gain its freedom. Current reconstruction and longer-term economic aid should focus on creating employment economic security for the majority of East Timorese. It should include the participation of local communities in the planning and design of projects and help preserve, strengthen and expand local leadership. The people of East Timor are eager and more than capable of rebuilding their homes, businesses and communities. International aid targeted at these tasks should hire and compensate the East Timorese for their productive labor, rather than flowing into the pockets of high-salary consultants and officers of multilateral and other foreign organizations.

This amendment looks ahead to the future of an independent East Timor. It sets forth requirements for the provision of bilateral assistance, multilateral aid, Peace Corps assistance, scholarships for East Timorese students, security assistance, and trade and investment aid.

I can see that future, and I commend the gentleman from California in moving this amendment forward so that it can become a reality.

[From the Boston Sunday Globe, May 5, 2001]

BORN AMID VIOLENCE, AND YET LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

(By Arnold Kohen)

DILI, EAST TIMOR.—Jose Maria Barreto Lobato Goncalves typifies the youth of this country. But his own life is anything but typical.

When he was a toddler, Jose was snatched from the arms of his mother, Isabel, as she faced execution on that day in December 1975 when Indonesian forces invaded this island nation.

The boy—son of Nicolau Lobato, a legendary symbol of resistance—was himself nearly put to death, but at the last moment, the Indonesian commander was persuaded to spare him.

Adopted by his aunt, Olimpia, and her husband, the late Jose Goncalves, the boy was taken to live in the Indonesian capital of Jakarta. Kept unaware of his true parentage (and of his father's death in 1978 in an Indonesian ambush), he was educated in Indonesia's best Jesuit school, later studying computers and management.

Now, at 28, he is back in his homeland, which was freed in late 1999 by international peacekeepers after nearly a quarter-century of harsh Indonesian military control.

Today, Lobato is an assistant to the chief executive at a local relief organization. He displays all the good humor and intellectual nimbleness of the best of his contemporaries anywhere, combined with a spirit of reconciliation that is all the more impressive in light of his family's suffering.

In this way, he is said to take after his father. ''He was a nationalist, a man of rectitude, just and humane,'' says Bishop Carlos Ximenes Belo, the 1996 Nobel Peace Prize colaureate.

Indeed, Lobato's father was a man who refused to seek revenge against Indonesian prisoners or Timorese accused of working for Indonesia, even after nearly all his family members were murdered.

The bishop, a priest in the Salesian Order, noted for its ministry to the young, knows that people like Jose Lobato must be groomed for the task of eventually running this new nation, on a tropical island off northern Australia whose beauty and perfume-scented air belie its tragic history.

It has been estimated that one-third of East Timor's original population of 700,000 perished during the nearly 25-year Indonesian military occupation. On April 2 an East Timor Genocide Documentation Project was launched by Yale University's Genocide Studies Program, adding to existing Yale efforts on Cambodia and Rwanda.

The country, still reeling from its violent past, is struggling to rebuild.

For almost two years, it has been administered by the United Nations, yet border attacks from Indonesian territory continue. Street children are common now, after never before having been a problem in East Timor. Essential systems, such as water and electrical, have been hampered after Indonesian

military elements bent on vengeance destroyed the manuals needed to operate them.

The East Timorese are receiving help from the United States. There is a small U.S. military contingent based offshore, called USGET, the U.S. Support Group East Timor, which is by U.S. law operating independently of the United Nations peacekeepers. The USGET presence is an important signal of American backing for the transition to independence. (East Timor had, before its annexation by Indonesia, been a Portuguese colony.) USGET receives periodic help from the Air Force, Army, Marines, and Navy in its work in East Timor, renewing schools, community centers, and repairing power and water lines.

Last month, hundreds of tons of U.S. relief aid were distributed, some of these donations with the help of Jose Lobato and his organization.

Although young Lobato is far too diplomatic to even hint at this, the stability created by sustained American help is seen privately as the least the United States can provide, given the billions of dollars in economic and military aid spent to support Indonesia's military occupation of East Timor. More reconstruction would be possible if Congress increased the modest $25 million if appropriated last year for East Timor.

Many concerned about East Timor's future—Bishop Belo certainly among them—see a continuing international presence as vital. Dire outcomes can be averted with timely initiatives. Like many other things, it is simply a matter of political will.

For his part, Lobato knows he has been blessed with an excellent education, and is eager to advance the prospects of others less privileged. Young leaders like him give strong reason for hope for East Timor's future. The question is whether they will receive the international help they need.

[From the Tablet, Apr. 21, 2001]

HIGH HOPES OF A NEW NATION

(By Arnold Kohen)

Easter is an especially verdant time of the year in East Timor, a tropical island off northern Australia whose beauty belies its tragic history. Regeneration, both within East Timor and of the international networks vital to the sustenance of this martyred land, is urgently needed. Administered by the United Nations since an international peace-keeping force entered the former Portuguese colony in September 1999, East Timor is still reeling from its ordeal. Border attacks from Indonesian territory continue.

Two years ago, the people of East Timor suffered a mounting series of assaults by Indonesian army and local militias, some carried out in and around churches in this predominantly Roman Catholic island nation. After nearly 80 percent of eligible voters opted for independence from Indonesia in a referendum, the territory was subjected to an orgy of violence and destruction spearheaded by these same Indonesian forces. Now, 18 months later, renewal is under way.

The task is immense. Much if not most of the infrastructure was left in ruins. Electrical and water facilities were severely damaged, and even the manuals needed to operate these systems were destroyed by Indonesian military elements bent on vengeance. Many homes and public facilities have yet to be rebuilt. Though the UN presence has created jobs, an estimated 70 percent of East Timor's people are unemployed. Paradoxically, many of those without work at present were among the most committed members of the resistance to the 24-year Indonesian occupation: often they did not pursue their studies or were expelled for their political activities. Their plight must be redressed urgently.

UN-sponsored elections are due on 30 August this year. In these crucial transitional months leading up to the poll, the people of East Timor are under great stress. Yale University medical specialists report that a majority of them are suffering from the aftereffects of the traumatic events surrounding the referendum of 1999. With only minor exceptions, justice has not been forthcoming and will take time to achieve—indeed, is impossible under current conditions, for the Indonesian military is refusing to cooperate with prosecution of those in its ranks seen as the guilty parties. An international tribunal should be established.

Massive reconstruction remains to be done, and many areas need the most fundamental attention such as the cleaning up of garbage and debris. Reforestation, planting of gardens, building or rebuilding of parks and gardens could all be increased to improve the environment and serve as an important psychological boost to a long-suffering population. Beyond such emergency jobs, Bishop Carlos Ximenes Belo, the Nobel peace laureate, has issued a call to all nations to work to create sustainable enterprises to tackle unemployment.

The East Timorese are demonstrating enormous pride and resilience. Bishop Belo has told the young people that this Easter they should become joyful and happy about opportunities now open to them that never before existed. In fact, a vibrant civil society is developing resourceful non-governmental organisations devoted to human rights, women's concerns, the environment, relief and reconstruction and the rest. Most of these groups are led by people under 35, which gives strong reason for hope in the future. Can the world community fulfill its obligation to provide stability and sustained support—especially those nations that spent decades and billions of dollars of economic and military aid effectively supporting Indonesia's military occupation of the former Portuguese colony? For a start, the UN staff and peacekeeping troops are a force for stability and a bulwark against reinvasion: they should stay for several years.

International financial authorities, the real economic overlords in the territory, have argued that in three or four years East Timor will be simply another poor Pacific island nation and have no special status. But they miss a crucial point: something terrible has happened in East Timor over the past quarter-century that the world must not be allowed to forget. A small but significant step was taken on 2 April in the United States when the East Timor genocide documentation project was launched by Yale University's genocide studies programme, adding to existing Yale efforts on Cambodia and Rwanda.

About a third of East Timor's original population of 700,000 perished from the combined effects of the Indonesian military occupation. As the East Timor resistance leader Xanana Gusmao recently asked two priests who schooled him as a young man, who is going to dry the tears of the widows of the freedom fighters? Who will feed those who struggled for more than two decades? In the light of the special relationship of the Catholic Church with the people of East Timor, it would seem appropriate to request backing from international church authorities so that they may press governments for long-term support for East Timor, in terms of troops, qualified aid workers and finance. Local and foreign church agencies (and private development organizations such as Oxfam) that support East Timor have limited means to address employment or larger economic and political matters, but they have knowledge that should be transmitted to interested parties.

For example, Maryknoll Sisters have medical and psychological expertise, and are specialists on women's health. Agencies associated with Caritas such as Cafod and Trocaire can use their influence in Europe to gather support for East Timor: Cafod staff have travelled widely in hard-hit areas near the border with Indonesia. For its part the Jesuit Refugee Service, led by Fr Frank Brennan, is doing indispensable work assisting East Timorese refugees who remain in West Timor.

The United States bishops can work in Washington, where lawyers for East Timorese victims of the carnage of 1999 recently brought a case against an Indonesian general who was in the chain of command during those events. The testimonies of the Timorese, whose identities were not revealed for their own protection, provided a searing microcosm of what their nation underwent: lives and limbs lost, property and meagre possessions totally destroyed; in some instances families nearly wiped out.

International headlines featuring East Timor these days focus on who will be the first president of this nascent nation, which is expected to become independent next year. But the politics of the moment are far less important than long-term international programmes to help in the country's resurrection. A major danger is that discontent fuelled by East Timorese unemployment will provide fertile ground for subversive forces, some of them linked to Indonesian military elements that were responsible for the tragic events of 1999. Left unchecked, the situation could lead to riots and social breakdown which could sabotage the international peacekeeping mission and UN efforts. But such dire outcomes can be averted with timely initiatives and patience. Like many other things, it is simply a matter of political will.

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I first became involved in extradition reform in 1997 when there was a horrible crime in my district in Sarasota, Florida. Sheila Bellush, a mother of six, was brutally murdered in her home while her 2-year-old quadruplets watched. The murderer, Jose Luis Del Toro, immediately fled to Mexico where he managed to avoid extradition for almost 2 years. The Mexican government demanded that we waive the death penalty in order to have him returned to the U.S. Despite our cooperation, they still held up his extradition for over a year. This kind of policy is not acceptable. We are dealing with cases of Americans, killing other Americans, on American soil. No foreign country has the right to interfere in the just prosecution of these criminals!

Unfortunately, the Del Toro case is not an isolated one. In 1977 in Philadelphia, Ira Einhorn brutally murdered Holly Maddux. He bludgeoned her to death and then shoved her body in a steam chest where she remained in his closet for 18 months. While waiting to stand trial for this heinous crime, Einhorn fled overseas. He is now in France, successfully avoiding extradition by continuously hiding behind false claims regarding his case. In 1977, the death penalty was not legal in Philadelphia, therefore it was never an option in the Einhorn case. Yet, the French use Einhorn as a poster child for their crusade against capitol punishment and are still pursuing all options possible in holding up his extradition to the United States. The French Prime Minister, Lionel Jospin, has signed Einhorn's extradition order, but the appeals process can take an unspecified amount of time and there is no indication that they are interested in expediting

the matter. In the meantime, the family of Holly Maddux is in its 24th year of watching and waiting to see if justice will be served.

The more involved I have become in this issue, the more I realize that while the United States may not be to blame for the lack of cooperation from these countries, we certainly have not done our part in formulating a solution. To date, the Department of State has no tracking system for extradition cases. It is absolutely incomprehensible to me that there is no place for anyone, whether a Member of Congress or a family member of a victim, to find simple answers on which countries are extraditing criminals and which ones are not. How can the State Department work effectively with the government of France in getting Einhorn returned, if they have no idea how many similar cases are pending in France. We need to have these answers. If Mexico has 35 outstanding extradition requests from the United States, and 10 have been denied—we need to know that! And we also need to know why!

My amendment will require that the State Department compile this information and submit it to Congress. It will provide a country by country report of the number of Americans being held by foreign governments, the number of extradition requests that the United States has made to such governments, the number of those requests denied, and any reasons for delays. This is not a controversial amendment. It is a matter of ensuring that justice is served. When foreign governments blatantly disregard reasonable and legitimate requests by the United States, our authority is undermined. My amendment would take us one step closer to ending this practice. My thoughts and prayers go out to the Maddux family and any others who have lost a loved one in a tragic murder where the killer remains free in a foreign land. I sincerely hope that you will all see justice served in the near future.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the en bloc amendment to H.R. 1646 and my amendment which is contained therein.

The amendment I offered is a Sense of Congress provision that recognizes the extraordinary importance of the national elections this year in Fiji, East Timor and Peru, and urges the Secretary of State to support the holding of free and fair elections in these nations.

Mr. Chairman, each of these countries has recently undergone significant political instability and turmoil.

In Fiji, the government of former Prime Minister Mahendra Chaudry, an Indo-Fijian, was deposed by an attempted coup in May of last year. Fiji has long suffered from political and economic tensions between its indigenous Fijian population and the Indo-Fijian community, which is comprised of individuals of Indian descent. I believe much of Fiji's problems today are a tragic result of Great Britain's bitter legacy of colonialism. For a century, Fiji was controlled and ruled by England as a colony. During that period, from 1879 to 1916, the British brought waves of indentured servants and laborers from Indian, another English colony, to work the sugar plantations of Fiji. The colonial policies of transmigration have resulted in a dilemma today for native Fijians who fear they may lose control of their government as well as their homeland.

This August 25th, Fiji's caretaker administration will hold national elections intended to return Fiji to parliamentary government. Both New Zealand and Australia have pledged to assist with Fiji's elections, and the United States should join that effort by providing election monitors to ensure free, fair and democratic elections.

As our colleagues know, when East Timor voted to break away from Indonesia in the August 1999 referendum, it triggered a campaign of killings and destruction by pro-Indonesia militias that devastated the territory. Five hundred thousand East Timorese were made refugees and upwards of 2,000 were murdered.

Under the guidance of the United Nations Transitional Administration, East Timor is slowly recovering stability and progressing towards democracy. A crucial part of that process will take place on August 30th, when East Timor holds its first national election to select the 88-member Constituent Assembly. Once seated, the new parliament will draft a Constitution for an independent and democratic East Timor.

The recent resignations from the National Council, the interim government, by President Xanana Gusmao and Nobel laureate Jose Ramos-Horta is not a good sign, indicating that problems may surface in the lead up to the elections. The United States should support East Timor and U.N. authorities to ensure that the first national elections are successful in consolidating democratic government for the people of East Timor.

Mr. Chairman, Peru is overcoming 10 years of authoritarian rule under former President Alberto Fujimori, whose administration has increasingly been revealed as crime-ridden, with high-level corruption spanning from top politicians to Supreme Court Justices to military generals. Fujimori's intelligence chief, Vladimiros Montesinos, orchestrated the rigging of elections, bribing of high officials, and plotting against opponents. This culminated last year with Fujimori's fraudulent attempt to win a third term, the collapse of his administration, and the former president fleeing the country in November.

This past month, the interim government of Peru held open and fair presidential elections which I was privileged to witness as an election monitor with a delegation led by former President Jimmy Carter. On June 10th, a runoff election will be held between the two top presidential candidates, Alejandro Toledo and Alex Garcia.

Mr. Chairman, I commend the Peruvian electoral officials for the open and impartial elections held in April and urge that our nation continue to support Peru, as well as Fiji and East Timor, to ensure that the upcoming crucial elections are conducted under free and fair conditions necessary for democracy to flourish.

I thank Chairman HYDE and Ranking Member LANTOS for their support of this provision and urge our colleagues to adopt the en bloc amendment.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, we have no further speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON). The question is on the amendments en bloc, as modified, offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE).

The amendments en bloc, as modified, were agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 8 printed in House Report 107–62.

AMENDMENT NO. 8 OFFERED BY MR. BARTLETT OF MARYLAND

Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment made in order by the rule.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 8 offered by Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland:

Page 76, after line 12, insert the following new subsection (and redesignate the subsequent subsections accordingly):

(a) ADDITIONAL RESTRICTION ON RELEASE OF ARREARAGE PAYMENTS RELATING TO GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE REPORT ON UNITED STATES CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNITED NATIONS PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS.—

(1) In addition to the satisfaction of all other preconditions applicable to the obligation and expenditure of funds authorized to be appropriated by section 911(a)(3) of the United Nations Reform Act of 1999, such funds may not be obligated or expended until the date on which the General Accounting Office submits a report to Congress under paragraph (2) or September 30, 2001, whichever occurs first.

(2) Not later than September 30, 2001, the General Accounting Office, in consultation with the Department of Defense, shall submit to the Congress a detailed accounting of United States contributions to United Nations peacekeeping operations during the period 1990 through 2001, including a review of any reimbursement by the United Nations for such contributions.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 138, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. BARTLETT) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. BARTLETT).

Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, first I will include in the RECORD a brief report from GAO called ''U.S. Costs in Support of Haiti, Former Yugoslavia, Somalia, and Rwanda'' for the years 1992 through 1996.

Mr. Chairman, this is a very simple amendment. These documents which will be included in the RECORD indicate that the United States has spent about $18 billion on legitimate U.N. peacekeeping activities. There are reports from CRS, from GAO, and from Department of Defense itself, all corroborating that we have spent about $18 billion on legitimate U.N. peacekeeping activities. Through the years 1992 through 1996, we have been credited for $1.8 billion of that against dues. There has been no other accounting and no other credit with the U.N. for the moneys which we have spent on U.N. peacekeeping activities.

Before these funds are released, our amendment says that the Congress needs to know the cost of peacekeeping activities for which we have not been given credit by the U.N. This report is to be issued on or before September 30, 2001. The funds will be withheld until

that date. If the report is issued before that, then the funds can be released before that.

Mr. Chairman, I would note that this sequestering of this payment to the U.N. is a much shorter period of time than the sequestering which has already been accomplished by a prior amendment. Again, this is a very simple amendment which simply intends to inform the Congress and the people of the United States, through a report of the GAO, of all of the moneys that we have spent on legitimate U.N. peacekeeping activities.

My hope is when this report comes to the Congress, that the people of the United States seeing the report of the GAO, and the Congress seeing this report will ask for an accounting; but our amendment does not withhold the payment beyond the issuing of this report or beyond September 30, 2001, whichever occurs first.

The American people need to know the amounts of money that we have spent and not been given credit for. Congress needs to know that the reality is with all of these moneys that we have spent on legitimate U.N. peacekeeping activities, we have paid our dues several times over. But notwithstanding that, this amendment does not prevent the release of this last payment of the dues, it simply withholds it until the report is issued and the Congress and the American people have a chance to look at the report, or September 30, 2001, whichever occurs first.

The report previously referred to is as follows:

[U.S. GAO Report to the Majority Leader, U.S. Senate, March 1996]

PEACE OPERATIONS: U.S. COSTS IN SUPPORT OF HAITI, FORMER YUGOSLAVIA, SOMALIA, AND RWANDA

U.S. GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE,
NATIONAL SECURITY AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS DIVISION,
Washington, DC, March 6, 1996.

Hon. ROBERT DOLE,
Majority Leader, U.S. Senate.

DEAR SENATOR DOLE: As requested, we are providing you information on U.S. agencies' estimated costs for their support of U.N. peace operations in Haiti, the former Yugoslavia, Rwanda, and Somalia for fiscal years 1992 through 1995. For this report, we define peace operations as actions taken in support of U.N. resolutions designed to further peace and security, including observers; monitors; traditional peacekeeping; preventive deployment; peace enforcement; security assistance; the imposition of sanctions; and the provision, protection, and delivery of humanitarian relief.

BACKGROUND

U.S. agencies' costs in support of peace operations are paid from their congressional appropriations. These costs include expenditures for (1) direct participation of U.S. military forces, (2) the U.S. share of U.N. peacekeeping assessments, and (3) humanitarian and related assistance. The Departments of Defense (DOD) and State are the two lead agencies responsible for planning and implementing U.S. participation in peace operations. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is the primary agency responsible for providing humanitarian assistance, including food donated by the Department of Agriculture, USAID provides humanitarian assistance through the United Nations and private organizations. The Departments of Justice, Commerce, Treasury, Transportation, and Health and Human Services are also involved in activities in support of peace operations. The agencies' specific actions related to the four peace operations are presented in appendix I.

RESULTS IN BRIEF

From fiscal years 1992 through 1995, the incremental cost reported by U.S. government agencies for support of U.N. peace operations in Haiti, the former Yugoslavia, Rwanda, and Somalia was over $6.6 billion (see table 1). The United Nations has reimbursed the United States $79.4 million for some of these costs.

TABLE 1.—REPORTED U.S. COSTS FOR SUPPORT OF SELECTED U.N. PEACE OPERATIONS

[Fiscal years 1992–95, dollars in millions]

Country	Fiscal year—				
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1992–95
Haiti	$79.7	$130.4	$530.8	$875.8	$1,616.7
Former Yugoslavia	126.7	408.7	959.0	692.5	2,186.9
Rwanda	22.1	24.8	261.4	265.4	573.7
Somalia	92.9	1,124.8	913.3	92.1	2,223.1
Total	321.4	1,688.7	2,664.5	1,925.8	6,500.4

Note: As of August 1995, the United Nations had reimbursed the United States $79.4 million for its participation in these operations.

From fiscal years 1992 through 1995, DOD's incremental costs to support the four operations were about $3.4 billion, the State Department's were about $1.8 billion, and USAID's were about $1.3 billion (including $556 million for commodities and transportation). The Departments of Justice, Commerce, Treasury, Transportation, and Health and Human Services reported incremental costs of which totaled about $91 million. Figure 1 shows the percentage distribution of agency costs from fiscal years 1992 through 1995.

FIGURE 1.—DISTRIBUTION OF U.S. AGENCY COSTS IN SUPPORT OF SELECTED PEACE OPERATIONS

[Fiscal years 1992–95]

	Percent
DOD	51.5
State	27.8
USAID	19.3
Other agencies	1.4

AGENCY COMMENTS

The Department of State, DOD, and USAID generally agreed with this report, but each offered some technical and editorial suggestions, which we have incorporated where appropriate. DOD's written comments are reprinted in appendix II; State and USAID provided oral comments.

SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY

We met with officials from DOD, the Departments of State, Agriculture, Justice, Commerce, Transportation, and Health and Human Services, USAID; and the U.S. Mission to the United Nations to obtain information on the costs in support of the four peace operations. We obtained DOD's reported incremental costs for the four operations from fiscal years 1992 through 1995. We also reviewed data supporting DOD's request for supplemental appropriations. For the other agencies and departments, we used a data collection instrument to obtain the cost information, including funds obligated and transferred through lead agencies. We also obtained budget reports and documents from State Department officials and from finance officials at the U.N. Controller's Office and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations.

At all the agencies, we discussed with officials how they budgeted and accounted for peace operations' costs. In addition, we reviewed other GAO reports that previously reported cost data for peace operations. In some cases, the cost data we obtained from participating agencies changed from amounts previously reported because agencies update their costs as more information becomes available. We did not verify the accuracy of the costs reported; however, a forthcoming report will address issues concerning the consistency, accuracy, and reliability of DOD's incremental costs related to contingency operations.

We did our review from February to November 1995 in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards.

We are sending copies of this report to appropriate congressional committees; the Secretaries of Defense, State, Agriculture, Treasury, Transportation, Justice, Commerce, and Health and Human Services; the Administrator, U.S. Agency for International Development, the Director, Office of Management and Budget; and the Secretary General of the United Nations. Copies will also be made available to others upon request.

Please contact me at (202) 512–4128 if you or your staff have any questions concerning this report. The major contributions to this report were Tetsuo Miyabara, Joseph C. Brown, and Elizabeth Nyang.

Sincerely yours,

HAROLD J. JOHNSON,
Associate Director,
International Relations and Trade Issues.

REPORT TO THE CONGRESS FOR THE FOURTH QUARTER, FISCAL YEAR 1996 IN COMPLIANCE WITH SECTION 8113, DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT OF 1996

The Defense Appropriations Act for 1996 (Act) requires the Secretary of Defense to submit a report at the end of each quarter indicating ''all costs (including incremental costs) incurred by the Department of Defense (DoD) during the preceding quarter in implementing or supporting resolutions of the United Nations Security Council.'' The data included herein are provided in response to section 8113.

The Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS) compiles incremental costs associated with United States military operations based on data provided by the military departments and defense agencies. These data were modified, as necessary, to properly reflect transfer actions and unreported costs applicable to contingency operations. Data are presented below in both quarterly and cumulative (for the fiscal year) format. It is important to note that DFAS cost reports include information received during a particular quarter of the fiscal year: comprehensive cost data are not available in the immediately succeeding quarter. The Department collects only incremental costs, which are defined as additional costs to the DoD component appropriations that would not have been incurred if a contingency operation had not been supported. All other costs are available by reference to annual appropriations information. All incremental costs included below are current as of 30 September 1996, and are aggregated for FY96, with the exception of reimbursements received for troop contributions (section 2), which are presented individually.

(In thousands of dollars)

Operation/region	Reported for 4Q, FY96	Cumulative for FY 96 through 4Q
Former Yugoslavia Operations:		
Able Sentry (FYROM)	$16,864	$30,929
Deny Flight/Decisive edge	37,516	225,949

(In thousands of dollars)

Operation/region	Reported for 4Q, FY96	Cumulative for FY 96 through 4Q
Provide Promise	2,005	21,756
Sharp Guard	735	9,275
IFOR Preparation	147	158,437
IFOR Operations	789,564	2,073,052
UNCRO	12	469
Southern Watch (Iraq)	257,943	576,248
Provide Comfort (Iraq)	13,538	88,901
UNMIH (Haiti)	17,821	86,838
Sea Signal (Haitian migrants)	1,894	24,789
Total	1,138,039	3,296,643

REPORT TO THE CONGRESS FOR THE FOURTH QUARTER, FISCAL YEAR 1997 IN COMPLIANCE WITH SECTION 8091, DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT OF 1997

The DoD Appropriations Act for 1997 (Act) requires the Secretary of Defense to submit a report at the end of each quarter indicating ''all costs (including incremental costs) incurred by the Department of Defense (DoD) during the preceding quarter in implementing or supporting resolutions of the United Nations Security Council.'' The data included herein are provided in response to section 8091.

The Defense Finance and Accounting Services (DFAS) compiles incremental costs associated with United States military operations based on data provided by the military departments and defense agencies. These data were modified, as necessary, to properly reflect transfer actions and unreported costs applicable to support to UN operations. Data are presented below in both quarterly and cumulative (for the fiscal year) format. It is important to note that DFAS cost reports include information received during a particular quarter of the fiscal year: comprehensive cost data are not available in the immediately succeeding quarter. The Department collects only incremental costs, which are defined as additional costs to the DoD component appropriations that would not have been incurred if a contingency operation had not been supported. All incremental costs included below are current as of 30 September 1997, and are aggregated for FY97, and exclude reimbursements received for troop contributions (section 2), which are presented individually.

[In thousands of dollars]

Operation/Region	Reported for 4Q, FY97	Cumulative for FY97 through 4Q
Former Yugoslavia Operations:		
Able Sentry (FYROM)	$2,950	$11,727
Deny Flight/Decisive Edge	30,101	183,266
IFOR/SFOR Operations	779,316	2,087,518
Southern Watch/Vigilant Sentinel (Iraq)	185,499	597,312
Provide Comfort/Northern Watch (Iraq)	20,627	93,115
Total	1,018,493	2,972,938

REPORT TO THE CONGRESS FOR THE FOURTH QUARTER, FISCAL YEAR 1998 IN COMPLIANCE WITH SECTION 8079, DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT OF 1998

The DoD Appropriations Act for 1998 (Act) requires the Secretary of Defense to submit a report at the end of each quarter indicating ''all costs (including incremental costs) incurred by the Department of Defense (DoD) during the preceding quarter in implementing or supporting resolutions of the United Nations Security Council.'' The data included herein are provided in response to section 8079.

The Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS) compiles incremental costs associated with United States military operations based on data provided by the military departments and defense agencies. These data were modified, as necessary, to properly reflect transfer actions and unreported costs applicable to support to UN operations. Data are presented below in both quarterly and cumulative (for the fiscal year) format. It is important to note that DFAS cost reports include information received during a particular quarter of the fiscal year, but comprehensive cost data are not normally available in the immediately succeeding quarter. This report is prepared as soon as data are compiled. Also, the Department collects only incremental costs, which are defined as additional costs to the DoD component appropriations that would not have been incurred if a contingency operation had not been supported. All incremental costs included below are current as of 30 September 1998, and exclude reimbursements received for troop contributions (section 2), which are presented individually.

[In thousands of dollars]

Operation/Region	Reported for 4Q, FY98	Cumulative for FY98 through 4Q
Former Yugoslavia Operations:		
Able Sentry (FYROM)	(979)	10,466
Deny Flight/Decisive Edge	33,144	159,269
IFOR/SFOR Operations	548,739	1,792,861
Southern Watch (Iraq)	469,874	1,497,242
Northern Watch (Iraq)	31,771	135,976
Total	1,082,549	3,595,814

REPORT TO THE CONGRESS FOR THE FIRST QUARTER, FISCAL YEAR 1999 IN COMPLIANCE WITH SECTION 8073, DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT OF 1999

The DoD Appropriations Act for 1999 (Act) requires the Secretary of Defense to submit a report at the end of each quarter indicating ''all costs (including incremental costs) incurred by the Department of Defense (DoD) during the preceding quarter in implementing or supporting resolutions of the United Nations Security Council.'' The data included herein are provided in response to section 8073.

The Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS) compiles incremental costs associated with United States military operations based on data provided by the military departments and defense agencies. These data were modified, as necessary, to properly reflect transfer actions and unreported costs applicable to support to UN operations. Data are presented below in both quarterly and cumulative (for the fiscal year) format. It is important to note that DFAS cost reports include information received during a particular quarter of the fiscal year, but comprehensive cost data are not normally available in the immediately succeeding quarter. This report is prepared as soon as data are compiled. Also, the Department collects only incremental costs, which are defined as additional costs to the DoD component appropriations that would not have been incurred if a contingency operation had not been supported. All incremental costs included below are current as of 31 December 1998, and exclude reimbursements received for troop contributions (section 2), which are presented individually.

[In thousand of dollars]

Operation/Region	Reported for 1Q, FY99	Cumulative for FY99 through 1Q
Former Yugoslavia Operations:		
Able Sentry (FYROM)	$2,091	$2,091
Deliberate Forge	40,234	40,234
Joint Forge (SFOR)	264,351	264,351
Southern Watch (Iraq)	230,244	230,244
Northern Watch (Iraq)	28,218	28,218
Total	565,138	565,138

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

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Who claims time in opposition to the amendment?

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, we are not opposed to the amendment. We deem the amendment redundant and unnecessary, but it will have no practical effect and we are not opposing it.

Mr. EVERETT. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of the Bartlett Amendment to withhold the final payment of $244 million in UN arrearages until the GAO completes a report to Congress relating to the U.S. voluntary contributions to the UN for peacekeeping operations from 1990 to 2001.

I have long been suspicious of the United Nations. In fact, I have long hoped that we would end our membership in the United Nations. Given the recent slaps in the face that the United States has suffered—being voted off the secret ballot from the UN Human Rights Commission and being kicked off the UN International Narcotics Control Board—I am now more convinced than ever that the U.S. should remove itself from the UN and pursue an international agenda dictated by the American people.

The Bartlett Amendment is a common sense addition to this bill that will allow Congress to carefully review and make an informed decision on whether to release these funds to UN. It is important to note that this is only a delay in the funding and should not impact the deal that finally reduces the disproportionate share that the U.S. pays in UN dues. I urge all Members to support this amendment and vote to allow the Congress to see exactly how many millions of dollars for peacekeeping that the U.S. has given voluntarily compared to what the UN says we owe.

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

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. BARTLETT).

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 18 printed in House Report 107–62.

AMENDMENT NO. 18 OFFERED BY MR. LANTOS

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, on behalf of the gentleman from New York (Mr. WEINER), I offer an amendment on his behalf. He will arrive momentarily.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 18 offered by Mr. LANTOS:

Page 122, after line 23, add the following:

SEC. 747. SENSE OF CONGRESS RELATING TO STATE DEPARTMENT TRAVEL WARNINGS FOR ISRAEL, THE WEST BANK AND GAZA.

It is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) the Secretary of State should, in an effort to provide better and more accurate information to American citizens traveling abroad, review the current travel warning in place for Israel, the West Bank and Gaza, to determine which areas present the highest threat to American citizens in the region and which areas may be visited safely; and

(2) the Secretary of State should revise the travel warning for Israel, the West Bank, and Gaza as appropriate based on the above determinations.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 138, the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS).

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

Mr. Chairman, the amendment we are discussing was introduced by our colleague, the gentleman from New York (Mr. WEINER), calling for a State Department travel warning to Israel, the West Bank, and Gaza. I commend him for his leadership on this important issue.

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

Mr. LANTOS. I am happy to yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Chairman, we have no objection to this amendment. If the gentleman wishes, we gladly accept it.

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of the amendment by my colleague and neighbor Representative ANTHONY WEINER.

In January of this year I had the opportunity to travel to Israel on my third trip to that amazing country with my colleagues ANTHONY WEINER and JERRY NADLER.

While American media has focused on the West Bank and Gaza and attacks carried out by Palestinian terrorists against Israeli military and civilian targets, the media and our own government misses the other part of the story.

Ben Yehuda Street in Jerusalem is not Hebron. Dizengoff Square in Tel Aviv is not the Gaza Strip.

Warnings from the State Department which lump trouble in the West Bank and Gaza Strip into blanket warnings for the entire State of Israel miss the larger picture.

For the majority of Israelis who live inside the 1948 borders of Israel what is known as the Greenline, they live their life every day without disruption.

For visitors to Jerusalem the eternal Capital, to vibrant Tel Aviv and to the Holy Galilee, by exercising common sense, they will have a wonderful, fulfilling visit.

At a time when the U.S. people should be standing with Israel, we do not need alarmist bureaucrats dissuading Americans from visiting the Holy Land.

It is time for the State Department to separate myth from reality. For American visitors travel to the major tourist sites and cities in Israel is safe.

I urge my colleagues to support the Weiner Amendment and to support the State of Israel.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the gentleman's offer, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS).

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York (Mr. WEINER) have 2 minutes to explain his amendment we just adopted.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Without objection, the gentleman from New York (Mr. WEINER) may be recognized for 2 minutes, and a Member opposed may be recognized for 2 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. Chairman, you will forgive me for being short of breath. I was off the floor at the time my amendment was called.

Mr. Chairman, the State Department has said in a rather comprehensive fashion that it is unsafe to travel to Israel. It is unsafe to visit there. It is unsafe for our personnel that are stationed there.

This has had a broad and draconian effect on the economy of the State of Israel. Make no mistake, Israel is under almost constant state of siege from terrorists. The terrorists are the Palestinians. They take sniper attacks at small children. They blow up buses. Simply put, they are in a state of war, and terrorism is their tool.

However, as we have often said in this Chamber, the way that you fight terrorism is to be wary, is to be vigilant, but you do not capitulate.

Mr. Chairman, my amendment says to the State Department, let us have a sophisticated way for travelers to know where it is safe and where it is not; but we will not capitulate to terrorists by saying to school groups you should not visit there; saying to businessmen, if you travel there, your travel insurance will not be valid; to simply deal with the true effects of the status that Israel has.

Mr. Chairman, I would say to my colleagues that Israel is not a victim and that they are not cowering to the terrorism. It is a thriving country. It is the birthplace of the major religions of the world. It is a place that is joyous and historic to visit. This amendment asks the State Department to return to the drawing board and give us a comprehensive but fair assessment of where it is safe to travel in Israel and where it might not be.

□ 1700

While we consider this, let us remember that this state of terrorism that exists in Israel should also be addressed by the State Department of why it is the Palestinians do not appear on the terrorism watch list and why it is we continue to believe that terrorism is a state of being rather than something perpetuated on the people of the State of Israel. I thank the chairman and I thank the ranking member for their consideration of this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON). It is now in order to consider amendment No. 23 printed in House Report 107–62.

AMENDMENT NO. 23 OFFERED BY MR. LANTOS

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 23 offered by Mr. LANTOS:

Page 153, after line 23, add the following:

SEC. 863. ASSISTANCE TO LEBANON.

(a) MILITARY ASSISTANCE.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the President shall not provide assistance under chapter 5 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2347 et seq.; relating to international military education and training) to the armed forces of the Government of Lebanon unless the President certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that—

(1) the armed forces of Lebanon have been deployed to the internationally recognized border between Lebanon and Israel; and

(2) the Government of Lebanon is effectively asserting its authority in the area in which such forces have been deployed.

(b) ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE.—If the President has not made the certification described in subsection (a) within 6 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall provide to the appropriate congressional committees a plan to terminate assistance to Lebanon provided under chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2346 et seq.; relating to the economic support fund).

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the time allotted for the discussion of this amendment be extended by an additional 10 minutes equally divided between the proponents and the opponents. I have discussed it with the distinguished chairman who had no objection.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

Mr. LAHOOD. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, I wonder if the gentleman would allow just an additional 10 minutes on top. There are a number of Members that would like to speak on this amendment and I know that the gentleman did that earlier on with the amendment of the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE). If the gentleman could extend it by an additional 10 minutes in addition to what he has, we would be grateful to him for that.

Mr. LANTOS. If the gentleman will yield, let me be sure that I understand my friend. I am asking for an additional 10 minutes equally divided between the proponents and the opponents, which I believe is fair.

Mr. LAHOOD. So the total time would be?

Mr. LANTOS. Twenty minutes. Each side would have 10 minutes.

Mr. LAHOOD. So I am asking the ranking member if he would do an additional 5 minutes on each side. I have many Members. It is obviously strictly up to the gentleman from California, but I know for the Hyde amendment, when he had many Members over there, he extended it. I do not think that I am asking for too much.

Mr. LANTOS. I think doubling the original amount is reasonable.

Mr. LAHOOD. Mr. Chairman, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 138, the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. LAHOOD) each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS).

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume. This is a very simple but a very important amendment.

The amendment, Mr. Chairman, has two aspects. The first aspect is by far the most important, and I offered my colleagues on the other side to drop the second aspect because that is not the thrust of the amendment. So let me deal with the first aspect which is critical for preserving peace and stability along the Israeli-Lebanese border. The amendment does not intend to take one thin dime in economic aid going to Lebanon as long as it does not go to the Hezbollah terrorists.

Last summer, Israel withdrew all of its forces from the territory of Lebanon. Lebanon was obligated under U.N. Resolution 425 to deploy its robust army of some 60,000 people on the Lebanese-Israeli border to prevent the recurrence of another war in the area.

As Members will recall, Mr. Chairman, in 1982, terrorists controlled that border, a war ensued, and 17,000 innocent people were killed. A portion of the Lebanese-Israeli border today is controlled by Hezbollah terrorists. This is a well-known fact and the Lebanese Ambassador a few days ago confirmed it to me personally. The Secretary-General of the United Nations, Kofi Annan, made the following statement concerning Lebanon's responsibilities with respect to the deployment of their forces on the border:

''I believe that the time has come to establish the state of affairs envisaged in Resolution 425. This requires first and foremost that the government of Lebanon take effective control of the whole area vacated by Israel last spring and assume its full international responsibilities, including putting an end to the dangerous provocations that have continued across the line.''

Our own Secretary of State last summer made the following statement:

''Those with authority in Lebanon now have a clear responsibility to ensure that the area bordering Israel is not used to launch attacks.'' Attacks, Mr. Chairman, are being launched daily, most recently yesterday. And attacks invite retaliation. The most recent Israeli retaliation resulted in the death of three Syrian soldiers, which indicates the direction in which we are going. There will be more terrorist attacks by Hezbollah, there will be stronger retaliation, and we may be on the verge of yet another military confrontation, a bloodbath in the Middle East, which is the last thing U.S. national interests would call for.

Let me spend a minute or two, Mr. Chairman, on the question of the nature of Hezbollah, the terrorist group which clearly controls a portion of an international border because the Lebanese Army is not deployed there. It is this group, in conjunction with similar terrorist groups, which in recent years was responsible for the murder of 241 American Marines at the Marine barracks in Lebanon, 19 of our military at Khobar Towers, and 17 in the attack on the U.S.S. *Cole*, 277 military who have been forced to give up their lives because of this interlocking, complex web of extremist terrorism. We are now allowing them, unless we pass this amendment, to control a portion of an international border.

Now, no people have suffered more in the last few decades than the Lebanese people as a result of war being waged on their territory. My resolution would secure that border, would eliminate the terrorist presence from that border, and would see to it that just as the Egyptian-Israeli border is now secure, the Jordanian-Israeli border is now secure, even the Syrian-Israeli border is secure, the final border between Lebanon and Israel would be secured on the one side by the Israeli military and on the other side by Lebanon's 60,000-strong military.

It is difficult to fathom who would benefit from allowing a border, an international border in a volatile and fragile and explosive area, being controlled by terrorists who openly and clearly desire no return to the peace process. They want the bloodbath to continue. They would like nothing more but yet another explosion of military hostilities.

I urge all of my colleagues to support this amendment.

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

Mr. LAHOOD. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. RAHALL).

Mr. RAHALL. I thank the distinguished gentleman from Illinois for yielding me this time.

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the gentleman from California's intent here. I listened very closely to his remarks. Each one of the incidents of terror and loss of American life which he so adequately described is horrendous, and I join him in condemning every one of those attacks. Any loss of innocent civilian lives is to be highly condemned no matter who the perpetrators.

But I ask my distinguished colleague, Lebanon was not responsible for these acts of terror. As the gentleman has said, the Lebanese themselves have suffered over the last couple of decades. The Lebanese are the victims. Let us face it, the Lebanese are the victims here.

Now, if we cannot take direct aim at Syria itself and, let us face it, Syria is very much a controlling influence in Lebanon, then why should we take aim at the innocent Lebanese government? This amendment attempts to send a message to Syria. It is clear and simple what its intent is concerning the cross-border attacks against Israel, which I condemn as well. But this amendment would not accomplish the intent of securing that border. All it accomplishes is to do more harm to the Lebanese.

Lebanon cannot comply with this amendment that it deploy all of its troops to the southern border between Israel and Lebanon, because Syria will not allow it. I believe that the sponsor of the amendment is fully aware of that.

The administration is against this amendment. Secretary Powell has sent a very strong letter stating what a destabilizing situation would occur in the south if U.S. assistance and its training, both military and economic, were to be cut off. USAID helps send Lebanese children to school through scholarship programs. That is the economic part of it. The IMET training helps train the Lebanese Army so that they can go down into the south and secure the border when given the political go-ahead to do it. I think Secretary Powell and this administration knows well that this amendment would seriously impede the long-term massive effort that has gone into pursuing critical U.S. policy in this area. That is what we should be most concerned with here, U.S. best interests in this region. This amendment does not further the United States' best interests.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, I am delighted to yield 1½ minutes to the distinguished gentleman from New York (Mr. ACKERMAN).

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment by the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS), the Democratic leader of the Committee on International Relations, and I commend him for his leadership.

I rise as someone who has consistently supported U.S. assistance to Lebanon, but I now believe that the Lantos amendment is necessary and I believe it has been carefully crafted to advance key U.S. foreign policy objectives. The Lantos amendment strikes a careful balance between promoting U.S. interests in Lebanon's recovery and development and the need to provide incentives to the government of Lebanon to address a security problem which, if left unattended, could lead to a regional war.

Mr. Chairman, there is no doubt that Israel has fulfilled its obligations to the Security Council under Resolution 425 and it has fully withdrawn its forces from Lebanese territory. The U.N. Secretary-General has said so and the U.S. has confirmed it. The question is whether Lebanon has fulfilled its obligations under Resolution 425 to resume effective authority in the area bordering the State of Israel.

Unfortunately, the government of Lebanon has not lived up to its requirements, as demonstrated by the ongoing and unimpeded attacks by the Hezbollah from Lebanon's southern border against the State of Israel. The continued absence of the Lebanese Army from the south of Israel is obvious and indicative of the fact that Lebanon is not even trying to keep its own border secured.

Some might argue that providing security to Israel is not a Lebanese obligation. Not only is this assertion wrong, it overlooks a fundamental truth and all nations are responsible

for securing their own borders. A secure border with Israel is overwhelmingly in the interest of Lebanon itself.

Lebanese Prime Minister Hariri campaigned and won on a plan for the reconstruction of Lebanon predicated on the active engagement, assistance, and support of the international community. There is no question that Lebanon badly needs foreign assistance to rebuild and recover from decades of strife. But the determining factor in whether or not Lebanon will be able to elicit the outside resources it needs, is whether or not there is peace and stability on the Lebanese-Israeli border.

So far the Lebanese government appears unprepared to take decisive steps to maintain a peaceful and stable border with Israel, as is its responsibility, and thus ensure that the region will not again be pushed into conflict due to cross-border attacks.

Mr. Chairman, I commend my friend the gentleman from California for offering this amendment. I strongly support the Lantos amendment and ask my colleagues as well to give it their strong support.

Mr. LAHOOD. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to yield 40 seconds to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. DINGELL), the dean of the House.

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

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Chairman, what does this amendment do? It eliminates two items of assistance. The first is $600,000 for the Lebanese Army. The second is $35 million to USAID for humanitarian concern and aid to U.S. educational institutions in Lebanon.

What my good friend, and I express great affection and respect for him, does is he aims at Hezbollah but he lands a haymaker on the person of the innocent Lebanese, USAID and U.S. educational institutions. That is what the amendment does.

If you are for peace in the Middle East, you do not want to hurt those undertakings.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The gentleman's time has expired.

□ 1715

PREFERENTIAL MOTION OFFERED BY MR. DINGELL

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Chairman, I offer a preferential motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. DINGELL moves that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with a recommendation that the enacting clause be stricken.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON). The gentleman from Michigan (Mr. DINGELL) is recognized for 5 minutes in support of his motion.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Chairman, I will not insist on the motion, but I want my colleagues to understand what this does, and I cannot believe that my good friend from California really wants the result of what he is going to get.

Now, he has quoted a lot of sources, but I want to read what Colin Powell, the Secretary of State, had to say about this matter. He says, ''The Department opposes the amendment proposed by Representative Lantos to H.R. 1646. If enacted, this amendment would severely impede our ability to pursue the critical U.S. policy objectives in Lebanon and the region, including stabilizing the south and providing a counterweight to the extremist forces.''

If you want to drive the Lebanese into the arms of extremists, the Lantos amendment is the mechanism for doing so.

Now, Kofi Annan has been quoted. What did he have to say? He had this to say about what the Lebanese are doing. ''At present, Lebanese administrators, police, security, and army personnel function throughout the area, southern Lebanon, and their presence and activities continue to grow. They are reestablishing local administration in the villages and have made progress in reintegrating the communications infrastructure, health, and welfare systems with the rest of the country.''

That is what this amendment would bring to a halt. He goes on to say, ''The deployment of both UNIFIL and the Lebanese Joint Security Forces proceeded smoothly, and the return to the Lebanese administration is ongoing. I appeal to donors to help Lebanon meet urgent needs for relief and economic revival in the south, pending the holding of a full-fledged donor conference.''

He has gone on to point out that we should help, not hurt, the Lebanese in these undertakings.

Let us take a look at a little bit more here.

Look at the resolution. I may not have time to put the whole of it in, but it does not call upon the Lebanese to do the kind of thing that the gentleman from California would have them do under penalty of loss of assistance.

I call on my colleagues to remember, this is a haymaker at U.S. policy in the area. It hurts American universities, it hurts humanitarian aid, and it drives the Lebanese into the arms of the extremists and the terrorists. Is that what we want? No.

What we want is peace. American interests in this area are vital to this country and they are vital to us in terms of assuring world peace and to assuring the Arabs that this country wants to be an honest broker in terms of seeing to it that we can sell peace and that we can work together with both sides, with the Israelis and with the Lebanese and with the other Arabs and Muslims and other people in that area.

The amendment, I know the gentleman offers in the best of good faith; but, remember, it is a haymaker at innocent Lebanese, it is a haymaker at American educational institutions, and it drives the Lebanese into the arms of the terrorists. If that is what you want, vote for the Lantos amendment, and that is what you will get. You will have more trouble in South Lebanon that will affect the Israelis adversely and that will fill that area with more enemies of Israel and more terrorists receiving more support from the people in the area.

If you want to restore peace in the area, the small amount of money, which is supported by this administration and which is supported by the U.N., is the way to do it. The Lantos amendment is the way to kill this.

I urge this body to reject what is clearly on its face an amendment which does not look to the U.S. policy or understand what that amendment, in fact, does.

I urge my colleagues to reject this amendment. It is unwise, it is irresponsible, it is destructive of American interests, it is destructive of the interests of the people of Lebanon, and it is destructive not only of these, but also the best interests of the people of Israel and the people of the whole area over there.

If you want peace, if you want this country to work for and be able to effectively lead the people in that area towards peace, if you want to strike a blow at Hezbollah and the others who are causing trouble in that area, reject this amendment. Show the Lebanese people that you are in support of their desire to redevelop a peaceful land. And do something else: Let us show the people in the area that this is a country that wants to be a friend to all parties. I note we have established this for the benefit of our friends in Israel. There is about $5 billion in here for Israel. The amendment offered by my good friend from California would take out $35 million which would go to help the Lebanese.

I urge Members to reject the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Does any Member claim time in opposition to the preferential motion offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. DINGELL)?

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The gentleman from California is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, first let me say my amendment has the intent of not withdrawing one single dime of economic and technical assistance to Lebanon. As a matter of fact, I earlier offered to cosponsor with some of the opponents a measure that would increase economic and technical assistance to Lebanon.

My amendment is designed to stop the aid to Hezbollah-controlled communities. It is absurd that American taxpayer funds are used to support Hezbollah activities, which is, in fact, what is taking place as of today. If American taxpayers would know that their funds are used to enhance Hezbollah goals, they would be in revolt against that.

Every dime currently appropriated for economic and technical assistance

to Lebanon, I support; and I am ready to increase that amount. But I want to be sure that those funds go to communities, organizations and institutions that are not under the control of Hezbollah.

Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. KIRK).

Mr. KIRK. Mr. Chairman, I thank the distinguished gentleman from California for yielding to me, and I rise in reluctant opposition to the dean of the House.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment is funded on the principle that peace in the Middle East is based on security and that long-lasting peace in the Middle East cannot be based on Israel's insecurity. As America has subsidized Lebanon, we have a growing insecurity on Israel's northern border, and that does not help the peace process.

This sends a message that Lebanon must control her own border. And let us remove all artifice. There is no such thing has Hezbollah. Hezbollah is a wholly owned subsidiary of the MOIS, the Iranian Intelligence Service. Is time that Iran's control of Lebanon's southern border with Israel ends, and this amendment sends that message.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, I yield to my friend, the gentleman from New York (Mr. CROWLEY).

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in firm support of the amendment introduced by the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS). One year ago, the Israeli government put its own security at risk in the name of cooperation and reconciliation. Israel unilaterally withdrew its armed forces from the security zone on the Lebanese-Israeli border. The hope for a reciprocal response from Beirut never occurred.

In conjunction with the Israeli withdrawal, the Lebanese Army was responsible for filling the vacuum left by the Israeli troops. In a location where law and order was meant to prevail under the watchful eye of the Lebanese Army, now exists chaos, disorder and lawlessness. The northern border zone is now occupied by Hezbollah troops, who filled the void when the Lebanese refused to take the action required by U.N. Security Council Resolution 425.

Two weeks ago, I stood alongside families of three Israeli soldiers abducted by Hezbollah along the Lebanese-Israeli border. It is the Lebanese inaction that allowed that to take place.

The State of Israel will continue to be at risk until Lebanon fulfills its obligation to the international community. I believe that this amendment is a proportional response to the current stance taken by the Lebanese government.

It is an honor to train with American troops. That privilege should continue to be extended to those who play by the rules. That is a message this amendment will convey, and I encourage my colleagues to join me in supporting it.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to yield to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CANTOR).

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

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this amendment prohibiting the IMET funding for the Lebanese Armed Forces in response to Lebanon's failure to keep its border with Israel free of Hezbollah terrorists.

One year ago, Israel unilaterally withdrew from southern Lebanon. U.N. Secretary General Kofi Annan certified Israel's complete withdrawal from Lebanon and its full compliance with U.N. Security Council Resolution 425. This is the same resolution that commits Lebanon to deploy its security forces in order to secure its border with Israel.

However, Lebanon has not lived up to its obligation. Israel continues to face attacks, kidnappings and the prospect of rocket attacks from the north. Today, hundreds of thousands of Israelis live within range of Hezbollah Katusha rockets.

This amendment sends a very important message. If we are to treat Lebanon as a sovereign nation, it must fulfill its obligations. Lebanon must deploy its army to the Israeli border and fill the vacuum that is currently being filled by Hezbollah terrorists. The Lebanese-Israeli border should be more stable, not less stable, since Israel's withdrawal. Hezbollah terrorists continue to operate in southern Lebanon because the government of Lebanon refuses to assert its effective authority in the area.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. All time for debate on the preferential motion has expired.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Chairman, I withdraw my preferential motion.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Without objection, the preferential motion is withdrawn.

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. LAHOOD) has 7⅓ minutes remaining and the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) has 2 minutes remaining.

Mr. LAHOOD. Mr. Chairman, I yield 20 seconds to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. DINGELL), the dean of the House.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Chairman, it is with profound regret that I read to my good friend from California the language of his amendment, which concludes with saying that the President shall commit to the Congressional committees a plan to terminate assistance to Lebanon provided under chapter 24, part 2, of the Foreign Assistance Act, et cetera.

What the gentleman does is terminates all assistance, military and economic and humanitarian. I think with a more careful reading, perhaps the good author of the amendment would join me in opposition to it.

Mr. LAHOOD. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE), the distinguished chairman of the Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, Export Financing and Related Programs of the Committee on Appropriations.

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

Mr. Chairman, I rise to oppose the amendment offered by the gentleman from California, not because I oppose the goal of extending Lebanese government control to south Lebanon, but because I believe this amendment would be counterproductive to that goal.

I agree that the Lebanese Army needs to secure its border with Israel to prevent attacks against Israeli soldiers and civilians, but the key to achieving this is to extract more cooperation from the Syrians. We should not be punishing Lebanon for the sins of Syria and the Hezbollah.

I also think that threatening to eliminate our foreign assistance program for Lebanon is the wrong way to go about this. All of the $35 million that we allocate to Lebanon in fiscal year 2001 is provided to none-governmental organizations, private, voluntary organizations, contractors. They implement our assistance program for Lebanon.

Not a penny of it goes to the government, and $3 million to the American University of Beirut and the Lebanese-American University to help with education. The largest program is the Rural Development Clusters program, which helps rural villages in Lebanon. It has been focused on the south in an effort to provide an alternative to the economic and social development activities of the Hezbollah.

Punishing the villagers of south Lebanon by withdrawing this program is not going to do anything to assist in the effort to persuade the Lebanese government to remove its security forces.

I urge my colleagues to vote against this amendment. It is not in the interests of Lebanon, Israel, or the United States.

Mr. LAHOOD. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BONIOR), the distinguished Democratic whip.

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

Mr. Chairman, let me just say that I have a deep respect for the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) and how he has handled this bill, but I do rise in opposition to his amendment.

Next week marks one year since the withdrawal of Israeli troops from southern Lebanon. The Lantos amendment on the face of it cuts funding for the Lebanese military, education and training, but as the dean of the House has just told us, if you look a little closer at the amendment, it sets in motion to cut all aid to Lebanon in 6 months after the passage.

□ 1730

Discontent in the Middle East has taken a tremendous toll on Lebanese

infrastructure, and this is not the time to remove our efforts toward stability in the region. Our aid package is funneled through USAID, American NGOs, and not through the government; and it is directed at, as we have heard several times from the floor from the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. RAHALL), from the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. DINGELL), it is directed toward building civilian infrastructure.

Secretary Powell has said that he opposes this amendment. He has also said we are hurting the ability of those nongovernmental organizations to provide the service that the people need. That sentiment has been echoed on this floor. I urge my colleagues to vote ''no'' on the amendment.

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

Mr. LAHOOD. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. ISSA).

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to strongly oppose the Lantos amendment, which represents a major step backward in Lebanese-American relations.

The aid which we provide Lebanon is an investment in a future stability of Lebanon and the well-being of a people who only wish peace in the Middle East.

I share with the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) the feeling of frustration that the south of Lebanon is today not secure and that, in fact, the south of Lebanon is being operated often by terrorists; but I must remind the gentleman from California that for over 20 years, the best trained and best equipped army in the Middle East, the Israeli Army, with billions of dollars of resources, was unable to completely quiet that aggression originating out of Iran. How would we expect an army that we fund at $600,000 to do so?

After the defeat of this amendment, I strongly hope the gentleman from California and I can work together to develop a funding package for Lebanon that would enable it to make some real dent in enforcing its borders.

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

Mr. LAHOOD. Mr. Chairman, how much time do I have remaining?

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON). The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. LAHOOD) has 4 minutes remaining.

Mr. LAHOOD. Mr. Chairman, does the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) close on this amendment?

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The gentleman from California has the right to close.

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

This is far from a simple amendment. The idea that this is a simple amendment is simply not true. This is a slap at the face of the people of Lebanon, the Government of Lebanon. The gentleman met with the prime minister when he was here, and the gentleman heard him say that they are trying to forge a peace in Lebanon. The prime minister met with the President of the United States; the Vice President; the Secretary of State; Condoleeza Rice, the National Security Advisor; the Secretary of Defense. This is no way to treat Lebanon, and I guarantee my colleagues, this House would never pass an amendment like this against Israel, against Palestine, against Jordan, against any of the countries in the Middle East. We would not do this.

This is a slap in the face to not only the peace process, but a small country who is trying to get its act together, and they are trying to get their act together economically, they are trying to get their act together as a democracy. They work very hard at it.

When the prime minister was here, he said they are working very hard to get their act together. Is it perfect? Of course not. It is an intolerable situation in the region with many people getting killed. This amendment does not help anyone. It does not send the signal that the gentleman wants it to send. It really hurts the process. It really hurts our government's ability to be in that region and get the people to work together.

Now, this amendment is opposed by the administration. The Secretary of State spoke out against it at the Subcommittee on Foreign Operations; and the chairman of this committee, the distinguished gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE), is also opposed to this amendment, as well as the Dean of the House.

The gentleman is not accomplishing what he wants to do here; and I wish, and this in no way diminishes my respect for the gentleman, the gentleman knows that I respect him. And I know the gentleman visited the region, and I know the gentleman has been to Lebanon. This hurts the country that the gentleman is trying to send a message to. I ask the gentleman, really, the gentleman still has time here to ask unanimous consent to withdraw this amendment, because the gentleman is sending the wrong message, not only to our government, but all over this region. This simply is wrong. It is wrongheaded, and it does not help.

The money that we are allocating here is walking-around change in this House, compared to what we give to so many other countries in that region, including Egypt and Jordan and so many other countries in that region. This helps people get an education. It helps rebuild the country. Gosh darn it, it is about time we help a country like this. This is our way of doing it. This is our way of encouraging peace. I would encourage the gentleman, to ask to withdraw the amendment, because it is hurtful and it does not help the process.

All this talk around here about Hezbollah and trying to create some kind of a one-headed monster out of Lebanon is wrong; it is nonsense. We should not be doing that. We should not be doing it to a country like Lebanon. It just does not make any sense to do it.

Mr. Chairman, I urge every Member of the House who has people of Lebanese descent in their districts, and I know there are people watching this on C–SPAN, and I know there are staff people; this is an amendment that hurts the process. If my colleagues have people that they are representing of Lebanese descent and of Arab descent, vote against this amendment and send a message that the United States is for peace. We are for bringing people together. We do not want to hurt the country of Lebanon. We want to bring the process together. This pittance amount of money absolutely is a drop in the bucket compared to all of the other resources that we are spending there. But it is the message that is being sent.

So I urge Members to look carefully at this. This is not about Israel. This is about what we can do for Lebanon and the peace process.

So I urge the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) to give consideration to withdrawing this amendment. The gentleman will send a message that he is for peace; he will send a message that he cares about Lebanon. If the gentleman cannot do that, then I ask all Members to defeat this amendment and send a message that we are for peace, true peace, and that Lebanon is a country that we can count on.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL).

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding to me, and I rise in support of his amendment.

U.N. Security Council Resolution 520 expresses strong support for Lebanese sovereignty ''under the sole and exclusive authority of the Government of Lebanon through the Lebanese Army throughout Lebanon.'' It is time that the Lebanese Government abides by the call of the Security Council and deploys its military throughout the country.

It is inexcusable that in the wake of the complete Israeli withdrawal, southern Lebanon remains under the control of the terrorist organization called Hezbollah. I will not stand idly by while the United States provides military support to a government which refuses to halt acts of terror on a neighbor.

I still favor humanitarian and educational assistance to Lebanon. I hope in conference we can continue economic assistance to Lebanon. But such assistance is put in jeopardy by the inaction of the Lebanese Government to control Hezbollah.

Mr. Chairman, I strongly support Lebanon. The Lebanese people have suffered enough. Syria, Hezbollah and all terrorist organizations need to get out of Lebanon now. It is not enough for the Government of Lebanon to wring their hands and claim that they have no maneuverability. They need to attempt at least to take strong actions now.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to vote for this amendment.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume, before yielding to our closing speaker, to just say, if my colleagues wish to see the terrorist organization Hezbollah control an international border and provide the opportunity for further bloodshed in the region, vote against this amendment. If my colleagues want peace in the Middle East and a stable border, vote for my amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from California (Mr. SCHIFF).

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment. American domestic policy is built on the twin foundations of opportunity and responsibility. Our foreign policy should be built on no less of a strong foundation.

The opposition objects that Lebanon is not responsible, and this is precisely the problem. Lebanon has not taken responsibility for its own borders, and we ought to use whatever leverage device we have to require them to take control of their own borders.

The objection has been made that we will give greater rein to Hezbollah and terrorism, and yet Hezbollah already has a free run on the border. What greater rein could be given to the Hezbollah?

Finally, the opposition argues that this will not accomplish what it has set out to do, and yet the opposition has no alternative to recommend, no alternative. If we cannot use the power of our purse and our financial support to force the Lebanese Government to exercise its own sovereignty, what else will work? Nothing. I urge Members' support.

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the Lantos amendment which has the potential to cut off all economic aid to Lebanon. While I share Representative LANTOS' goal for stability on the Israel/Lebanon border and end to Hezbullah terrorist attacks on Israel, I do not believe this amendment is the best approach. This amendment would hurt the peace process between Israel/Lebanon, would strain the U.S. bilateral relationship with Lebanon, and would cut humanitarian assistance to those in need.

Secretary of State Colin Powell has made it clear that the Administration opposes this amendment. He stated,

> We don't support that particular amendment. And a lot of the aid that being spoken of its distributed to non-governmental organizations. So you're hurting the ability of these non-governmental organizations to provide the service to people in need.

I agree with the Secretary of State that this amendment would have the effect of hurting innocent people. I would urge my colleagues to vote against it.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. All time has expired. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS).

The question was taken; and the Chairman pro tempore announced that the noes appeared to have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 216, noes 210, not voting 5, as follows:

[Roll No. 119]

AYES—216

Ackerman
Andrews
Armey
Bachus
Ballenger
Bartlett
Bentsen
Berkley
Berman
Bilirakis
Bishop
Blagojevich
Blunt
Bonilla
Boswell
Boyd
Brown (FL)
Brown (OH)
Brown (SC)
Bryant
Burr
Camp
Cantor
Cardin
Carson (OK)
Chabot
Clyburn
Coble
Condit
Costello
Coyne
Cramer
Crenshaw
Crowley
Cunningham
Davis (CA)
Davis (FL)
Davis, Jo Ann
Davis, Tom
Deal
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
DeLay
Deutsch
Diaz-Balart
Dooley
Doyle
Duncan
Edwards
Ehrlich
Emerson
Engel
English
Etheridge
Evans
Fattah
Ferguson
Filner
Flake
Fletcher
Foley
Fossella
Frelinghuysen
Frost
Gallegly
Gilman
Gonzalez
Goode
Gordon
Graham
Graves
Green (TX)
Grucci
Gutierrez
Hall (TX)
Harman
Hart
Hastings (FL)
Hayworth
Hefley
Hill
Hilleary
Hilliard
Hobson
Hoeffel
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hooley
Hoyer
Hunter
Inslee
Israel
Istook
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jefferson
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, Sam
Jones (OH)
Kelly
Kennedy (RI)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirk
LaFalce
Lampson
Langevin
Lantos
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lewis (GA)
LoBiondo
Lowey
Lucas (KY)
Maloney (CT)
Maloney (NY)
Manzullo
Markey
Mascara
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McInnis
McIntyre
McNulty
Meehan
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Menendez
Millender-McDonald
Moore
Moran (KS)
Morella
Nadler
Neal
Nussle
Ose
Otter
Owens
Pallone
Pastor
Paul
Pence
Peterson (MN)
Phelps
Pickering
Pitts
Platts
Pombo
Portman
Ramstad
Rangel
Reyes
Reynolds
Riley
Rodriguez
Ros-Lehtinen
Ross
Rothman
Roukema
Ryan (WI)
Ryun (KS)
Sanchez
Sandlin
Saxton
Scarborough
Schaffer
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schrock
Scott
Sensenbrenner
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Sherman
Sherwood
Shows
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (NJ)
Solis
Souder
Spence
Spratt
Stearns
Stenholm
Strickland
Stupak
Sweeney
Tancredo
Tauscher
Taylor (MS)
Terry
Thompson (CA)
Thune
Thurman
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Towns
Turner
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Velazquez
Visclosky
Vitter
Walden
Wamp
Waxman
Weiner
Weller
Wexler
Wu
Wynn

NOES—210

Abercrombie
Aderholt
Akin
Allen
Baca
Baird
Baker
Baldacci
Baldwin
Barcia
Barr
Barrett
Barton
Bass
Becerra
Bereuter
Berry
Biggert
Blumenauer
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonior
Bono
Boucher
Brady (TX)
Burton
Buyer
Callahan
Calvert
Cannon
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Carson (IN)
Castle
Chambliss
Clay
Clayton
Clement
Collins
Combest
Conyers
Cooksey
Cox
Crane
Culberson
Cummings
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
DeMint
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Doolittle
Dreier
Dunn
Ehlers
Eshoo
Everett
Farr
Ford
Frank
Ganske
Gekas
Gephardt
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Goodlatte
Goss
Granger
Green (WI)
Greenwood
Gutknecht
Hall (OH)
Hansen
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Herger
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hoekstra
Horn
Hostettler
Houghton
Hulshof
Hutchinson
Hyde
Isakson
Issa
Jackson (IL)
Jenkins
John
Johnson (CT)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones (NC)
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Keller
Kennedy (MN)
Kerns
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kind (WI)
Kleczka
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kucinich
LaHood
Largent
Latham
LaTourette
Leach
Lee
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Lipinski
Lofgren
Lucas (OK)
Luther
McCarthy (MO)
McCrery
McDermott
McGovern
McHugh
McKeon
McKinney
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller, Gary
Miller, George
Mink
Mollohan
Moran (VA)
Murtha
Myrick
Napolitano
Nethercutt
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Osborne
Oxley
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Pomeroy
Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Putnam
Quinn
Radanovich
Rahall
Regula
Rehberg
Rivers
Roemer
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Rush
Sabo
Sanders
Sawyer
Serrano
Sessions
Shimkus
Simmons
Simpson
Smith (MI)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Stark
Stump
Sununu
Tanner
Tauzin
Taylor (NC)
Thomas
Thompson (MS)
Thornberry
Tierney
Toomey
Traficant
Upton
Walsh
Waters
Watkins
Watt (NC)
Watts (OK)
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson
Wolf
Woolsey
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—5

Borski
Brady (PA)
Cubin
Moakley
Skeen

□ 1806

Ms. LOFGREN, Ms. ESHOO, Ms. McCARTHY of Missouri, Messrs. EHLERS, OLVER, LARGENT and BERRY changed their vote from ''aye to ''no.''

Ms. SLAUGHTER, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Ms. HART, Messrs. CAMP, GOODE, WALDEN of OREGON, HILLEARY, COBLE, BARTLETT of Maryland, SHAYS, PICKERING, GALLEGLY, GUTIERREZ, HOBSON, CUNNINGHAM, VITTER and TANCREDO changed their vote from ''no'' to ''aye.''

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. SKEEN. Mr. Chairman, on rollcall No. 119 I was inadvertently detained. Had I been present, I would have voted ''Aye.''

Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, on rollcall No. 119 I inadvertently pressed the ''No'' button. I meant to vote ''Aye.''

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to address the Committee for 1 minute.

Mr. FOLEY. I object, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON). Objection is heard.

Ms. HARMAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of the Lee Amendment, a provision in this bill included by my friend and colleague from California, BARBARA LEE.

I would like to begin by reminding my colleagues that since 1973, no U.S. dollars have been used to pay for the performance of an abortion as a method of family planning or for involuntary sterilizations overseas—None!

The Lee provision does not alter that restriction, but instead restores U.S. support for international family planning organizations. In my view the best way to reduce the number of abortions worldwide, a goal we all share, is to ensure access to family planning. Yet, supporters of the so-called Mexico City policy claim that we must limit all funds to prevent United States dollars from being used in clinics that only inform their patients on the option of abortion—including clinics in countries where abortion is legal.

Turning this into a vote about abortion does a disservice to the millions of women throughout the world who do not have access to the health care and reproductive services, education and treatment that women in this country take for granted.

Mr. Chairman, I support a woman's right to choose whether or not to have a child. I also recognize that for some women, that choice is about whether or not to give birth to a healthy child. More than 600,000 infants become infected with HIV each year worldwide. That is appalling. How can we possibly claim to be working to prevent the spread of HIV if we do not offer counsel and education in family planning? It seems to me that it is an oxymoron to be both anti-abortion and anti-family planning. Only through family planning efforts can we reduce the number of unwanted pregnancies—a result always preferable to abortion.

The Lee provision will prevent international family planning groups from being denied lifesaving funds to carry out their work—both in preventing unintended pregnancies and the spread of the deadly HIV/AIDS disease.

We have the chance to really make a difference for millions of women worldwide. Let's give women the opportunity to make informed and educated decisions about their reproductive health. Vote for to keep the Lee provision.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, as we consider the authorization bills for our foreign policy agenda, it is necessary to recognize the continuing human rights abuses practiced by governments in the Horn of Africa, particularly in Ethiopia. The U.S. Department of State must carefully investigate the continuing human rights abuses in Ethiopia.

Just recently, I am outraged by the recent violence in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, especially the loss of life in the face of peaceful demonstrations on the campus at Addis Ababa University on April 11th. I am deeply disturbed that police forces used excessive force to prevent students from vocalizing their discontent in an academic setting. I understand that as many as 41 brave individuals were killed on or near the campus at Addis Ababa University, while another 250 persons were injured in an indiscriminate attack by the police forces. The recent action taken by police forces can never be justified.

Although I have strongly spoken out against human rights abuses in Ethiopia before, I wholeheartedly join the Ethiopian community in the United States in denouncing the indiscriminate killings that recently occurred in Ethiopia. Justice must be served swiftly and fairly even though the brutal attack has already exacted an unimaginable toll. Further, I am somewhat relieved that approximately 2,000 students who were detained by police have now been released. That is not enough, however. As some of you may know, the U.S. Department of State is concerned that dozens of persons who were arrested without warrant remain detained. The United States Government must vigorously call upon the government of Ethiopia to promptly and unconditionally release all the students that remain in detention. Their freedom cannot be denied.

In the past, I successfully fought for a legislative measure that would prohibit the government of Ethiopia from receiving aid until human rights abuses are eliminated. We must do more. The people of Ethiopia deserve to be treated humanely by their government.

Mr. Chairman, in the words of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, ''We believe that the only whole man is a free man.'' I hope we can support efforts to bring human rights abuses by government actors in Ethiopia to a halt.

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to thank the Members of the House Committee on International Relations for including $13.5 million for the East-West Center in the FY2002 State Department Authorization bill. An amendment to delete this funding was overwhelming defeated in Committee on a vote of 6 yeas to 30 noes.

The last time we considered the State Department Authorization bill in July 1999, we had to defeat an amendment on the floor to reduce the funding authorization for the East-West Center, North-South Center, and the Asia Foundation. That amendment was defeated on a vote of 180 yeas to 237 noes. I am very pleased that we face no such amendment this year.

The East-West Center is an internationally respected research and educational institution based in Hawaii with a 40-year record of achievement. It is an important forum for the development of policies to promote stability and economic and social development in the Asia-Pacific region. 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. Presidents, prime ministers, ambassadors, scholars, business executives, and journalists from all over the Asia-Pacific region have used the Center as a forum to advance international cooperation.

The Asia-Pacific region accounts for more than half the world's population, about a third of the world's economy, and vast marine and land resources. The United States has vital national interests in connecting itself in partnership with the region. As the Asia-Pacific region continues to develop and change, it is essential that the United States be seen as a part of the region rather than an outsider. The most powerful force of U.S. influence in the Asia-Pacific region has been our ideas, and the East-West Center is the only program that has a strategic mission of developing a consensus on key policy issues in U.S.-Asia-Pacific relations through intensive cooperative research and training.

I want to thank my colleagues for supporting the mission of the Center with this authorization and I ask that the Commerce, Justice, State Appropriations Subcommittee fully fund this important national program.

Mr. STARK. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to H.R. 1646 the Foreign Relations Authorization. When this bill was placed on the floor of this House, I was surprised to see such a reasonable piece of legislation. For several years now this bill has been used to advance a conservative agenda including restrictions on international family planning activities, refusals to pay our commitments to international organizations, and fund totaling billions of dollars in direct military and economic aid to other countries.

I am encouraged that there is not a multi-billion dollar package of military and economic aid to other countries in this bill. It is foolish to help train and equip other countries for war when there are so many people here at home who need help to obtain prescription drugs, lift their families out of poverty, and educate our children. Unfortunately, the amendment process has overridden my earlier support. This bill now restricts international organizations, cuts funding to these organizations, and re-implements draconian restrictions on international family planning activities abroad.

The first amendment passed by the House provided special protections from international prosecution to U.S. forces engaged in human rights abuses. The International Criminal Court (ICC) was created to ensure that those people who violate internationally recognized human rights would suffer consequences for doing so. By providing special protection from prosecution to U.S. forces we are telling the world community that Human Rights are not important to the United States and that we should not have to abide by the same rules as the rest of the world. This is wrong and I am disappointed that so many of my colleagues supported this language.

The second amendment passed by the House halted repayment of our back dues to the United Nations until we are given a seat on the UN Human Rights Commission (UNHRC). I disagree fundamentally with this decision and was dismayed that a majority of my colleagues supported this amendment too. This body has passed numerous bills and resolutions supporting democracy throughout the world. Unfortunately, when three other countries were democratically elected to the UNHRC rather than the United States, a majority of this House voted against democracy because we didn't win the election. It's an infantile reaction and I oppose it.

The third amendment passed by the House re-affirms President Bush's implementation of the Mexico City provisions which prohibit U.S. funding to organizations who mention abortion in their counseling of people seeking family planning services. Existing law has prohibited these groups from using U.S. dollars to conduct abortions. This bill does nothing more than eliminate important services to people around the world, including access to contraception and other family planning services which reduce the number of abortions by decreasing the number of unwanted pregnancies. I strongly oppose its inclusion in this bill.

I am disappointed in the bill as amended. It has gone back to advancing a conservative agenda when it should advance a free and democratic agenda. I oppose this bill and the principles it now supports.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. There being no further amendments in order, under the rule the question is on the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute, as amended.

The committee amendment in the nature of a substitute, as amended, was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. GIBBONS) having assumed the chair, Mr. SIMPSON, Chairman pro tempore of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1646) to authorize appropriations for the Department of State for fiscal years 2002 and 2003, and for other purposes, pursuant to House Resolution 138, he reported the bill back to the House with an amendment adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment to the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute adopted by the Committee of the Whole? If not, the question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

MOTION TO RECOMMIT OFFERED BY MR. HASTINGS OF WASHINGTON

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I am, in its current form.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida moves to recommit the bill H.R. 1646 to the Committee on International Relations with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith with the following amendment:

Page 58, after line 20, insert the following:

SEC. 306. UNITED STATES SPECIAL COORDINATOR FOR KOREA.

(a) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It shall be the policy of the United States to engage diplomatically with the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in order to reduce the threats from such government and to improve the stability of the Korean peninsula and surrounding countries until such time as the United States concludes that such efforts are no longer productive.

(b) ESTABLISHMENT—There shall be within the Department of State a United States Special Coordinator for Korea who shall be designated by the Secretary of State.

(c) CONSULTATION.—The Secretary of State shall consult with the chairman and ranking minority member of the appropriate congressional committees prior to the designation of the special coordinator.

(d) CENTRAL OBJECTIVES.—The central objectives of the special coordinator are as follows:

(1) To seek to reduce or eliminate the missile program of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and its export of ballistic missile technology through steps that include resumption of the discussions between the United States and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea regarding a binding and verifiable agreement.

(2) To ensure the compliance of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with the Non-Proliferation Treaty and the International Atomic Energy Agency agreement and increase the transparency of its nuclear activities.

(3) To reduce the conventional military threat of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the Republic of Korea.

(e) DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES.—The special coordinator shall—

(1) serve as the primary advisor to the Secretary of State on security issues on the Korean Peninsula, including the central objectives outlined in subsection (d);

(2) coordinate United States Government policies, programs, and projects concerning security issues on the Korean Peninsula;

(3) oversee discussions and negotiations on issues concerning the central objectives in subsection (d);

(4) consult with the Governments of the Republic of Korea and Japan to coordinate negotiating strategy and overall policy toward the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;

(5) serve as the primary liaison to Congress on issues relating to the central objectives in subsection (d); and

(6) take all appropriate steps to ensure adequate resources, staff, and bureaucratic support to fulfill the responsibilities of the special coordinator.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. HASTINGS) is recognized for 5 minutes in support of the motion.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, as good as this bill is that is presently before us, I think this motion to recommit with instructions would make it even stronger.

Mr. Speaker, there are several realities upon which we can all agree. Security and stability on the Korean Peninsula is a matter of vital national interest to the United States.

Mr. Speaker, reducing and eliminating the North Korean long-range missile threat is a vital national interest of the United States.

Mr. Speaker, eliminating any vestiges of a North Korean nuclear weapons program is a vital national interest of the United States.

The motion that the gentleman from Maine (Mr. ALLEN) and I have drafted would create a special coordinator position within the Department of State for Korea. This official would be charged with serving as the primary advisor to the Secretary of State on security issues on the Korean Peninsula; coordinate United States Government policies, programs and projects; oversee discussions and negotiations with North Korea; consult with the governments of the Republic of Korea and Japan to coordinate negotiating strategy and overall policy towards the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; and serve as the primary liaison to Congress on issues related to North Korea.

The previous administration had a special envoy on North Korea. This administration cannot afford to reduce the level of institutional attention to these matters by not creating a similar position.

Indeed, our colleagues in Europe in the European Union have already begun to fill the void that we have created. Mr. Speaker, we must not allow ourselves to be losing opportunities to shape the future of this region which is so vital to our national security.

Mr. Speaker, the North Korean threat to the United States and its allies in the region is too great to downgrade its management to lower-level officials.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this motion and allow it to be included as part of the underlying bill. It does not change the structural underlying portion of the bill.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Maine (Mr. ALLEN), my good friend, who is a cosponsor of this motion.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Florida (Mr. HASTINGS) for yielding, and I rise in support of the motion to recommit the bill to create the special position of special coordinator for Korea.

North Korea tested a missile in August 1998. They have not tested a missile since, because the Clinton administration successfully negotiated a moratorium on their test program.

□ 1815

North Korea has voluntarily continued this moratorium through 2003. If they cannot test their missiles, they cannot deploy their missiles to threaten us. President Bush, Mr. Speaker, has refused to continue negotiations with the North Koreans.

Mr. Speaker, we can negotiate away the North Korean missile threat but only if we sit down at the table to discuss the subject. That is why we need a special coordinator for Korea. President Bush appears to be more interested in justifying a technologically unproven missile defense than in eliminating the missiles themselves. It is easier to defend against the missile that is never launched than one that is.

Let us seize this opportunity to negotiate an end to the North Korean missile threat. I urge my colleagues to support the motion to recommit.

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

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GIBBONS). The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, the amendment made in order by this motion would require the creation of a special office in the Department of State to carry out negotiations with North Korea. It mandates that the person appointed to that office, and I quote, must oversee discussions and negotiations with North Korea regarding missile proliferation and other matters.

It does not mandate negotiations, and that is what the gentleman said we want. It does not do anything except say hire somebody and give them a title and he should oversee negotiations.

This is micromanagement gone mad. We should not be telling a new State Department, a new administration what personnel it should have and what they should do. There will be somebody overseeing negotiations in North Korea. It may be the Secretary of State who is a general of some accomplishment. It may be the Deputy Secretary of State. It may be an Assistant Secretary of State. It may be lots of people.

But to set up a special office and give him a title and he is to oversee discussions and negotiations is micromanagement, and the administration should be given the opportunity to do this in its own way. If we do not like what they are doing, we can criticize it. But to micromanage the Department of State and tell them they must hire somebody, give them the title, and then he should oversee negotiations is just a tad arrogant. I would trust Secretary Powell to do the right thing.

So I hope my colleagues will vote this down. We can pass this bill and get on to other matters.

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker: this motion to recommit symbolizes the direction I believe we should be steering U.S. national security policy in the 21st century.

Last year, our diplomats made significant progress, negotiating an agreement with North Korea in which it would end its ballistic missile program.

Unfortunately, President Bush has backed away from these discussions, publicly telling South Korean President Kim Dae Jung that the North Koreans could not be trusted.

Meanwhile, the administration is proceeding full speed ahead with plans for a costly missile defense system, whose initial purpose is to defend against ballistic missiles from North Korea.

These actions and others strongly suggest that the Bush administration is taking us down the wrong path: toward a policy of isolationism, unilateralism, and disengagement that jeopardizes our security and undermines our leadership role in the world.

We must resist this direction. Instead, we should convince the Administration that there is a better way to serve our interests and enhance the security of our citizens.

We must choose leadership over isolation. We must work to shape the international security environment rather than simply insulate ourselves from it by relying excessively on a defensive shield.

We should choose cooperation over unilateralism, and collaborate with our allies like South Korea, not alienate them.

Finally, we should choose engagement over disengagement, and pursue verifiable agreements like the one with North Korea that can eliminate real threats to our security.

By adopting this motion, we will demonstrate our commitment to reducing threats to the United States, at their source, before they spread to other unfriendly nations or are launched against us.

And we will indicate that we want our foreign and defense policies to go in the direction of preserving America's security through leadership, engagement and cooperation.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to recommit.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the noes appeared to have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, the Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the minimum time for any electronic vote on the question of passage.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 189, noes 239, not voting 3, as follows:

[Roll No. 120]

AYES—189

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Allen
Andrews
Baca
Baldacci
Baldwin
Barcia
Barrett
Becerra
Bentsen
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Bishop
Blagojevich
Bonior
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd
Brown (FL)
Brown (OH)
Capps
Capuano
Cardin
Carson (IN)
Carson (OK)
Clay
Clayton
Clement
Clyburn
Condit
Conyers
Costello
Coyne
Cramer
Crowley
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
Deutsch
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Dooley
Doyle
Edwards
Engel
Eshoo
Etheridge
Evans
Farr
Fattah
Filner
Ford
Frank
Frost
Gephardt
Gonzalez
Gordon
Green (TX)
Gutierrez
Hall (OH)
Harman
Hastings (FL)
Hill
Hilliard
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hoeffel
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hooley
Hoyer
Inslee
Israel
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jefferson
Johnson, E. B.
Jones (OH)
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kennedy (RI)
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kind (WI)
Kleczka
Kucinich
LaFalce
Lampson
Langevin
Lantos
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lofgren
Lowey
Luther
Maloney (CT)
Maloney (NY)
Markey
Mascara
Matheson
McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McKinney
Meehan
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Menendez
Millender-McDonald
Miller, George
Mink
Moakley
Moore
Moran (VA)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor
Payne
Pelosi
Pomeroy
Price (NC)
Rahall
Rangel
Reyes
Rodriguez
Roemer
Ross
Rothman
Roybal-Allard
Rush
Sabo
Sanchez
Sanders
Sandlin
Sawyer
Schakowsky
Schiff
Scott
Serrano
Sherman
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Solis
Spratt
Stark
Strickland
Stupak
Tanner
Tauscher
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thurman
Tierney
Towns
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Velazquez
Visclosky
Waters
Watt (NC)
Waxman
Weiner
Wexler
Woolsey
Wu
Wynn

NOES—239

Aderholt
Akin
Armey
Bachus
Baird
Baker
Ballenger
Barr
Bartlett
Barton
Bass
Bereuter
Biggert
Bilirakis
Blumenauer
Blunt
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bono
Brady (TX)
Brown (SC)
Bryant
Burr
Burton
Buyer
Callahan
Calvert
Camp
Cannon
Cantor
Capito
Castle
Chabot
Chambliss
Coble
Collins
Combest
Cooksey
Cox
Crane
Crenshaw
Culberson
Cunningham
Davis, Jo Ann
Davis, Tom
Deal
DeLay
DeMint
Diaz-Balart
Doolittle
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Ehlers
Ehrlich
Emerson
English
Everett
Ferguson
Flake
Fletcher
Foley
Fossella
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Ganske
Gekas
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gilman
Goode
Goodlatte
Goss
Graham
Granger
Graves
Green (WI)
Greenwood
Grucci
Gutknecht
Hall (TX)
Hansen
Hart
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hayworth
Hefley
Herger
Hilleary
Hobson
Hoekstra
Horn
Hostettler
Houghton
Hulshof
Hunter
Hutchinson
Hyde
Isakson
Issa
Istook
Jackson (IL)
Jenkins
John
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Keller
Kelly
Kennedy (MN)
Kerns
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirk
Knollenberg
Kolbe
LaHood
Largent
Latham
LaTourette
Leach
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Lucas (KY)
Lucas (OK)
Manzullo
Matsui
McCrery
McHugh
McInnis
McKeon
McNulty
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller, Gary
Mollohan
Moran (KS)
Morella
Murtha
Myrick
Nethercutt
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nussle
Osborne
Ose
Otter
Oxley
Paul
Pence
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Phelps
Pickering
Pitts
Platts
Pombo
Portman
Pryce (OH)
Putnam
Quinn
Radanovich
Ramstad
Regula
Rehberg
Reynolds
Riley
Rivers
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Roukema
Royce
Ryan (WI)
Ryun (KS)
Saxton
Scarborough
Schaffer
Schrock
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shows
Simmons
Simpson
Skeen
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Snyder
Souder
Spence
Stearns
Stenholm
Stump
Sununu
Sweeney
Tancredo
Tauzin
Taylor (MS)
Taylor (NC)
Terry
Thomas
Thornberry
Thune
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Toomey
Traficant
Turner
Upton
Vitter
Walden
Walsh
Wamp
Watkins
Watts (OK)
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller

Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson
Wolf
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—3

Borski
Brady (PA)
Cubin

□ 1837

Mr. THOMPSON of California and Mr. GORDON changed their vote from ''no'' to ''aye.''

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GIBBONS). The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 352, noes 73, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 121]

AYES—352

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Aderholt
Allen
Andrews
Armey
Baca
Bachus
Baker
Baldacci
Baldwin
Ballenger
Barcia
Barrett
Bartlett
Barton
Bass
Becerra
Bentsen
Bereuter
Berkley
Berman
Biggert
Bilirakis
Bishop
Blagojevich
Blumenauer
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bono
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd
Brady (TX)
Brown (FL)
Brown (OH)
Brown (SC)
Bryant
Burr
Burton
Buyer
Callahan
Calvert
Camp
Cannon
Cantor
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Cardin
Carson (OK)
Chabot
Chambliss
Clayton
Clement
Clyburn
Coble
Collins
Condit
Cooksey
Costello
Cox
Coyne
Cramer
Crane
Crenshaw
Crowley
Culberson
Cunningham
Davis (CA)
Davis (FL)
Davis, Jo Ann
Davis, Tom
Deal
Delahunt
DeLauro
DeLay
DeMint
Deutsch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Dooley
Doyle
Dreier
Dunn
Edwards
Ehlers
Ehrlich
Engel
English
Eshoo
Etheridge
Evans
Farr
Fattah
Ferguson
Fletcher
Foley
Ford
Fossella
Frank
Frelinghuysen
Frost
Gallegly
Ganske
Gekas
Gephardt
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gilman
Gonzalez
Goodlatte
Gordon
Goss
Graham
Granger
Graves
Green (TX)
Green (WI)
Greenwood
Grucci
Gutierrez
Gutknecht
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Hansen
Harman
Hart
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hayworth
Herger
Hill
Hilleary
Hilliard
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hobson
Hoeffel
Hoekstra
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hooley
Horn
Houghton
Hoyer
Hulshof
Hunter
Hutchinson
Hyde
Isakson
Israel
Istook
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jefferson
Jenkins
John
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Keller
Kelly
Kennedy (MN)
Kennedy (RI)
Kildee
Kind (WI)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirk
Kolbe
LaFalce
Lampson
Langevin
Lantos
Largent
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
LaTourette
Leach
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Lofgren
Lowey
Lucas (KY)
Luther
Maloney (CT)
Maloney (NY)
Manzullo
Markey
Mascara
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McCrery
McGovern
McHugh
McIntyre
McKeon
McNulty
Meehan
Meek (FL)
Menendez
Mica
Millender-McDonald
Miller (FL)
Miller, Gary
Miller, George
Mink
Moakley
Moore
Morella
Murtha
Myrick
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Nethercutt
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nussle
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Osborne
Ose
Owens
Oxley
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor
Pelosi
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Phelps
Pickering
Pitts
Platts
Pomeroy
Portman
Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Quinn
Radanovich
Ramstad
Rangel
Regula
Rehberg
Reyes
Reynolds
Riley
Rivers
Rodriguez
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Ros-Lehtinen
Ross
Rothman
Roukema
Roybal-Allard
Rush
Ryan (WI)
Ryun (KS)
Sanchez
Sandlin
Sawyer
Saxton
Scarborough
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schrock
Scott
Serrano
Sessions
Shadegg
Shays
Sherman
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shows
Simmons
Simpson
Skeen
Skelton
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Souder
Spence
Spratt
Stenholm
Strickland
Stump
Stupak
Sweeney
Tauzin
Taylor (NC)
Terry
Thomas
Thompson (CA)
Thornberry
Thune
Thurman
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Tierney
Toomey
Towns
Traficant
Turner
Udall (NM)
Velazquez
Visclosky
Vitter
Walden
Walsh
Wamp
Waters
Watt (NC)
Watts (OK)
Waxman
Weiner
Weldon (PA)
Weller
Wexler
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson
Wolf
Woolsey
Wu
Wynn
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NOES—73

Akin
Baird
Barr
Berry
Blunt
Bonior
Carson (IN)
Castle
Clay
Combest
Conyers
Cummings
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
DeGette
Dicks
Doolittle
Duncan
Emerson
Everett
Filner
Flake
Goode
Hefley
Hostettler
Inslee
Issa
Jackson (IL)
Jones (NC)
Jones (OH)
Kerns
Kilpatrick
Kleczka
Knollenberg
Kucinich
LaHood
Lee
Lucas (OK)
McDermott
McInnis
McKinney
Meeks (NY)
Mollohan
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Otter
Paul
Payne
Pence
Petri
Pombo
Putnam
Rahall
Roemer
Rohrabacher
Royce
Sanders
Schaffer
Sensenbrenner
Slaughter
Solis
Stark
Stearns
Sununu
Tancredo
Tanner
Tauscher
Taylor (MS)
Thompson (MS)
Udall (CO)
Upton
Watkins
Weldon (FL)

NOT VOTING—6

Borski
Brady (PA)
Cubin
Sabo
Shaw
Smith (TX)

□ 1848

Messrs. ROYCE, BAIRD, and JACKSON of Illinois changed their vote from ''aye'' to ''no.''

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING THE CLERK TO MAKE CORRECTIONS IN ENGROSSMENT OF H.R. 1646, FOREIGN RELATIONS AUTHORIZATION ACT, FISCAL YEARS 2002 AND 2003

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that in the engrossment of the bill, H.R. 1646, the Clerk be authorized to correct section numbers, cross-references, and punctuation, and to make such stylistic, clerical, technical, conforming, and other changes as may be necessary to reflect the actions of the House in amending the bill.

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

There was no objection.

HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN ETHIOPIA

(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, just a few minutes ago on this floor I attempted to rise and speak out about the outrage of human rights violations in the country of Ethiopia. Unfortunately, it was objected to.

Mr. Speaker, what I cannot understand is how this House can ignore the fact that police forces use excessive force to prevent students from vocalizing their discontent in an academic setting. I understand that 41 brave individuals were killed on or near the campus in Addis Ababa. Two thousand students were detained.

It is imperative that as we talk about human rights around the world, that we are ultimately concerned that people who are our brothers and sisters are treated fairly. I am glad to know that the 2,000 students have been released, but this is not enough. There are dozens of persons arrested without warrant, and they remain detained.

It is extremely important that we say to Ethiopia that freedom cannot be denied, and it is extremely important that this floor and this House and Members of this House allow those of us who are concerned about human rights violations in Ethiopia to get on the floor of the House and debate it and ask that, in fact, we support human rights around this Nation. Mr. Speaker, I ask this Congress to act on the human rights violations in Ethiopia.

Mr. Speaker, as we consider the authorization bills for our foreign policy agenda, it is necessary to recognize the continuing human rights abuses practiced by governments in the Horn of Africa, particularly in Ethiopia. The United States Department of State must carefully investigate the continuing human rights abuses in Ethiopia.

Just recently, I am outraged by the recent violence in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, especially the loss of life in the face of peaceful demonstrations on the campus at Addis Ababa University on April 11th.

I am deeply disturbed that police forces used excessive force to prevent students from vocalizing their discontent in an academic setting. I understand that as many as 41 brave individuals were killed on or near the campus at Addis Ababa University, while another 250 persons were injured in an indiscriminate attack by the police forces. The recent action taken by police forces can never be justified.

Although I have strongly spoken out against human rights abuses in Ethiopia before, I wholeheartedly join the Ethiopian community in the United States in denouncing the indiscriminate killings that recently occurred in Ethiopia. Justice must be served swiftly and fairly even though the brutal attack has already exacted an unimaginable toll.

Further, I am somewhat relieved that approximately 2,000 students who were detained by police have now been released. That is not enough, however. As some of you may know, the U.S. Department of State is concerned that dozens of persons who were arrested without warrant remain detained. The United States Government must vigorously call upon the Government of Ethiopia to promptly and unconditionally release all the students that remain in detention. Their freedom cannot be denied.

In the past, I successfully fought for a legislative measure that would prohibit the Government of Ethiopia from receiving aid until human rights abuses are eliminated. We must do more. The people of Ethiopia deserve to be treated humanely by their government.

Mr. Speaker, in the words of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, ''We believe that the only whole man is a free man.'' I hope we can support efforts to bring human rights abuses by government actors in Ethiopia to a halt.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

RICH SANCHEZ LEAVES WSVN AND MOVES TO MSNBC

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, today I would like to congratulate Rick Sanchez, a beloved television anchor in my district who is leaving WSVN Channel 7 to move on to even greater challenges nationally at MSNBC.

I am sure that many of my colleagues across the Nation have seen Rick's reporting. My colleagues would have seen it years ago when watching an energetic reporter ride along with police to get the real story. My colleagues would have seen it when they watched a young roving reporter absolutely transform a newscast. My colleagues have seen it when they have watched a professional and genuine, but unusual, piece of reporting and thought, ''What the heck is happening here?''

That is Rick Sanchez; Rick Sanchez, doing an unconventional but honest and impassioned style of reporting before that came into current fashion.

Perhaps the name ''Rick'' really stands for ''maverick,'' for that is what he always has been. His unconventional ways are always talked about. His high-energy, in-your-face style, his use of expressive body language, his colorful adjectives, and his penchant for visual aids brought an interesting element to the traditional newscast.

City Link Magazine voted him the best newscaster ever, saying that ''TV has come around to Rick's style. He asks the best questions, and he is not afraid to speak his mind.''

Runaway Rick has never shied from danger. He began behind-the-scenes police beat reporting before there was a show which seemed to start that trend. ''Maverick Rick'' has always been a man of firsts. He was the youngest reporter and anchor hired in south Florida, brought on as a 21-year-old, right out of the University of Minnesota in 1982.

He was the first-ever Cuban American main anchor in south Florida, with the highest-rated newscast among all 10 o'clock newscasts in the Nation. He was the first to have a south Florida talk show. He was the youngest to win an Emmy for his five-part documentary, which aired nationwide, on Cuban American exiles. He has covered world news stories from Nicaragua, Cuba, Haiti, and Grenada.

Even when reporting just from back home, Rick's unique style transformed you to a new place. Who can forget turning on Channel 7 just to see what props Rick had this week? Who can forget the places he has been to, and the places he has taken us to?

This has been quite a journey for the son of a factory worker and a dishwasher, who was born in Havana and came to Miami when he was only 2 years old.

Although his high-profile status has made him a local celebrity, Rick has remained humble and appreciative. He has been the station spokesperson for wonderful organizations such as Habitat for Humanity and DARE, the program to keep kids off drugs.

Rick was honored by the Florida Broadcasters Association and the George Bush White House for his coverage of and his relief effort after Hurricane Andrew. Rick spearheaded an effort to move 60,000 tons of relief supplies while coordinating it with the U.S. Customs and U.S. Coast Guard.

At heart, Rick is a nice guy and a hungry reporter whose hard work and determination has made him the success story that he is today. I have had the pleasure of knowing Rick for years and watching him grow up on television. I have seen his work. I know of his dedication to his family and of his deep service to our community.

Mr. Speaker, as his 20-year south Florida locally based career comes to a close, Rick will not be forgotten by our local area. Now he will be shared by millions nationwide. Rick Sanchez has never been afraid to ask tough questions, say what is on his mind, and do whatever it takes to get the story and get people to speak.

Thank you, Rick Sanchez, for taking your job seriously and making the news so interesting for us to watch each and every night. I wish you and your family, your wife Suzanne, your sons Ricky, Jr., Robert and Remmington, and your newly arrived daughter Savannah, a smooth transition and the best of luck.

Rick, Felicidades! Y muchas gracias por tu servicio. (Thank you for your service.)

MACEDONIAN GOVERNMENT MUST MAKE A CHOICE

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

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I think all of us grew up in families where we were taught from an early age to be proud of our ethnic heritage. Millions of Americans were raised in homes where it was not uncommon to hear relatives speak Polish or Italian or Yiddish or Chinese or Urdu or Arabic or any one of dozens of other tongues. But we always understood that no matter what language our family spoke and what their ethnicity, at the core we were all Americans.

Imagine if it were different. Imagine if because your family spoke a different language or honored different traditions, you were barred from being a police officer or working for the Postal Service or even attending college. Imagine for a moment that this bigotry was not only sanctioned by the government but it was actually written into the Constitution.

If my colleagues can imagine that, then they have a pretty good idea what it is like to be an ethnic Albanian living in Macedonia today. Today the Macedonian government is being applauded by leaders worldwide; but has it truly earned its praise? Yes, the creation of the unity government was a step in the right direction. But it was a very small step in a time that calls for great strides, strides that can only begin with acknowledging the reality of today's Macedonia. It is a country whose constitution disenfranchises 33 to 40 percent of Macedonians who are ethnic Albanians.

Mr. Speaker, in any true democracy, equality is conferred by citizenship, not by ethnicity or by religion. That is why the Macedonian government must make a choice. Are they committed to true democracy or to a sham democracy on the order of the one that distinguished South Africa throughout the era of apartheid?

□ 1900

It is a question we have yet to hear a satisfactory response to.

What we do know is that today ethnic Albanians are treated like second-

class citizens in their own country. We know they are denied the same educational and job opportunities enjoyed by Slavic Macedonians. We know that Slavic Macedonians hold 90 percent of the public sector jobs and they compose 90 percent of the police force and that 90 percent of the university students are Slavic Macedonians. We know that Albanians are even penalized for speaking their own language. Universities which use the Albanian language are actually denied public funds.

Macedonians and Albanians should both have equal opportunities to use their native languages. Albanians are made to suffer in poorly funded schools and universities because they speak, quote, the wrong language. But that is not all. Ethnic Albanians not only have second- and third-rate schools, they have bad roads and inadequate health care.

There might be a time when Macedonia earns our applause, Mr. Speaker, but that time has not arrived and it will not until all of its people are treated equally. It will not until their constitution recognizes ethnic Albanians as citizens of Macedonia. It will not until ethnic Albanians have the right to use their own language. It will not until ethnic Albanians have the right to preserve their own cultural heritage.

Power sharing is not just about who holds the positions in the government. It is about who has what status in a society as a whole.

This is no time for baby steps or token gestures. This is the time for the Macedonian government to take action to remove the institutional discrimination against Albanian Macedonians. This is the time for the Macedonian government to take on initiatives that make amends to the Albanian people.

The challenge of democracy is that it does not ask leaders to do what is easy. It challenges them to stand up and do what is right.

Mr. Speaker, in conclusion let me say that I hope that this ethnic violence in Macedonia will cease and it can only cease when equality is brought to all of its people.

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

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

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

(Ms. NORTON addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

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

(Mr. ENGLISH 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 Pennsylvania (Mr. PETERSON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania 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 Rhode Island (Mr. LANGEVIN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

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

INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTION IMPROVING THE WAY WE MEMORIALIZE OUR FALLEN HEROES

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

Mr. GRUCCI. Mr. Speaker, with Memorial Day only 12 days from today, veterans' graves are graced with our Nation's flag on Memorial Day in my district as is customary across our Nation since the end of the Civil War.

However, too often these flags are removed immediately after the Monday observation of Memorial Day, not giving the sufficient recognition deserved these fallen heroes. The original intent of Memorial Day was for it to be a time of reflection on our hard-earned freedom and to pay our respects to those men and to those women who made the ultimate sacrifice for the citizens of our Nation and gave their lives to preserve that freedom. Yet today the true meaning of Memorial Day is often lost to a sense of commercialism.

For this reason, local veterans organizations within my district have partnered with one of our national cemeteries, Calverton National Cemetery, to improve the way we memorialize our fallen veterans. They leave the American flags in place until May 31 so that they fly in honor of our brave service men and women through to the original date of Decoration Day, May 30.

The flag is the symbol of America's greatness and all of its compassion, perseverance and values. It is part of the tapestry that has been woven with the lives and the efforts of our men and our women in uniform during times of crises that makes America what it is. It honors those brave service men and women who have made the ultimate sacrifice so that freedom, peace and democracy can be assured to all of us here in this great Nation.

I and my colleagues from both sides of the aisle have sponsored House Resolution 120 which urges all cemeteries to institute this policy of maintaining the flags placed on the grave sites of American veterans on Memorial Day through at least May 31.

Mr. Speaker, I call upon my colleagues to please join me in honoring those men and women who gave their lives to preserve our freedoms.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. MALONEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mrs. MALONEY of New York addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. BIGGERT) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mrs. BIGGERT addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

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

(Mrs. DAVIS of California addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

NATIONAL SECURITY

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

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share with my colleagues two items of concern relative to our national security. First of all, about this time last year, we heard a lot of ranting and raving in this Chamber and on national TV, allegations of massive fraud in our missile testing program. In fact, Mr. Speaker, 53 of our colleagues signed a letter to the FBI demanding an investigation of a fraud that was alleged by an MIT professor. The MIT professor said there was abuse, there was waste, that the Defense Department deliberately lied and so did TRW.

We said let us get to the bottom because the investigation of this issue was done before. We have not heard anything from those 53 of our colleagues, Mr. Speaker, but a front page story in Bloomberg Press by Tony Capaccio cites the FBI in February throwing the whole thing out, saying it was nothing but a bunch of hogwash.

Mr. Speaker, I include for the RECORD the Bloomberg news story, ''FBI Clears TRW of Fraud Charge in Missile Defense Test,'' and the actual FBI document. The Department of Defense has been completely exonerated. For those 53 colleagues and for Ted Postol, I think you owe the Department of Defense an apology.

[From Bloomberg.com: Top Financial News, May 2001]

FBI CLEARS TRW INC. OF FRAUD CHARGE IN MISSILE DEFENSE TEST

(By Tony Capaccio)

Washington, May 4, (Bloomberg)—The Federal Bureau of Investigation cleared TRW Inc., of allegations it manipulated the test results in a program for the U.S. missile defense system, according to a government document.

It's the second time the allegation has been dismissed. A 1999 review by the Justice and Defense departments in a separate whistleblower lawsuit dealing with the same charge also found no basis for fraud in TRW's testing.

Last June, 53 members of the U.S. Congress asked the FBI to investigate charges by Massachusetts Institute of Technology professor Theodore Postol that TRW and Pentagon officials committed ''fraud and cover-up,'' by tampering with the results of program's first test flight to conceal that company's warhead can't distinguish between decoys and the real thing.

Postol and another antimissile critic, Dr. Nira Schwartz, alleged that TRW and the Pentagon manipulated the results of a June 1997 flight test. Military and TRW officials said the company's warhead succeeded.

Postol and Schwartz claimed the data was manipulated to indicate success after the test failed. The test was conducted in a competition between TRW and Raytheon Co., which TRW eventually lost. Their charges were aired in March and June 2000 front page New York Times articles that became the basis for the congressional request and fodder for arms control critics.

The FBI closed the case in late February, saying Postol's charges were ''a scientific dispute and Postol's attempts to raise it to the level of criminal conduct had no basis in fact.''

The FBI's action removes a cloud over the missile defense program just as the Bush administration presses ahead with plans to expand it.

A spokesman for TRW said the company hadn't been told of the finding and is ''delighted'' if it's true. Both Postol and Rep. Dennis Kucinich, an Ohio Democrat who organized the congressional opposition, said they too were unaware.

TRW'S ROLE

TRW is a top subcontractor on the National Missile Defense program managed by Boeing Co. TRW provides the command and control system, or electronic brains, that receive and process target information to missile interceptors carrying Raytheon Co. hit-to-kill warheads.

The TRW system has performed well in the three missile intercept tests to date, though two of them ended in failure after glitches in technology unrelated to the basic system.

Postol argues the Pentagon's system is fundamentally flawed and is incapable of distinguishing decoys from real warheads. He alleged the Pentagon watered down its decoy testing, substituting simpler and fewer decoys that were easier for the warhead to recognize. The Pentagon has acknowledged shortcomings in its decoy testing and says it plans improvements.

''The program needs to ensure the ability of the system to deal with likely countermeasures,'' Pentagon program manager Army Gen. Willie Nance wrote in an April 12 review.

'No Federal Violation'

''The investigation failed to disclose evidence that a federal violation has been committed,'' the FBI said in a February 26 memo to the Justice Department, ''Since all logical investigation has been completed, this matter is being closed.''

The allegation was first made by Schwartz in an April 1996 False Claims Act whistleblower suit. Schwartz was a senior staff engineer who worked on the project for 40 hours, according to TRW. The federal government declined to join her lawsuit after determining there was no evidence to support criminal charges. The case is pending. Schwartz would received a monetary award if TRW was found guilty.

Schwartz alleged that TRW ''knowingly and falsely certified'' as effective discrimination technology that was ''incapable of performing its intended purpose.''

''Dr. Schwartz's allegations were scientific in nature and concerned false claims made by TRW regarding the data obtained from the first test flight,'' said the FBI memo. ''Postol expanded Schwartz's allegations to include criminal conduct. Investigation revealed that Postol's claim that data had been altered was unfounded.''

GAO Review

Postol said in an interview he was surprised by the FBI's decision because he was under the impression that the Bureau would wait to wrap up its review until the General Accounting Office completed a separate noncriminal technical review of the charges.

The GAO review, which was requested by two Democrats, Representative Ed Markey of Massachusetts and Howard Berman of California, won't be finished until later this year.

I am amazed the FBI would have done this without checking with the GAO,'' Postol said. ''It looks to me that the FBI was simply not interested in doing anything except covering its back.''

Kucinich, who organized the June letter that prompted the FBI inquiry, said he hadn't heard of the FBI's conclusion.

''It is interesting that the day after the president announced plans to spend billions more dollars on a missile defense system, it's revealed that the FBI had terminated its fraud investigation of the missile defense program—despite plain proof this technology doesn't work and substantial evidence suggesting that the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization covered it up,'' he said in a statement.

Kucinich was referring to President George W. Bush's May 1 speech outlining his plans for a missile defense shield that will likely include the ground-based system.

TRW spokesman Darryl Fraser in a statement said ''if this report is accurate, we are delighted to hear that the FBI has vindicated TRW for the years of hard work.''

[U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Feb. 26, 2001, Washington, DC]

NATIONAL MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEM FRAUD AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

In a June 15, 2000, letter to Director Freeh, Dennis J. Kucinich, U.S. House of Representatives, and 52 other members of Congress requested an FBI investigation into allegations that the Department of Defense (DOD) covered up fraud relevant to the experimental failure of testing involving the National Missile Defense System. This antimissile defense system is designed to defeat nuclear warheads launched at the United States by inexperienced nuclear powers such as Iran, Iraq and North Korea by intercepting the warhead carrying missiles in the air.

Specifically the Congressional letter detailed allegations by anti-missile critic Dr. Theodore Postol, a respected scientist from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, that not only is the $50 billion National Missile Defense System incapable of distinguishing between warheads of incoming missiles and decoys, but the DOD and its contractors have altered data to hide the failure. Dr. Postol also contended that his letter to the White House, its attachments, and all the information and data he used to draw his conclusions of fraud and coverup, were derived from unclassified material and were subsequently classified by the DOD in an effort to conceal the fraud and wrongdoing.

The Washington Field Office (WFO) of the FBI opened a preliminary inquiry into allegations of fraud in the National Missile Defense System to specifically address the following items: (1) coordinate with Defense Criminal Investigative Service (DCIS) and obtain copies of material alleging fraud and coverup prepared by Dr. Postol; (2) address DOD's justification for classifying Dr. Postol's information and; (3) obtain details of a DCIS Qui Tam inquiry that precipitated Dr. Postol's criticism of the National Missile Defense System.

WFO opened up a preliminary inquiry into allegations of fraud in the National Missile Defense System on July 25, 2000. Contact was made with the DCIS who agreed to work jointly with the FBI in conducting the preliminary inquiry. WFO obtained a copy of Dr. Theodore Postol's letter to the White House from Philip Coyle, Director, Operational Test and Evaluation, at the Pentagon. Postol had sent Coyle a copy of his letter to the White House.

The Director of Security for the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization (BMDO) requested a line by line review of Postol's package when it was suggested that classified material may be attached to Postol's letter. This line by line review revealed that four pages of Attachment B to Postol's letter contained previously classified data, and Attachment D contained 12 previously classified figures and one classified table. All this material had been previously classified and was not newly classified. Postol had obtained this information from other individuals involved in a Qui Tam law suit against TRW. Those involved in the Qui Tam suit believed that the information they had was unclassified. A good faith effort had been made by a DCIS investigator to declassify a report that had been previously classified. In the process, certain classified information was inadvertently left in the report. Postol used this information believing it to be unclassified.

Postol's information was based on data he received from Dr. Nira Schwartz, a scientist and former employee of TRW, a defense contractor involved with BMDO. Schwartz had filed a Qui Tam action in the Western District of California alleging wrongful termination and false claims on the part of TRW. Dr. Schwartz's allegations were scientific in nature and concerned false claims made by TRW regarding the data obtained from the first test flight, IFT–1A. Postol expanded Schwartz's allegations to include criminal conduct. Investigation revealed that Postol's claim that data had been altered was unfounded. As to Postol's claim that the system is incapable of distinguishing between warheads and decoys, there is a dispute among scientists about the ability of the system to discriminate based on scientific grounds. This is a scientific dispute and Postol's attempt to raise it to the level of criminal conduct had no basis in fact. A Department of Justice civil attorney and an Assistant United States Attorney in the Central District of California, both advised that during the Qui Tam investigation, there was no indication of fraud or criminal activity.

The joint FBI/DCIS investigation failed to disclose evidence that a federal violation has

been committed. Since all logical investigation has been completed, this matter is being closed.

Mr. Speaker, I also want to point my colleagues to a story that ran just the last few days where we now have seen that Danny Stillman has evidence and material he collected that shows that the Chinese were aggressively trying to acquire supercomputers so that they could miniaturize their nuclear weapons. Up until 1996, China had no supercomputers. That was the year President Clinton lowered the standard and within 2 years China acquired 700 supercomputers. The information Danny Stillman allegedly has gives us the details as to how China uses the supercomputers we gave them to build miniature weapons, nuclear weapons to be used against us and our allies.

Right now, the Department of Defense and Department of Energy are refusing to allow Danny Stillman's notes to be made public. I am today writing Secretary Rumsfeld and the administration to demand that these questions be answered. As a member of the Cox Committee that looked at this issue in depth, we need to know for sure what impact the President's decision in 1996 had to allow China to develop miniature nuclear weapons which they could use against America today.

Mr. Speaker, I include for the RECORD the letter to Secretary Rumsfeld.

MAY 3, 2001.

DONALD H. RUMSFELD,
Secretary of Defense, Defense Pentagon, Washington, DC.

DEAR SECRETARY RUMSFELD: I am writing with regard to today's article in the Washington Post entitled, "U.S. Blocks Memoir of Scientist Who Gathered Trove of Information." As a member of the Select Committee on U.S. National Security and Military/Commercial Concerns with the People's Republic of China, I am alarmed and concerned that the Committee was never informed about Danny B. Stillman or provided with the materials he collected over the years.

The article states:

Stillman said Chinese physicists told him that they had begun research on miniaturization during the 1970s, but could not complete it because they lacked the computing power to carry out massive calculations. When the Chinese physicists got access to supercomputers, they pulled out their old research, ran the numbers and designed the new devices.

These supercomputers not only benefited the Chinese advanced conventional weapons programs but also their weapons of mass destruction programs. Now these weapons are targeted at the United States and our friends and allies in the region.

Please answer the following questions:

1. Where did the Chinese get the supercomputers?
2. What other weapons systems did they use the supercomputers on?
3. Were export control officers made aware of the importance of supercomputers to the Chinese weapons programs?
4. When did the previous Administration learn of this?
5. Why was Congress not informed?

The article also states:

In all, Stillman said he collected the names of more than 2,000 Chinese scientists working at nuclear weapons facilities, recorded detailed histories of the Chinese program from top scientists, inspected nuclear weapons labs and bomb testing sites, interviewed Chinese weapons designers, photographed nuclear facilities—and then, each time he returned home, passed the information along to U.S. intelligence debriefers.

Please provide to me Stillman's trip reports, notes, photographs, videos, the list of Chinese scientists and a draft of his book. Along with a list of all DOE employees who have visited Chinese nuclear weapons facilities.

Sincerely.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KIRK). Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. JACKSON–LEE of Texas addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

IN SEARCH OF THE DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION

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

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, has anyone seen the defense supplemental appropriation? I seem to recall that during the recent Presidential election, much was made of the needs of our men and women in uniform. "Help," we were told, "is on the way."

Now we know of helicopters that cannot fly, roofs on family housing leaking, training missions being canceled or deferred, and even major procurements being modified, all because the supplemental that was promised, the supplemental that was planned for, has not arrived.

I know that Secretary Rumsfeld is in the middle of a wide-ranging strategy review and I know that he has put most of the Department of Defense on hold while the review runs its course. I will have more to say about that soon in another venue.

But a supplemental appropriation has nothing to do with our future strategy. The shape of tomorrow's force is not the issue. The supplemental is supposed to pay for what our military has already done.

So surely, Mr. Speaker, there must be a supplemental around here somewhere, and I would appreciate hearing from any other Member who happens to stumble over it. I have risen on this floor several times in the Congress to point out the need for such a supplemental. Even the commitment to having one would be enough to let commanders carry on, secure in the knowledge that their costs would be reimbursed later. But even that simple assurance has not been forthcoming. And our military services are paying the price today. Readiness is lower, aircraft are being scavenged for parts, and all because we cannot find that darn supplemental.

Mr. Speaker, if you see it, would you please let me know?

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

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

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

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

AIDS IN AFRICA

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

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, each day, 16,000 more people become infected with HIV/AIDS. Nowhere is this staggering figure more apparent than sub-Saharan Africa, where 25 million people are HIV positive. Last year alone, 2.4 million sub-Saharan Africans died of HIV/AIDS. One particular group deserves our particular attention and assistance due to the disproportionate burden that they have borne, that is, the women of sub-Saharan Africa.

Sub-Saharan African women are now the fastest growing HIV population in Africa. They constitute 55 percent of all adult HIV infections in the entire region. Most disturbing, sub-Saharan African women are becoming infected at earlier ages than their male counterparts. Teenage girls are infected at a rate five to six times greater than their male counterparts. Of course, the escalation of HIV/AIDS among sub-Saharan African women has a direct and important impact upon the most vulnerable population in the sub-Saharan region, its impact on children. Two-thirds of the 500,000 orphaned children in Africa lost parents to HIV/AIDS. Over 30 percent of children born to HIV positive women will develop pediatric AIDS.

□ 1915

I have personally witnessed the orphanages overflowing with children who have lost parents to this disease, and it is both astonishing and heart-wrenching.

Mr. Speaker, many social factors have resulted in these staggering statistics. Sub-Saharan African women often suffer from lower social status and lower economic status. They are economically dependent on males in their society. Many do not have the same access to health care or education as their male counterparts.

Also, despite the fact that many women are primary sources of income for their families, poverty abounds and abounds and abounds and abounds. This pervasive policy of poverty forces many women into vocations which make them more susceptible to HIV/AIDS.

These inequalities, Mr. Speaker, begin early in life. Young girls are less likely to be informed about the risks and dangers of HIV/AIDS and also far more likely than boys to be coerced or even raped. Even when they are taught about prevention, they are often unable to avoid unsafe sexual practices because of their lack of social influence.

Mr. Speaker, many of us may ask, what can we in this country do to change the status of women in sub-Saharan Africa? Well, there are many things that we can do. There are many things that we can and must do right now.

Right now, Mr. Speaker, we must focus national and international policies toward the eradication of poverty in order to empower women. Right now, Mr. Speaker, we must affirm the human rights of girls and women to equal access to education, skills training and employment opportunities. Right now, Mr. Speaker, we must intensify efforts to determine the best policies and programs to prevent women and young girls from becoming infected with HIV/AIDS.

Mr. Speaker, there is a lot we can do and we must do it right now.

DEVELOPING A COMMONSENSE, COMPREHENSIVE NATIONAL ENERGY POLICY

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

Mr. MATHESON. Mr. Speaker, this week there will be a number of different energy policy proposals that will be introduced, a number of events that will attract a lot of attention, attract a lot of press; and we are at the outset of a time when Congress will be asked to take on the very difficult task of trying to develop a commonsense, comprehensive national energy policy.

This is a complicated issue, and we really should not take a simplistic approach. In that context, we should not take a simplistic partisan approach. Energy should not be a partisan issue. We should find a common ground within this body to tackle such a complicated issue.

We are going to hear concerns about this issue, where we talk about some short-term issues and some long-term issues, and it is important to consider both of those time frames in terms of making good public policy decisions.

The short-term is the set of issues that we can all relate to the most, because we are all consumers in this country and we have all felt the pain of the gas pump. We have all seen our electric bills come in at higher prices. We have all seen our gas bills come in at higher prices.

The short-term issue is the more tangible issue. Although it is the more tangible issue, it is also one that is very complicated to solve, because there are not too many options we have right now. But we should recognize that consumers are feeling the pinch.

We should promote policies that encourage any potential incremental production that we can accelerate quickly to bring to market, and we also need to encourage policies that are going to encourage efficiency and better use of our energy supplies.

That is really the best weapon we have got in terms of short-term solutions to our energy supply problems, because if you really want to take a step back and talk about the problem, as I said, it is very complicated in nature. It comes down to where we have a supply and demand imbalance. And in the short-term, supply is going to be very hard to affect so we really need to take a look at the demand side and see what we can do.

There are a lot of technologies out there right now. This is not something where we have to come up with something new. These technologies exist today, they are proven, and we have to be smart about how we use energy in our country.

But let me shift to the long-term issues, which get to be a broader range of issues we need to talk about. We need to talk about ways to enhance our supplies; there is no question about it. We need to do this in a comprehensive, balanced way. We need to rely on technology to give us the best available options for creating additional energy supplies.

From a public policy perspective here in Congress, we need to try to create a more predictable policy environment. I used to work in the energy business. I know how complicated it can be when you want to site a power plant and you are trying to figure out, what are the rules? I have to play by the rules, but I do not know what they are.

We need to create a situation where we have more transparent rules, a more transparent situation, so people can make informed decision, because we are talking about investments of hundreds of millions of dollars in an individual energy facility. If we are going to make those types of investment decisions, we have to have a predictable future about what the marketplace is going to look like and what the rules of the game are going to.

So I call on Congress to make sure that as we make these policy decisions, we do not make the situation more complicated. We need to pursue something where we are clear and predictable in the policy environment.

Energy should not be characterized as a partisan issue. Our constituents expect more of us. Our constituents recognize how difficult energy policy can be. They are also feeling the pinch today. I think as we sit here at the outset, it is important for us to take a step back and make a commitment to take a good balanced comprehensive approach, looking at both supply and demand, and address this in as comprehensive a manner as possible.

EXCHANGE OF SPECIAL ORDER TIME

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to reclaim the time of the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO) in order to present my 5-minute special order.

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

There was no objection.

REPORT OF CHURCH LEADER DELEGATION TO MEXICO WITH REGARD TO EFFECTS OF NAFTA

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

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I wish to extend my sincere appreciation to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DUNCAN) for allowing me to precede him here this evening. He is always very gracious and accommodating to other Members.

Mr. Speaker, this evening I begin what will be a series of 5-minute speeches to place in the RECORD information about a very important trip on our continent that was taken by religious leaders of Canada to Mexico in a fact-finding trip subsequent to the passage of the North American Free Trade Agreement, NAFTA.

They traveled there in late March and early April, and in fact have produced probably one of the finest documents I have had the opportunity to read regarding what has happened in the last 7 years post-NAFTA. The delegation included representatives of the Presbyterian Church, the Roman Catholic Church, the Anglican Church, the United Church of Canada, the Canadian Religious Conference, and the Inter-Church Committee on Human Rights in Latin America. They traveled throughout Mexico to all different regions, and this evening I will only talk about a few of the areas that they visited.

The compelling report that they have produced tells all of us who are going to be faced very shortly with a vote on fast-track extension, to move NAFTA to expand its concepts to all of Latin America, to think twice about what we are doing and to go back and redress some of the horrendous conditions that the original NAFTA agreement has created in our own country and in the other two major nations on this continent, Canada and Mexico.

The group first visited the Sierra Tarahumara, which is in the central part of the country in the region of Chihuahua, and I will only read parts of their written report. They begin saying, ''In the once densely forested mountains of the Tarahumara Sierra, we met with the indigenous communities of San Alonso, who gave us a letter for our government, signed with their thumbprints that pleads for 'an end to the impoverishment of our people.' ''

They said, ''People here once lived from agriculture and from selling small amounts of timber, but changes to forestry controls under free trade have brought multinational corporations and clear-cutting. Soils for food crops are eroding,'' and it is important to say the soil layer in Mexico is very thin. For them, it is survival.

They said, ''Laws have been imposed that favor companies from other countries. The local Catholic Church referred to legislation that had preceded NAFTA's passage, and said these laws have enabled much wealth to be taken from the Sierra, leaving behind growing poverty.''

They said, ''We saw the impact of this in the ulcerated sightless corneas of a child, whose mother had nothing to feed him now, but a soup of ground corn. We sat with an indigenous woman who had brought her dying baby to a dispensary run by nuns, and heard that 48 percent of infants in the Sierra die before the age of 5 because of chronic malnutrition. Other than suicide, a new phenomenon in these indigenous communities, the nuns told us, many see only two alternatives: To cultivate marijuana or poppies for drug traffickers or to migrate north in search of work, abandoning ancestral land, breaking up families and splintering communities.''

They said, ''In the community of Baborigame, we heard how 48 percent of children die before the age of 5 from poverty-induced chronic malnutrition. We personally witnessed the desperation of mothers of children who had died. The Carmelite Sisters told us that the situation is worsening. Indigenous people who once were able to eat corn and beans now often can only afford to eat a soup of ground corn, and lately they also have witnessed a new cause of death previously unheard of in these historic indigenous communities, suicides due to sheer hopelessness.''

The report goes on to talk about policies associated with NAFTA have effectively privatized what were once community lands, or ejido lands, that provided rural and indigenous communities with guaranteed land in perpetuity. Unable to get a just price for their products and saddled with overwhelming and unpayable debts, Mexican farmers are increasingly being forced to sell those lands, leading to a growing concentration of land in few hands.

They say those buying up the land and who are renting from farmers unable to make a go of it, including multinationals like PepsiCo, have basically used the land now to produce potatoes for the fast food market in our three countries.

Mr. Speaker, I will continue in the future. I will enter this particular report in the RECORD.

REPORT OF THE ECUMENICAL CHURCH LEADERS DELEGATION TO MEXICO—MARCH 28–APRIL 6, 2001

INTRODUCTION

From March 28 to April 6, 2001, five Canadian church leaders travelled to Mexico as part of an ecumenical fact-finding delegation organized by the Inter-Church Committee on Human Rights in Latin America (ICCHRLA). The delegation was made up of: Rev. Glen Davis, Moderator of the Presbyterian Church of Canada; Mgr. Jean Gagnon, Auxiliary Bishop of Quebec City; Archbishop Thomas Morgan, Anglican Diocese of Saskatoon; the Very Rev. Robert Smith, former Moderator of the United Church of Canada; Sr. Priscilla Solomon, Canadian Religious Conference; Suzanne Rumsey and Kathy Price, Inter-Church Committee on Human Rights in Latin America.

The delegation's mission was to explore the impact of the North American Free Trade Agreement—along with free trade policies and legislative changes that were implemented prior to 1994 in order to make Mexico ''NAFTA-ready''—on human rights. The delegation's time in Mexico focused on three areas: visits with indigenous and non-indigenous communities in the Sierra Tarahumara; visits with communities of small farmers in Central Chihuahua; visits with workers and migrants in the Special Border Zone of Ciudad Juarez.

THE SIERRA TARAHUMARA

In the southern mountain region of the state of Chihuahua, known as the Sierra Tarahumara, our delegation visited indigenous communities where we heard how privatization of state Forestry Services and the lifting of controls over logging—policies implemented in the lead up to the signing of the North American Free Trade Agreement—have coincided with the arrival of transnational forestry companies and intensive, largely unregulated logging. This has resulted in the denuding of forests that once provided edible plants, medicinal herbs and a livelihood to the Tepahuane, Raramuri and Huichol indigenous peoples, along with growing desertification, depletion of soils and shrinking of agricultural harvests. Meanwhile, we were told that NAFTA has enabled cheap wood imports to enter Mexico from countries such as the United States, Chile, Brazil and even Russia (via the U.S.), driving down the price that indigenous communities can obtain for the timber resources on their land, contributing to growing poverty as well as pressure to cut down more and more trees in order to make a living.

''We want the impoverishment of our people to end,'' states a simple yet eloquent letter we were given, signed by 73 members of the indigenous community of San Alonso, who asked us to pass it on to you. We have attached their letter to ours and ask you to read its urgent plea for controls to stop the degradation of their environment by the rapacious operations of multinational corporations. Efforts by communities to halt these practices have been largely ignored, or worse still, met with threats and violence.

The Catholic Diocese of the Tarahumara told us in unequivocal terms that NAFTA is to blame for the increased clearcutting by multinational companies that are destroying the region's forests. Indeed, the Diocese told us they have brought a complaint to the Commission for Environmental Cooperation in Montreal citing violations of Articles 14 and 15 of the NAFTA side agreement but to no avail. In ''Our Word About the Destruction of the Forest'' the Diocese states: ''Laws have been imposed that favour companies from other countries . . . These laws have enabled much wealth to leave the Sierra, leaving behind growing poverty . . . Exploitation of the forest has brought no benefits to the majority of the inhabitants of the Sierra . . . If we do not halt the destruction, we are heading for death.''

In the community of Baborigame, we heard how 48 percent of children die before the age of five from preventable diseases that result from poverty-induced chronic malnutrition. We personally witnessed the desperation of a mother whose baby would have died, had the Carmelite sisters, who run a small dispensary, not taken him to the nearest hospital, three hours away. The Carmelite sisters also told us that the situation is worsening; indigenous people who once ate corn and beans, now often can only afford to eat a soup of ground corn and lately they have witnessed a new cause of death, previously unheard of in indigenous communities; suicides due to sheer hopelessness.

In such a context, many indigenous inhabitants feel they have little option but to choose between two terrible alternatives: abandon their land and migrate north in search of work (a process that is causing family, community and cultural disintegration) or turn to cultivating drugs like marijuana and poppies, illicit crops which unlike others, fetch a price that enables them to feed their families. Drug trafficking is present throughout the Sierra because there is no work, we were told by the Diocese of Tarahumara. ''The people need to survive in this impoverished mountain region.'' We were outraged at the price these people are paying for their survival.

We also heard from the respected, church-based Commission for Solidarity and the Defence of Human Rights (COSYDDHAC) how instead of providing solutions to the hard economic realities and growing poverty that have forced some into drug cultivation, the Mexican government has militarized the region. COSYDDHAC has documented arbitrary detentions, torture, disappearances and assassinations committed by the police and military, who justify their actions in the name of the ''war on drugs''. In a joint letter to the Mexican government that was shared with us, Bishop Jose Luis Dibildox and 28 priests, religious and lay workers stated: ''The methods used by the army create a doubt in the minds of the public as to what is the real aim of their actions, which in some instances seem to be responding to other interests, such as the militarization of Mexico, especially in indigenous regions.''

In Baborigame, we witnessed the trauma and terror that repression by state security forces is causing amongst inhabitants of the community. We witnessed the pain of people whose relatives were shot down in cold blood, victims who included a local indigenous leader. We share the grave concern of the Tarahumara Diocese that ''instead of seeking ways to ease tensions, and bring about well-being and peace, we see actions that will bring war and death.''

THE FARMING REGION OF CENTRAL CHIHUAHUA

In rural communities in the state of Chihuahua, we witnessed the terrible human impact on small farmers of policies that have consciously neglected and excluded them. Since the implementation of policies that were entrenched in NAFTA, communities where families once made a living from farming basic grains for local markets and their own consumption have found it increasingly difficult to survive. As a result, men of working age are forced to abandon their farms and migrate north in search of temporary jobs. Many of them work illegally in the United States, having been unable to obtain a work visa. As a result, they are paid exploitative wages and denied the rights and benefits accorded to others.

The suffering caused by these realities was evident in our conversations with inhabitants of the communities we visited. ''We have become half men because we are no longer able to provide for our families. We can no longer be husbands to our wives, or fathers to our children,'' we were told by

small farmers who must leave their communities in search of work for 4 to 5 months at a time. This means the women, as they told us, ''are left to assume the roles of both women and men'', taking on a triple work load of caring for their homes and families, looking after their farms, and often seeking paid work in order to feed their children.

The exodus from the countryside, as we were told by the respected Democratic Campesino Organization, as well as many of the farming families we met with, is a direct result of economic policies that were enacted to make Mexico NAFTA-ready. Unlike in the United States—and to a lesser extent in Canada—where basic grains producers continue to be subsidized for the costs of production, subisidies to corn producers in Mexico were competely phased out in 1997, 12 years ahead of schedule, thus creating an unlevel playing field. Moreover, since NAFTA came into effect in 1994, tariffs have been lifted and cheap corn and beans from the U.S. have flooded the Mexican market, making it impossible for Mexico producers to compete. In addition, free market policies that began prior to 1994 but which have been made permanent in NAFTA, have resulted in the elimination of credit for small farmers, leaving them at the mercy of local loan sharks who charge usurious interest rates.

All of these policies have had a predictable effect, one which was impossible to ignore in the faces of those we met with: increasing poverty and increasing desperation as families worry how they will get by from one day to the next. As in the Sierra Tarahumara, we heard of families reduced to a diet of cornmeal soup, and of the existence of preventable diseases due to chronic malnutrition. It is this situation, in which vast numbers are robbed of their very dignity, that is forcing people to leave in search of other means to survive, provoking family and community disintegration in the process.

Policies associated with NAFTA have also effectively privatized what were once communal or ejido lands, that provided rural and indigenous communities with a guaranteed land base in perpetuity. Unable to get a just price for their products and saddled with overwhelming and unpayable debts, Mexican farmers are increasingly being forced to sell those lands, leading to growing concentration of land in few hands. Those buying up the land or renting from farmers unable to make a go of it,—including multinationals like PepsiCo—have used vast extensions to produce potatoes for the fast food markets of the three NAFTA countries. In an arid state where we were told that ''water is gold,'' PepsiCo was able to obtain access to wells, which small farmers had been denied, and its large scale irrigation has reduced the already alarmingly low water table. This, together with extensive use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides has meant that arable land is being destroyed, and with it, the means for rural Mexicans to be guaranteed the basic human right to adequate nutrition and food security.

It is clear to us that one of the factors that is fueling this crisis in the countryside is that a significant proportion of Mexico's gross domestic product is being used to service its foreign debt. We wish to share with you what we were told by the Democratic Campeesino Organization, a position which we support: ''Developing countries like Mexico need to have food security and policies that guarantee that security, because if they don't, the 40 million people who live in poverty and the 20 million people who live in extreme poverty in Mexico will continue to migrate north.''

CIUDAD JUAREZ

In the border city of Ciudad Juarez—home to 397 maquila factories employing 281,000 workers that assemble electronics products and car parts for export to the United States and Canada—we saw where many whose means of survival has been eliminated under free trade in the Tarahumara Sierra, or the failed farms of the plains of Chihuahua, end up. It is a reality we would not wish on anyone. The political leaders of this hemisphere have, on numerous occasions, told their citizens it will take time for the benefits of free trade to be realized and equitably shared. In Ciudad Juarez we came face to face with what 30 years of free trade has wrought on countless human lives. That is because the city has operated as a free trade zone since the 1970s, when the first maquila assembly factories were established under rules that provide generous incentives for foreign investors, while workers are paid what can only be called exploitative wages and denied rights which Canadian workers take for granted. What we saw in Cuidad Juarez is nothing less than economic slavery.

Until the recent recession in the United States, unemployment in Cuidad Juarez stood at an astonishing 0 percent. Yet 58 percent of those fully employed workers and their families live below the poverty line. Of that total 18 percent live in poverty and 40 percent live in extreme poverty. In 1976, a maquila worker earned a salary in pesos that was the equivalent of US$11 a day, yet the value of that salary is now as little as just US$4.50 a day, due to currency devaluations under free trade. As one maquila worker put it, ''You have the choice to clothe yourself or to feed yourself.''

What does a maquila salary buy? We visited several colonias where maquila workers have no choice but to live and this was how one member of our delegation described his reaction: ''I stood in the dust and saw houses pulled together, framed with packing pallets from the maquila, and covered with cardboard. I saw the barrels that once carried chemicals to the maquilas with their dwindling supply of tepid, unpotable water. And you know what I discovered? I discovered that these people are employed 10 to 16 hours a day producing cheap microwaves, cheap TVs, cheap computers for Canada. And our government says, ''NAFTA is a good deal for Canada!' Mr. Prime Minister, you have not been to this shantytown. A day's work for a salary equivalent to the cost of a jug of milk is not a good deal for anyone! If my car is cheaper because of what I saw here, that is unacceptable.''

In Juarez, we saw with our own eyes what a local priest had told us, you can work for a Fortune 500 company and live in a cardboard house. Indeed, we were appalled at the living conditions of thousands upon thousands of people who exist without decent housing, and without access to essential social services like water, sanitation, health care, and education.

Time and again, we heard from young workers about the dehumanizing impact of the highly controlled environment of the maquilas. Assembly lines are often sped up by supervisors in order to meet high production quotas, approval must be obtained for bathroom breaks, which are carefully timed and future breaks denied if the time is exceeded. Workers told us they are treated ''like a machine, a cog in the wheel.'' Exhausted young women workers, demoralized by salaries that do not afford the means for anything more than basic survival, added: ''The maquilas have robbed us of our dreams for a better future.''

Workers also told us they are fearful about the long term effects of being exposed to chemical solvents without adequate protection, in denial of their right to a healthy work environment. As we heard repeatedly: ''The only right people have here is the right of a job. But in reality that's nothing more than the right to be exploited.''

None of the maquila workers we spoke to in Juarez had the right to unionize freely to defend their rights. The experience of workers who have tried to challenge such a situation was brought home painfully to us by the testimony we received from maquila worker, Pedro Lopez, from the state of Tamaulipas. Mr. Lopez told us about his experience trying to help organize an independence union at the Duro Bag Company, a maquila where labour rights were routinely violated. The first such initiative to occur under the new administration of President Vicente Fox, the vote took place on March 2, in what can only be described as conditions of fear, intimidation and violence. Workers were locked inside the factory and had to declare their vote verbally (rather than a secret ballot) in the presence of heavily armed men (who the day before had entered the plant with machine guns), hired by the ''official'' union affiliated with Mexico's former ruling PRI party. International and Mexican observers were not allowed to enter. Needless to say, the independent union lost the vote. The following day, Mr. Lopez had to be hospitalized when his vehicle was forced off the road by two others, the ''accident'' leaving a scar still visible on his face.

The 3 metre high fence that runs along the border with the United States—a sign that desperate people from other parts of Mexico can come to Juarez to be a source of cheap labour in the maquila factories but are not welcome any further north—was always visible during our stay. Visible too was the militarized U.S. border patrol, posted along the fence at regular intervals. Borders between Canada, the United States and Mexico under NAFTA have been opened to the free passage of goods and capital but not to people.

It is deeply troubling to us that a wall has been erected on the border between the United States and Mexico under NAFTA, in contrast to the experience of Europe, where the Berlin Wall has been dismantled and the European Union has opened up its borders to increased movement of workers between member countries. As we heard from social organizations in Juarez, militarizing the border does not stop those desperate for the means to adequately provide for their families from trying to get across. It only makes the crossing more dangerous, as those attempting to get into the US take greater risks, such as picking routes that require days walking in the desert or other hazards. A study by the University of Houston recorded over 300 deaths during border crossings in 2000.

A VISIT TO NORTHERN MEXICO SHOWS JUST HOW BADLY ECONOMIC DEMOCRACY IS NEEDED—BUT WILL THE SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS ADDRESS THAT CHALLENGE?—APRIL 2001

Mexican President Vicente Fox's arrival in Canada is sure to occasion, on the part of apologists eager to have the Summit of the Americas extend free market policies, rhetoric that would be more suitable for the Second Coming. For they regard it as gospel that it was the North American Free Trade Agreement that brought democracy—and President Fox—to Mexico.

Fox is, by all accounts, a gifted and concerned leader, but I'd like to ask him and his NAFTA partners how they square the supposed arrival of democracy with the fence—steel, chain-linked, three metres high and guarded by armed Border Patrols at regular intervals—that I saw along Mexico's border with the United States.

It's a strange, capricious fence. Trucks roar through its gates night and day, loaded

with goods. Money floods over it; investments heading south, profits heading north. Canadians and Americans pass through, with only a cursory glance from officials. For Mexicans—at least, for the now 58 percent of Mexicans who live in grinding poverty despite their country's ''rapid economic growth''—it's a different story. The fence is there to keep them out.

Earlier this month, I travelled to northern Mexico with other Canadian church leaders to see what has happened to those the fence was built to retain.

In the once densely-forested mountains of the Tarahumara Sierra, we met with the indigenous community of San Alonso who gave us a letter for our government, signed with their thumbprints, that pleads for ''an end to the impoverishment of our people''. People here once lived from agriculture and from selling small amounts of timber. But changes to forestry controls under free trade have brought multinational companies and clear cutting. Soils for food crops are eroding. ''Laws have been imposed that favour companies from other countries,'' says the local Catholic Church, referring to legislation that paved the way for NAFTA. ''These laws have enabled much wealth to be taken from the Sierra, leaving behind growing poverty.''

We saw the impact in the ulcerated, sightless corneas of a child whose mother had nothing to feed him but a soup of ground corn. We sat with an indigenous woman who had brought her dying baby to a dispensary run by nuns, and heard that 48 percent of infants in the Sierra die before the age of five because of chronic malnutrition. Other than suicide—a new phenomenon in indigenous communities, the nuns told us—many see only two alternatives: cultivate marijuana or poppies for drug traffickers or migrate north in search of work, abandoning ancestral land, breaking up families, and splintering communities.

In the farmland of Chihuahua, families who used to make a living growing corn and beans have also seen their livelihood destroyed by so-called free trade. Promised that NAFTA would greatly improve their lot, Mexican corn producers saw subsidies eliminated by 1997—12 years ahead of schedule—along with credit for small farmers. Meanwhile, the lifting of tariffs has allowed a flood of cheap corn and beans from the U.S., where farmers can access 5 percent loans and subsidies at 46 percent of the cost of production. Unable to compete, Mexican farming families are struggling to survive. Once again, we heard how people are reduced to eating little other than corn and we witnessed the agony of families torn asunder, communities dispersed, as former farmers are forced north to the squalor of the border or the perils of crossing illegally into the United States, in search of the means to sustain their children.

Our last stop was Juarez, on the border with Texas, a city rapidly expanding with newcomers from the Sierra, from abandoned farms, and other parts of Mexico that have only got poorer under NAFTA. Many have been lured by the promise of a job in one of some 400 maquila factories that assemble car parts or electronics for Fortune 500 companies selling to North American consumers. ''The maquila has stolen our dreams of a better future'', exhausted women barely out of their teens, told us, explaining the pressures of the assembly line, impossibly high production quotas, repetitive motion injuries and salaries of just US $4.50 a day.

Others told us about employment conditions that beggar description: forced to work unprotected in the presence of dangerous chemicals, their right to organize unions thwarted by managers who bring in thugs armed with automatic weapons. Earning in a day the equivalent of a two-litre jug of milk, workers are condemned to slums, without potable water or sanitation, where many live in hovels made of discarded pallets, covered with cardboard.

''Good fences make good neighbors.'' That's what the poet Robert Frost's neighbour told him one spring day when they were out surveying the winter-ravaged stone wall that ran between their properties. Frost wasn't so sure. He wrote, ''Before I built a wall I'd ask to know what I was walling in or walling out, and to whom I was like to give offense.''

The work that Messrs. Fox, Bush, Chretien and their colleagues do this weekend will be an offense if it does not address the unconscionable disparity between rich nations, like Canada and the United States, and poor nations, like Mexico. Policies such as those enshrined in NAFTA, which guarantee the free play of market forces, are an offense because they deny that which is the first democratic right—the right not to starve to death. Then they compound the offence by building barriers—steel, chain-linked, three metres high—to wall the hungry out.

The day the fence is no longer necessary will be the day to celebrate the arrival of democracy—true democracy—in the hemisphere.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE JOHN H.P. ''HAPPY JACK'' CHANDLER

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

Mr. SUNUNU. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a great citizen, State Senator, and a former Congressional candidate, Jack Chandler of Warner, New Hampshire.

On May 3, 2001, Jack's family and friends joined together to remember this remarkable man who touched the lives of everyone he met in the 89 years he was blessed to walk this Earth. He was unique and at times even controversial, but all that met Jack Chandler agreed he loved his State and he loved his country, a patriot to the end.

Jack grew up in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and led a storybook life. He was a descendent of Nathan Hale, and his own convictions were rooted in the principles of our Nation's founders. In the tradition of Revolutionaries like Hamilton, he owned and operated his own newspaper, the Kearsarge Independent; and I am certain his editorials still blaze in the minds of many former readers.

Jack was a pioneer in New Hampshire's ski industry with the great idea to fill trains in Boston with skiers and welcome them to the slopes of the Granite State. A half century later, this tradition continues every winter weekend when the roads north are filled with skiers on the move.

As a politician, Jack Chandler was a genuine article. He stood firm in his beliefs and never hesitated to speak his mind. Perhaps he was one of the last in an age of politicians that never needed a poll to see where to stand on an issue. He constantly traveled his district, campaigning town-to-town and person-to-person, always willing to lend an ear or a helping hand to a constituent. Although Jack did not believe in big government, he had a generous heart that even his critics grew to admire.

It is difficult to say good-bye to ''Happy Jack,'' but I am grateful I had a chance to know him during his wonderful journey throughout New Hampshire. He made a huge difference in the lives of his constituents, his friends, but mostly his family. Godspeed, Jack Chandler.

CONCERN OVER ENERGY POLICY IN AMERICA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, the very patient gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DUNCAN) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise tonight because people all over this Nation are concerned because they see their utility bills going way up with gas prices possibly heading to $3 a gallon, according to many articles. All of this is happening at a time that other prices are going up. Our economy has been slowing for almost a year now, the dot.coms have taken a dive, and many major corporations have laid off thousands of people.

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These things are happening. Utility bills are going up; gas prices are going up because of years of environmental extremism and actions by the administration of former President Clinton all coming home to roost.

For years now, we have had groups of environmental extremists all over this country protesting and stopping or delaying for years anytime anyone tried to drill for any oil, dig for any coal, cut any trees, or produce any natural gas. This has helped extremely big business, which has financed many of these groups, because it has driven thousands of small and now even medium-sized businesses out of existence or forced them to merge. In the late 1970s, I am told we had 157 small-coal companies in east Tennessee. Now there are none. Federal mining regulators opened an office in Knoxville, and the regulators and the environmentalists drove all of the coal companies out of business. The same thing has happened to small logging companies all over this country. I have read and heard that many small communities have been devastated.

Today, in the Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment, we heard testimony about a proposal for 400 pages of new regulations by the EPA on the runoff from animal feeding operations. All of the witnesses told us that this would drive many more small farmers out of business and lead to much more concentration by the big giants in the agriculture industry. Those on the left are always telling us they are for the little guy; but when they create this big government that

comes down with all of these rules and regulations and red tape, it first drives out the small guys, and then it gets the medium-sized people, and it ends up destroying jobs and driving up prices. And who ends up getting hurt? The lower-income and the working people and the middle-income people of this country.

We are going to talk tonight, Mr. Speaker, about its effect on several different industries; and I am pleased to be joined here tonight by one of my best friends here in the House and one of the most respected Members of Congress, the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. LEWIS). I would like to yield to him at this time for any opening comments that he wishes to make.

Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

The gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DUNCAN) is totally correct, Mr. Speaker. We have an energy crisis in this country today because for the most part it is self-imposed because of the extreme views of some people in this country about the environment.

Now, of course, no one is opposed to clean air, clean water, safe working conditions. We all want those things. But there has to be some common sense applied when we deal in these areas. We need some good scientific data; we need cost analyses, risk assessment, due process built into what we do concerning our environment and how it relates to our economy and to our energy.

As the gentleman just stated, this has cost our economy, it has cost the working people in this country thousands upon thousands of jobs. Since 1990, as a matter of fact, more than 100,000 jobs have been lost due to lower domestic oil and gas exploration and production. And then we can multiply that probably several times over when we look at all of the other industries, the timber industry, the coal industry. If we look at what has happened, we certainly, I think, have seen a self-imposed energy crisis; and it now is affecting our economy, costing more jobs. Every time someone pulls up to a gas pump today and they see $2 per gallon gas and every time they get their electric bill and every time they get their gas bill or home heating oil bill, that has an effect on our economy and on the ability of my constituents and citizens across this land on the bottom line, how are they going to make ends meet.

I yield back to my friend.

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman. Let me just say this. What we are talking about here tonight is the hope that we can get some balance and moderation brought back into our environmental policies.

I voted for the toughest clean air law in the world, and I voted for the toughest clean water law in the world, and I voted to require double hulls on oil tankers and for higher grazing fees on our Federal lands and the Tongas Timber Reform Act, and so many environmental laws I probably could not even count them all, and I am sure the gentleman from Kentucky has as well. But some of these groups keep having to raise the bar and are demanding more and more and more, or their contributions dry up. So I really think that all of this is about money.

One of the subcommittees on which I serve is the Subcommittee on Forests, and I was told by the staff of that subcommittee that in the mid-1980s, Congress passed a law saying that we would not cut more than 80 percent of the new growth in the national forests, and the environmentalists wanted that law. Today, we are cutting less than one-seventh of the new growth, less than 14 percent of the new growth, and that at a time when the amount of forest land in this country has been going way up. Yes, I said, way up.

I have been reading, and I am almost through with Bill Bryson's very fine book called ''A Walk in the Woods,'' about hiking the Appalachian Trail. At one point in the book he mentions that New England in 1850 was only 30 percent forest and 70 percent open farmland. Today he writes, New England is 70 percent in forest land. In my own State of Tennessee, according to the Knoxville News Sentinel, in 1950 it was 36 percent forests. Now 50 percent of Tennessee is now made up of forests. Yet left-wing environmentalists have so successfully brainwashed many young people and children that I am sure if I went into any school and asked them if the number of trees had gone way up or way down in the last 50 or 100 or even 150 years, almost all of the children would say way down, when the truth is exactly the opposite.

The Subcommittee on Forests in early 1998 had a hearing in which we were told that 39 million acres of forest land in the western part of the country was in immediate danger of catastrophic forest fires, because when we cut less than 3 billion board feet, and to somebody who does not know anything about it, 3 billion board feet probably sounds like a lot, but as I said earlier, that is less than one-seventh of the new growth in our national forests, much less what is already there. But we are cutting less than half of the dead and dying trees.

So those dead trees which we cannot even get to to remove, once again, because of the extremism that we have had in some of these environmental policies, the fuel buildup on the floor of the forest has led to this great danger of forest fires, and we were warned about that in our subcommittee by our subcommittee in early 1998 and again in 2000. So then what happened? Last summer we saw 7 million acres out West burn, $10 billion worth of damage. Yet, if the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. LEWIS) or I went into one of our national forests and burned or cut down one tree, we would probably be arrested.

So what happens when we will not let anybody cut any trees? The price of lumber goes up, houses cost more, furniture costs more, every product made of paper costs more; and once again, as I mentioned earlier, we devastate these logging communities. So what happens? We destroy jobs; we drive up prices. And who do we hurt? The poor and the lower-income and the middle-income people.

I remember a few years ago reading that the average member of the Sierra Club has an income of more than four times higher than the average American. Maybe some of these rich people in the Sierra Club are not hurt if gas prices go to $3 a gallon or if the utility bills are doubled or if the prices go up on timber and everything else; but a lot of middle-income, millions of middle-income and lower-income people are hurt when all of those jobs are destroyed and the prices go up on everything.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to yield back to my friend for any comments he wishes to make at this time.

Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding. As the gentleman from Tennessee just mentioned, why are we in this mess? What has caused this energy crisis? What has caused the problems dealing with our timberland?

Well, it is because there are those who have stood in the way of progress in this country and they have stood in the way of doing the right thing in defending some extreme point of view.

When we look at the energy crisis that we are facing today, the question is, How did we get into this mess? Well, number one, there have been no major oil refineries built in 30 years. There are 36 refineries that have been shut down since 1992. The refineries that we have now are operating at the highest level that they probably can, but current gasoline inventories are below the average level. What we have cannot create enough gasoline. It is a matter of the law of supply and demand. There is not enough supply for the demand in this country today.

In 1992, our U.S. oil production, or since 1992, our U.S. oil production is down 17 percent, but our consumption is up 14 percent. And nearly 60 percent of our oil is imported.

So here we are. We are dependent on foreign oil. We cannot get enough oil, and if we were able to get enough oil at this point, we do not have the refinery capacity to produce the gasoline. So it does not take too much reasoning to figure out the problem we are in here. We just do not have enough supply for the demand, and it is hurting our Nation. It is causing some real problems. As the gentleman just said, it is hurting the people that our workers, our middle class, our poor, because they depend on the ability for low-priced fuel. We are going to see more problems.

What is the answer? I guess that is the question, What is the answer? Well, we have a great supply of oil in Alaska. We have great supplies of oil off of our shores; and with the technology that

we have today, we have the technology to go in and get those oil reserves without hurting the environment.

Mr. Speaker, this is the problem. We have come a long way since the 1970s in producing technology that protects the environment, but allows us to have the energy resources we need to keep our economy moving in the right direction. But there are those that are extreme, the extreme environmentalists. They do not want to use the technologies. They do not want to do anything. They want to make sure that not one renewable resource like a tree is touched; they do not want to go in the direction of common sense. They want to stake out these extreme positions and stand there.

The sad part about it, there are many here in Washington that want to support that extreme point of view, and they do not want to do what we have to do, and that is go after the resources we have and use those resources, the oil, the coal, and the natural gas. I yield back to the gentleman.

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman. I think the gentleman is exactly right. When we cut fewer and fewer trees, we destroy jobs and we drive up prices, as I said, for homes and furniture and every type of paper product. When we restrict and cut back and eliminate coal companies and coal production, we drive up utility bills and drive up costs for businesses that have to be passed on to the consumer for every type of product, and we destroy more jobs.

When we close half of the oil refineries, as we have done since 1980, and we sign, as President Clinton did, orders to not allow oil drilling in Alaska, and 80 percent of our offshore capabilities, we drive up the price for oil and gas and destroy more jobs. When we sign, as President Clinton did just before he left office, an order locking up 213 trillion cubic feet of natural gas, we drive up utility bills and destroy prices. For anyone who wants more information on this lockup of natural gas, they can read last month's Consumers' Research Magazine and the article by Rider from USA Today in which he said that President Clinton locked up 213 trillion cubic feet of natural gas. Mr. Speaker, then what happens? People's utility bills all over the country go way up.

I have the mayor of Engelwood, Tennessee, a small town in my district, who comes to me and tells me that he has senior citizens who are having to choose between eating or paying their utility bills. Once again, I say who we hurt with this environmental extremism is not these wealthy environmentalists; but we hurt the poor and the lower-income and the working people because we destroy jobs and drive up prices, and it hurts those lower-income people, and now even middle-income people who are becoming very concerned about how these bills are going up.

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But the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. LEWIS) mentioned the oil situation.

Last September 25, long before the current administration came in, the Washington Post National Weekly Edition had a cover story headline which said, ''Will rising oil prices kill the boom?''

I can tell the Members that Aviation Daily reported last December that 12 airlines went into bankruptcy last year, mainly due to higher-than-expected oil prices. The Air Transport Association told me, and I chaired for the last 6 years the Subcommittee on Aviation so this was of special interest to me, they told me that each one penny interest in jet fuel cost the industry as a whole $200 million. So if oil prices go up, airline tickets have to go up. Then more people are forced onto our much less safe highways, the trucking industry is hurt, agriculture is hurt, and almost everything is hurt. Then, as the Washington Post asked on its cover, ''Will rising oil prices kill the boom?''

As the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. LEWIS) said, and I think he has some additional information, we have all of this oil. We have so much oil. I heard one radio report saying oil is the second most plentiful liquid today, after salt water, and we have hundreds of years of supplies if we did not have these extreme groups keeping us from getting to it.

Vice President CHENEY gave us a briefing this morning. He said that today well over half of our oil is having to be imported, and that by the year 2020, it is going to be two-thirds of our oil, and we are going to be even more subject to being held hostage by OPEC and some of these other foreign countries.

Now, the U.S. Geologic Survey tells us that we have I think it is 16 billion barrels of oil in one little tiny place, on the coastal plain of Alaska. I can tell the Members, I have been up there twice. I have been twice to Prudhoe Bay.

The first time was about 6 years ago, and I had a man in the Anchorage Airport who I told where I was going, and he said, well, if you see anything up there taller than 2 feet, it was put there yesterday by a man.

Some of these groups show this false, almost Nazi-like propaganda showing trees and mountains and so forth. The Arctic National Wildlife Refuge is 19.8 million acres. It is so big we almost cannot comprehend it. It is 35 times the size of the Great Smokies, a big part of which are in my district.

We have between 9 million and 10 million visitors a year to the Great Smokies. Time Magazine reported a couple of months ago that last year the entire Arctic National Wildlife Refuge had 1,000 visitors, because there are no roads or paths, and it is dangerous for most people to go up there.

We could drill on about 2,000 acres out of that 19.8 million acres and potentially get up to 16 billion barrels of oil, which is equal to 30 years of Saudi oil. We could do it in an environmentally safe way. Yet, we cannot do it. The votes are not there because of environmental extremists who put out all this false propaganda, so people see their gas prices going up and potentially going up much higher.

I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. LEWIS) because he has more information about the ANWR.

Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, as the gentleman knows, the information that is put out by some of these extreme groups says that this is pristine forest and a beautiful landscape, and it is the last great frontier.

I have a picture of the area that would be drilled. Like the gentleman said, it is 2,000 acres. It would be about the size of Dulles Airport where the drilling would take place. With the technology that we have today, there would be no harm done to the environment. Here is a picture of that pristine, beautiful landscape. It looks like the moon. There is nothing there. It is amazing.

If we look at some of these other areas, yes, they are beautiful landscapes, but this is the coastal plain, ANWR, where the drilling would be done. I think there has been some false information put out about what that area looks like and the damage that would be done to wildlife.

The efforts that would be put in place there to get that 30-year supply of oil would certainly, with the technology we have today, would certainly do no harm to that environment.

What would this mean to American workers if we go after that oil, if we start to work on our own domestic supplies for energy? I was reading in the Washington Times yesterday that the energy plan that the President is talking about would call for building between 1,300 and 1,900 new power plants and spending $150 billion on new pipelines and transmission facilities, creating millions of jobs for carpenters plus energy, electrical, and construction and operation and maintenance workers all over this land. It would create a lot of jobs to get us back, really, to where we need to go for our energy supply in this country.

But if we do not, if we do not go after what we have that God has blessed this Nation with, then there are going to be a lot more jobs lost because of this extreme view. And I think, yes, here in Congress we should, in a bipartisan way, come together and work for the good of the American people and not let this be a political football.

But there are already those, our friends across the aisle, that are saying the way out of this mess would be to conserve our energy. Well, we would have a tough time conserving our way out of our energy crisis at this point, especially when we are about 1,900 utility power plants behind, we are depending on 60 percent of our oil from foreign sources, and we still do not have

enough. We do not have enough refineries.

Yes, we can do some more conservation, but the bottom line is, we have to go after the supply to meet the demand for this country and meet the needs of our economy for the 21st century.

Mr. DUNCAN. I thank the gentleman, once again, he is exactly right on target.

Mr. Speaker, as I said earlier, we are simply trying to say that we hope to bring back some moderation and balance to our environmental policies, instead of allowing environmental extremists to control all of these things.

It is like I have seen cartoons showing hundreds of oil wells in that Arctic wildlife refuge. That is totally false, because today the technology is such, as the gentleman mentioned, that we could put one oil well and go out 4 and 5 miles in any direction, so the footprint on the land is hardly anything at all.

They said the people who opposed the original Alaska pipeline, and thank goodness we have that or we would have been in trouble years ago, they said it would kill off the caribou. At that time they say there were between 5,000 and 6,000 caribou. Now there are over 30,000 caribou. So all of this can be done in an environmentally safe way.

As I said earlier, the coastal plain, which is 1.5 million acres, and as I said, I have been there twice, and most of these people who are against this have never even been there, there is not a tree or bush up there. It is a frozen tundra, as they call it. As the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. LEWIS) said, it looks like a moonscape.

I was up there in August. Both times I was there in August it was brown with little puddles of oil seeping up. Most of the year it is covered by snow and ice. Yet, these groups show these pictures of the mountains and trees where nobody has ever advocated drilling for oil.

As I said earlier, I have noticed over the years that most of these extreme environmentalists seem to come from wealthy or very upper-income families. As I said before, maybe they are not hurt if utility bills double or gas prices go way up, but millions of people are hurt and millions more are going to be hurt even worse if we do not start getting some order, moderation, and balance back into our environmental policies.

The Sierra Club and some of these other environmental groups have gone so far to the left now they make even socialists look conservative. Some of these radical environmentalists, some proudly call themselves ecoterrorists, seem to want to shut this country down economically.

They seem not to realize that the worst pollution in the world has occurred in the Communist and socialist nations because their economies do not generate enough income to do the good things for the environment that all of us want to do, so they protest any time anyone wants to dig for any coal or drill for any oil or cut any trees or produce any natural gas.

Then these coal companies and timber companies and oil refineries and small natural gas producers that are run out of business can no longer hire accountants and salespeople and lawyers and blue collar workers, and people wonder why their college graduate children or grandchildren cannot find jobs, cannot find good jobs and have to work in restaurants, as many college students are working today, and why they have to go to graduate school.

Mr. Speaker, this is really all about money. Environmental groups have to continually tell us how bad everything is or their contributions will dry up. Many of their contributions, as I have said, come from extremely big businesses, which are really the only ones which benefit when all of these small- and medium-sized businesses are forced out of business or forced to merge.

Also, they are big enough to get the huge Federal contracts with obscene markups to do the environmental cleanup that is demanded by the same groups that they fund.

It is amazing, I think, when these liberals and left-wingers and environmental extremists claim to be the friend of the little guy, because they are the best friends that extremely big business has. But almost everything they do ends up hurting the poor and lower-income people, and very small businesses and small farms. Jobs are destroyed and prices go up. More and more jobs are forced to go to other countries.

Some groups, of course, receive contributions from foreign oil companies and people connected to OPEC or foreign shipping companies. There are many large foreign companies, and even some large U.S. companies that benefit greatly and make huge money if we have to import more oil, or more of other products, for that matter. It is all about money.

That is what the Kyoto agreement is all about, for instance, because the U.S. relied on a free enterprise-free market economy with small government until recent years. The U.S. now purchases 25 percent of the world's goods, though we have just slightly over 4 percent of the world's population. Many countries are jealous of this, and believe they could take more of our jobs and income if we had to reduce our energy use by 30 percent, as the Kyoto agreement would require.

The Kyoto agreement excludes such large polluters as Mexico and China and more than 125 other countries. This treaty would devastate our economy, and we should all praise President Bush for not caving in to the demands of extremists and going along with such a potentially harmful agreement.

Some people who support the Kyoto agreement and oppose any type of coal or oil or lumber or natural gas production in this country know that their policies would be very harmful to the U.S. economically, and yet they do these things anyway.

I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. LEWIS) for any comments he wishes to make.

Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky. Speaking of the Kyoto treaty, I was in China a few years ago. I was in Sian, China. The smog, coal, smoke in that city was so bad that the people, the citizens of that city, had to wear like surgical masks. We could not see for the pollution. In the Kyoto treaty, it is my understanding that they were exempt from the environmental restraints that we would have been placing ourselves under. That did not make a lot of sense to me.

We have done a good job in this country with technology, we have done some good things with our environment, and new technology and reasonable regulations can make increased consumption of our energy supplies possible and continue to decrease pollution. But there has to be, again, some common sense built into it.

In Kentucky, I can use Kentucky as a good example, through clean coal technology, we use a lot of coal in our utilities, and we have the lowest or I think probably the second- or third-lowest rates for our electric utility bills of any State in the Nation. But through coal technology, we have really reduced emissions, and in fact, it is almost as clean now as the natural gas being used in other utility companies.

So with clean coal technologies, we have been able to increase coal by 195 percent over the last 30 years, while cutting coal air emissions by one-third. So we have a 300-year supply of coal, and we have done the right things in being able to use that energy source, but no one wants to reward that. They want to take it even to a greater extreme and say, basically, no coal, no oil; we are going to have to move on to some alternative energy sources that will not meet the demand that we have today.

Again, it comes back to getting rid of the extremism and getting into a scientific-based commonsense approach to how we are going to deal with our energy supply in this country.

□ 2000

We are blessed and we need to use those blessings to benefit our population here in this country. I think it is certainly time that we start looking at the handwriting on the wall and today start turning the situation around.

I think you can compare the situation in Kentucky and California. We have new power plants coming online. We have the energy. We have low-cost energy, so we could do that across this country, but we have to start.

Mr. Speaker, 1,300 or 1,900 new power plants over the next 20 years to just get us to the supply we are going to need in order to provide the electricity for this country, if anything, stands in our way and that does not make sense. We are hurting our economy, and we are

hurting the working people in this country.

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman, and he is exactly right. I mentioned the briefing that Vice President CHENEY gave us this morning. We were not given all the details, but President Bush, among other things, I am told, is going to announce in his energy plan tomorrow $2 billion for clean coal technology.

The President is not going to announce any tax breaks for big oil companies or big gas companies, but he is going to advocate tax breaks or incentives for alternative energy sources and for renewable energy sources. Yet he still will be attacked on it, I am sure.

The gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. LEWIS) mentioned the Kyoto agreement. The global climate information project said that, quote, So while the U.S. cuts energy use by more than 30 percent, most U.N. countries get a free ride. Because U.S. energy prices will rise, American products could be more expensive at home and less competitive overseas. That will slow down our economic growth and cost American jobs, all for a treaty that will produce little or no environmental benefit.

One thing it would do for sure is speed up the transfer of wealth and jobs from this Nation to underdeveloped countries.

I can tell you unless you can reduce your standard of living by 30 percent overnight, which very few people in this country would want to do, and no one should want to do, no one should have to do because we do not have to, if we can just get a little moderation and balance back into our environmental policies instead of following the extremist groups that have power far beyond their numbers.

As I mentioned earlier, some of these people I think know that this Kyoto agreement would devastate our economy, and yet they do not believe they should think of themselves as Americans first and foremost, but they should consider themselves as citizens of the world.

They think things like national borders and patriotism are old-fashioned anachronisms totally out of date and out of place in our sophisticated, globalized world economy of today.

I know Strobe Talbott who roomed with former President Clinton in Oxford and who was one of his main advisors. He wrote this: He said within the next 100 years, nationhood as we know it will be obsolete. All States will recognize a single global authority.

He may be right, but I certainly hope not.

I want to read to you what nationally syndicated columnist Georgie Anne Geyer wrote recently about those individuals and multinational corporations that she referred to as globalizers. First, they came and took away Main Street and all that meant in terms of the individual and the community and of small businesses who supported the Fourth of July parades, the Girl Scouts and the old folks home. Finally, they took away American industries and corporations. They could have headquarters anywhere in the world. They were proud not to belong to any archaic nation-state. Who, after all, really believed anymore? This, always said with such a patronizing smile in such old things. In between, they managed to denigrate patriotism, citizenship, environmental protectionism, labor, including child labor, human rights protection, and all that made for an American society.

As I said earlier, these extreme policies that we have been going to have hurt for many years and are hurting now the small companies, and now even the medium-sized companies and driving them out of business and hurting what I do not like to refer to as the little guy, but that is the most accurate way you can portray it.

I have always heard that what happens in California is soon headed to the rest of the Nation. We better hope not, because people in California wonder why their utility bills have gone up so much. And once again, these environmental extremists have made sure that no power plants were built in many years there.

So while demand was going up, capacity was not keeping up. The brownouts and blackouts of recent weeks were inevitable.

The national news a few weeks ago showed scenes of California farmers dumping out huge amounts of milk because processing plants had to shut down because of lack of power. So people all over the country will see milk prices go higher.

As I said repeatedly tonight, we just need to get some balance and moderation back into some of these policies so we do not drive up the prices and hurt the poor and the lower-income and the working people of this country.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. LEWIS).

Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding to me. Here are the people who are being hurt by these high energy prices. The gentleman just mentioned the dairy farmers in California having to pour the milk out because they cannot run their operation, keep the milk without the electricity. But farmers are doing their spring planning, an expense that they have to bear for diesel fuel and for gasoline. Those costs are really cutting into, really, a very much shrinking margin that they have to deal with anyway.

In fact, most of our farmers today, with the prices of grain, are fighting a losing battle. Then when you add these fuel prices on top of that, it is just a disaster for them.

The gentleman mentioned the low-income people. They cannot possibly afford these high energy costs, yet back when this started to happen in the winter, when the costs of heating oil and the costs of natural gas to heat their homes, some people were getting these enormous bills, they could not even afford to make their house payments because of the fuel bills that they were having to come up with.

Of course, we all know about the $2-per-gallon gasoline. That is projected to get worse through the summer. This just is not fair. It is not right because of a small group that have had their way for the last 30 years. Now they have put us in a situation where our people, the citizens of this country, are not being able to enjoy the fruits of their labor.

The economy has been running in a magnificent way, but it is in danger of putting the brakes on the success that we have seen for the last, goodness, 20 years in this country of prospering and growth in our economy in ways that we may not have ever imagined.

But now we are facing a situation where we could have some problems. We do not have to. We have the resources, and we have the supply, so we need to go after it. Yes, there are going to be some long-term efforts that we are going to have to make, but there are some things that we can do now.

We can start to remove some of the regulations that are causing some problems in getting our energy sources.

Mr. DUNCAN. The gentleman is exactly right, and that is the sad thing. We have plenty of oil, plenty of coal, plenty of natural gas, plenty of timber; as I said, much more timber than we had 50 or even 100 years ago. We have got plentiful supplies.

As the gentleman said, God has blessed this Nation greatly, and yet to stop everything and shut this country down economically just would devastate, first, the poorest people in this country. Yet some of these people who know that it would shut us down and would harm us greatly economically, they feel justified at times because of a misguided belief that we are all destroying the world because of global warming.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to just mention that for a moment. I have a report of Sallie Baliunas, who is a senior staff astrophysicist at the Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics and deputy director of the Mount Wilson Observatory. In 1991, Discover Magazine profiled her as one of America's outstanding women scientists.

She received her master's and Ph.D. degrees in astrophysics from Harvard University. She put out a very detailed report. I would be glad to provide copies of it to any Member who wishes, or staff member who needs it, but she says this global warming scare assumes that human emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases are the dominant driving force in recent and probably future climate changes.

Yet surface temperature records indicate that the world is warmed only about 0.5 degrees centigrade during the last 100 years, roughly half of the amount predicted by the computer models on which warming scenarios are

based. Moreover, at least half the warming observed during the 20th century occurred before 1940, while most of the increase in greenhouse gas concentrations occurred after 1940.

That suggests that of the observed warming, mankind is responsible for only about one-tenth or two-tenths of a degree. It further suggests that future temperature increases due to industrial activity during the next century are likely to be extremely modest.

I could come here tonight armed with all kinds of reports that say the exact same thing, and even that the very, very small amount of global warming that has occurred has actually helped us increase crop production and helped alleviate starvation in many parts of the world.

The gentleman started off earlier tonight and said we need to have some sound science behind some of these policies. We have not had that, and we have not had cost-benefit analysis on some of these things, so we have ended up following many policies that have been very costly and very harmful to this country.

Once again, as I say, maybe they have helped a few extremely big businesses, because much of their competition has been driven out of existence; but it should be of great concern to all Americans, particularly those who are concerned and upset about these higher utility bills and higher gas bills and higher prices on everything else, because all of this is hitting at a time when it is becoming more and more difficult for many middle-income people to meet some of these bills.

I have said before that extremely big government really only helps extremely big business and the bureaucrats who work for the government. Extremely big government is really good at only one thing. That is wiping out the middle class.

Mr. Speaker, I can tell my colleagues that every place in the world where the people have allowed their governments to get too big, the middle class has been wiped out, and you end up with a few elitists at the top and a huge underclass.

The great thing about the United States of America is that we have kept our government relatively small in comparison to other countries, and therefore we have had few people at the top and few at the bottom and a huge middle class.

I also can tell my colleagues, you can never satisfy government's appetite for money or land. If we gave every agency and department up here twice what we are giving them, they would be happy for maybe a few weeks or a few months, but then they would come back to us crying about a shortfall in funding.

I also want to mention something about government's appetite for land, because that ties into private property. It certainly ties into these economic problems. But I will yield to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. LEWIS).

Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I would love to know the numbers. How many jobs have been lost? How many jobs has this movement cost the workers in this country? How many automobile workers? How many construction workers? How many miners? How many timber workers? How many laborers have lost jobs because of this very extreme position on the environment? It has to be thousands upon thousands, upon thousands of jobs that have been lost.

More are going to be lost if this energy crisis takes our economy in the wrong direction. I think with what we are seeing today with the slowdown, it is a direct result of this energy crisis, of the costs of energy. You cannot have $2-a-gallon gasoline and the costs of oil and the costs of natural gas without it affecting the economy.

I think that we are seeing a direct result of the energy costs. How many more jobs will it cost? It is the working people that are going to be hurt. It is those folks that get up every day and go out to work and they have to provide for their families. They pull up to the gas station and, gosh, there is $2-a-gallon gasoline, and it could be getting worse.

□ 2015

I think this is what is happening because of this self-imposed energy crisis. But this can be turned around. Yes, there is no short-term solution. But in the long-term, this can be turned around, and it can provide a lot of employment for a lot of people in this country.

So I think we certainly have to be good stewards. We have to use good science. We have to make sure that we continue on the path of keeping our environment clean and sound. But we have the technology to be able to use our resources and to make sure that the people in this country are able to live their lives to the best that they can live. To have anything at this point to stand in the way of that, I think, would be a tragedy, especially when there was no real need for it to happen.

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I could not agree with the gentleman from Kentucky more. He is exactly right. Last year, we had the largest or biggest trade deficit in our history. I think it was $350 billion. Every leading economist tells us that we lose conservatively 20,000 jobs per billion, which means we lost 7 million jobs to other countries last year; and much of it was because of these extreme policies that we have been following in recent years that have forced more companies to go to other countries and take some of our best jobs.

Once again, as I said earlier, then I have many parents and grandparents coming to me bringing their college-age kids, good-looking kids with good grades, but they cannot find the good jobs that used to be out there. So they end up, even while they work on master's degrees or something, and then they are still going to have trouble finding these jobs.

I know last year The Washington Times had a big story about the glut of Ph.D.s that we have, and so many people even with the advanced degrees are having trouble finding jobs.

But there is one last thing that I want to get into because it has been a great concern of mine for the last 2 or 3 years. Private property is one of the foundation stones of our prosperity. Once again, some of these extreme environmental groups want the government to take over all of the land.

There is something called the Wildlands Project that I read about in The Washington Post that would require 50 percent of the land now in private ownership to be taken over by the government. If people do not think that theirs will ever be taken over by the government, they should look around at every place in this country and all the land that has been taken over. It has happened all around my area of east Tennessee.

I can tell my colleagues that today the Federal Government owns or controls over 30 percent of the land in this country. State and local governments and quasi-governmental agencies control or own another 20 percent. So half the land is in some type of public ownership.

Then government keeps placing more and more restrictions on what can be done with the land that remains in private hands. In fact, I was told by the Home Builders Association a few years ago that, if the wetlands regulations were strictly enforced, over 60 percent of the developable land that is out there right now would be off limits. So what does that do? That drives up the prices for homes. So we have young families that, in past years would have been able to afford a home, now they cannot afford a very important part of the American dream.

What happens, too, people developed subdivisions in the 1950s and 1960s with big yards. Now developers, the land costs are so high because so little land can be developed that they have to put homes on quarter-acre lots or one-third acre lots. They have to jam more and more people into closer and closer quarters, and so people get this crowded feeling. It really adds to this urban sprawl problem that these environmental extremists are always attacking. Yes, they are the very ones that are causing it.

I can tell my colleagues, private property, while most people do not think about it, it is one of the main things that helped create the prosperity of this country. It is one of the great foundation stones, knowledge of our freedom, but of the prosperity that we have had in this country.

Any one who does not understand this, I wish they would read a book called The Noblest Triumph, Property and Prosperity Through the Ages by

Tom Bethell. The whole book is important, but a couple of brief excerpts. He wrote, ''Leon Trotsky, a leading Communist, long ago pointed out that where there is no private ownership, individuals can be bent to the will of the state under threat of starvation. The Nobel Prize-winning economist Milton Friedman has said that 'You cannot have a free society without private property' . . . Recent immigrants have been delighted to find that you can buy property in the United States without paying bribes.

''The call for secure property rights in Third World countries today is not an attempt to help the rich. It is not the property of those who have access to Swiss bank accounts that needs to be protected. It is the small and insecure possessions of the poor.

''This key point was well understood (by) Pope Leo XIII (who) wrote that the 'fundamental principle of Socialism, which would make all possessions public property, is to be utterly rejected because it injures the very ones whom it seeks to help.' ''

What we have been saying all night here tonight is some of these liberals and left wingers claim to be the friend of the little guy, yet all of these things that they do end up hurting the small businesses and the small farmers and the little guy most of all.

Over the years, when private property has been taken by government, it most often has been taken from lower- and middle-income people and from poor or small farmers. So it is like all these industrial parks that are created. We do not need any more industrial parks in this country. We take land from poor farmers and then turn it over to these big multinational corporations for free or very reduced costs.

Then when we have all of these Federal projects, agencies in my area, for instance, have taken twice the amount of land that they needed to take for their project. It has been a very sad thing to see. But if we allow more and more land to be taken, then we are going to ultimately destroy the freedom that we have in this country and the prosperity that we have in this country. It will be a sad day if we continue to allow that to happen.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. LEWIS) for any final comments that he wishes to make.

Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding to me. There has been a lot of polling data over the years; and the question is, would you prefer clean water as opposed to more oil exploration or clean air as opposed to more increased utility power companies? When one asks that question, of course we all want clean air. We all want clean water. We all want safe working conditions.

But the question should have been asked, do you want to be able to have your automobile? Do you want to be able to have reasonable prices for your energy? Do you want to have the living standards and conditions that you are used to? Do you want running water in your home? Do you want to be able to flip a switch and get the lights to come on? The American people want that.

I think as we are seeing in California today, they are in danger of losing the ability to flip a switch and have their electricity. They are in danger of having hot water because they do not have their hot water tanks generating heat.

So there is going to be some dire consequences to the extreme position that these environmentalists have taken over the last many years and put the American people in a very tough situation if this continues.

That is why we need to start turning it around now. Yes, continue to work very hard to use the technology and to create new technologies to make sure that, yes, when we explore and when we drill for oil, that the environment is protected; yes, that when we use coal, that it is burned cleanly and efficiently so that the environment is protected like it is being done now, natural gas, so forth.

Yes, we want those things. But these extremists, they have a Walden Pond mentality. They want to go out by Walden Pond and give up all, evidently, the conveniences that our forefathers have provided for us, that my father worked hard to provide for his family and on back. They want, for some reason, to think that that is evil to be able to have the standard of living that we have today because it is going to destroy planet Earth.

Well, the reality is that we are not going to destroy planet Earth. We do have the technology. We do have the opportunities to provide the energy resources that the people of this country need and do it in the right way, the environmentally correct way. But get rid of the extremism and make sure that we are not going to sacrifice the workers of this country and their jobs and take away from their families.

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, let me just say very quickly in summing up. One example that I wanted to mention was President Bush has been hit real hard on the arsenic in the water, yet one water district in Illinois said, if we went to those unrealistic standards that former President Clinton advocated, their water bills would have to go up $72 a month.

So what we are saying is we need some balance and moderation brought back into our environmental policies. We cannot keep going along with wealthy environmental extremists who are not hurt when water bills go up $40 or $50 a month or gas prices go up to $3 a gallon or utility bills double. But millions of people throughout this country are hurt if we have to do all of that.

We do not need to shut this country down economically and continue to hurt worse the poor and the lower-income and the working people and the middle-income in this country by forcing more jobs to leave to go to other countries and forcing people to reduce their standard of living by at least a third, as some of these policies would mean, because it is totally unnecessary. Then we would not be able to do the good things for the environment that we all want to do.

So we just need some balance and moderation brought back into these environmental policies.

I thank the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. LEWIS), my friend, for taking time out from his busy schedule to be with me here tonight to discuss these very important issues.

LIVABLE COMMUNITIES

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SIMMONS). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, we have had the first hour discussing issues that relate to energy and the current situation. Some would label it a crisis. I must say that I listened to my esteemed colleagues from the other side of the aisle, but I guess I would take a slightly different tact in terms of the situation we face and the opportunities for improving it.

Having a dependable supply of energy and using it wisely is clearly critical for a livable community. But the current controversy surrounding energy ought to be an example where we can come together and make a difference, where this Congress and this administration can give thoughtful consideration to the impact that energy decisions can have on the livability of our communities and develop a more rational approach to energy utilization.

Now, unfortunately, my friends on the other side of the aisle, the President, his chief spokesperson, and most recently, Vice President CHENEY are setting up a false policy conflict for the American public. This has nothing to do with cutting back on the American quality of life, throwing vast numbers of people out of work.

They would like us to believe that somehow being more thoughtful about the use of energy and the Federal Government's role in promoting a better approach is somehow an assault on the American way of life. Nothing could be further from the truth.

America works best when we give people choices so that they can determine what works best for them. What choice do our friends in California have today paying far more for energy using far less when energy supplies are actually in pretty strong condition? We are going to hear from one of my colleagues tonight from California discussing that situation in greater length.

A country that disregards the value of conservation, that ignores fuel efficiency for automobiles, that seeks to maximize production at the expense of

environmental quality is not protecting the American way of life, nor is it doing American families or business any favors.

With all due respect to the Vice President, he got it exactly wrong. Energy conservation is not just a matter of personal virtue. But even if it was, there is nothing wrong with formulating energy policy that recognizes the importance of this virtue.

□ 2030

Energy conservation should be the foundation of our national policy, not belittled by our national leaders.

Now, luckily, the Vice President and the President have been backing away from that for the last couple of days, and maybe we are going to get some positive recommendations from them; but the fact remains that it is the only way we will provide significant amounts of additional energy in the near term, not the proposal to go nuclear, not the proposal to build a power plant a week.

Energy conservation is an approach that has already been proven to be effective and has received, when we get a chance to deal with it here on the floor of this Chamber, broad bipartisan support. All the hotly debated talk about drilling in the Arctic Wildlife Refuge is not going to alleviate problems facing the consumers now. Indeed, the administration has proposed cutting the budget for energy conservation. We need a set of policies that actually encourages it.

Tonight we are going to discuss some of these elements, because there are simple, energy-efficient conservation methods that we can be taking today. In my State of Oregon, like 10 other States, there is a bottle bill. Aluminum-can recycling saves 95 percent of the energy needed to make aluminum from bauxite oil. Energy savings in 1993 alone was enough to light up a city the size of Pittsburgh for 6 years.

Now, let me bring this down to a more tangible example. The energy saved from recycling one aluminum can will operate a home computer for 3 hours. Energy saved from recycling one glass bottle will operate a 100 watt light bulb for 4 hours. Recycling seven soup cans saves enough energy to operate a 60 watt bulb for 26 hours.

There was talk from the other side of the aisle about somehow taking cars away from the American public. That is ludicrous. That is not the issue. We are talking about extending fuel-efficiency standards so that the 40 percent of oil that is used by cars and light trucks goes further. Switching from driving an average new car to a 13-mile-per-gallon SUV for 1 year is the equivalent of leaving your refrigerator door open for 6 years. And it has been discussed at great length. The notion of just improving the fuel standards for SUVs three miles per gallon will more than offset the amount of energy that we could hope to extract from the wildlife refuge, which the American public does not want us to invade; and it will get that energy to us quicker.

We are going to discuss this evening issues that relate to energy conservation with building standards. If we simply change the color of a roof to a light color, it will reflect the heat rays and lower home temperatures by as much as 5 degrees.

We have issues that we are going to be discussing this evening in terms of dealing with higher standards for energy-guzzling appliances. Rather than rolling back the standards that would improve these efficiencies that are improved by the last administration, we ought to maintain them.

We have, today, an opportunity to move forward and make a difference. And, sadly, it is my friends on the other side of the aisle and the Republican administration that are out of step with the American public. In Monday's poll in USA Today, an overwhelming majority of Americans favored conservation over drilling in the ANWR or moving in other directions. The American public understands that that will make a huge difference.

Mr. Speaker, I would like, if I could, to turn to my colleague from California, who has had some firsthand experience in the impacts that this has. We are going to have a spirited discussion. We have a number of colleagues, but I would like to turn the first 3 or 4 minutes of our discussion over to the gentleman from California (Mr. SHERMAN), who can talk a little bit about the perspective of what we are facing in the State of California and what we ought to be doing to help this country.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Oregon, who has a distinguished record on trying to move our policies toward livable communities and sustainable approaches to energy and to the quality of life.

I am from California, and that is ground zero for a crisis. But rather than focus on the long term, because the gentleman has, I think, illuminated that rather well, I want to focus on the short term.

We are told that what California is suffering now is somehow our own fault; that energy companies wanted to build power plants in our State, were desperate, knew how profitable it would be, and we just would not let them because we are so concerned about the environment. Nothing could be a bigger lie.

First, private industry did not particularly want to build power plants in California because they did not think they would make big money. When they bought the plants, they bought them for rather modest prices. And if they were desperate to build new ones, they certainly would have paid a premium for old ones. They were not trying to build new ones, and they did not pay very much for the old ones. They did not realize, until they lucked into it, that energy would be tight enough in California so that they could gouge the California consumer; that what looked like a modest investment in a State that could produce enough electricity to meet its needs would turn into a gold mine of gouging not because of actual shortages but because of a new concept in electric power called ''closed for maintenance.''

We have seen in each of the last 8 months double or triple the amount of capacity ''closed for maintenance'' than in that same month 12 years ago. Closed for maintenance means closed to maintain an ungodly price for each kilowatt.

And so just to prove that there was not some intense desire to build power plants in California somehow stopped by these environmental extremists we are tagged with, reflect on the fact that California is not by itself an energy market. Each of the adjoining States, particularly Nevada and Arizona, are part of that energy market. And so if there is a plant built in Arizona or Nevada, those plants can sell into California. The electrons really do not know when they are coming to a State boundary.

So if industry was desperate to build power plants to supply California, they could have built them in California, Arizona, Nevada, or Oregon. They chose not to, until quite recently. What they chose to do instead was to operate the old power plants, close a few for maintenance, and make a fortune on each kilowatt.

In 1999, we paid $7 billion for our electricity in California. The next year, the year 2000, we actually used less electricity at peak times, and they charged us $32.5 billion. This year we will not use more electricity; but we will be paying 50, 60, or perhaps even $70 billion for the same electrons that we were paying $7 billion for just a couple years ago.

The answer to this crisis is here in Washington. Now, we are told that California should not expect a bailout. I do not want one penny from any of the States represented here. There are some programs to help out a few people in California, and those are wonderful programs; but we do not need a single penny. All we need is to regulate on a fair basis, with generous profits for the power plants in California.

Now, we are told that California should solve the problem ourselves. Why are we not self-reliant? We are bound and gagged with Federal rope spun out of the White House. Federal law prevents us from regulating the price of electricity from these plants. And so we can almost hear the muffled laughter from the White House as Federal law ties us up, the White House prevents this Congress from untying us, and they can laugh at California and say It's all your fault.

A White House that cared about fairness would reinstitute the same policies that we have had in the electric industry for over 100 years and that built this country, and for at least a couple of years more have rates based on

costs, with fair profit to those generating electricity in the West. Until that happens, we will have an artificial crisis, transferring billions and tens of billions in wealth from all the people of California to a few megacorporations, which just happen to be based in Texas.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back to the gentleman.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. I appreciate the gentleman's forceful explanation this evening, and he is one who has been a tireless advocate for trying to shine a spotlight on the situation in California. I really appreciate his focusing on what has happened to a State over the last couple of years that is actually using less energy, that is working on conservation, and is paying a terrible price, multiple, multiple times what they paid just 2 years ago.

The gentleman's tireless advocacy is extraordinarily useful in helping us understand this situation.

Mr. SHERMAN. If I can have just a couple of seconds, I would like to point out that per capita California uses less electricity than any State except Rhode Island. And in a couple of months, we will be number one in minimizing our use of electricity among all 50 States. This rape of California is not justified.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. I thank the gentleman for that clarification.

I would now, if I could, turn to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE), who has been a tireless champion on this floor dealing with issues of the environment generally and I know has a special interest in areas that affect energy conservation, the use of energy; and I yield to him at this time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my colleague from Oregon. I said last night when we had some of our Democratic colleagues doing a Special Order on energy that we would continue to make the point every night if necessary, and I want to thank my colleague from Oregon for continuing that tonight.

We know that tomorrow President Bush is expected to unveil his energy package. We have gotten some indication, even though he has this secret task force with Vice President Cheney, and they do not really tell us, they do not reveal what they are doing, they do it behind closed doors; but we have had some indication of what they are going to suggest tomorrow. From all indications, the Bush-Cheney energy plan that has been developed in secret is basically pro-drilling, pro-nuclear, anti-consumer, and as the gentleman from Oregon has so well mentioned, anti-environment.

I have had a number of my constituents say to me, well, why is Bush so anti-environment? Why is the President this way? Why is he leaving the issue of what kind of an energy policy we should have primarily to the oil companies and the oil interests? And the answer is that he and the Vice President are captive. They are the oil companies. They are the oil interests. They are the special interests.

We know that big oil gave $3.2 million to the Bush campaign and $25.6 million to Republicans overall; and other sectors of the energy industry have been similarly generous. Apparently, tomorrow is payback time to the energy industry, and I am afraid that consumers and the environment are going to suffer for it.

I do not say that because I am trying to be cute. As the gentleman knows and he mentioned, and the gentleman is the champion of the livable communities issue, which is so important in my home State of New Jersey as it is in Oregon and around the country, people care about the environment. People do not want drilling at the expense of the environment.

□ 2045

But what we are getting is drilling in ANWR, in the Arctic Wildlife Refuge. Further, the Bush administration seems to have decided to move forward with offshore oil and gas leases in the Gulf of Mexico, even rejecting an appeal from the President's brother, who is the Governor of Florida. President Bush has suggested drilling for oil in national monuments. He told that to the Denver Post.

We are getting the oil and gas companies running the show. He wants to drill, build new plants. Not that we should not, but I do not know that we need as many as he is suggesting. He does not seem to want to do anything about what my colleague from California and his constituents face, the problems they face right now. He has rejected, as the gentleman from California (Mr. SHERMAN) knows, the idea of any wholesale price caps which, from what I can see, are the best way to address the near-term problem in California and western States.

He said that he does not want to do anything about OPEC. He is not going to ask them to increase production. He said it is not good policy to ask. He says that he does not want to use the SPR, the strategic petroleum reserve, to control prices. He does not seem to have any concern about the immediate problem of gasoline prices.

Mr. Speaker, we are at $1.72 in my district now, but I understand in California we are over $2. I would not be surprised to see $2.50 or $3 a gallon in the next few weeks.

The Democrats unveiled through our energy task force on Monday their proposal. Lo and behold, the Democrats not only want to deal with long-term energy efficiency and provide tax credits for people who buy a car or a home that provide for energy or fuel efficiency, but we want to put an end to the price gouging. We are saying, go to OPEC and demand that they increase production so that prices come down. Use the SPR as President Clinton and the previous President, the father, did before President Clinton. Instruct the Department of Justice to investigate to ensure that illegal price-fixing does not occur, and have FERC impose wholesale price caps so we do not continue to have the blackouts.

Mr. Speaker, we passed this tax reconciliation bill and this tax cut, which I opposed and most Democrats opposed. President Bush is saying, we will give you a tax refund and you can take that tax refund and pay the higher prices for gasoline at the pump. Well, I have never heard anything so ridiculous in my life. Now I am going to feed the oil industry with my tax refund, which is probably going to be very limited if I am middle income. But I am supposed to take that and give it to the oil companies so they can continue to make huge profits and continue to pay the Bush-Cheney campaign expenses. Hopefully, someday everybody will wake up and realize what an outrage this is.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman's comments; and I was particularly struck by something that the gentleman said at the outset, because the gentleman was here in Congress when there was a big uproar because the First Lady had a secret committee examining health care costs and ways to bring it down.

My recollection is that people on the other side of the aisle were outraged that there would be these discussions about a public policy issue and not be open to the public. And it seems to me that you make an extremely valid point that all these discussions now have been in secret, with a very limited cross-section of people excluding the broad range of interests, and now it is going to be inflicted upon us. It seems to me a certain amount of inconsistency.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, during the campaign, then-Candidate Bush said at the time when heating oil prices were soaring in my State, he said, ''What I think the President ought to do is get on the phone with the OPEC cartel and say, we expect you to open your spigots.''

Now he says that he does not want to talk to the cartel. I think Secretary Abraham was saying that it was sort of degrading to the United States to have to go to OPEC and ask them to open the spigots. He might feel degraded, but my constituents would like him to go to the OPEC countries, some of whom we have saved their very existence, and ask them to open their spigots.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, I turn to the gentleman from Washington (Mr. INSLEE), my colleague from the Seattle area who has been an advocate and concerned citizen dealing with these issues. We have had a tremendous impact in the State of Washington, and I know the gentleman has been a leader here in bringing people from the West and the West Coast to deal with these impacts.

Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the gentleman would like to make a few comments from his unique perspective. Maybe California thinks that they are

ground zero, but there are those of us who feel we are getting a few of the after-shocks.

Mr. INSLEE. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. SHERMAN).

Mr. SHERMAN. I would like to pick up on the gentleman from New Jersey's comment about this really ludicrous idea put forward by the President that his tax cut bill is a solution to the gouging of prices that we face in California, both for gasoline and electricity.

First, the idea of giving people their tax money back so they can give it to the energy and oil companies, that strikes me as so inefficient. Why does he not have the courage of his convictions and simply ask the American taxpayer to send the money directly from the Federal Treasury to the oil companies? As the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) pointed out, a portion of that money to the oil companies will go to the Republican Party, so you can send a portion of the surplus to the Republican Party and the bulk to the energy companies.

The second thing to point out is as working Californians are paying $2.10 for regular gasoline, as they are paying double and triple the electric bills, if you say a single mother in California with a couple of kids, an income of $20,000, how much money does she get out of this tax cut? Zero. So she still pays the $2.10 a gallon. She still pays double or triple the electric bill, and she gets nothing from the tax cut.

Mr. INSLEE. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman's comments. I was in a town hall meeting the other day, and I had a constituent that sort of suggested that it would have been simpler just to cut out the middleman of giving us any tax break at all when it goes right to the oil companies. He said it reminded him of a money laundering scheme. I do not think that is too far off the mark.

Mr. Speaker, I have a message for the rest of the United States, and that is it is not just California. And it is coming to you in your neighborhood, because it is in Oregon and it is in Washington now. It may have started in California, but right now in the State of Washington, we are suffering potentially 43,000 people losing their jobs, Mr. Speaker, as a result of these oil companies and generating companies increasing their prices, not twice, not 5 times, not 10 times, but on the wholesale spot market for electricity right now in the State of Washington, these companies have increased their price 1,000 percent, 2,000 percent, without spending another dime to generate one single electron. These are windfall profits that people are enjoying right now at our expense. Forty-three thousand families out of work because these folks have a callous indifference to the economy of Washington, Oregon, California and, soon, whatever State you are in. This is coming to you because they have figured out a way to game this system starting in the West.

Mr. Speaker, what we Democrats have proposed is a short-term solution. We need a long-term solution, but we have to have some short-term solution to this. Unfortunately, the President, what has he decided to do? What has his message been to America? Go fish. You are on your own. We do not have any short-term solution. We are not going to do anything.

Mr. Speaker, we have suggested a couple of things. Number one, that he call FERC, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, and he ask them to impose a 2-year cost-based pricing system for wholesale prices for the western grid of the United States. We are asking a simple thing: that the companies for the next 2 years get their costs and a reasonable degree of profit, and pick the highest degree of profit, it will still be half of what they are charging today.

When they have increased their prices 1,000 percent; like if you bought a car for $30,000, it now costs you $300,000 to $600,000, if Detroit did the business the way that the generators are doing right now.

We are asking for a time-out on this ludicrous explosion of prices. People have said, will this not decrease the supply of electricity? Hogwash. If anything, it will increase it. These companies have figured out how to reduce supply and drive the price up. Fully one-third of all of the generating capacity in California in the last 4 months has been turned off, and they have driven these prices sky high.

Mr. Speaker, we have asked the administration for simple relief. They have refused it, and they give us no simple relief.

I want to say that there is good news in the long term and short term when it comes to conservation and efficiency. We should be optimistic. There are plenty of causes for this country to be as optimistic as we were when we decided to go to the Moon, and there were naysayers then too about new technology. But there is just as good news for us from a technological basis for wind, solar, new transmission, fuel cells, as there was for new technologies which took us to the Moon.

For example, in Seattle right now, there is a company called MagnaDrive. MagnaDrive is manufacturing a coupling device based upon, as you can guess, magnetism, which basically has two plates which act as a coupling for electric motors. This device can save 30 to 40 percent of the electricity to drive an electric motor. It is just starting to develop a market. We need to recognize technologies like MagnaDrive and recognize their potential. That is the good news.

The bad news is that some of these technologies are being developed not in America, because we have not given them the incentives for the development of these. For example, hybrid cars, electric gasoline-powered cars. The one on the road right now is from Japan. Why should America give up this market to the Japanese manufacturers? Why should we give up this potential development of jobs to those manufacturers?

Mr. Speaker, I think this Nation ought to be confident enough in our technological ability to say we are going to lead the Nation in new car technology. Yet in that very specific field, the President's budget has gone backwards. We ought to lead the Nation in efficiency and conservation. If we stand up to Mr. CHENEY's short-sighted statement that conservation is just a personal ethic but does not have anything to do with sound economic policy, he is dead wrong. Efficiency is a personal virtue, and it is an economic virtue, and it is a job-growth strategy that this country ought to use.

Mr. Speaker, that is why I am proud that the Democratic Party has come up with a comprehensive plan to combine conservation and short-term price mitigation. It is a short-term solution and a long-term solution, and I appreciate the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER) bringing us here tonight.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, we also have been joined by the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. LARSON), who has had lots of practical experience from a State that has dealt in the past with energy problems. I know that from leadership as the Senate president of the great State of Connecticut, he has had a chance to navigate these rocky shoals before, and I am honored that the gentleman joins us for this discussion.

□ 2100

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. I thank the gentleman and also recognize that the current Speaker also hails from the great State of Connecticut and is doing an outstanding job.

I want to applaud the gentleman from Oregon for his leadership in every aspect here in the Congress as relates to our environment most notably, as was pointed out by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE), in the area of livable communities but also in recognizing the need to make sure that a core component of any energy plan has got to be conservation, that overall the number of examples that he put forward, if followed, should serve as the cornerstone to any policy moving forward.

I also join with my colleagues from California and the Northwest as well and not only sympathize but empathize with the problems that they currently face and understand that today it may be California but tomorrow it could be Connecticut. And so as a Nation, we must pull together and make sure that we are enacting sound public policy.

The fact of the matter is that there are a lot of fingers that could be pointed and a lot of blame that could be distributed, but for a number of years, several different White Houses and Congresses have not addressed this issue the way that it should be tackled. I believe that first and foremost and

piggybacking on the comments of the gentleman from Washington (Mr. INSLEE), that we need to lay out a strategy that has an end goal.

I suggest that we start that end goal by saying we will be independent of foreign oil resources within a 10-year period and that we should instruct the Department of Energy to devise a strategic plan that will take us there. The process of attaining that goal is much like establishing putting a man on the Moon as the gentleman from Washington (Mr. INSLEE) was alluding to.

When you establish a goal for yourself and then set out to achieve that goal, you can accomplish great things. It seems to me pretty clear that along with conservation, along with renewable resources and assorted other policies that we must pursue, we must above all else have a specific goal. When you consider that in 1999 the cost of importing oil from abroad was $60 billion and now that is estimated to be something closer to $100 billion in cost, that money could be better spent at developing alternative energy sources. Specifically, I feel that the energy systems of the future and most notably fuel cells hold the key to provide us with both the power and efficiency we need to get 60 to 80 miles per gallon out of an SUV and also the by-product of which is vapor that is clean.

This kind of environmentally sound policy, this kind of energy alternative is exactly the kind of can-do spirit that took us to the Moon. And what got us to the Moon frankly were spacecraft that were powered by fuel cells. If we can go to the Moon and go on to Mars, certainly we can get to and from work. Later this month, I hope to bring an SUV to the Capitol and encourage everyone to drive that automobile powered by fuel cells to see its efficiency, to see how this actually works and the cutting edge technology, which in combination with conservation is the path for us to go down.

I applaud my Democratic colleagues for the initiative they took in the press conference the other day. These are the concerns that the American people long for us to address. We need bipartisan cooperation. We do not need committees that meet in secret. We need to have an open, public forum and dialogue to produce the best possible results, with a common goal and common mission to make us no longer energy dependent and make us much more energy efficient with a conservation ethic that places us in a position where we can provide the kind of energy and means that the people we are sworn to serve richly deserve.

I thank the gentleman again so much for his leadership in this area and I look forward as always to working with him on his agenda of livable communities and the great, great job that he has done in terms of bringing conservation to the forefront here in the United States Congress.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. I appreciate the gentleman sharing his insights and his kind words.

I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. PALLONE. I wanted to briefly point out that although the comments I made earlier were primarily with regard to the President's proposal, President Bush and Vice President Cheney's proposals and what they are likely to come up with tomorrow from their task force in terms of a policy to address energy issues, that it is also true that for the last 6 years since the Republicans have been in the majority in this Congress, that they have conveniently forgotten, or failed really, to address what has now become an energy crisis.

And each year from 1995 on when President Clinton and the congressional Democrats tried to present commonsense, balanced, both immediate and long-term solutions to the energy problems that existed then and were continuing to build, the Republicans blocked those efforts in the Congress every step of the way. If I could just mention a few, I think the most egregious was in 1999, I remember, I was here, when the Republican leaders, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARMEY), the gentleman from Texas (Mr. DELAY) joined 36 other Republicans to introduce a bill that would have eliminated the Department of Energy altogether and the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

As I mentioned, President Bush still says that he does not want to tap the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, but they would have abolished it completely. In the same year, the Republicans rejected an Energy Department proposal to buy 10 million barrels of oil when crude prices were only $10 a barrel that would have allowed us to build up the SPR.

So they wanted to abolish it. They did not want to fill it. In addition to that, every year in those 6 years the President and congressional Democrats would propose budget initiatives that would help with energy efficiency and renewables. But between fiscal year 1996 and fiscal year 2001 the Republicans underfunded energy efficiency and renewable energy programs by $1.4 billion below what President Clinton and congressional Democrats' funding requests were at the time.

We have seen essentially no effort to address conservation, no effort to address energy efficiency, alternative fuels, the list goes on. Next week in the Committee on Commerce which I sit on, we are going to have a full committee markup on a bill that is being brought by the congressional leadership in the Committee on Commerce, the Republican leadership in the Committee on Commerce called the Electricity Emergency Relief Act. This is sponsored by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BARTON) who is the chairman of the Subcommittee on Energy and Power. This bill, I mean, needless to say, is fundamentally flawed. It is not going to address the problems in California; and I just wanted to point out, this is from my colleague the gentleman from California (Mr. WAXMAN), who is a leading member, a more senior member of the Committee on Commerce, he cited four major flaws with the bill. Keep in mind this is the Republican answer to the California energy crisis.

First, it fails to address runaway wholesale electricity prices. The efforts by the gentleman from California (Mr. WAXMAN) of the Committee on Commerce, then in the subcommittee, next week in the full committee, to impose some sort of cap as the Democrats would like to see on wholesale electricity prices is not included in the bill. The bill, the Republican bill, also interferes with California's actions to address the electricity crisis. It increases the State's dependence on the spot market. It inhibits the State's ability to acquire and operate transmission lines in California. It conflicts with California's innovative demand reduction programs. So it is actually hurting the State, making it difficult for the State to actually do what the State wants to do to improve the electricity situation.

It also, and I note that my colleague from Oregon has repeatedly noted the effort to break down environmental laws, this bill creates loopholes in the Nation's environmental laws. It opens up every national park and wilderness area to the construction of new power lines. It allows States to waive environmental requirements applicable to hydro-power projects. It authorizes extensive waivers of the Clean Air Act requirements for electricity generation. And lastly, of course, the bill fails to adequately address conservation.

I know that my colleague, the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER), has repeatedly said how there has to be a conservation component in our energy policy. The Democrats have that. The Republicans do not. This bill does nothing to improve it. Tomorrow we are going to hear about the Bush-Cheney report and how great that is going to be. Next week we are going to hear about the Barton bill and how great that is going to be to solve the California problem. Neither one solves any of those problems. Unfortunately we continue to have Republican inaction.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. SHERMAN. The Vice President made some remarks recently that have become rather famous. He said conservation might be a personal virtue but it was not the basis, not a sufficient basis, for a national energy policy. I think we can only respond that degrading the environment and maximizing energy company prices might be good cash generation politics, but it is not the basis, not the sufficient basis, for a comprehensive energy policy.

I want to talk a little bit about how California is being hurt because we do not have rate regulation on the wholesale generation of electricity. Technically what is being called for is not

price caps but technically what we are asking for is temporary cost-based price regulation, basically the same system that existed in this country for electric utilities, privately owned electric utilities for 100 years, when America went from a rural society to the world's only superpower.

Now, these lack of price regulations are responsible and will increasingly be responsible for blackouts in California. We are told by some economic theorists, oh, if you could just increase the price of electricity, Californians would conserve and you would not need blackouts. These folks have not been schooled in the school of hard knocks that we are experiencing in California. You see, no matter how much Californians conserve, the owners, the robber barons, can still suppress supply even more so that they can charge huge amounts for each kilowatt while not having to pay for the fuel to generate very many kilowatts. So the absence of regulation reduces supply.

Higher prices will not reduce demand. As I pointed out earlier, California is now second, we are about to be first, in terms of energy conservation, electric energy conservation among all 50 States. And there is a real spirit in California to conserve electricity wherever we possibly can. Conservation is what we are doing already. Limits on wholesale prices will eliminate the incentive that these companies have to suppress production, to close their plants for maintenance, and will instead ensure that they generate electricity because they know they can only get a fair profit on each kilowatt that they generate.

Second, we are about to see prices paid by California consumers be roughly double what they are used to. Double what they paid just a year ago. But that does not fully convey to Californians the degree of this rip-off. You see, the electrons flowing to each California home, about two-thirds of them, are coming at a fair price. One-third are not coming at double a fair price, or triple a fair price. No, these unregulated producers are charging 6 or 10 times a fair price on average, and at peak times, or at times of particularly acute engineered shortages, they are charging 50 and 100 times a fair price per kilowatt. So if you are getting an electric bill that is only double what is fair, do not think that these few megacompanies are only earning double what is fair. They are earning 10 times what is fair.

The solution is in the White House. But I think the headline is clear: ''President to California, Drop Dead.'' There is one possible California response and it comes not from the California Democrats. We have already responded. The onus is on California Republicans and Republicans from the other western States. Four have had the courage to tell the White House that destroying our State is not acceptable and they have cosponsored the bill sponsored by the gentleman from California (Mr. HUNTER), a Republican from San Diego County, to provide these cost-based price regulations. We need every Republican from the western States to cosponsor that bill. And if they do not do it this month, they are going to face their constituents next month and the month after. But it has to go beyond that because President Bush will simply veto a bill. He will veto a bill that requires fair prices in California.

□ 2115

He would veto a bill that prevents a justified transfer of $50 billion from the people of California to a few megacorporations, most of them based in Texas.

The only way to prevent that veto is to get every Republican from the western states, starting with those in California, to come down to this floor and announce that they will not support any Presidential initiative, that they will vote ''present'' and not ''yes'' on every one of those Republican proposals, until we save our State.

I am calling on my colleagues from California, put your constituents above your contributors; put your State above your party. Come down to this floor tomorrow and say you are going to vote against every proposal. You do not have to vote against it. Just vote ''present'' on every proposal until the President signs the legislation we need to save California.

If you think that maybe we in California do not deserve any Federal legislation, then, for God's sake, let us pass a bill that gives California the right to regulate the wholesale price of electricity generated at plants located in California. If you do not believe the Federal Government should play a role, at least untie our hands. We need at least that, and we need California Republicans to stand up for our State.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, reclaiming my time, I thank the gentleman. Clearly he has identified a critical area where 12 percent of our Nation's population is facing something that surely we are all going to have to contend with.

What have we discussed here at this point this evening? Well, first and foremost, we have established that conservation may be a virtue. I think it is, but it certainly is an important part of an energy policy for this country, and we are arguing it ought to be part of the foundation. Without the conservation that was inspired in the mid-1970s and, sadly, to a certain extent rolled back during the Reagan years, without that energy conservation, the use in the United States of energy in the year 2000, if we had kept on the same line, would have been 40 percent higher and Americans would have spent $260 billion more for energy. Conservation works.

But we have just barely scratched the surface of the potential for achieving more savings. If we had one of the popular SUVs that had an average of 40 miles per gallon over the next decade, it would save the equivalent of 50 billion barrels of oil, 15 times more than would be reclaimed from the Arctic Wildlife Refuge, if that is where you want to go.

We have been dealing with the facts surrounding the energy situation. We have heard about what the situation is in the State of California. We are in fact now building, and any reader of The Wall Street Journal this last week has learned that we are moving ahead without a Federal initiative, to build more generating capacity. More is on line; markets are in fact responding.

We have heard this myth somehow that people, for example, in California, or the ''radical environmentalists,'' were at fault for not building up refining capacity in this country and talk about how there has not been a lot of new refineries built.

Well, the reason there have not been new refineries built is because the industry has been going through consolidation. We have more refinery capacity today, fewer refineries. And if you look at what the petroleum giants are doing, they are shedding refinery capacity because it is not profitable enough.

What measures up to the hundreds of percent or thousands of percent rate of return that can be extracted from some of the situations that we have had described on the floor today? It is not somehow the fault of the environmentalists, it is market forces that are at work.

We understand, and I have heard twice now the Vice President extolling the virtues of going back to nuclear energy. Interesting. I come from a State that shut down a nuclear plant. The private company that owned it shut it down earlier than its license would have required because it was not profitable.

It is true that over 20 percent of the generation currently comes from nuclear power, but there has not been a new nuclear power plant ordered in the United States in over 23 years. And it was not just in my State that they shut it down. The gentleman from New Jersey can testify that there was the same situation occurring there and in Maine, Illinois, and Connecticut, where people were backing away from nuclear energy.

We still do not have a safe place to store nuclear waste in this country. We have been tied in knots over that. Yet some want to go ahead and deal with more.

The assertion somehow that nuclear energy is the salvation, the silver bullet, that it does not provide pollution, well, excuse me. First of all, nuclear waste continues for a quarter of a million years or longer. Nuclear waste, when you are dealing with it, is not just nuclear energy; it is the very warm water that is generated. It pollutes the waterways.

The process of enriching uranium uses a substantial amount of electricity in and of itself that produces

many of the same sort of traditional fossil fuel air pollutants. Nuclear energy is not a silver bullet.

We have heard some arguing that somehow the environmentalists have locked up all the land. We cannot have access. Wait a minute. Right now the oil and gas industry has access to huge tracts of BLM lands. Only 3.5 percent of the BLM land in Colorado is off limits to exploration; only 2 percent in Montana; only 2.5 percent in Wyoming; 4 percent in New Mexico. It simply is not true that there is not access.

It is interesting watching the little struggle between the President's brother and the people in California and Alaska who are concerned about offshore drilling, but there is still over 60 percent of the Nation's undiscovered economically recoverable oil and 80 percent of the economically recoverable gas that is located in areas that are accessible. There are opportunities for further exploration. It is the private sector that to this point has chosen not to take advantage of them.

I guess I will conclude my remarks before turning to the gentleman from New Jersey to wrap it up to just make one other point, that there are many opportunities now for low-income people to be able to reduce their energy costs over time.

We have talked about the lunacy of having a massive tax cut that is not going to benefit the vast majority of low- and moderate-income people, but somehow they are going to take this tax cut and pay it for higher energy costs. But if for a moment we can spend upwards of $2 trillion over the next 11 years, is it not possible that Congress and this administration could design programs to help very low- and moderate-income people pay some of the higher costs through rebates or direct tax credits that go back to them, so they can afford to be more energy efficient, lower their electrical costs today, not tomorrow or 20 years from now, lower those costs today, save them money today, and have additional savings that will accrue to the broader community because we will not have to build an energy plant a week?

It seems to me that this is a simple, commonsense approach; that if we could get it to the floor, I am convinced an overwhelming majority of Republicans and Democrats would agree with the American public to put conservation, wise use, invest in American technology, do that first before we move ahead with things that simply they are opposed to. I think it makes good sense, and I hope that this Congress will listen to what we are being told by the American public.

With that, I will turn to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) for the last word in our special order this evening.

Mr. PALLONE. I thank the gentleman. I do not mean to take the last word, but I just wanted to comment on what the gentleman said, because I think what he pointed out is that the Democrats' energy policy is a well-rounded, commonsense approach.

We are saying that we want more production in those areas that are available to be done; to drill for oil, to drill for natural gas, in an environmentally sensitive way. It can be done. We are for more production. We are saying we want conservation. We want the use of more renewables. We want more energy efficiency. We have tax credits for energy efficiency, if you buy a car or do something to your home that is more energy efficient.

We basically are very well rounded in our approach in terms of the types of fossil fuels that could be used, and I for the life of me do not understand why we have to take this Bush-Cheney approach that just says drill, drill, drill, and nothing else. Even in our Democratic proposal, we have a supplement to the LIHEAP program for low-income individuals, because we recognize that they are going to need additional help.

If you think about what the Democrats have put forward, more production, more energy efficiency, more use of renewables, trying to provide direct payments to low-income individuals so they can pay for their rising costs, all these things are in there.

But we want this energy policy to be well rounded. We do not want it to just be limited to something that the oil companies want, which is to drill and drill and drill. There is no way that you can possibly look at what the Democrats have in mind and then look at what the President is proposing. The President's proposal is nothing more than a payback to the special interests, to the oil industry. We have seen that.

I know tomorrow it is going to be unveiled. We heard a lot about it, but I am waiting to see what happens, because, as the gentleman says, we want to be bipartisan, and we are hoping that maybe he will incorporate tomorrow some of the conservation and other things that we are talking about tonight. I doubt he will, but I hope he does, because I would like to see a responsible energy policy passed. I just do not see that coming from the White House so far.

With that, I thank my colleague for all he has done and continues to do on these issues.

DIABETES, A DEVASTATING PUBLIC HEALTH ISSUE

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

Ms. MILLENDER-McDONALD. Mr. Speaker, as we observe National Women's Health Week this week, I rise as the Cochair of the Congressional Caucus on Women's Issues to bring attention and highlight a disease that has become a devastating public health issue. That disease is diabetes, and it is wreaking havoc on women, especially African American women.

Recent studies confirm the numbers of women being diagnosed with Type II diabetes each year, and these numbers are increasing in alarming rates.

Mr. Speaker, diabetes kills one American every 3 minutes, and a new case is diagnosed every 40 seconds. No person is immune and no community remains unaffected. Almost 16 million Americans have diabetes, with 60 percent of those being women.

Statistics have shown that women with diabetes have a five-fold higher risk of coronary heart disease than do non-diabetic women. In addition, coronary heart disease is the number one killer of people with diabetes and poses a greater risk for women who develop heart disease. Furthermore, close to three-fourths of deaths in individuals with diabetes will be directly attributable to cardiovascular disease.

Another disturbing aspect associated with this disease is that it is the number one killer of African American women with diabetes and has reached epidemic proportions. An alarming statistic is that 11.8 percent of African American women who are 20 years old or older have diabetes, and about one in four African American women over the age of 55 have diabetes, which is nearly twice the rate of white women.

Statistics reflect that among older populations, women make up 75 percent of diabetes cases. One of the reasons diabetes disproportionately affects women is because there are more obese women than men, and women live longer and maintain less active lives than men. Inactivity puts women at a greater risk for obesity, which is often a direct precursor to diabetes.

The poor health habits of mothers increase the risks of their children developing similar behaviors and health challenges. Therefore, it is vital that we highlight the importance of educating women about healthy living.

It is also important to conduct more diabetes-related research studies. Diabetes research has been an invaluable tool, that has paved the way to extraordinary breakthroughs for women.

□ 2130

However, more research must be funded and conducted as a standard protocol for women's health initiatives. We must research new and progressive treatments for women with diabetes and promote prevention as a response to this challenge.

Primary prevention is critical to reducing morbidity, mortality, and economic costs associated with cardiovascular disease in diabetic women. Diabetes is the single most costly disease in America, totaling about $105 billion a year. That is why the Women's Caucus submitted an appropriations request for fiscal year 2002 that would fully fund NIH programs and which will provide the resources necessary to address this issue.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to raise their voices, open their hearts, and enhance their commitment in educating our communities

about diabetes and primary prevention. I also ask each one to join in the fight for adequate funding for research.

Mr. Speaker, I will be introducing legislation in the next few days to bring attention to this important public health issue. The legislation will address this disparity that exists among diabetic women. It will focus on research, increased representation of minority scientists, and education outreach. I hope that my colleagues will cosponsor this legislation with me.

THE ENERGY CRISIS IN THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CANTOR). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. MCINNIS) is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, first of all, in regards to the gentlewoman from California, this diabetes is a horrible, horrible disease and there are lots of statistics that support exactly what the gentlewoman from California has said. If we could figure out a cure for diabetes, according to the statistical information that I have, it would be amazing how dramatically we could cut health care costs in this country. A huge portion of our Medicare and Medicaid budgets in this country are directly attributable to diabetes, juvenile diabetes, adult diabetes, et cetera, et cetera. So I encourage the gentlewoman from California to go on with her efforts.

Mr. Speaker, this evening I want to talk about the energy crisis that we have in this country; and I want to talk about what is our future. What is the future for this country? I want to talk about conservation. I want to talk about realistic conservation. I want to talk about the solutions that start at home, not solutions that are dictated out of Washington, D.C.

However, before we do that, I just listened to an hour of rambling on about how bad the Republicans are here, how bad this is here and how bad that is there, and how California has innocently suffered the wrath of the United States, because California, after all, does not deserve this blame. I think we need to take just a couple of minutes of rebuttal.

The gentleman from California (Mr. SHERMAN), my colleague, says that the answer for this energy crisis in California lies in Washington, D.C. I say to the gentleman, with all due respect, the answer should not come out of Washington, D.C. The answer should come at the local level and at the State level. Frankly, the State of California thought they would show all the other States how deregulation was done. They took the lead on deregulation, and they made a mistake. I say to the gentleman, with all due respect, the gentleman sounds like another gentleman from California. He sounds like defense attorneys. He blames everybody else: it is not my fault; it is their fault. It is not the fault of California; it is the fault of the Federal Government in Washington, D.C. It is not the fault of California and the State legislature and the Governor of California; it is the fault of the Western States. It is not the fault of the Governor of the State of California and the legislature of California; it is the fault of the oil companies or it is the fault of this and that.

Mr. Speaker, we want to help California. Let me say something about California. Despite the fact that a lot of people in this country think they have it coming because of the fact that they do not want it in their backyard and, although they will never admit it, that is the attitude in California, and frankly, that has been the attitude in California. Despite the fact that some people think they have it coming, I am telling my colleagues here today, California needs our help. California is the sixth most powerful economic factor in the world. In other words, if California were a State of its own, California would be the sixth most powerful economy in the world. The United States of America is very dependent upon the State of California. After all, they are a State. They are our neighbors. They are fellow citizens. We have an obligation to help California.

But, Mr. Speaker, before we go out to help somebody, especially somebody that got into that jam largely because of their own doing, we like to hear some kind of admission from the person that we are about to help: hey, I made a mistake. We would like to see a little humbleness come out of some of the people that have made this mistake, like the government and the legislature in California. But that is not what we are hearing. Instead, what we are seeing is the blame game. It is Washington, D.C.'s fault, it is Colorado's fault, it is Nevada's fault, it is everybody's fault but us here in California.

Come on, Governor. One does not need to be a defense attorney. We are not out to prosecute California. We should not be out to prosecute California. We are not putting California on trial. Do not act like a defense attorney, I say to the Governor of California, and say that it is everybody else's fault and you share none of the fault. Stand up to it. Take the blame. Do not play the blame game. Do not delay the pain game.

You think what you are trying to do out there in California is defer the pain: we will freeze these prices. That does not bring conservation. The Governor of California and the gentleman from California (Mr. SHERMAN), why do you not just for a moment say, all right, maybe in California we have to change some of the philosophy we have had; maybe we have to come up with the approach that maybe somewhere it is going to have to happen in our backyard; maybe we have to admit that there is a balance out there, a balance, a balance that can be reached with conservation as an element, with energy production as an element. I mean there is a balance. In California, frankly, the problem is they have gone to one side of the balance, that somehow all of the production should take place out of the State of California.

By the way, I heard one of the previous speakers talk about the power plants that are needing to be built in this country. Let me tell my colleagues, we have built three power plants a week, three power plants a week last year that came online in this country. Three a week. Multiply that times how many weeks we have in a year, and that is how many came online in this Nation. How many came online in the State of California? Zero. How many natural gas lines has the Governor of the State of California allowed? Zero. For 8 years their leadership out there has not had it come. Do not let California put the blame game on the rest of the United States.

As I said earlier, the United States has an obligation to California. They are important for our economy. They are good people out there. They are people that are working hard and want this resolved. But the politicians in California, specifically that governor who I heard last Sunday on Meet the Press talk about maybe the answer is to seize the power plants; a Governor of California who blames everybody but himself for this problem in California. Come on. One cannot blame everybody else when one has not had a natural gas line in 8 years. They have not had any power plants come online in California last year, although throughout the rest of the country, we had three a week come online. You place price gaps; all you are doing is artificially messing with the market.

Take a look. Every time the government gets involved, the consumer suffers. Tonight we hear some of my colleagues say, what we should do is go out and freeze the prices. Now, I know that sounds great. Who does not want to do that? But we do not get something for nothing. The best way to destroy conservation is to tell people the prices are not going to go up. I can tell my colleagues right now, the reason my wife and I are conserving, I think fairly extensively in our own personal life, is because our prices have gone up. If we let the market take its place, the market will produce. California has artificially tried to guide the market, first through deregulation, and then through their governor-led sponsorship of no price increase, et cetera, et cetera, et cetera, and look what has happened.

California, if you want help, let us help you; but you have to participate. You have to be willing to help the other States produce this power. You have to be willing to let transmission lines be built in your State. You have to be willing to let a natural gas transmission line come through your State and distribute in your State.

Anybody in these Chambers, anybody in these Chambers who does not want

to help California ought to leave these Chambers. I mean that. Any one of my colleagues in here who does not want to help the State of California ought to leave these Chambers. That is a State in the Union. I think we have an obligation to help California. But by gosh, California has got to help pick itself up by its own bootstraps too. They have to help. And to the governor and the politicians out there in California, you have to help. The people of California deserve more, frankly, than I think you are giving them; and you do not help the situation in California by getting on the Sunday talk shows and blame it all on Washington, D.C. and blame it on all of the western States, blame it on everybody but your own regime out there in the government of California.

Now, let us talk about not just California, let us talk about our entire country. What can we do with this energy crisis? How bad is the energy crisis. First of all, let me say to my colleagues, I think it is going to work itself out. Now, that might be heresy around here. What do you mean it is going to work itself out? We have a crisis that is going to sink this country. I do not think it is going to sink this country.

In fact, I think the electrical power production will increase fairly dramatically in the next year or two. In fact, we may even have a glut out there of electricity. That is hard to believe. But if we take a look and go beyond the rhetoric, go beyond the emotion, we are going to see that this country, that the private marketplace out there, that the people of this country are an enterprising bunch of people, and we will be able to stand up to this. But one of the big factors, one of the most critical things we can do, every one of us, every one of us, I say to my colleagues, not only to help the State of California, but to help every one of our constituents out there is to take a serious look at what we can do for conservation.

I say to my colleagues, do we know what is neat about conservation? We do not have to go through a lot of pain to conserve. I will give a good example. I have the statistics on it. No pain. I am going to give my colleagues some gain without any pain. My colleagues say, something for nothing? Let me tell my colleagues, take a look at this. How many people of America have read their owner's manual in their cars? I say to my colleagues, do it tonight. Take out the owner's manual and see what the manufacturer, the experts, the manufacturer, the engineers and the designers and the manufacturer of your car, take a look at what those experts say about how often you should change the oil in your car. My guess is, at a minimum, 5,000 miles, maybe 6,000 miles. Take a look at all of the advertising in the newspapers by the quick lubes and people like that. You should change your oil every 3,000 miles. I say to my colleagues, we could conserve lots of oil in this country without any pain, without any harm to our vehicles, without any harm to the motors that we operate, by simply taking the time, read the owner's manual and find out exactly when we do need to change the oil in that vehicle. If we could move people off the 3,000 mile oil change to the oil change recommended in the owner's manual, we would have a dramatic savings in petroleum products in this country.

Let us talk about some other things. I have thought a lot about conservation; and I can tell my colleagues, I am exercising it myself. In fact, in the mornings, when I usually go back to my office, when I go into my office in the mornings, I get to the office oh, 6:30, 7 o'clock in the morning, and the first thing I do is I turn on every light in my office. I turn on every light.

□ 2145

I started thinking about this a couple of months ago. I do not need every light. I probably have six or seven different lights in my office. What I do for the first 2 hours I am in the office is read or work on the phone. I have one light that provides enough light for that. So now in my office five lights stay off for an additional 2 hours. I just turn on the one light that I need to do my work.

We can do it. All of us can conserve without a lot of pain.

I have some other ideas here that I would like to go over, because they work. They work, again, without economic pain. We do not have to pay money to do it or go out and buy some fancy device or go out and buy a hybrid automobile in order to help us conserve, in order to help this country take a look at its consumption of energy and figure out how to get the same product with less energy.

Let us go through a few things. Obviously, turn off room lights in rooms not in use. Although obvious, this tip saves the most energy.

Take a look at a city. I was in Denver the other day. It was interesting to notice in Denver how many of those tall buildings which had cleaning crews in them, how many of those tall buildings had lights on them from the bottom floor clear to the top. If we could just go, if all of us could accept the responsibility of conservation, by just shutting the light off after we leave the room, we would have a dramatic impact.

In the State of California alone, if the citizens in California, I say to Governor Davis, if his citizens in California would just simply change the oil when the owner's manual tells them to change the oil, not when their local quick-change outfit tells them to change the oil, if they would simply turn out the lights after they left the room and follow a few more of these tips, I can assure my colleagues from the State of California, their crisis would be much less than it is today.

I am here to help. Let me tell the Members, every State in the Union is dependent upon the State of California, and, frankly, California is dependent upon us. We are a union of States.

Let us go on. Set the thermostat to 69 degrees or less during the day, 60 degrees or less at night. Bundle up. Put on an extra sweater. Keep all exterior doors tightly shut and avoid frequent in-and-out traffic.

Lower the temperature of the hot water heater to low, or 120 degrees. That is really a pretty simple thing. If we lower our water heater to 120 degrees, that is plenty hot. We are not going to suffer at all. We are not going to get a chill. We are going to feel that water is as hot as we could possibly want it, but we save energy by simply going down into the basement tonight, go to the hot water heater, turn that little button.

We do not have to call the plumber in or call the electrician in. It is made for pretty simple adjustment by the homeowner. Go down and turn the switch from high, from medium to low. I assure the Members that tomorrow morning, tomorrow morning when we take a shower or bath or wash our hands in hot water, we will have to add cold water to hot water because that 120 degrees will be adequate, yet overnight we will have helped this country begin to work its way out of this energy crisis.

Again, I am optimistic that we are going to work out of this crisis. In fact, I am more optimistic than most people here that we will get out of it sooner than we will later, but it is good for us to accept long-term conservation.

We are not going to stop our conservation efforts once we work out of this crisis. What we are going to be able to do once we work out of this is we are going to be smarter. We are going to know how to use our energy better.

Let us continue on, here. Do not let the hot water run while washing hands, brushing teeth, or shaving. That sounds pretty simple, but I was thinking about the comments I was going to make today. Believe it or not, this morning when I was at the gym I was shaving and I had the hot water running. Instead of just filling a bowl in the sink, I had the hot water running. Then I would go over and switch the TV channel and I would come back. I got to thinking, I probably had several gallons of hot water run down that drain.

I can do it better, and we can do it better.

Let us go on from there. Take shorter showers. Do not let the hot water run while washing hands, brushing teeth, or shaving. We went through that. Turn water on only when one is actually using it.

Use smaller appliances such as microwaves, toaster ovens, and crock pots to cook meals.

Use cold water to operate the garbage disposal. It is surprising how many people will turn on their garbage disposal and turn on the hot water in

the sink. The garbage disposal does not require hot water, it will run with cold water.

By the way, do not let it just run and run, with the water continually flowing and flowing. We can dispose of the garbage much quicker than most people usually do. We do not need to run that garbage disposal for 2 or 3 minutes. We can run it probably for 15 or 20 seconds, run the water for 15 or 20 seconds instead of running it five times as long as that to accomplish the same results.

Let us just keep going.

Wash clothes in cold water. Schedule washings so we can do the laundry in as few loads as possible. Air dry the clothes when possible.

Close blinds, shades, and draperies. That is amazingly simple. When we leave during the day, if we want to maintain the coolness during the day in the summer coming up, close those blinds. It is amazing over a period of time how much energy and money, by the way, we will save for ourselves.

These are pretty easy conservation tips that can be followed. Let us go on.

Regular maintenance is important to the efficient operation of heating and air conditioning systems. Clean or replace air filters monthly. Vacuum and clean the condenser coils, fan blades, registers, and dampers frequently.

Again, this does not require an electrician, it does not require a master mechanic. A lot of these are simple methods that we ourselves can do, like turning down that hot water heater.

Shut off any unneeded lights, computers, motor-driven appliances and fans. If you use ceiling fans, blades should rotate.

This is very important. I did not know this until I read this tip. If we are using a ceiling fan, and most of us have ceiling fans in the home, run it clockwise in the summer months because it pulls cool air up from the floor.

I never even looked at my fans at my house, my ceiling fans, to see which direction they are running. I do know that the fans run either direction. But in the summertime, run those fans clockwise. It pulls the cool air off the floor and will reduce the utility bill, and it is more money in our pockets while at the same time we are helping the Nation conserve its energy. That is a win-win deal. That is how we are going to get to the bottom of this energy problem.

Finally, before we move on, keep the doors closed as much as possible on refrigerated coolers. That makes a lot of sense.

Tomorrow morning when we get ready for breakfast, let us take a look at what happens when we get the milk. We will run over and still have the refrigerator door open because we are going to go back and get the butter. Shut the door.

Or many refrigerators have an outside door where one can open up a little door and keep the most frequently-used food products in that little box, and we will save ourselves some money. Over a period of time, that kind of money makes a lot of difference.

Let me pull up this next one. I thought this was a fabulous poster when I saw it. That is why I have reproduced it. I want to go over it.

''How does electricity power my home? The electricity in a home travels through the house wires.'' We know that. ''The wires lead to light switches and outlets which power televisions, computers, lights, and most everything else in the home. Electricity makes our homes very comfortable to live in, but electricity is not free. Before electricity gets to our homes, some type of fuel must be used.''

Again, before the electricity gets to our house, some type of fuel must be consumed to generate that electricity. It can be coal, it can be nuclear elements, or even a dam on a river. We give up certain parts of nature to enjoy electricity, so we must do our part to conserve electricity.

There is the balanced statement. We give up certain parts of nature. We do give up parts of our nature to enjoy the benefit of electricity, but while we do that, it is incumbent upon us to act in a responsible fashion. It is incumbent upon us to help conserve the utilization of that part of nature that we are bringing in so we have the convenience of electricity.

For example, if we leave a light on in the room after we leave it, we are using electricity that we do not need. To conserve electricity, simply shut off the lights in the rooms we are not using.

Other examples include: Shut off the TV when nobody is watching it. Keep the computer in sleep mode if we are not using it, and shut off the monitor. Use fluorescent lights or use gas-filled lights, like halogen lights. These light bulbs use less energy than regular light bulbs.

Unplug appliances, like curling irons and irons, clothing irons, right away. Letting them sit while turned on wastes electricity, and on top of that, it is unsafe.

There are lots of different ways we can conserve. My purpose in starting my comments out this evening about conservation is this solution, number one should not be dictated out of Washington, D.C. As I said earlier, my colleague, the gentleman from California (Mr. SHERMAN) says, ''Regulate. The solution rests in Washington, D.C.''

I appreciate the compliments of the gentleman from California that he has given to this respectable body in Washington, D.C., but I am telling the Members, the best answers start at home. The best answers start at home with conservation. The best answers start in our own States, where, on an environmentally sensitive and an environmentally clean and a safe project, it can allow natural gas transmission lines, for example, or allow electrical transmission lines.

There is a balance out there that can be reached. What I have seen since we have gotten into this energy crisis is an extreme on this side and an extreme on this side. Some people say, drill wherever it is necessary to drill. Some people over here want us to live on the pretense that conservation alone will solve the problem or that we do not have to build any more electric plants in this country or that the oil and gas companies really somewhere in this world have a huge pool of gas that they are hiding because they do not want to sell it to us right now. It is interesting, when the price is the highest it has been in a long time, and they do not want to sell gasoline to us when they can make a lot of profit.

Let us go on from there. Let us talk about some of the facts. I think tonight my real focus in the balance of my time is to do a little research, to look into some of the facts, and then let my colleagues draw their own conclusions. But I think I have some interesting information to reflect on here.

Cleaner air. Energy consumption has risen while emissions have declined. Take a look at the emissions from a car or from a coal plant or from a nuclear plant or Florida hydro dam. Take a look at the pollution that was emitted 25 years ago. It is as dramatic a difference from 25 years ago to today as a car 25 years ago, its radiator system, heating system. Of course, it did not have the anti-lock brakes and things like that.

The technology today has moved that car to a point that is fairly dramatic. We have done the same thing. Despite what we are hearing from one side, that we continue to generate electricity without any regard to the environment, that we continue to run our cars that are dirtier than ever, we hear misstatement after misstatement after misstatement.

Here are some of the facts. It is American technology at work. Technology is another critical piece of this puzzle to solve this energy problem. Cleaner air. Energy consumption has gone up while emissions have declined.

Here is our gross domestic product. That is recognized right here by the green line. It has gone up 147 percent. Our economy, our gross domestic product, has gone up 147 percent in the last 30 years.

Vehicle miles traveled, the amount of miles we put in our vehicles country-wide, and obviously the population has gone up, that has resulted in additional miles of 140 percent in the last 30 years.

U.S. coal consumption, the amount of coal that we are using every day for generation of power, that has gone up 100 percent. Energy consumption, the energy we are using in our country in the last 30 years, has gone up 42 percent.

But take a look at what has happened to the key air emissions. It has gone down 31 percent. So consumption is up, the economy is up, the miles driven is up, but the emissions going out are going down. Why? Because it is

American technology. That is one of the key ingredients. We have to encourage technology.

Let us not be fooled, there are a lot of people that sell us the magic, like the old medicine man that drove around in a wagon and whatever sickness we had, he had a cure for it. We are going to see the same in this energy crisis. We are going to see all kinds of wild ideas they have the cure for.

The taxpayers of this country, by the way, have for some period of time funded research on technology, and it is not working. It has not worked. We have to have enough guts, frankly, Mr. Speaker, I say to my colleagues, to stand up to a technology that is not working and take that money from a technology that is not working and put it into a technology that has some promise.

President Bush has stepped forward and said, I have a number of programs out here that the American taxpayers have spent billions of dollars on and we have no real result, we need to use that money on other technology. It is not working. Do not just reject out of hand our proposition that all technology that is being studied out there is giving us promising results. It is not.

It was of interest that I heard I think again the gentleman from California (Mr. SHERMAN) talk about hybrid cars, and the Japanese are the only ones who really have it out. He is wrong on that fact. In fact, Americans have a few out. But the Japanese in this article, it is in the newspaper today, the Japanese are having problems. They are not sure how much more production they can continue with that.

Take a look at that. Do Members know what the Japanese are saying? ''We have to find a technology that conserves energy, that satisfies the consumer, and that operates in an economic manner such that the average consumer out there can afford it.''

□ 2200

Mr. Speaker, these are not graphs that I made up. These are graphs that are all sourced. It is information that if you listen to the emotional arguments that are going on out there, you would say this does not sound like what I just heard at coffee this morning. That is why I thought it would be important this evening to look at the facts.

Let us put the emotions aside. Let us put the political arguments aside and look at some of the facts. The U.S. economy is more energy efficient. Energy use has been constant since 1972. Right there, that is the energy use.

If we look at 1950, if we come back in 1950 and go to about 1972, the amount of energy use, we tracked the actual amount of projected energy use and the actual energy use. We recognized no savings, no efficiency, no real efficiency. But in 1972, because of the fact that the American people begin to demand from products more energy efficiency, we begin to see a dramatic gap.

Today, had we not exercised that energy efficiency, had American technology and, frankly, some foreign technology not been deployed in everything from our appliances to increased mileage in our cars, our actual energy consumption would be right here.

The American technology has that actual energy use right here. In a way, in a way, this energy crisis that we have today will actually be somewhat beneficial, because right now there are more Americans conserving every minute of the day today than there were just 1 year ago.

There are many, many more Americans that will be conserving next week than were conserving this week. This gap right here will continue to grow. That is positive. Efficiency is being realized. Conservation is being realized.

This next chart I think is very, very important. We cannot continue to ignore the fact. As I showed you on that earlier poster with electricity, having electricity come into your home means that somewhere, somewhere, fuel is being utilized to generate that electricity.

It is the same thing with refrigeration. It is the same thing with our petroleum products, everything from the making of clothes to driving vehicles, air-conditioning units which preserve everything from medicine to our poultry, to our agricultural fields out there, all of these things require energy.

What has happened in this country is that there has been a fairly directed attack, saying that any kind of pursuit of energy, any kind of development of oil and gas products, any kind of development of a coal product, any kind of a development of a nuclear product, any kind of development of a dam on a river for a hydroproduct, for some reason is fundamentally wrong; that this country should not do it.

What has happened, unfortunately, is in some of those cases, including especially the nuclear generation case, these arguments have prevailed.

Now, maybe that is what the American people want. I do not think so. Because, you know what it does? It makes us more dependent on countries who are not exactly allies of the United States of America.

What happens when you become dependent on foreign energy resources? Then you are subject to their whims. Sixty percent, 60 percent, of our energy comes from overseas; 60 percent of it. If tomorrow OPEC, for example, decided they did not want to sell to the United States, can you imagine what that would do to us?

If, for example, air, let us take the air, every breath you breathe in, you are dependent on 60 percent of your air from one source, and all of a sudden that source is shut off, you are all of a sudden going to be gasping for air. You are going to be short of air; dramatically short.

That is exactly what happens if OPEC tomorrow decides to shut off the valve. That is not what we need, because that then brings on all kinds of panic. That is the kind of panic that brings on exploration that is not environmentally sensitive.

That is the kind of panic where people begin to do things they should not be doing. So what we need to do is have some kind of a logistical balanced plan for a clean energy product.

Take a look right here. This is our consumption since 1970, this blue line. These are net imports, that is the percentage. It is above 60 percent right now. That is a very dangerous line. That dependency on these countries puts our Nation at the whim of governments that may not have the best interests of the United States of America in their minds.

As we begin to explore a little further this evening, I thought it would probably be useful to take a look at where the energy consumption is by sectors. Take a look at it from 1970. In 1970, this is residential, the blue reflects residential use.

Compare residential use in 1970 with the jump that it is going to take by the year 2020, like we are talking about today, the year 2000. That is the blue line there. There is the blue line.

In 1970, take a look at where commercial is today, the increase in commercial. Take a look right here on industrial, and we come over here on industrial. I mean, these lines are going like this.

Finally, transportation. Transportation takes a huge leap, a huge leap, to move people, to move products. Remember that when you hear people talk about we need to reduce the number of cars we have and we need to get trucks off the road, remember that is what trucks provide.

There is lots of transportation that takes place, and it is not transportation of a person from point A to point B; it is transportation of products from point A to point B.

Most of the products that you have on right now, if I were to take a look at my own clothing, every piece of clothing I have on right now, my eyeglasses, my ring, all of this was dependent upon transportation. None of this was produced in the community in which I lived. I purchased it locally, but it was transported in.

Transportation is a critical energy consumer in our economy. But now that we have an idea, somewhat of a relation of what energy consumption is, let us go a little further.

As we continue in our society to provide, put more computers in rooms, to have more conveniences, even as we build bigger and better schools in our country, as we have more products that help us with different needs in this country, better machines in our hospitals, et cetera, et cetera, here is what is happening. Our energy consumption continues to go up, and this is our energy production at the 1990 to the 2000 growth rates. In other words, production is flat, consumption is going up.

A portion of this gap, this gap, somehow we have to provide for that gap. The more this goes up, the red line, the more the green line stays flat; then the more we become dependent on foreign oil supplies or foreign energy supplies like OPEC. Again, that is very dangerous.

Mr. Speaker, a portion of this red line, I think we can move this from an angle like this, perhaps down to an angle more like this, if all of us help conserve. That is where conservation comes in to help.

But do not be led down the straight path by some of the speakers, including some who preceded me this evening. Do not believe that this entire gap here, like this line will come down to energy production level simply through conservation alone. Conservation is a critical factor. It helps, but it is not the total solution.

The fact is we have to continue to build generation facilities in this country. And we are, by the way. Construction of generation facilities has not stopped in this country.

It has stopped in California, but it has not stopped throughout the rest of the United States. Obviously, now it is restarting in California. We need this production. We need it handled in a safe way. I do not want my workers, and my colleagues do not want your workers working out there in an industrial facility that is not safe.

We want safe facilities. We want clean facilities. My district has some of the cleanest water in the United States of America. My district, as you know, is the highest district in the Nation. It is the Rocky Mountains in the State of Colorado.

I happen to think all of us take a great deal of pride in our district, but I happen to think that my district has a lot of unique beauty. We do not want dirty water in our district. On the other hand, we think we have hydroelectric power plants in our district, which we have some right now. We can have hydropower in our district without dirtying the water.

We have hydroelectric plants that are safe, because we need them. We need the electricity. We need the energy. We need it done in an economic way that not just the wealthiest people of our society get the benefits of turning on a light switch anytime they want, the American people, regardless of their income level, have come to expect that when they turn on the light switch in the house, the lights come on. They have a right to that expectation, and we can provide that energy. We can provide that juice to them again in an efficient manner, in a safe manner and, most importantly of all, in a clean manner.

Now, we have heard lots of emotional arguments in the last few weeks. The evil oil, the word ''oil.'' You would think if you heard the word ''oil,'' it is almost like a cuss word. When you were a young child, the teacher would slap you on your wrist: Do not say the word ''oil'' around here.

Look, we need oil. There is a lot of our routine life that is fully dependent on oil: our health care, our medicines, our transportation, our air-cooling systems, our homes, construction; I mean, whatever you talk about, it is very interesting to hear people who speak very badly against oil. They think it is terrible that we have oil in our society. They come to the meeting, they drive up in a car, and they expect the room they are in to be at 68 degrees. They expect the light to go on when they flip the switch. And, by the way, you need oil to generate electricity.

Oil is not an evil word. It is a resource that the entire world is dependent upon. It is a resource that we cannot afford to ignore. It is a resource that we must conserve. It is a resource that is fair game for us to utilize to provide for the needs that we have in our society.

In the next 20 years, our demand for oil will increase by 33 percent. Yet, as demand rises, domestic production drops. We now produce 39 percent less oil than we did in 1970; almost 40 percent. We produce less oil, 40 percent less oil than we did just 30 years ago. We are down nearly 4 million barrels a day. Unless our policies change, domestic production will continue to drop to 5 million barrels a day in 2020, down from 9 million barrels a day 30 years ago.

We are increasingly, and this is what frightens me, and I say to my colleagues take a very careful look, we are increasingly dependent on foreign governments for our oil. Back in 1973, we imported just 36 percent of our oil from overseas. Today we import 54 percent of our oil.

When you add the other energy that we import, almost 60 percent of the Nation's energy needs are imported from foreign governments. The number of U.S. refineries has been cut in half since 1980.

There has not been a new refinery built in this country, in the interior of this country, in more than 25 years. We have to come to some policy decisions.

As I said earlier, those policy decisions are best made at the State level, not at the level of this Congress in Washington, D.C. I keep hearing over and over, California, the Governor of California, again acting like a defense attorney, blaming it on everybody else and focusing his blame on D.C., and saying Washington, D.C. ought to come up with the remedy.

□ 2215

California, you need to help yourself, and you can begin by conserving. You can begin by forgetting these artificial price freezes out there. Face up to the music. The reality is you have got to allow electrical generation to be built in your State. The reality of it is, despite the fact that the Governor and some politicians may despise the oil production, it is sometimes necessary. Not sometimes, it is necessary.

It is necessary to my colleagues in California that you, like every other State in the Union, allow natural gas transmission lines. Look, we can do it in a clean manner, and we have a responsibility to do it in a clean and efficient manner.

I despise somebody coming into my district who thinks they want to explore for natural gas resources and leaves a scar on the land or damages the environment or, worse than that, dirties our water. Because back where I am, water is like blood. We can do it without that kind of destruction. We have a responsibility, one, to provide energy to our constituents, and, two, to do it in an efficient manner that is also a clean and safe manner.

Natural gas. Let us move to natural gas very quickly. Consumer prices for natural gas have increased twenty-fold in some parts of the country over the past year. America's demand for natural gas is expected to rise even more dramatically than oil. According to the Department of Energy, by 2020, we will consume 62 percent more natural gas than we do today.

Now why am I talking about 2020? Look, part of our leadership role in Washington, D.C. is to provide for the young people and for the future of this country. We have an obligation in my opinion to make sure that the future generations to this country are not dependent on foreign governments, that the future generations of this country have fuel services, fuel energy resources that can be provided through the most modern technology we have.

We have an obligation for the people in 2020 that they are not going to have polluted air, that their water is clean, and when they turn on the switch, they can have electricity. We can do it.

Right now, an estimated 40 percent of potential gas supplies in the United States are on Federal lands that are either closed to exploration or limited by severe restrictions. Even if we find supplies of gas, moving to the market, it will require an additional 38,000 miles of pipeline and 225,000 miles of transmission lines.

The problem of inadequate supply lines is illustrated by Prudoe Bay in Alaska. The site produces enough gas a day to meet 13 percent of American's daily consumption. But because a pipeline has not been built, the gas is pumped back to the ground; and in some cases, the gas is simply burned off.

Let us take a look very quickly at what our problems are region by region in the United States. I think of all the charts that I have shown this evening, this one will probably be of the most interest.

We have heard a panic across the country about electricity. I really think the electrical shortage in California is going to be limited pretty much to California this summer. New York City is going to be hit with some of it, but New York City can have the utilization of generation, portable generators. So I think New York City will probably be able to get through the summer pretty well, too.

Now, California has got a problem. But I do not want, Mr. Speaker, for my colleagues to think that we need to panic, that the entire Nation is going to have the electrical crisis as is faced in California.

Let us take a look at what stands out in California. Dark days are ahead, an estimated 34 of them. Actually, I think they will probably have more than 34 days of blackouts as summer descends on the once Golden State. Rolling blackouts are inevitable if California uses as much electricity as it did last year.

Now, what are some of the problems of California? First of all, the Governor of California blames it on everybody else. Second of all, I wanted the Governor of California to know that we in Congress feel an obligation to help California. And unlike what the gentleman from California (Mr. SHERMAN), the previous speaker, said, that President Bush told California to drop dead, President Bush never said that. That is a highly inaccurate statement. It is charged with emotion. It is misleading. That statement was never made by President Bush.

We care about California. But, California, there are a couple of things we need to do to alleviate the problem. One is conservation. I have spent a lot of time this evening on conservation. Two, they need transmission lines.

Our transmission systems in this country can only handle so much of a load. It is as if you have lots of cars. For example, let us say you have a pickup and you need to go from one community to the other community. If you do not have a road to get you between them, it does not do you any good no matter how many pickups you have. You have got to have a path. You have got to have transmission lines.

California, you are going to have to build some transmission lines. California, you are going to have to build some gas transmission lines. California, you are going to have to do some things in your own backyard. You are going to have to bring electrical generation facilities on-line.

Now, let us look up to the Pacific Northwest. Now, the Pacific Northwest faces problems, not because of lack of generation, not because of lack of foresight, not because they attempted to deregulate, but because of nature. They have the second worst drought on record. The second worst drought on record has tamed the mighty Columbia River, a source of most of the Pacific Northwest electricity. Enough hydroelectric capacity has been lost to power four Seattles just because they have not had the rainfall. This cycle, too, will pass, but this is their problem this summer.

Texas. Texas has a very interesting situation. Texas has kind of been self-sufficient on its power generation, but its power grid is pretty well restricted to Texas. It does not have the continental transmission lines that most other States have. New power plants mean an ample supply for the Lone Star State, but its freestanding power grid does not allow it to share its electricity riches with others. So, in Texas, they are beginning to expand their transmission lines to help the rest of the United States.

It was nothing but political rhetoric in my opinion. When Governor Davis on Sunday, Gray Davis out there in California, every other sentence, he kept blaming the Texans for California's problem. Take a look at a replay of that Meet the Press or whatever it was. Every other sentence, it was Texas' fault; and then the sentence in between, it was Bush's fault. Here is a State that pulled itself up by its bootstraps and is now running transmission lines to help other States.

Mid-Atlantic. Most mid-Atlantic States can rest easy this summer because largely of their sophisticated shared system to ensure electricity reliability. They know that they need that energy. They have planned for that. They have not pretended that some kind of magic fix was out there, that they did not have to have electrical generation, or they did not need transmission lines; but, yet, they still have low-priced power coming into their homes.

That is the dream that took place out here in Disney Land. It is not what took place in the mid-Atlantic. In the mid-Atlantic States, they knew they had to plan for it, and they have done it in an environmentally sensitive manner. They also are exercising conservation.

New York City is unable to generate enough electricity within its border to meet its demand. With the blackouts in 1995 and 1997, the officials are racing to install 10, actually more as I understand it today, more power plants as a hedge against these shortages.

Look, the United States is preparing for this. This energy crisis is not going to bring us to our knees. But it is going to bring to our attention the fact that conservation is important, that exploration is important, that there is a balance out there.

It will also continue to bring to our attention the fact that we all have to share in this. California, you can no longer enjoy the privilege of saying, no, not in my backyard. I say to the governor of California, you can no longer enjoy the privilege of saying no electrical generation in my State.

It is time for us to take a new look at whether or not hydropower, which is the cleanest power out there, or nuclear power, if we can do it in a safe and environmentally conscious way, why not look at it. We ought to put these things on the table.

That is exactly what President Bush has committed to do. He has assigned his Vice President DICK CHENEY to go out there and take a look at the different alternatives, which also include conservation, despite the liberal Democrats, this vision of emotional fear that they are trying to put out there that conservation is not a critical part of this puzzle. In fact, my colleagues will find out with the announcements tomorrow that it is a part of the puzzle.

But my colleagues also have to understand that conservation alone, while it is important, it alone will not meet the energy needs of this country. So we have to face up to these facts. I think the American people are willing to do it.

Mr. Speaker, I have got about 7 minutes, and I want to take this last 7 minutes to kind of resummarize what we have visited with in the last 50 minutes.

I stand before my colleagues today saying that I do not think this energy crisis is going to bring down America. I do not think this energy crisis is going to bring down our economy.

Our economy is having some tough times. It is not solely because of the energy crisis that our economy is suffering. There are a number of different factors. There are a number of economies around the world that are suffering. Our economy, too, will recover.

But this is a good time for us to reflect as American people on what do we do about energy for the future of this country. Today we have plenty of power. Here in the House, I do not know, I probably have 100 lights lit up above us right here. All our TV cameras are powered. All my colleagues have watches on their hands that have batteries that are powered.

We are not suffering in this country, really suffering in this country. But we do have an obligation to look to the future. We have an obligation for some foresight. We have an obligation for this generation, not just this generation, the one we live in, to provide the energy needs that they have. But we have an obligation to move in some kind of direction that will prove positive for future generations of this country.

We have to face some realistic facts. Let us go through the facts. Conservation makes a difference. Every one of us can help conserve. I am doing it in my family. I can tell my colleagues what has driven most incentives to conserve in this country in the last few months is not government action by Governor Davis in California or by the government bureaucracy back in Washington or by those elected to Congress. We are not the ones who have driven people to conservation. Do my colleagues know what has driven them to conservation? It hit them in the wallet. It has cost a lot more money.

My wife and I are trying to conserve. We started several months ago. Why? Because we got a power bill we had not seen in a long time. That hurt. We began to conserve. Guess what? It works, and it has not hurt our lifestyle.

So conservation works. But conservation alone will not close the gap between energy consumption and energy production. Here is production. Here is consumption. That conservation will

help close the gap, but it will not close the gap.

So I do not think we should stand up here and hold out as villains those leaders such as President Bush, the Vice President, who say we need to do exploration.

We need to lessen our dependency on foreign governments. That is a real pickle we are getting future generations into. We are obligating future generations of this country to foreign governments who do not have the best interest of the United States of America in mind. In fact, many of those countries could care less about what happens to the United States of America.

We have got to look out for ourselves. We cannot just tell California to look out for themselves. We as a Nation, including California, need to look out for this Nation. We need to help protect future generations. So this energy problem that we have got today can help be resolved starting today.

Tomorrow, my colleagues are going to hear the President come out with some proposals. I gave my colleagues some proposals tonight. Let us look at those real quick.

Every one of my colleagues, my guess is most of them change the oil in their car every 3,000 miles. Certainly if they do not, they have heard the advertising that you need to change it every 3,000 miles. All of us could help conserve oil without any pain if we simply looked into the owners manual and changed our oil pursuant to the recommendation of the manufacturer and the engineers who put this product together.

My guess is most of my colleagues will find out they actually do not need to change their oil except every 5,000 or 6,000 miles, and they can cut their oil consumption in that car in half as far as their engine oil is concerned.

Turn out the lights when you leave the room. Help get together at a community level, not have policy dictated to you through regulation out of Washington, D.C., from forum and community level, to the community, to the County, to the State levels on ways that your State can help this Nation conserve on energy. At the same time, when you are having those conversations, have open and legitimate conversations about what do we do for energy production.

□ 2230

It is best that we come to the table with an open mind on conservation and it is best that we come to the table with an open mind on energy production. We cannot do one without the other.

The solution for the problem that we are now seeing in this country, that we are experiencing in our every day life in this country, can be resolved through a commonsense, clean, and safe solution of more energy production and more conservation. It works. It is a win-win for us today, and it is a win-win for the future of this country.

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 31 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

□ 2333

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. REYNOLDS) at 11 o'clock and 33 minutes p.m.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1, THE NO CHILD LEFT BEHIND ACT OF 2001

Ms. PRYCE of Ohio, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 107–69) on the resolution (H. Res. 143) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1), a bill to close the achievement gap of accountability, flexibility and choice so that no child is left behind, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. BONIOR, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. NORTON, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. LANGEVIN, for 5 minutes, today.

Mrs. MALONEY of New York, for 5 minutes, today.

Mrs. DAVIS of California, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. SKELTON, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. PALLONE, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. DEFAZIO, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. RUSH, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. MATHESON, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. GRUCCI) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. ROHRABACHER, for 5 minutes, May 17.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, for 5 minutes, May 17.

Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. GRUCCI, for 5 minutes, today.

Mrs. BIGGERT, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Member (at his own request) to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. SUNUNU, for 5 minutes, today.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. Trandahl, Clerk of the House, reported and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 428. An act concerning the participation of Taiwan in the World Health Organization.

H.R. 802. An act to authorize the Public Safety Officer Medal of Valor, and for other purposes.

SENATE ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to an enrolled bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 700. An act to establish a Federal interagency task force for the purpose of coordinating actions to prevent the outbreak of bovine spongiform encephalopathy (commonly known as ''mad cow disease'') and foot-and-mouth disease in the United States.

ADJOURNMENT

Ms. PRYCE of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 11 o'clock and 34 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, May 17, 2001, at 10 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 8 of rule XII, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1934. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's FY 2000 Chief Information Officer Annual Information Assurance Report; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1935. A letter from the Assistant to the Board, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, transmitting the Board's final rule—Application of Sections 23A and 23B of the Federal Reserve Act to Derivative Transactions with Affiliates and Intraday Extensions of Credit to Affiliates [Miscellaneous Interpretations; Docket No. R–1104] received May 4, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

1936. A letter from the General Counsel, Federal Emergency Management Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Changes in Flood Elevation Determinations [Docket No. FEMA-B–7412] received May 8, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

1937. A letter from the General Counsel, Federal Emergency Management Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Changes in Flood Elevation Determinations—received May 8, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

1938. A letter from the General Counsel, Federal Emergency Management Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Suspension of Community Eligibility [Docket No. FEMA–7759] received May 8, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

1939. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, OSHA, Department of Labor, transmitting the Department's final rule—

Occupational Exposure to Cotton Dust [Docket No. H–052G] (RIN: 1218–AB90) received May 14, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

1940. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, FDA, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule—Medical Devices; Medical Device Reporting Regulations; Technical Amendment [Docket No. 98N–0170] received May 14, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1941. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, FDA, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule—Secondary Direct Food Additives Permitted in Food for Human Consumption [Docket No. 00F–1487] received May 11, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1942. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Revision to Interim Approval Requirements [FRL–6980–6] received May 10, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1943. A letter from the Assistant Director for Executive and Political Personnel, Department of Defense, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Government Reform.

1944. A letter from the Assistant Director for Executive and Political Personnel, Department of Defense, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Government Reform.

1945. A letter from the Assistant Director for Executive and Political Personnel, Department of Defense, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Government Reform.

1946. A letter from the Assistant Director for Executive and Political Personnel, Department of Defense, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Government Reform.

1947. A letter from the Assistant Director for Executive and Political Personnel, Department of Defense, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Government Reform.

1948. A letter from the Director, Office of Budget, Department of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting the Department's FY 2002 Annual Performance Plan; to the Committee on Government Reform.

1949. A letter from the Attorney/Advisor, Department of Transportation, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Government Reform.

1950. A letter from the Chair, District of Columbia Financial Responsibility and Management Assistance Authority, transmitting a copy of the Authority's Acts and fiscal impact statement; to the Committee on Government Reform.

1951. A letter from the Chair, District of Columbia Financial Responsibility and Management Assistance Authority, transmitting a copy of the Authority's resolutions and orders; to the Committee on Government Reform.

1952. A letter from the General Counsel, Executive Office of the President, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Government Reform.

1953. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Service Difficulty Reports [Docket No. 28293 (FAA–2000–7952); Amendment No. 121–284, 125–37, 135–81, and 145–26] (RIN: 2120–AF71) received May 3, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1954. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Dornier Model 328–100 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2001–NM–67–AD; Amendment 39–12190; AD 2000–26–09 R1] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received May 3, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1955. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A319 and A320 Series Airplanes Equipped with Elevator and Aileron Computer (ELAC) L80 Standard [Docket No. 2001–NM–79–AD; Amendment 39–12203; AD 2001–08–26] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received May 3, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1956. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Standard Instrument Approach Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No. 30244; Amdt. No. 2047] received May 3, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1957. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Commuter Operations and General Certification and Operations Requirements [Docket No. 28154, Admt. Nos. 21–79, 43–37, 45–22, 65–41, 91–267, 142–4, 145–25, 161–2, and 170–3] received May 3, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1958. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Establishment of Class D and Class E Airspace; Oxford, CT [Airspace Docket No. 2000–ANE–91] received May 10, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1959. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Amendment to Class E Airspace; Grant, NE [Airspace Docket No. 00–ACE–37] received May 10, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1960. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Amendment to Class E Airspace; Ogallala, NE; Correction [Airspace Docket No. 00–ACE–38] received May 10, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1961. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Establish Class E Airspace; Culpepper, VA [Airspace Docket No. 00–AEA–12FR] received May 10, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1962. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Revocation of Class E Airspace; Gage, OK [Airspace Docket No. 2000–ASW–21] received May 10, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1963. A letter from the Acting Deputy General Counsel, Small Business Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—New Markets Venture Capital Program (RIN: 3245–AE40) received May 10, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Small Business.

1964. A letter from the Comptroller General, General Accounting Office, transmitting the financial audit of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation's 2000 and 1999 Financial Statements, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. section 9105(a)(4); jointly to the Committees on Financial Services and Government Reform.

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:

Ms. PRYCE of Ohio: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 143. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1) to close the achievement gap with accountability, flexibility, and choice, so that no child is left behind (Rept. 107–69). 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. BOEHLERT:

H.R. 1858. A bill to make improvements in mathematics and science education, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, and in addition to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. KANJORSKI (for himself, Mr. HORN, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. PALLONE, and Mr. ANDREWS):

H.R. 1859. A bill to assure quality and best value with respect to Federal construction projects by prohibiting the practice known as bid shopping; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. EHLERS (for himself and Mr. BARCIA):

H.R. 1860. A bill to reauthorize the Small Business Technology Transfer Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business, and in addition to the Committee on Science, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BLUMENAUER (for himself, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. BALDACCI, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. FILNER, Mr. FRANK, Mr. FROST, Mr. GANSKE, Mr. GREENWOOD, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. HEFLEY, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. HOEFFEL, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. INSLEE, Mr. ISAKSON, Mrs. KELLY, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. LATOURETTE, Ms. LEE, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut, Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. MASCARA, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. MOORE, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania, Ms.

PRYCE of Ohio, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Ms. SANCHEZ, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. STRICKLAND, Mr. STUPAK, Mrs. THURMAN, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania, and Mr. WOLF):

H.R. 1861. A bill to amend title 39, United States Code, to provide that the procedures relating to the closing or consolidation of a post office be extended to the relocation or construction of a post office, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. BROWN of Ohio (for himself, Mrs. EMERSON, Mrs. THURMAN, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. BALDACCI, Mr. STUPAK, Mr. SHOWS, Mr. ALLEN, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. SANDERS, and Mr. FRANK):

H.R. 1862. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to provide greater access to affordable pharmaceuticals; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CAMP (for himself, Mr. EHLERS, Mr. FOLEY, and Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut):

H.R. 1863. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to expand the credit for electricity produced from certain renewable resources to energy produced from landfill gas; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CAMP (for himself, Ms. DUNN, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mrs. BONO, and Mr. CANNON):

H.R. 1864. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to encourage and accelerate the nationwide production, retail sale, and consumer use of new motor vehicles that are powered by fuel cell technology, hybrid technology, battery electric technology, alternative fuels, or other advanced motor vehicle technologies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CANNON (for himself, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. SKEEN, Mr. MCINNIS, Mr. MATHESON, and Mr. UDALL of Colorado):

H.R. 1865. A bill to make technical amendments to the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act (42 U.S.C. 2210 note), provide compensation to certain claimants under such Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COBLE:

H.R. 1866. A bill to amend title 35, United States Code, to clarify the basis for granting requests for reexamination of patents; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DEAL of Georgia:

H.R. 1867. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide 5-year depreciation for certain horses placed in service after attaining age 7; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ENGEL (for himself, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. CROWLEY, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mr. RANGEL, and Mr. SERRANO):

H.R. 1868. A bill to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to allow certain counties flexibility in spending funds; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. FROST:

H.R. 1869. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to require an employer to notify the parent or guardian of an employee who is under the age of 18 or handicapped and who works at the same facility as an individual who has a criminal record that includes a conviction for a crime of violence; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. GIBBONS:

H.R. 1870. A bill to provide for the sale of certain real property within the Newlands Project in Nevada, to the city of Fallon, Nevada; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. GREENWOOD:

H.R. 1871. A bill to modify certain vesting requirements for Railroad Retirement annuities; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. HANSEN:

H.R. 1872. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a refundable credit to individuals who donate their organs at death; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HAYWORTH (for himself and Mr. KILDEE):

H.R. 1873. A bill to reauthorize the funding for the Native American Housing and Self-Determination Act of 1996; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. HUNTER (for himself, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. HERGER, Mr. OSE, Mr. POMBO, Mr. RADANOVICH, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. MCKEON, Mr. DREIER, Mr. HORN, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California, Mr. CALVERT, Mrs. BONO, Mr. ROHRABACHER, Mr. COX, and Mr. ISSA):

H.R. 1874. A bill to allow any business or individual in any State experiencing a power emergency to operate any type of power generation available to ensure their economic stability, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. HUTCHINSON (for himself and Mrs. MORELLA):

H.R. 1875. A bill to amend the Violence Against Women Act of 2000 by expanding the legal assistance for victims of violence grant program to include legal assistance for victims of dating violence; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ISAKSON:

H.R. 1876. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on nelfilcon polymer; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut (for herself, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin, Mr. SHOWS, Mr. ENGLISH, Ms. NORTON, and Ms. HART):

H.R. 1877. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide that certain sexual crimes against children are predicate crimes for the interception of communications, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KIND:

H.R. 1878. A bill to provide supplemental payments to dairy producers based upon their annual milk marketings and to provide additional payments to dairy producers for any month in which the prices received by producers for milk for the preceding three months is less than a target price of $12.50 per hundredweight; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. RADANOVICH:

H.R. 1879. A bill to authorize the President to award a gold medal on behalf of the Congress to Peter F. Drucker, the father of modern management, in recognition of his accomplishments as a journalist, a writer, an economist, and a philosopher; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. SCHAFFER:

H.R. 1880. A bill to amend the Cache La Poudre River Corridor Act to make technical amendments; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. SENSENBRENNER:

H.R. 1881. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide that the graduated income tax rates that apply to principal campaign committees of candidates for Congress shall apply to all comparable committees of candidates for State and local offices; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. UDALL of Colorado:

H.R. 1882. A bill to establish the Cultural Heritage Assistance Partnership Program in the Department of the Interior, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. WALDEN of Oregon:

H.R. 1883. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a feasibility study on water optimization in the Burnt River basin, Malheur River basin, Owyhee River basin, and Powder River basin, Oregon; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. LINDER (for himself, Mr. KINGSTON, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. BARR of Georgia, Mr. DEAL of Georgia, Mr. COLLINS, Mr. NORWOOD, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. ISAKSON, and Ms. MCKINNEY):

H.R. 1884. A bill to honor Paul D. Coverdell; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mrs. CAPPS (for herself, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. SCARBOROUGH, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. FARR of California, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Ms. LEE, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. LANTOS, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. HONDA, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. STARK, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. FILNER, Ms. SOLIS, Mr. SHERMAN, Ms. PELOSI, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. DAVIS of Florida, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mrs. TAUSCHER, Mrs. THURMAN, Mr. WAXMAN, Ms. HARMAN, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. FRANK, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. WEXLER, Ms. WATERS, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. WU, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. HORN, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. DEUTSCH, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. BECERRA, Mr. GILCHREST, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. DELAHUNT, and Mr. ABERCROMBIE):

H. Con. Res. 136. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the moratoria on new oil and natural gas leasing activity on submerged lands of the Outer Continental Shelf should be maintained; to the Committee on Resources.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

72. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the Senate of the State of Ohio, relative to Senate Resolution No. 126 memorializing the United States Congress to reintroduce and pass the New Markets for State-Inspected Meat Act as a means of assisting small meatpacking operations and to restore fairness to the meat industry in this country; to the Committee on Agriculture.

73. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Alaska, relative to Resolution No. 13 memorializing the United States Congress to amend the tax code to eliminate the marriage penalty; 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. 13: Mr. DUNCAN
H.R. 17: Mr. PLATTS.
H.R. 18: Mr. GILLMOR and Ms. HART.
H.R. 37: Mr. MOORE.
H.R. 40: Mr. DAVIS of Illinois.

H.R. 46: Mr. CLEMENT and Mr. HINCHEY.
H.R. 68: Mr. TIAHRT.
H.R. 80: Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota.
H.R. 115: Mr. MCDERMOTT and Ms. RIVERS.
H.R. 179: Mr. ADERHOLT.
H.R. 218: Mr. STUPAK, Mr. FROST, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. VITTER, Mr. BRADY of Texas Mr. DOYLE, and Mr. WHITFIELD.
H.R. 220: Mr. BURTON of Indiana.
H.R. 231: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.
H.R. 267: Ms. SANCHEZ.
H.R. 303: Mr. PETRI.
H.R. 324: Mr. RANGEL, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. GRUCCI, and Mr. SHERMAN.
H.R. 437: Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland.
H.R. 471: Mr. BROWN of Ohio.
H.R. 481: Mr. CLAY.
H.R. 491: Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. BAIRD, Ms. ESHOO, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. WYNN, Mr. FARR of California, and Ms. WATERS.
H.R. 499: Mr. LANGEVIN, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. BALDWIN, and Mr. ABERCROMBIE.
H.R. 500: Mr. HINCHEY.
H.R. 510: Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 511: Mr. FOLEY and Mr. GREEN of Texas.
H.R. 537: Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, and Mr. ENGLISH.
H.R. 573: Mr. LEVIN.
H.R. 600: Mr. SKEEN, Mr. BENTSEN, and Mr. GRAHAM.
H.R. 606: Mr. SKELTON.
H.R. 612: Ms. KAPTUR and Mr. LATOURETTE.
H.R. 623: Mr. SAWYER.
H.R. 663: Mr. OWENS and Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD.
H.R. 717: Mr. BOEHNER and Mr. HYDE.
H.R. 755: Mr. BACA.
H.R. 782: Mrs. DAVIS of California.
H.R. 826: Mr. MICA and Mr. BISHOP.
H.R. 835: Mrs. NAPOLITANO and Mr. REHBERG.
H.R. 840: Mr. PLATTS and Mr. EVERETT.
H.R. 844: Mr. MASCARA.
H.R. 868: Mr. CLAY, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Ms. LOFGREN, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. MATHESON, and Mr. CLYBURN.
H.R. 876: Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Mr. BARRETT, Mr. SHAYS, Ms. LEE, and Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland.
H.R. 909: Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin.
H.R. 913: Mrs. MALONEY of New York.
H.R. 924: Mr. DELAHUNT.
H.R. 925: Mr. DELAHUNT.
H.R. 926: Mr. DELAHUNT.
H.R. 1073: Mr. HINOJOSA and Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.
H.R. 1089: Mr. HAYWORTH.
H.R. 1139: Mr. SCHIFF.
H.R. 1149: Ms. ESCHOO, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. DOOLEY of California, and Mr. SCHIFF.
H.R. 1155: Mr. MENENDEZ and Ms. PELOSI.
H.R. 1203: Mr. WALDEN of Oregon.
H.R. 1220: Mr. GONZALEZ.
H.R. 1255: Mrs. MALONEY of New York and Mr. STRICKLAND.
H.R. 1262: Mrs. CLAYTON, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. SHOWS, Mr. COYNE, and Mr. BACA.
H.R. 1265: Mr. SOUDER, Ms. PELOSI, and Ms. WOOLSEY.
H.R. 1304: Mr. DOYLE.
H.R. 1305: Mr. BERRY, Mr. CALLAHAN, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, and Mr. KUCINICH.
H.R. 1307: Mr. CLAY, Mr. GORDON, Ms. NORTON, Mrs. CLAYTON, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, and Mr. KUCINICH.
H.R. 1318: Mr. ISSA, Mr. COOKSEY, and Mr. BEREUTER.
H.R. 1343: Mr. GREEN of Texas.
H.R. 1354: Mr. GRUCCI and Mr. FARR of California.
H.R. 1357: Mrs. KELLY.
H.R. 1363: Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland.
H.R. 1366: Mr. BECERRA and Ms. PELOSI.
H.R. 1367: Mr. HUNTER.
H.R. 1400: Mr. CLAY and Ms. KILPATRICK.
H.R. 1408: Ms. KILPATRICK, Mr. WELDON of Florida, and Mrs. BIGGERT.
H.R. 1421: Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. BLAGOJEVICH, and Ms. LEE.
H.R. 1430: Mr. SIMMONS.
H.R. 1459: Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. SHAW, Mr. MCDERMOTT, and Mr. KUCINICH.
H.R. 1468: Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island.
H.R. 1487: Mr. GALLEGLY.
H.R. 1522: Mr. MEEKS of New York.
H.R. 1524: Mr. HASTINGS of Washington and Mr. SKEEN.
H.R. 1532: Mr. GRUCCI.
H.R. 1541: Ms. SOLIS.
H.R. 1542: Mr. WELDON of Florida, Ms. BALDWIN, and Mr. TANCREDO.
H.R. 1543: Mr. FRANK.
H.R. 1553: Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. CANTOR, and Mr. MEEKS of New York.
H.R. 1556: Mr. TOWNS, Mr. FRANK, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, and Mr. ENGLISH.
H.R. 1589: Mr. RANGEL.
H.R. 1597: Mr. DOOLITTLE.
H.R. 1599: Mrs. THURMAN.
H.R. 1603: Mr. SHERWOOD.
H.R. 1604: Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. ROSS, Mr. SABO, Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, and Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin.
H.R. 1609: Mr. SPENCE.
H.R. 1624: Mr. PICKERING, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. WALDEN of Oregon, Mrs. CUBIN, Mr. SHAW, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, and Mr. KERNS.
H.R. 1628: Mr. GONZALEZ and Mr. FROST.
H.R. 1629: Mr. NEY, Mr. BACHUS, Mr. FROST, Mr. CAPUANO, and Mrs. KELLY.
H.R. 1631: Mrs. MEEK of Florida.
H.R. 1632: Mr. TOOMEY, Mr. BARTON of Texas, and Mr. ISAKSON.
H.R. 1638: Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York and Mr. GRUCCI.
H.R. 1644: Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. STUMP, Mr. BAKER, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin, and Mr. THORNBERRY.
H.R. 1650: Mr. BISHOP and Mr. HINOJOSA.
H.R. 1657: Mr. WELLER and Mr. HUNTER.
H.R. 1663: Mr. WAXMAN and Mr. STARK.
H.R. 1672: Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, Mr. UPTON, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. TIERNEY, and Mr. BONIOR.
H.R. 1674: Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. BALDACCI, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. LAFALCE, and Mr. SANDLIN.
H.R. 1688: Mr. EVERETT.
H.R. 1700: Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. SABO, Ms. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. GANSKE, Mr. MCHUGH, and Mr. SHIMKUS.
H.R. 1701: Mr. SHOWS, Mr. TURNER, Mr. HILLEARY, Mr. NETHERCUTT, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. BEREUTER, Ms. PRYCE of Ohio, and Mr. SKELTON.
H.R. 1707: Mr. LAFALCE, Mrs. CAPPS, Mrs. TAUSCHER, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. WEXLER, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. BOUCHER, and Ms. HARMAN.
H.R. 1713: Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. MCDERMOTT, and Mr. KUCINICH.
H.R. 1718: Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, Mr. HORN, Mr. RAHALL, Mrs. THURMAN, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. CONDIT, Mr. HALL of Ohio, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. DOOLEY of California, Mr. FILNER, Mr. COOKSEY, Ms. RIVERS, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. BALDACCI, Mr. BAIRD, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. BLAGOJEVICH, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. SPRATT, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. QUINN, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Mr. ISRAEL.
H.R. 1723: Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. QUINN, Mr. BOSWELL, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. KING, Mr. SKELTON, Mr. BALDACCI, Mr. BOUCHER, Ms. ESCHOO, Mrs. ROUKEMA, Mr. NUSSLE, Mr. WYNN, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. COYNE, Mr. KUCINICH, Ms. LEE, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. HARMAN, Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon, Ms. NORTON, Mr. LAMPSON, and Ms. DELAURO.
H.R. 1733: Mr. CLAY.
H.R. 1750: Mr. LAFALCE and Mr. FILNER.
H.R. 1751: Mr. LAFALCE and Mr. FILNER.
H.R. 1762: Mr. ADERHOLT.
H.R. 1769: Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. ANDREWS, Ms. PRYCE of Ohio, and Mrs. MALONEY of New York.
H.R. 1770: Mr. BARR of Georgia, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. HOSTETTLER, Mr. ISSA, and Mr. DINGELL.
H.R. 1781: Mr. EHLERS, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, Mr. PAYNE, and Mr. ANDREWS.
H.R. 1801: Mr. TURNER, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. SMITH of Texas, and Mr. FROST.
H.R. 1810: Mr. BOEHLERT.
H.R. 1819: Ms. SOLIS.
H.R. 1831: Mr. OXLEY, Mr. GANSKE, Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. PICKERING, Mr. RADANOVICH, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. BORSKI, and Mr. BAIRD.
H.J. Res. 13: Ms. WATERS.
H.J. Res. 28: Mr. CONYERS.
H.J. Res. 29: Mr. CONYERS, Mr. KUCINICH, and Mrs. CHRISTENSEN.
H.J. Res. 30: Mr. CONYERS.
H.J. Res. 31: Mr. CONYERS.
H.J. Res. 32: Mr. CONYERS.
H.J. Res. 33: Mr. CONYERS.
H.J. Res. 34: Mr. CONYERS.
H.J. Res. 36: Mr. CONDIT, Mr. JENKINS, and Mr. TIAHRT.
H.J. Res. 29: Mr. GANSKE and Mr. COSTELLO.
H.J. Res. 56: Mr. KUCINICH.
H.J. Res. 58: Mr. CANTOR.
H.J. Res. 97: Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California.
H.J. Res. 102: Mr. OSBORNE, Mr. STRICKLAND, Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, Mr. FRANK, Mr. COYNE, and Mr. WU.
H.J. Res. 116: Mr. BARCIA, Mr. SHAYS, and Mr. HOEFFEL.
H.J. Res. 135: Mr. PAUL, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. TANCREDO, Mr. WU, and Mr. STUMP.
H. Res. 87: Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. DEUTSCH, and Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas.
H. Res. 120: Mr. RANGEL, Mr. KING, and Mr. EVANS.

SPECIAL ORDERS

CALENDAR WEDNESDAY BUSINESS

On motion of Mr. Armey, by unanimous consent, *Ordered,* That business in order under the Calendar Wednesday rule be dispensed with on Wednesday, May 16, 2001. (Agreed to May 10, 2001.)

MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

On motion of Mr. Armey, by unanimous consent, *Ordered,* That on legislative days of Monday and Tuesday during the first session of the 107th Congress—(1) the House shall convene 90 minutes earlier than the time otherwise established by order of the House solely for the purpose of conducting "Morning-Hour Debate" (except that on Tuesdays after May 14, 2001, the House shall convene for that purpose one hour earlier than the time otherwise established by order of the House); (2) the time for morning-hour debate shall be limited to 30 minutes allocated to each party (except that on Tuesdays after May 14, 2001, the time shall be limited to 25 minutes allocated to each party and may not continue beyond 10 minutes before the hour appointed for the resumption of the session of the House); and (3) the form of proceeding to morning-hour debate shall be as follows: (a) the prayer by the Chaplain, the approval of the Journal, and the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag shall be postponed until resumption of the session of the House; (b) initial and subsequent recognitions for debate shall alternate between the parties; (c) recognition shall be conferred by the Speaker only pursuant to lists submitted by the Majority Leader and the Minority Leader; (d) no Member may address the House for longer than 5 minutes (except the Majority Leader, the Minority Leader, or the Minority Whip); and (e) following morning-hour debate, the Chair shall declare a recess pursuant to clause 12 of rule I until the time appointed for the resumption of the session of the House. (Agreed to Jan. 3, 2001.)

SPECIAL ORDER SPEECHES

The format for recognition for morning-hour debate and restricted special order speeches, which began on February 23, 1994, was reiterated on January 4, 1995, and was supplemented on January 3, 2001, will continue to apply in the 107th Congress as outlined below:

On Tuesdays, following legislative business, the Chair may recognize Members for special-order speeches up to midnight, and such speeches may not extend beyond midnight. On all other days of the week, the Chair may recognize Members for special-order speeches up to four hours after the conclusion of five-minute special-order speeches. Such speeches may not extend beyond the four-hour limit without the permission of the Chair, which may be granted only with advance consultation between the leaderships and notification to the House. However, at no time shall the Chair recognize for any special-order speeches beyond midnight.

The Chair will first recognize Members for five-minute special-order speeches, alternating initially and subsequently between the parties, regardless of the date the order was granted by the House. The Chair will then recognize longer special-orders speeches. A Member recognized for a five-minute special-order speech may not be recognized for a longer special-order speech. The four-hour limitation will be divided between the majority and minority parties. Each party is entitled to reserve its first hour for respective leaderships or their designees. Recognition will alternate initially and subsequently between the parties each day.

The allocation of time within each party's two-hour period (or shorter period if prorated to end by midnight) is to be determined by a list submitted to the Chair by the respective leaderships. Members may not sign up with their leadership for any special-order speeches earlier than one week prior to the special-order, and additional guidelines may be established for such sign-ups by the respective leaderships.

Pursuant to clause 2(a) of rule V, the television cameras will not pan the Chamber, but a "crawl indicating morning hour or that the House has completed its legislative business and is proceeding with special-order speeches will appear on the screen. Other television camera adaptations during this period may be announced by the Chair.

The continuation of this format for recognition by the Speaker is without prejudice to the Speaker's ultimate power of recognition under clause 2 of rule XVII should circumstances so warrant. (Agreed to Jan. 3, 2001.)

LEAVE TO ADDRESS HOUSE

On motion of Mr. Pence, by unanimous consent, *Ordered,* That Ms. Ros-Lehtinen be allowed to address the House for 5 minutes on May 16, 2001. (Agreed to May 9, 2001.)

LEAVE TO ADDRESS HOUSE

On motion of Mr. Paul, by unanimous consent, *Ordered,* That Mr. Burton of Indiana be allowed to address the House for 5 minutes on May 16, 2001. (Agreed to May 10, 2001.)

LEAVE TO ADDRESS HOUSE

On motion of Mr. Paul, by unanimous consent, *Ordered,* That Mr. Burton of Indiana be allowed to address the House for 5 minutes on May 17, 2001. (Agreed to May 10, 2001.)

LEAVE TO ADDRESS HOUSE

On motion of Mr. Cox, by unanimous consent, *Ordered,* That Mr. English be allowed to address the House for 5 minutes on May 16, 2001. (Agreed to May 15, 2001.)

LEAVE TO ADDRESS HOUSE

On motion of Mr. Cox, by unanimous consent, *Ordered,* That Mr. Weldon of Florida be allowed to address the House for 5 minutes on May 17, 2001. (Agreed to May 15, 2001.)

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

2001 H.R. 1646 May 10	A bill to authorize appropriations for the Department of State for fiscal years 2002 and 2003, and for other purposes. (Pending in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union; Mr. LaHood of Illinois, Chairman.)

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THE MORNING HOUR FOR THE CALL OF COMMITTEES

Rule XIV, clause 4:

"4. After the unfinished business has been disposed of, the Speaker shall call each standing committee in regular order and then select committees. Each committee when named may call up for consideration a bill or resolution reported by it on a previous day and on the House Calendar. If the Speaker does not complete the call of the committees before the House passes to other business, the next call shall resume at the point it left off, giving preference to the last bill or resolution under consideration. A committee that has occupied the call for two days may not call up another bill or resolution until the other committees have been called in their turn."

NOTE.—Call rests with the Committee on Agriculture.

CALENDAR WEDNESDAY BUSINESS

Rule XV, clause 7:

"7. (a) On Wednesday of each week, business shall not be in order before completion of the call of the committees (except as provided by clause 4 of rule XIV) unless two-thirds of the Members voting, a quorum being present, agree to a motion that the House dispense with the call. Such a motion shall be privileged. Debate on such a motion shall be limited to five minutes in support and five minutes in opposition.

(b) A bill or resolution on either the House or the Union Calendar, except bills or resolutions that are privileged under the Rules of the House, may be called under this clause. A bill or resolution called up from the Union Calendar shall be considered in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union without motion, subject to clause 3 of rule XVI. General debate on a measure considered under this clause shall be confined to the measure and may not exceed two hours equally divided between a proponent and an opponent.

(c) When a committee has occupied the call under this clause on one Wednesday, it shall not be in order on a succeeding Wednesday to consider unfinished business previously called up by that committee until the other committees have been called in their turn unless—

(1) the previous question has been ordered on such unfinished business; or

(2) the House adopts a motion to dispense with the call under paragraph (a).

(d) If any committee has not been called under this clause during a session of a Congress, then at the next session of that Congress the call shall resume where it left off at the end of the preceding session.

(e) This rule does not apply during the last two weeks of a session of Congress.

(f) The Speaker may not entertain a motion for a recess on a Wednesday except during the last two weeks of a session of Congress."

NOTE.—Call rests with the Committee on Agriculture.

SPECIAL LEGISLATIVE DAYS

Calendar Wednesday	Wednesday of each week, except during the last 2 weeks of a session (clause 7, rule XV).
Corrections Calendar	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month (clause 6, rule XV).
Discharge Calendar	Second and fourth Mondays of each month, except during the last 6 days of a session (clause 2, rule XV).
District of Columbia business	Second and fourth Mondays of each month (clause 4, rule XV).
Private Calendar	First and third Tuesdays of each month (clause 5, rule XV).
Suspension of rules	Mondays and Tuesdays and during the last 6 days of a session (clause 1, rule XV).

1. UNION CALENDAR

Rule XIII, clause 1(a):

"(1) A Calendar of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, to which shall be referred public bills and public resolutions raising revenue, involving a tax or charge on the people, directly or indirectly making appropriations of money or property or requiring such appropriations to be made, authorizing payments out of appropriations already made, releasing any liability to the United States for money or property, or referring a claim to the Court of Claims."

2001			No.
Feb. 27	Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union. (H. Doc. 107–1)	Address to the Joint Session of Congress.	**3**
H.R. 90 Mar. 12	Mr. Tauzin (Energy and Commerce). Rept. 107–13	To amend the Communications Act of 1934 to prohibit telemarketers from interfering with the caller identification service of any person to whom a telephone solicitation is made, and for other purposes.	**8**
H.R. 1209 Apr. 20	Mr. Sensenbrenner (Judiciary). Rept. 107–45	To amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to determine whether an alien is a child, for purposes of classification as an immediate relative, based on the age of the alien on the date the classification petition with respect to the alien is filed, and for other purposes.	**28**
H.R. 863 Apr. 20	Mr. Sensenbrenner (Judiciary). Rept. 107–46	To provide grants to ensure increased accountability for juvenile offenders.	**29**
H.R. 1646 May 4	Mr. Hyde (International Relations). Rept. 107–57	To authorize appropriations for the Department of State for fiscal years 2002 and 2003, and for other purposes.	**34**
H.R. 622 May 15	Mr. Thomas (Ways and Means). Rept. 107–64	To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to expand the adoption credit, and for other purposes.	**35**
H.R. 1 May 14 Part I May 15 Judiciary discharged	Mr. Boehner (Education and the Workforce). Rept. 107–63	To close the achievement gap with accountability, flexibility, and choice, so that no child is left behind.	**38**

2001			No.

2. HOUSE CALENDAR

Rule XIII, clause 1(a):
"(2) A House Calendar, to which shall be referred all public bills and public resolutions not requiring referral to the Calendar of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union."

2001			No.
H. Con. Res. 73 Apr. 4	Mr. Hyde (International Relations). Rept. 107–40	Expressing the sense of Congress that the 2008 Olympic Games should not be held in Beijing unless the Government of the People's Republic of China releases all political prisoners, ratifies the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and observes internationally recognized human rights.	**14**
H. Res. 130 May 3	Mr. Goss (Rules). Rept. 107–54	Waiving a requirement of clause 6(a) of rule XIII with respect to consideration of certain resolutions reported from the Committee on Rules.	**19**
H. Res. 141 May 15	Ms. Pryce of Ohio (Rules). Rept. 107–67	Providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 622) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to expand the adoption credit, and for other purposes.	**25**
H. Res. 142 May 15	Mr. Reynolds (Rules). Rept. 107–68	Providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1836) to provide for reconciliation pursuant to section 104 of the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2002.	**26**

2001			No.

3. PRIVATE CALENDAR

Rule XIII, clause 1(a):

"(3) A Private Calendar as provided in clause 5 of rule XV, to which shall be referred all private bills and private resolutions."

Rule XV, clause 5:

"5. (a) On the first Tuesday of a month, the Speaker shall direct the Clerk to call the bills and resolutions on the Private Calendar after disposal of such business on the Speaker's table as requires reference only. If two or more Members, Delegates, or the Resident Commissioner object to the consideration of a bill or resolution so called, it shall be recommitted to the committee that reported it. No other business shall be in order before completion of the call of the Private Calendar on this day unless two-thirds of the Members voting, a quorum being present, agree to a motion that the House dispense with the call.

"(b)(1) On the third Tuesday of month, after the disposal of such business on the Speaker's table as requires reference only, the Speaker may direct the Clerk to call the bills and resolutions on the Private Calendar. Preference shall be given to omnibus bills containing the texts of bills or resolutions that have previously been objected to on a call of the Private Calendar. If two or more Members, Delegates, or the Resident Commissioner object to the consideration of a bill or resolution so called (other than on omnibus bill), it shall be recommitted to the committee that reported it. Two-thirds of the Members voting, a quorum being present, may adopt a motion that the House dispense with the call on this day.

"(2) Omnibus bills shall be read for amendment by paragraph. No amendment shall be in order except to strike or to reduce amounts of money or to provide limitations. An item or matter stricken from an omnibus bill may not thereafter during the same session of Congress be included in an omnibus bill. Upon passage such an omnibus bill shall be resolved into the several bills and resolutions of which it is composed. The several bills and resolutions, with any amendments adopted by the House, shall be engrossed, when necessary, and otherwise considered as passed severally by the House as distinct bills and resolutions.

"(c) The Speaker may not entertain a reservation of the right to object to the consideration of a bill or resolution under this clause. A bill or resolution considered under this clause shall be considered in the House as in the Committee of the Whole. A motion to dispense with the call of the Private Calendar under this clause shall be privileged. Debate on such a motion shall be limited to five minutes in support and five minutes in opposition."

2001 H.R. 392 Apr. 20	Mr. Sensenbrenner (Judiciary). Rept. 107–44	For the relief of Nancy B. Wilson.	No. **1**

2001			No.

4. CORRECTIONS CALENDAR

Rule XIII, clause 1:

"(b) There is established a Corrections Calendar as provided in clause 6 of rule XV."

Rule XV, clause 6:

"6. (a) After a bill has been favorably reported and placed on either the Union or House Calendar, the Speaker, after consultation with the Minority leader, may direct the Clerk also to place the bill on the "Corrections Calendar." At any time on the second and fourth Tuesdays of a month, the Speaker may direct the Clerk to call a bill that is printed on the Corrections Calendar.

"(b) A bill called from the Corrections Calendar shall be considered in the House, is debatable for one hour equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the primary committee of jurisdiction, and shall not be subject to amendment except those recommended by the primary committee of jurisdiction or offered by the chairman of the primary committee or a designee. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and any amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

"(c) The approval of three-fifths of the Members voting, a quorum being present, shall be required to pass a bill called from the Corrections Calendar. The rejection of a bill so called, or the sustaining of a point of order against it or against its consideration, does not cause its removal from the Calendar to which it was originally referred."

2001			No.

			No.

CALENDAR OF MOTIONS TO DISCHARGE COMMITTEES

Rule XV, clause 2:

"2. (a) Motions to discharge committees shall be in order on the second and fourth Mondays of a month.

"(b)(1) A Member may present to the Clerk a motion in writing to discharge—

"(A) a committee from consideration of a public bill or public resolution that has been referred to it for 30 legislative days; or

"(B) the Committee on Rules from consideration of a resolution that has been referred to it for seven legislative days and that proposes a special order of business for the consideration of a public bill or public resolution that has been reported by a standing committee or has been referred to a standing committee for 30 legislative days.

"(2) Only one motion may be presented for a bill or resolution. A Member may not file a motion to discharge the Committee on Rules from consideration of a resolution providing for the consideration of more than one public bill or public resolution or admitting or effecting a nongermane amendment to a public bill or public resolution.

"(c) A motion presented under paragraph (b) shall be placed in the custody of the Clerk, who shall arrange a convenient place for the signatures of Members. A signature may be withdrawn by a Member in writing at any time before a motion is entered on the Journal. The Clerk shall make signatures a matter of public record, causing the names of the Members who have signed a discharge motion during a week to be published in a portion of the Congressional Record designated for that purpose on the last legislative day of the week and making cumulative lists of such names available each day for public inspection in an appropriate office of the House. The Clerk shall devise a means for making such lists available to offices of the House and to the public in electronic form. When a majority of the total membership of the House shall have signed the motion, it shall be entered on the Journal, printed with the signatures thereto in the Record, and referred to the Calendar of Motions to Discharge Committees.

"(d)(1) On the second and fourth Mondays of a month (except during the last six days of a session of Congress), immediately after the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, a motion to discharge that has been on the calendar for at least seven legislative days shall be privileged if called up by a Member whose signature appears thereon. When such a motion is called up, the House shall proceed to its consideration under this paragraph without intervening motion except one motion to adjourn. Privileged motions to discharge shall have precedence in the order of their entry on the Journal.

"(2) When a motion to discharge is called up, the bill or resolution to which it relates shall be read by title only. The motion is debatable for 20 minutes, one-half in favor of the motion and one-half in opposition thereto.

"(e)(1) If a motion prevails to discharge the Committee on Rules from consideration of a resolution, the House shall immediately consider the resolution, pending which the Speaker may entertain one motion that the House adjourn. After the result of such a motion to adjourn is announced, the Speaker may not entertain any other dilatory motion until the resolution has been disposed of. If the resolution is adopted, the House shall immediately proceed to its execution.

"(2) If a motion prevails to discharge a standing committee from consideration of a public bill or public resolution, a motion that the House proceed to the immediate consideration of such bill or resolution shall be privileged if offered by a Member whose signature appeared on the motion to discharge. The motion to proceed is not debatable. If the motion to proceed is adopted, the bill or resolution shall be considered immediately under the general rules of the House. If unfinished before adjournment of the day on which it is called up, the bill ore resolution shall remain the unfinished business until it is disposed of. If the motion to proceed is rejected, the bill or resolution shall be referred to the appropriate calendar, where it shall have the same status as if the committee from which it was discharged had duly reported it to the House.

"(f)(1) When a motion to discharge originated under this clause has once been acted on by the House, it shall not be in order to entertain during the same session of Congress—

"(A) a motion to discharge a committee from consideration of that bill or resolution or of any other bill or resolution that, by relating in substance to or dealing with the same subject matter, is substantially the same; or

"(B) a motion to discharge the Committee on Rules from consideration of a resolution providing a special order of business for the consideration of that bill or resolution or of any other bill or resolution that, by relating in substance to or dealing with the same subject matter, is substantially the same.

"(2) A motion to discharge on the Calendar of Motions to Discharge Committees that is rendered out of order under subparagraph (1) shall be stricken from that calendar."

Motion No. and date entered	Title	Committee	Motion filed by—	Calendar No.
2001				

Motion No. and date entered	Title	Committee	Motion filed by—	Calendar No.

PUBLIC LAWS

ONE HUNDRED SEVENTH CONGRESS

Law No.	Bill No.	Law No.	Bill No.	Law No.	Bill No.
First Session					
107–1	H.J. Res. 7				
107–2	H.R. 559				
107–3	S. 279				
107–4	H.J. Res. 19				
107–5	S.J. Res. 6				
107–6	H.R. 132				
107–7	H.R. 395				
107–8	H.R. 256				

Law No.	Bill No.	Law No.	Bill No.	Law No.	Bill No.
First Session—Continued					

PRIVATE LAWS

ONE HUNDRED SEVENTH CONGRESS

Law No.	Bill No.	Law No.	Bill No.	Law No.	Bill No.
First Session					

SEC. 7

Law No.	Bill No.	Law No.	Bill No.	Law No.	Bill No.
First Session—Continued					

HISTORY OF BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Numerical order of bills and resolutions which have been reported to or considered by either or both Houses.

NOTE. Similar or identical bills, and bills having reference to each other, are indicated by number in parentheses.

No.	Index Key and History of Bill

HOUSE BILLS

H.R. 1 (S. 1).—To close the achievement gap with accountability, flexibility, and choice, so that no child is left behind. Referred to Education and the Workforce Mar. 23, 2001. Reported amended May 14, 2001; Rept. 107–63, Pt. I. Referred to the Judiciary May 14, 2001 for a period ending not later than May 15, 2001. The Judiciary discharged May 15, 2001.
Union Calendar .....Union 38

H.R. 2.—To establish a procedure to safeguard the combined surpluses of the Social Security and Medicare hospital insurance trust funds. Referred to Rules and in addition to the Budget Feb. 8, 2001. Rereferred to the Budget and in addition to Rules Feb. 13, 2001. Rules suspended. Passed House amended Feb. 13, 2001; Roll No. 13: 407–2. Received in Senate and referred to Finance Feb. 14, 2001. Finance discharged Feb. 15, 2001. Referred jointly to the Budget and Governmental Affairs Feb. 15, 2001.

H.R. 3 (H. Res. 83).—To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to reduce individual income tax rates. Referred to Ways and Means Feb. 28, 2001. Reported amended Mar. 6, 2001; Rept. 107–7. Union Calendar. Passed House amended Mar. 8, 2001; Roll No. 45: 230–198. Received in Senate and referred to Finance Mar. 9, 2001.

H.R. 6 (H. Res. 104).—To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to reduce the marriage penalty by providing for adjustments to the standard deduction, 15-percent rate bracket, and earned income credit and to allow the nonrefundable personal credits against regular and minimum tax liability. Referred to Ways and Means Mar. 15, 2001. Reported amended Mar. 27, 2001; Rept. 107–29. Union Calendar. Passed House amended Mar. 29, 2001; Roll No. 75: 282–144. Received in Senate Mar. 29, 2001.

H.R. 8 (H. Res. 111).—To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to phaseout the estate and gift taxes over a 10-year period, and for other purposes. Referred to Ways and Means Mar. 14, 2001. Reported amended Apr. 3, 2001; Rept. 107–37. Union Calendar. Passed House amended Apr. 4, 2001; Roll No. 84: 274–154. Received in Senate Apr. 5, 2001. Ordered placed on the calendar Apr. 6, 2001.

HOUSE BILLS—Continued

H.R. 10 (H. Res. 127).—To provide for pension reform, and for other purposes. Referred to Ways and Means and in addition to Education and the Workforce Mar. 14, 2001. Reported amended from Ways and Means May 1, 2001; Rept. 107–51, Pt. I. Reported amended from Education and the Workforce May 1, 2001; Pt. II. Union Calendar. Passed House amended May 2, 2001; Roll No. 96: 407–24. Received in Senate May 3, 2001.

H.R. 90.—To amend the Communications Act of 1934 to prohibit telemarketers from interfering with the caller identification service of any person to whom a telephone solicitation is made, and for other purposes. Referred to Energy and Commerce Jan. 3, 2001. Reported Mar. 12, 2001; Rept. 107–13.
Union Calendar .....Union 8

H.R. 93.—To amend title 5, United States Code, to provide that the mandatory separation age for Federal firefighters be made the same as the age that applies with respect to Federal law enforcement officers. Referred to Government Reform Jan. 3, 2001. Rules suspended. Passed House amended Jan. 30, 2001; Roll No. 5: 401–0. Received in Senate and referred to Governmental Affairs Jan. 31, 2001.

H.R. 132.—To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 620 Jacaranda Street in Lanai City, Hawaii, as the "Goro Hokama Post Office Building". Referred to Government Reform Jan. 3, 2001. Rules suspended. Passed House Feb. 7, 2001; Roll No. 11: 413–0. Received in Senate Feb. 7, 2001. Passed Senate Mar. 21, 2001. Presented to the President Apr. 5, 2001. **Approved Apr. 12, 2001. Public Law 107–6.**

H.R. 146.—To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to study the suitability and feasibility of designating the Great Falls Historic District in Paterson, New Jersey, as a unit of the National Park System, and for other purposes. Referred to Resources Jan. 3, 2001. Reported Apr. 24, 2001; Rept. 107–47. Union Calendar. Passed House May 9, 2001. Received in Senate and referred to Energy and Natural Resources May 10, 2001.

H.R. 182.—To amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to designate a segment of the Eight Mile River in the State of Connecticut for study for potential addition to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, and for other purposes. Referred to Resources Jan. 3, 2001. Reported amended Apr. 3, 2001; Rept. 107–36. Union Calendar. Rules suspended. Passed House amended May 1, 2001. Received in Senate and referred to Energy and Natural Resources May 2, 2001.

No.	Index Key and History of Bill

HOUSE BILLS—Continued

H.R. 223.—To amend the Clear Creek County, Colorado, Public Lands Transfer Act of 1993 to provide additional time for Clear Creek County to dispose of certain lands transferred to the county under the Act. Referred to Resources Jan. 3, 2001. Rules suspended. Passed House Mar. 13, 2001; Roll No. 47: 413–0. Received in Senate and referred to Energy and Natural Resources Mar. 14, 2001.

H.R. 247 (H. Res. 93).—To amend the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 to authorize communities to use community development block grant funds for construction of tornado-safe shelters in manufactured home parks. Referred to Financial Services Jan. 30, 2001. Passed House amended Mar. 22, 2001; Roll No. 61: 401–6. Received in Senate and referred to Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs Mar. 22, 2001.

H.R. 256.—To extend for 11 additional months the period for which chapter 12 of title 11 of the United States Code is reenacted. Referred to the Judiciary Jan. 30, 2001. Reported Feb. 26, 2001; Rept. 107–2. Union Calendar. Rules suspended. Passed House Feb. 28, 2001; Roll No. 17: 408–2. Received in Senate Mar. 1, 2001. Passed Senate Apr. 26, 2001. Presented to the President May 2, 2001. **Approved May 11, 2001. Public Law 107–8.**

H.R. 308.—To establish the Guam War Claims Review Commission. Referred to Resources Jan. 30, 2001. Rules suspended. Passed House amended Mar. 13, 2001. Received in Senate and referred to Energy and Natural Resources Mar. 14, 2001.

H.R. 309.—To provide for the determination of withholding tax rates under the Guam income tax. Referred to Resources Jan. 30, 2001. Reported Apr. 24, 2001; Rept. 107–48. Union Calendar. Rules suspended. Passed House May 1, 2001. Received in Senate and referred to Energy and Natural Resources May 2, 2001.

H.R. 327 (H. Res. 89).—To amend chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code, for the purpose of facilitating compliance by small businesses with certain Federal paperwork requirements and to establish a task force to examine the feasibility of streamlining paperwork requirements applicable to small businesses. Referred to Government Reform and in addition to Small Business Jan. 31, 2001. Passed House amended Mar. 15, 2001; Roll No. 50: 418–0. Received in Senate and referred to Governmental Affairs Mar. 15, 2001.

H.R. 333 (H. Res. 71) (S. 220) (S. 420).—To amend title 11, United States Code, and for other purposes. Referred to the Judiciary and in addition to Financial Services Jan. 31, 2001. Reported amended from the Judiciary Feb. 26, 2001; Rept. 107–3, Pt. I. Referral to Financial Services extended Feb. 26, 2001 for a period ending not later than Feb. 26, 2001. Financial Services discharged. Feb. 26, 2001. Union Calendar. Passed House amended Mar. 1, 2001; Roll No. 25: 306–108. Received in Senate and ordered placed on the calendar Mar. 5, 2001.

No.	Index Key and History of Bill

HOUSE BILLS—Continued

H.R. 364.—To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 5927 Southwest 70th Street in Miami, Florida, as the "Marjory Williams Scrivens Post Office". Referred to Government Reform Jan. 31, 2001. Rules suspended. Passed House Mar. 14, 2001. Received in Senate and referred to Governmental Affairs Mar. 15, 2001.

H.R. 392.—For the relief of Nancy B. Wilson. Referred to the Judiciary Jan. 31, 2001. Reported Apr. 20, 2001; Rept. 107–44.
Private Calendar .....Private 1

H.R. 395.—To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2305 Minton Road in West Melbourne, Florida, as the "Ronald W. Reagan Post Office of West Melbourne, Florida". Referred to Government Reform Feb. 6, 2001. Rules suspended. Passed House Feb. 6, 2001. Received in Senate Feb. 7, 2001. Passed Senate Mar. 21, 2001. Presented to the President Apr. 5, 2001. **Approved Apr. 12, 2001. Public Law 107–7.**

H.R. 428.—Concerning the participation of Taiwan in the World Health Organization. Referred to International Relations Feb. 6, 2001. Rules suspended. Passed House amended Apr. 24, 2001; Roll No. 86: 407–0. Received in Senate and referred to Foreign Relations Apr. 25, 2001. Committee discharged. Passed Senate with amendment May 9, 2001. House agreed to Senate amendment under suspension of the rules May 15, 2001; Roll No. 113: 415–0.

H.R. 496.—To amend the Communications Act of 1934 to promote deployment of advanced services and foster the development of competition for the benefit of consumers in all regions of the Nation by relieving unnecessary burdens on the Nation's two percent local exchange telecommunications carriers, and for other purposes. Referred to Energy and Commerce Feb. 7, 2001. Reported amended Mar. 13, 2001; Rept. 107–20. Union Calendar. Rules suspended. Passed House amended Mar. 21, 2001. Received in Senate and referred to Commerce, Science and Transportation Mar. 22, 2001.

H.R. 503 (H. Res. 119).—To amend title 18, United States Code, and the Uniform Code of Military Justice to protect unborn children from assault and murder, and for other purposes. Referred to the Judiciary and in addition to Armed Services Feb. 7, 2001. Reported from the Judiciary Apr. 20, 2001; Rept. 107–42, Pt. I. Referral to Armed Services extended Apr. 20, 2001 for a period ending not later than Apr. 24, 2001. Armed Services discharged. Apr. 24, 2001. Union Calendar. Passed House amended Apr. 26, 2001; Roll No. 89: 252–172. Received in Senate Apr. 26, 2001.

No.	Index Key and History of Bill

HOUSE BILLS—Continued

H.R. 524.—To require the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology to assist small and medium-sized manufacturers and other such businesses to successfully integrate and utilize electronic commerce technologies and business practices, and to authorize the National Institute of Standards and Technology to assess critical enterprise integration standards and implementation activities for major manufacturing industries and to develop a plan for enterprise integration for each major manufacturing industry. Referred to Science Feb. 8, 2001. Rules suspended. Passed House Feb. 14, 2001; Roll No. 14: 409–6. Received in Senate and referred to Commerce, Science and Transportation Feb. 14, 2001.

H.R. 554 (H. Res. 36).—To establish a program, coordinated by the National Transportation Safety Board, of assistance to families of passengers involved in rail passenger accidents. Referred to Transportation and Infrastructure Feb. 12, 2001. Passed House Feb. 14, 2001; Roll No. 15: 404–4. Received in Senate and referred to Commerce, Science and Transportation Feb. 14, 2001.

H.R. 558.—To designate the Federal building and United States courthouse located at 504 West Hamilton Street in Allentown, Pennsylvania, as the "Edward N. Cahn Federal Building and United States Courthouse". Referred to Transportation and Infrastructure Feb. 12, 2001. Rules suspended. Passed House Feb. 28, 2001; Roll No. 18: 412–0. Received in Senate and referred to Environment and Public Works Mar. 1, 2001.

H.R. 559.—To designate the United States courthouse located at 1 Courthouse Way in Boston, Massachusetts, as the "John Joseph Moakley United States Courthouse". Referred to Transportation and Infrastructure Feb. 13, 2001. Passed House Feb. 14, 2001. Received in Senate Feb. 14, 2001. Passed Senate Feb. 15, 2001. Presented to the President Mar. 1, 2001. **Approved Mar. 13, 2001. Public Law 107–2.**

H.R. 581 (H. Res. 135).—To authorize the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture to use funds appropriated for wildland fire management in the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2001, to reimburse the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service to facilitate the interagency cooperation required under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 in connection with wildland fire management. Referred to Resources Feb. 13, 2001. Reported Apr. 3, 2001; Rept. 107–35. Union Calendar. Passed House amended May 9, 2001. Received in Senate and referred to Environment and Public Works May 10, 2001.

H.R. 586.—To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide that the exclusion from gross income for foster care payments shall also apply to payments by qualified placement agencies, and for other purposes. Referred to Ways and Means Feb. 13, 2001. Reported amended May 15, 2001; Rept. 107–66. Union Calendar. Rules suspended. Passed House amended May 15, 2001; Roll No. 112: 420–0.

No.	Index Key and History of Bill

HOUSE BILLS—Continued

H.R. 601.—To ensure the continued access of hunters to those Federal lands included within the boundaries of the Craters of the Moon National Monument in the State of Idaho pursuant to Presidential Proclamation 7373 of November 9, 2000, and to continue the applicability of the Taylor Grazing Act to the disposition of grazing fees arising from the use of such lands, and for other purposes. Referred to Resources Feb. 13, 2001. Reported amended Apr. 3, 2001; Rept. 107–34. Union Calendar. Rules suspended. Passed House amended May 1, 2001. Received in Senate and referred to Energy and Natural Resources May 2, 2001.

H.R. 621.—To designate the Federal building located at 6230 Van Nuys Boulevard in Van Nuys, California, as the "James C. Corman Federal Building". Referred to Transportation and Infrastructure Feb. 14, 2001. Rules suspended. Passed House Feb. 28, 2001; Roll No. 19: 413–0. Received in Senate and referred to Environment and Public Works Mar. 1, 2001.

H.R. 622 (H. Res. 141).—To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to expand the adoption credit, and for other purposes. Referred to Ways and Means Feb. 14, 2001. Reported amended May 15, 2001; Rept. 107–64. Union Calendar .....Union 35

H.R. 624.—To amend the Public Health Service Act to promote organ donation. Referred to Energy and Commerce Feb. 14, 2001. Reported Mar. 6, 2001; Rept. 107–11. Union Calendar. Rules suspended. Passed House amended Mar. 7, 2001; Roll No. 31: 404–0. Received in Senate and referred to Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions Mar. 8, 2001.

H.R. 642.—To reauthorize the Chesapeake Bay Office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and for other purposes. Referred to Resources Feb. 14, 2001. Reported amended Apr. 3, 2001; Rept. 107–33. Union Calendar. Considered under suspension of rules Apr. 3, 2001. Rules suspended. Passed House amended Apr. 4, 2001; Roll No. 81: 406–13. Received in Senate and referred to Commerce, Science and Transportation Apr. 5, 2001.

H.R. 718.—To protect individuals, families, and Internet service providers from unsolicited and unwanted electronic mail. Referred to Energy and Commerce and in addition to the Judiciary Feb. 14, 2001. Reported amended from Energy and Commerce Apr. 4, 2001; Rept. 107–41, Pt. I. Referral to the Judiciary extended Apr. 4, 2001 for a period ending not later than June 5, 2001.

H.R. 724.—To authorize appropriations to carry out part B of title I of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act, relating to the Strategic Petroleum Reserve. Referred to Energy and Commerce Feb. 26, 2001. Reported Mar. 6, 2001; Rept. 107–6. Union Calendar. Rules suspended. Passed House Mar. 6, 2001; Roll No. 26: 400–2. Received in Senate and referred to Energy and Natural Resources Mar. 7, 2001.

No.	Index Key and History of Bill

HOUSE BILLS—Continued

H.R. 725.—To establish a toll free number under the Federal Trade Commission to assist consumers in determining if products are American-made. Referred to Energy and Commerce Feb. 26, 2001. Reported Mar. 13, 2001; Rept. 107–21. Union Calendar. Rules suspended. Passed House amended Mar. 14, 2001; Roll No. 48: 407–3. Received in Senate and referred to Commerce, Science and Transportation Mar. 15, 2001.

H.R. 727.—To amend the Consumer Product Safety Act to provide that low-speed electric bicycles are consumer products subject to such Act. Referred to Energy and Commerce Feb. 27, 2001. Reported Mar. 5, 2001; Rept. 107–5. Union Calendar. Rules suspended. Passed House Mar. 6, 2001; Roll No. 27: 401–1. Received in Senate and referred to Commerce, Science and Transportation Mar. 7, 2001.

H.R. 741.—To amend the Trademark Act of 1946 to provide for the registration and protection of trademarks used in commerce, in order to carry out provisions of certain international conventions, and for other purposes. Referred to the Judiciary Feb. 27, 2001. Reported Mar. 13, 2001; Rept. 107–19. Union Calendar. Rules suspended. Passed House Mar. 14, 2001. Received in Senate and referred to the Judiciary Mar. 15, 2001.

H.R. 768.—To amend the Improving America's Schools Act of 1994 to make permanent the favorable treatment of need-based educational aid under the antitrust laws. Referred to the Judiciary Feb. 28, 2001. Reported Apr. 3, 2001; Rept. 107–32. Union Calendar. Rules suspended. Passed House Apr. 3, 2001; Roll No. 76: 414–0. Received in Senate and referred to Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions Apr. 4, 2001.

H.R. 801.—To amend title 38, United States Code, to improve programs of educational assistance, to expand programs of transition assistance and outreach to departing servicemembers, veterans, and dependents, to increase burial benefits, to provide for family coverage under Servicemembers' Group Life Insurance, and for other purposes. Referred to Veterans' Affairs Feb. 28, 2001. Reported amended Mar. 26, 2001; Rept. 107–27. Union Calendar. Rules suspended. Passed House amended Mar. 27, 2001; Roll No. 63: 417–0. Received in Senate and referred to Veterans' Affairs Mar. 28, 2001.

H.R. 802 (S. 39).—To authorize the Public Safety Officer Medal of Valor, and for other purposes. Referred to the Judiciary Feb. 28, 2001. Reported Mar. 12, 2001; Rept. 107–15. Union Calendar. Rules suspended. Passed House Mar. 22, 2001; Roll No. 59: 414–0. Received in Senate and referred to the Judiciary Mar. 22, 2001. Reported May 10, 2001; no written report. Passed Senate May 14, 2001.

No.	Index Key and History of Bill

HOUSE BILLS—Continued

H.R. 809.—To make technical corrections to various antitrust laws and to references to such laws. Referred to the Judiciary and in addition to Armed Services Mar. 1, 2001. Reported from the Judiciary Mar. 12, 2001; Rept. 107–17, Pt. I. Referral to Armed Services extended Mar. 12, 2001 for a period ending not later than Mar. 12, 2001. Armed Services discharged. Mar. 12, 2001. Union Calendar. Rules suspended. Passed House Mar. 14, 2001. Received in Senate and referred to the Judiciary Mar. 15, 2001.

H.R. 811.—To authorize the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to carry out construction projects for the purpose of improving, renovating, and updating patient care facilities at Department of Veterans Affairs medical centers. Referred to Veterans' Affairs Mar. 1, 2001. Reported amended Mar. 26, 2001; Rept. 107–28. Union Calendar. Rules suspended. Passed House amended Mar. 27, 2001; Roll No. 64: 417–0. Received in Senate and referred to Veterans' Affairs Mar. 28, 2001.

H.R. 821.—To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1030 South Church Street in Asheboro, North Carolina, as the "W. Joe Trogdon Post Office Building". Referred to Government Reform Mar. 1, 2001. Rules suspended. Passed House Mar. 14, 2001. Received in Senate and referred to Governmental Affairs Mar. 15, 2001.

H.R. 834.—To amend the National Trails System Act to clarify Federal authority relating to land acquisition from willing sellers for the majority of the trails in the System, and for other purposes. Referred to Resources Mar. 1, 2001. Rules suspended. Passed House Mar. 13, 2001; Roll No. 46: 409–3. Received in Senate and referred to Energy and Natural Resources Mar. 14, 2001.

H.R. 860.—To amend title 28, United States Code, to allow a judge to whom a case is transferred to retain jurisdiction over certain multidistrict litigation cases for trial, and to provide for Federal jurisdiction of certain multiparty, multiforum civil actions. Referred to the Judiciary Mar. 6, 2001. Reported Mar. 12, 2001; Rept. 107–14. Union Calendar. Rules suspended. Passed House amended Mar. 14, 2001. Received in Senate and referred to the Judiciary Mar. 15, 2001.

H.R. 861.—To make technical amendments to section 10 of title 9, United States Code. Referred to the Judiciary Mar. 6, 2001. Reported Mar. 12, 2001; Rept. 107–16. Union Calendar. Rules suspended. Passed House Mar. 14, 2001; Roll No. 49: 413–0. Received in Senate and referred to Armed Services Mar. 15, 2001.

H.R. 863.—To provide grants to ensure increased accountability for juvenile offenders. Referred to the Judiciary Mar. 6, 2001. Reported amended Apr. 20, 2001; Rept. 107–46.
Union Calendar .....Union 29

H.R. 880.—To provide for the acquisition of property in Washington County, Utah, for implementation of a desert tortoise habitat conservation plan. Referred to Resources Mar. 6, 2001. Rules suspended. Passed House Mar. 13, 2001. Received in Senate and referred to Energy and Natural Resources Mar. 14, 2001.

No.	Index Key and History of Bill

HOUSE BILLS—Continued

H.R. 974.—To increase the number of interaccount transfers which may be made from business accounts at depository institutions, to authorize the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System to pay interest on reserves, and for other purposes. Referred to Financial Services Mar. 13, 2001. Reported amended Apr. 3, 2001; Rept. 107–38. Union Calendar. Rules suspended. Passed House amended Apr. 3, 2001. Received in Senate and referred to Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs Apr. 4, 2001.

H.R. 981.—To provide a biennial budget for the United States Government. Referred to the Budget and in addition to Rules, and Government Reform Mar. 13, 2001. Referral to the Budget extended Apr. 4, 2001 for a period ending not later than Sept. 5, 2001.

H.R. 1042.—To prevent the elimination of certain reports. Referred to Science Mar. 15, 2001. Rules suspended. Passed House amended Mar. 21, 2001; Roll No. 54: 414–2. Received in Senate and referred to Governmental Affairs Mar. 22, 2001.

H.R. 1088.—To amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to reduce fees collected by the Securities and Exchange Commission, and for other purposes. Referred to Financial Services Mar. 19, 2001. Reported amended May 1, 2001; Rept. 107–52, Pt. I. Referred to Government Reform May 1, 2001 for a period ending not later than May 2, 2001. Referral extended May 2, 2001 for a period ending not later than May 8, 2001. Referral extended May 8, 2001 for a period ending not later than May 9, 2001. Referral extended May 9, 2001 for a period ending not later than May 10, 2001. Referral extended May 10, 2001 for a period ending not later than May 18, 2001.

H.R. 1098.—To improve the recording and discharging of maritime liens and expand the American Merchant Marine Memorial Wall of Honor, and for other purposes. Referred to Transportation and Infrastructure Mar. 20, 2001. Rules suspended. Passed House Mar. 21, 2001; Roll No. 55: 415–3. Received in Senate and referred to Commerce, Science and Transportation Mar. 22, 2001.

H.R. 1099.—To make changes in laws governing Coast Guard personnel, increase marine safety, renew certain groups that advise the Coast Guard on safety issues, make miscellaneous improvements to Coast Guard operations and policies, and for other purposes. Referred to Transportation and Infrastructure Mar. 20, 2001. Considered under suspension of rules Mar. 21, 2001. Rules suspended. Passed House Mar. 22, 2001; Roll No. 58: 415–0. Received in Senate and referred to Commerce, Science and Transportation Mar. 22, 2001.

H.R. 1209.—To amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to determine whether an alien is a child, for purposes of classification as an immediate relative, based on the age of the alien on the date the classification petition with respect to the alien is filed, and for other purposes. Referred to the Judiciary Mar. 26, 2001. Reported Apr. 20, 2001; Rept. 107–45.
Union Calendar .....Union 28

HOUSE BILLS—Continued

H.R. 1646 (H. Res. 138).—To authorize appropriations for the Department of State for fiscal years 2002 and 2003, and for other purposes. Referred to International Relations Apr. 27, 2001. Reported amended May 4, 2001; Rept. 107–57.
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Considered May 10, 2001.

H.R. 1696.—To expedite the construction of the World War II memorial in the District of Columbia. Referred to Resources and in addition to Veterans' Affairs May 3, 2001. Rules suspended. Passed House May 15, 2001; Roll No. 109: 400–15.

H.R. 1727.—To amend the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997 to provide for consistent treatment of survivor benefits for public safety officers killed in the line of duty. Referred to Ways and Means May 3, 2001. Reported amended May 15, 2001; Rept. 107–65. Union Calendar. Rules suspended. Passed House amended May 15, 2001; Roll No. 111: 419–0.

H.R. 1836 (H. Res. 142).—To provide for reconciliation pursuant to section 104 of the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2002. Referred to Ways and Means May 15, 2001.

No.	Index Key and History of Bill	No.	Index Key and History of Bill
	HOUSE BILLS—Continued		

No.	Index Key and History of Bill	No.	Index Key and History of Bill
	HOUSE BILLS—Continued		

No.	Index Key and History of Bill	No.	Index Key and History of Bill
	HOUSE BILLS—Continued		

No.	Index Key and History of Bill	No.	Index Key and History of Bill

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTIONS

H.J. Res. 7.—Recognizing the 90th birthday of Ronald Reagan. Referred to Government Reform Jan. 31, 2001. Rules suspended. Passed House Feb. 6, 2001; Roll No. 9: 410–0. Received in Senate and passed Feb. 6, 2001. Presented to the President Feb. 7, 2001. **Approved Feb. 15, 2001. Public Law 107–1.**

H.J. Res. 19.—Providing for the appointment of Walter E. Massey as a citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution. Referred to House Administration Feb. 13, 2001. Committee discharged. Passed House Feb. 28, 2001. Received in Senate and passed Mar. 1, 2001. Presented to the President Mar. 8, 2001. **Approved Mar. 16, 2001. Public Law 107–4.**

H.J. Res. 41 (H. Res. 118).—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States with respect to tax limitations. Referred to the Judiciary Mar. 22, 2001. Reported amended Apr. 20, 2001; Rept. 107–43. House Calendar. Failed of passage (two-thirds required) Apr. 25, 2001; Roll No. 87: 232–189.

No.	Index Key and History of Bill	No.	Index Key and History of Bill
HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTIONS—Continued			

No.	Index Key and History of Bill

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS

H. Con. Res. 1.—Providing for a conditional adjournment of the House of Representatives and a conditional recess or adjournment of the Senate. Passed House Jan. 3, 2001. Received in Senate Jan. 3, 2001. Passed Senate Jan. 4 (Legislative day of Jan. 3), 2001.

H. Con. Res. 14.—Permitting the use of the rotunda of the Capitol for a ceremony as part of the commemoration of the days of remembrance of victims of the Holocaust. Referred to House Administration Jan. 30, 2001. Rules suspended. Passed House Jan. 31, 2001; Roll No. 6: 407–0. Received in Senate and referred to Rules and Administration Jan. 31, 2001. Committee discharged. Passed Senate with amendment Feb. 8, 2001. House agreed to Senate amendment Feb. 27, 2001.

H. Con. Res. 15 (S. Con. Res. 6).—Expressing sympathy for the victims of the devastating earthquake that struck India on January 26, 2001, and support for ongoing aid efforts. Referred to International Relations and in addition to Financial Services Jan. 30, 2001. Rules suspended. Passed House Jan. 31, 2001; Roll No. 7: 406–1. Received in Senate and referred to Foreign Relations Jan. 31, 2001.

H. Con. Res. 18.—Providing for an adjournment of the House of Representatives. Passed House Jan. 31, 2001. Received in Senate and passed Jan. 31, 2001.

H. Con. Res. 27.—Honoring the National Institute of Standards and Technology and its employees for 100 years of service to the Nation. Referred to Science Feb. 13, 2001. Rules suspended. Passed House Feb. 28, 2001; Roll No. 20: 413–1. Received in Senate and passed Mar. 1, 2001.

H. Con. Res. 28.—Providing for a joint session of Congress to receive a message from the President. Passed House Feb. 13, 2001. Received in Senate and passed Feb. 14, 2001.

H. Con. Res. 31 (S. Con. Res. 12).—Expressing the sense of the Congress regarding the importance of organ, tissue, bone marrow, and blood donation and supporting National Donor Day. Referred to Energy and Commerce Feb. 13, 2001. Reported Mar. 6, 2001; Rept. 107–10. House Calendar. Rules suspended. Passed House Mar. 7, 2001; Roll No. 30: 418–0. Received in Senate and referred to the Judiciary Mar. 8, 2001.

H. Con. Res. 32.—Providing for a conditional adjournment of the House of Representatives and a conditional recess or adjournment of the Senate. Passed House Feb. 14, 2001. Received in Senate and passed Feb. 14, 2001.

H. Con. Res. 39.—Honoring the ultimate sacrifice made by 28 United States soldiers killed by an Iraqi missile attack on February 25, 1991, during Operation Desert Storm, and resolving to support appropriate and effective theater missile defense programs. Referred to Armed Services Feb. 27, 2001. Rules suspended. Passed House Feb. 27, 2001; Roll No. 16: 395–0. Received in Senate and referred to Armed Services Feb. 28, 2001.

No.	Index Key and History of Bill

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS—Continued

H. Con. Res. 41.—Expressing sympathy for the victims of the devastating earthquakes that struck El Salvador on January 13, 2001, and February 13, 2001, and supporting ongoing aid efforts. Referred to International Relations and in addition to Financial Services Feb. 27, 2001. Rules suspended. Passed House Mar. 20, 2001; Roll No. 52: 405–1. Received in Senate and referred to Foreign Relations Mar. 21, 2001.

H. Con. Res. 43.—Authorizing the printing of a revised and updated version of the House document entitled "Black Americans in Congress, 1870-1989". Referred to House Administration Feb. 27, 2001. Rules suspended. Passed House Mar. 21, 2001; Roll No. 53: 414–1. Received in Senate and referred to Rules and Administration Mar. 22, 2001. Committee discharged. Passed Senate Apr. 6, 2001.

H. Con. Res. 47 (S. Con. Res. 22).—Honoring the 21 members of the National Guard who were killed in the crash of a National Guard aircraft on March 3, 2001, in south-central Georgia. Referred to Armed Services Mar. 6, 2001. Rules suspended. Passed House amended Mar. 7, 2001; Roll No. 32: 413–0. Received in Senate and passed Mar. 8, 2001.

H. Con. Res. 57.—Condemning the heinous atrocities that occurred on March 5, 2001, at Santana High School in Santee, California. Referred to Education and the Workforce Mar. 8, 2001. Rules suspended. Passed House amended Mar. 13, 2001. Received in Senate and referred to the Judiciary Mar. 14, 2001.

H. Con. Res. 59.—Expressing the sense of Congress regarding the establishment of National Shaken Baby Syndrome Awareness Week. Referred to Government Reform Mar. 8, 2001. Rules suspended. Passed House amended Apr. 3, 2001. Received in Senate and referred to Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions Apr. 4, 2001.

H. Con. Res. 66.—Authorizing the printing of a revised and updated version of the House document entitled "Women in Congress, 1917-1990". Referred to House Administration Mar. 15, 2001. Considered under suspension of rules Apr. 3, 2001. Rules suspended. Passed House Apr. 4, 2001; Roll No. 79: 414–1. Received in Senate and referred to Rules and Administration Apr. 5, 2001. Committee discharged. Passed Senate Apr. 24, 2001.

H. Con. Res. 69.—Expressing the sense of the Congress on the Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction and urging all Contracting States to the Convention to recommend the production of practice guides. Referred to International Relations Mar. 20, 2001. Committee discharged. Passed House amended Mar. 22, 2001. Received in Senate Mar. 22, 2001. Passed Senate Mar. 23, 2001.

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HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS—Continued

H. Con. Res. 73.—Expressing the sense of Congress that the 2008 Olympic Games should not be held in Beijing unless the Government of the People's Republic of China releases all political prisoners, ratifies the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and observes internationally recognized human rights. Referred to International Relations Mar. 21, 2001. Reported amended Apr. 4, 2001; Rept. 107–40.
House Calendar.....House 14

H. Con. Res. 74.—Authorizing the use of the Capitol Grounds for the 20th annual National Peace Officers' Memorial Service. Referred to Transportation and Infrastructure Mar. 21, 2001. Rules suspended. Passed House May 8, 2001. Received in Senate and passed May 9, 2001.

H. Con. Res. 83 (H. Res. 100) (H. Res. 134) (H. Res. 136) (S. Con. Res. 20).—Establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2002, revising the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2001, and setting forth appropriate budgetary levels for each of fiscal years 2003 through 2011. Reported from the Budget Mar. 23, 2001; Rept. 107–26. Union Calendar. Passed House amended Mar. 28, 2001; Roll No. 70: 222–205. Received in Senate and referred to the Budget Mar. 28, 2001. Committee discharged. Ordered placed on the calendar Apr. 2 (Legislative day of Mar. 30), 2001. Considered Apr. 2 (Legislative day of Mar. 30), 3, 4, 5, 2001. Passed Senate with amendment Apr. 6, 2001; Roll No. 86: 65–35. Senate insisted on its amendment and asked for a conference Apr. 23, 2001. House disagreed to Senate amendment and agreed to a conference Apr. 24, 2001. Conference report filed in the House May 3, 2001; Rept. 107–55. House recommitted the conference report pursuant to H. Res. 134 May 8, 2001. Conference report filed in the House May 8, 2001; Rept. 107–60. House agreed to conference report May 9, 2001; Roll No. 104: 221–207. Conference report considered in Senate May 9, 2001. Senate agreed to conference report May 10, 2001; Roll No. 98: 53–47.

H. Con. Res. 91.—Recognizing the importance of increasing awareness of the autism spectrum disorder, and supporting programs for greater research and improved treatment of autism and improved training and support for individuals with autism and those who care for them. Referred to Energy and Commerce and in addition to Education and the Workforce Mar. 29, 2001. Rules suspended. Passed House May 1, 2001; Roll No. 90: 418–1. Received in Senate and referred to Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions May 2, 2001.

H. Con. Res. 93.—Providing for a conditional adjournment of the House of Representatives and a conditional recess or adjournment of the Senate. Passed House Apr. 3, 2001. Received in Senate and passed Apr. 4, 2001.

H. Con. Res. 95.—Supporting a National Charter Schools Week. Referred to Education and the Workforce Apr. 3, 2001. Rules suspended. Passed House amended May 1, 2001; Roll No. 91: 404–6. Received in Senate and referred to the Judiciary May 2, 2001.

No.	Index Key and History of Bill

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS—Continued

H. Con. Res. 108.—Honoring the National Science Foundation for 50 years of service to the Nation. Referred to Science Apr. 25, 2001. Rules suspended. Passed House May 8, 2001. Received in Senate and passed May 9, 2001.

H. Con. Res. 110.—Expressing the sense of the Congress in support of National Children's Memorial Flag Day. Referred to Education and the Workforce Apr. 26, 2001. Committee discharged. Passed House Apr. 26, 2001. Received in Senate and referred to the Judiciary Apr. 26, 2001.

H. Con. Res. 117.—Expressing sympathy to the family, friends, and co-workers of Veronica "Roni" Bowers and Charity Bowers. Referred to International Relations May 1, 2001. Committee discharged. Passed House May 1, 2001. Received in Senate and referred to Foreign Relations May 2, 2001.

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HOUSE RESOLUTIONS

H. Res. 1.—Electing officers of the House of Representatives. Passed House Jan. 3, 2001.

H. Res. 2.—To inform the Senate that a quorum of the House has assembled and of the election of the Speaker and the Clerk. Passed House Jan. 3, 2001.

H. Res. 3.—Authorizing the Speaker to appoint a committee to notify the President of the assembly of the Congress. Passed House Jan. 3, 2001.

H. Res. 4.—Authorizing the Clerk to inform the President of the election of the Speaker and the Clerk. Passed House Jan. 3, 2001.

H. Res. 5.—Adopting rules for the One Hundred Seventh Congress. Passed House Jan. 3, 2001; Roll No. 4: 215–206.

H. Res. 6.—Designating majority membership on certain standing committees of the House. Passed House Jan. 3, 2001.

H. Res. 7.—Designating minority membership on certain standing committees of the House. Passed House Jan. 3, 2001.

H. Res. 8.—Providing for the designation of certain minority employees. Passed House Jan. 3, 2001.

H. Res. 9.—Fixing the daily hour of meeting of the First Session of the One Hundred Seventh Congress. Passed House Jan. 3, 2001.

H. Res. 10.—Providing for the attendance of the House at the Inaugural Ceremonies of the President and Vice President of the United States. Passed House Jan. 3, 2001.

H. Res. 19.—Electing Members to serve on standing committees of the House of Representatives. Passed House Jan. 6, 2001.

H. Res. 20.—Designating majority membership on certain standing committees of the House. Passed House Jan. 6, 2001.

H. Res. 21.—Designating majority membership on certain standing committees of the House. Passed House Jan. 20, 2001.

H. Res. 22.—Designating minority membership on certain standing committees of the House. Passed House Jan. 20, 2001.

H. Res. 24.—Designating majority membership on certain standing committees of the House of Representatives. Passed House Jan. 31, 2001.

H. Res. 25.—Designating minority membership on certain standing committees of the House of Representatives. Passed House Jan. 31, 2001.

H. Res. 28.—Honoring the contributions of Catholic schools. Referred to Education and the Workforce Feb. 6, 2001. Rules suspended. Passed House Feb. 6, 2001; Roll No. 10: 412–0.

HOUSE RESOLUTIONS—Continued

H. Res. 32.—Designating majority membership on certain standing committees of the House. Passed House Feb. 8, 2001.

H. Res. 33.—Designating minority membership on certain standing committees of the House. Passed House Feb. 8, 2001.

H. Res. 34.—Congratulating the Prime Minister-elect of Israel, Ariel Sharon, calling for an end to violence in the Middle East, reaffirming the friendship between the Governments of the United States and Israel, and for other purposes. Referred to International Relations Feb. 8, 2001. Rules suspended. Passed House amended Feb. 13, 2001; Roll No. 12: 410–1.

H. Res. 36 (H.R. 554).—Providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 554) to establish a program, coordinated by the National Transportation Safety Board, of assistance to families of passengers involved in rail passenger accidents. Reported from Rules Feb. 13, 2001; Rept. 107–1. House Calendar. Passed House Feb. 14, 2001.

H. Res. 37.—Designating minority membership on certain standing committees of the House. Passed House Feb. 13, 2001.

H. Res. 54.—Commemorating African American pioneers in Colorado. Referred to Resources Feb. 26, 2001. Rules suspended. Passed House Feb. 28, 2001; Roll No. 21: 411–0.

H. Res. 55.—Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that there should be established a day of celebration in honor of Dr. Dorothy Irene Height. Referred to Government Reform Feb. 26, 2001. Rules suspended. Passed House Feb. 27, 2001.

H. Res. 56.—Urging the appropriate representative of the United States to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights to introduce at the annual meeting of the Commission a resolution calling upon the People's Republic of China to end its human rights violations in China and Tibet, and for other purposes. Referred to International Relations Feb. 26, 2001. Rules suspended. Passed House amended Apr. 3, 2001; Roll No. 78: 406–6.

H. Res. 57.—Recognizing and honoring Dale Earnhardt and expressing the condolences of the House of Representatives to his family on his death. Referred to Government Reform Feb. 27, 2001. Rules suspended. Passed House Feb. 27, 2001.

H. Res. 63.—Designating minority membership on certain standing committees of the House of Representatives. Passed House Feb. 27, 2001.

H. Res. 67.—Recognizing the importance of combatting tuberculosis on a worldwide basis, and acknowledging the severe impact that TB has on minority populations in the United States. Referred to International Relations and in addition to Energy and Commerce Feb. 27, 2001. Rules suspended. Passed House amended Mar. 20, 2001; Roll No. 51: 405–2.

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HOUSE RESOLUTIONS—Continued

H. Res. 69.—Designating minority membership on certain standing committees of the House. Passed House Feb. 28, 2001.

H. Res. 70.—Designating majority membership on certain standing committees of the House. Passed House Feb. 28, 2001.

H. Res. 71 (H.R. 333).—Providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 333) to amend title 11, United States Code, and for other purposes. Reported from Rules Feb. 28, 2001; Rept. 107–4. House Calendar. Passed House Mar. 1, 2001; Roll No. 22: 281–132.

H. Res. 76.—Designating majority membership on certain standing committees of the House. Passed House Mar. 6, 2001.

H. Res. 77.—Designating minority membership on certain standing committees of the House. Passed House Mar. 6, 2001.

H. Res. 78.—Providing for the consideration of motions to suspend the rules. Reported from Rules Mar. 6, 2001; Rept. 107–8. House Calendar. Passed House Mar. 7, 2001.

H. Res. 79 (S.J. Res. 6).—Providing for consideration of the joint resolution (S.J. Res. 6) providing for congressional disapproval of the rule submitted by the Department of Labor under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, relating to ergonomics. Reported from Rules Mar. 6, 2001; Rept. 107–9. House Calendar. Passed House Mar. 7, 2001; Roll No. 29: 222–198.

H. Res. 82.—Designating majority membership on certain standing committees of the House. Passed House Mar. 7, 2001.

H. Res. 83 (H.R. 3).—Providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to reduce individual income tax rates. Reported from Rules Mar. 7, 2001; Rept. 107–12. House Calendar. Passed House Mar. 8, 2001; Roll No. 39: 220–204.

H. Res. 84.—Providing for the expenses of certain committees of the House of Representatives in the One Hundred Seventh Congress. Referred to House Administration Mar. 7, 2001. Reported amended Mar. 23, 2001; Rept. 107–25. House Calendar. Passed House amended Mar. 27, 2001; Roll No. 62: 357–61.

H. Res. 85.—Designating majority membership on certain standing committees of the House. Passed House Mar. 8, 2001.

H. Res. 88.—Designating minority membership on certain standing committees of the House. Passed House Mar. 14, 2001.

No.	Index Key and History of Bill

HOUSE RESOLUTIONS—Continued

H. Res. 89 (H.R. 327).—Providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 327) to amend chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code, for the purpose of facilitating compliance by small businesses with certain Federal paperwork requirements and to establish a task force to examine the feasibility of streamlining paperwork requirements applicable to small businesses. Reported from Rules Mar. 14, 2001; Rept. 107–22. House Calendar. Passed House Mar. 15, 2001.

H. Res. 90.—Designating minority membership on certain standing committees of the House. Passed House Mar. 14, 2001.

H. Res. 91.—Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding the human rights situation in Cuba. Referred to International Relations Mar. 19, 2001. Rules suspended. Passed House Apr. 3, 2001; Roll No. 77: 347–44.

H. Res. 92.—Providing for consideration of motions to suspend the rules. Reported from Rules Mar. 20, 2001; Rept. 107–23. House Calendar. Passed House Mar. 21, 2001.

H. Res. 93 (H.R. 247).—Providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 247) to amend the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 to authorize communities to use community development block grant funds for construction of tornado-safe shelters in manufactured home parks. Reported from Rules Mar. 20, 2001; Rept. 107–24. House Calendar. Passed House Mar. 22, 2001; Roll No. 57: 246–169.

H. Res. 100 (H. Con. Res. 83).—Providing for consideration of the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 83) establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2002, revising the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2001, and setting forth appropriate budgetary levels for each of fiscal years 2003 through 2011. Reported from Rules Mar. 27, 2001; Rept. 107–30. House Calendar. Passed House Mar. 28, 2001; Roll No. 65: 282–130.

H. Res. 104 (H.R. 6).—Providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 6) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to reduce the marriage penalty by providing for adjustments to the standard deduction, 15-percent rate bracket, and earned income credit and to allow the nonrefundable personal credits against regular and minimum tax liability. Reported from Rules Mar. 28, 2001; Rept. 107–31. House Calendar. Passed House Mar. 29, 2001; Roll No. 71: 249–171.

H. Res. 107.—Expressing the condolences of the House of Representatives on the death of the Honorable Norman Sisisky, a Representative from the Commonwealth of Virginia. Passed House Mar. 29, 2001.

H. Res. 111 (H.R. 8).—Providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 8) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to phaseout the estate and gift taxes over a 10-year period, and for other purposes. Reported from Rules Apr. 3, 2001; Rept. 107–39. House Calendar. Passed House Apr. 4, 2001; Roll No. 80: 413–12.

No.	Index Key and History of Bill

HOUSE RESOLUTIONS—Continued

H. Res. 112.—Recognizing the upcoming 100th anniversary of the 4-H Youth Development Program and commending such program for service to the youth of the world. Referred to Education and the Workforce Apr. 3, 2001. Rules suspended. Passed House May 1, 2001.

H. Res. 113.—Urging the House of Representatives to support events such as the "Increase the Peace Day". Referred to Education and the Workforce Apr. 3, 2001. Rules suspended. Passed House Apr. 24, 2001.

H. Res. 116.—Commemorating the dedication and sacrifices of the men and women of the United States who were killed or disabled while serving as law enforcement officers. Referred to Government Reform Apr. 4, 2001. Rules suspended. Passed House amended May 15, 2001; Roll No. 110: 416–0.

H. Res. 118 (H.J. Res. 41).—Providing for consideration of the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 41) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States with respect to tax limitations.. Reported from Rules Apr. 24, 2001; Rept. 107–49. House Calendar. Passed House Apr. 25, 2001.

H. Res. 119 (H.R. 503).—Providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 503) to amend title 18, United States Code, and the Uniform Code of Military Justice to protect unborn children from assault and murder, and for other purposes. Reported from Rules Apr. 24, 2001; Rept. 107–50. House Calendar. Passed House Apr. 26, 2001.

H. Res. 127 (H.R. 10).—Providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 10) to provide for pension reform, and for other purposes. Reported from Rules May 1, 2001; Rept. 107–53. House Calendar. Passed House May 2, 2001; Roll No. 92: 404–24.

H. Res. 129.—Designating minority membership on certain standing committees of the House. Passed House May 2, 2001.

H. Res. 130.—Waiving a requirement of clause 6(a) of rule XIII with respect to consideration of certain resolutions reported from the Committee on Rules. Reported from Rules May 3 (Legislative day of May 2), 2001; Rept. 107–54.
House Calendar .....House 19

H. Res. 131.—Waiving a requirement of clause 6(a) of rule XIII with respect to consideration of certain resolutions reported from the Committee on Rules. Reported from Rules May 4 (Legislative day of May 3), 2001; Rept. 107–56. House Calendar. Passed House May 8, 2001; Roll No. 100: 214–200.

HOUSE RESOLUTIONS—Continued

H. Res. 134 (H. Con. Res. 83).—Providing for recommittal of the conference report to accompany the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 83) establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2002, revising the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2001, and setting forth appropriate budgetary levels for each of fiscal years 2003 through 2011. Reported from Rules May 8, 2001; Rept. 107–58. House Calendar. Passed House May 8, 2001; Roll No. 101: 409–1.

H. Res. 135 (H.R. 581).—Providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 581) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture to use funds appropriated for wildland fire management in the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2001, to reimburse the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service to facilitate the interagency cooperation required under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 in connection with wildland fire management. Reported from Rules May 8, 2001; Rept. 107–59. House Calendar. Passed House May 9, 2001.

H. Res. 136 (H. Con. Res. 83).—Waiving points of order against the conference report to accompany the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 83) establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2002, revising the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2001, and setting forth appropriate budgetary levels for each of fiscal years 2003 through 2011. Reported from Rules May 8, 2001; Rept. 107–61. House Calendar. Passed House May 9, 2001; Roll No. 103: 218–208.

H. Res. 138 (H.R. 1646).—Providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1646) to authorize appropriations for the Department of State for fiscal years 2002 and 2003, and for other purposes. Reported from Rules May 9, 2001; Rept. 107–62. House Calendar. Passed House May 10, 2001; Roll No. 105: 226–192.

H. Res. 141 (H.R. 622).—Providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 622) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to expand the adoption credit, and for other purposes. Reported from Rules May 15, 2001; Rept. 107–67.
House Calendar .....House 25

H. Res. 142 (H.R. 1836).—Providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1836) to provide for reconciliation pursuant to section 104 of the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2002. Reported from Rules May 15, 2001; Rept. 107–68.
House Calendar .....House 26

No.	Index Key and History of Bill	No.	Index Key and History of Bill
	HOUSE RESOLUTIONS—Continued		

No.	Index Key and History of Bill

SENATE BILLS

S. 1 (H.R. 1).—To extend programs and activities under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965. Reported from Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions Mar. 28, 2001; Rept. 107–7. Considered May 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 14, 2001.

S. 27.—To amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to provide bipartisan campaign reform. Referred to Rules and Administration Jan. 22, 2001. Committee discharged Mar. 19, 2001. Considered Mar. 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 2001. Passed Senate amended Apr. 2 (Legislative day of Mar. 30), 2001; Roll No. 64: 59–41.

S. 39 (H.R. 802).—To provide a national medal for public safety officers who act with extraordinary valor above and beyond the call of duty, and for other purposes. Referred to the Judiciary Jan. 22, 2001. Reported amended May 10, 2001; no written report. Passed Senate amended May 14, 2001. Received in House and held at desk May 15, 2001.

S. 73.—To prohibit the provision of Federal funds to any State or local educational agency that denies or prevents participation in constitutional prayer in schools. Ordered placed on the calendar Jan. 23, 2001.

S. 74.—To prohibit the provision of Federal funds to any State or local educational agency that distributes or provides morning-after pills to schoolchildren. Ordered placed on the calendar Jan. 23, 2001.

S. 75.—To protect the lives of unborn human beings. Ordered placed on the calendar Jan. 23, 2001.

S. 76.—To make it a violation of a right secured by the Constitution and laws of the United States to perform an abortion with the knowledge that the abortion is being performed solely because of the gender of the fetus. Ordered placed on the calendar Jan. 23, 2001.

S. 78.—To amend the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to make preferential treatment an unlawful employment practice, and for other purposes. Ordered placed on the calendar Jan. 23, 2001.

S. 79.—To encourage drug-free and safe schools. Ordered placed on the calendar Jan. 23, 2001.

S. 143.—To amend the Securities Act of 1933 and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, to reduce securities fees in excess of those required to fund the operations of the Securities and Exchange Commission, to adjust compensation provisions for employees of the Commission, and for other purposes. Referred to Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs Jan. 22, 2001. Reported amended Mar. 14, 2001; Rept. 107–3. Passed Senate amended Mar. 22, 2001.

S. 149.—To provide authority to control exports, and for other purposes. Referred to Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs Jan. 23, 2001. Reported amended Apr. 2 (Legislative day of Mar. 30), 2001; Rept. 107–10.

No.	Index Key and History of Bill

SENATE BILLS—Continued

S. 166.—To limit access to body armor by violent felons and to facilitate the donation of Federal surplus body armor to State and local law enforcement agencies. Referred to the Judiciary Jan. 24, 2001. Reported amended May 10, 2001; no written report. Passed Senate amended May 14, 2001. Received in House and referred to the Judiciary and in addition to Government Reform May 15, 2001.

S. 206.—To repeal the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, to enact the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 2001, and for other purposes. Referred to Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs Jan. 30, 2001. Reported amended May 9, 2001; Rept. 107–15.

S. 219.—To suspend for two years the certification procedures under section 490(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 in order to foster greater multilateral cooperation in international counternarcotics programs, and for other purposes. Referred to Foreign Relations Jan. 30, 2001. Reported amended Apr. 5, 2001; no written report.

S. 220 (H.R. 333) (S. 420).—To amend title 11, United States Code, and for other purposes. Ordered placed on the calendar Jan. 31, 2001.

S. 235.—To provide for enhanced safety, public awareness, and environmental protection in pipeline transportation, and for other purposes. Ordered placed on the calendar Feb. 6, 2001. Passed Senate amended Feb. 8, 2001; Roll No. 11: 98–0. Received in House and held at desk Feb. 12, 2001. Referred to Transportation and Infrastructure and in addition to Energy and Commerce Feb. 13, 2001.

S. 248.—To amend the Admiral James W. Nance and Meg Donovan Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 2000 and 2001, to adjust a condition on the payment of arrearages to the United Nations that sets the maximum share of any United Nations peacekeeping operation's budget that may be assessed of any country. Referred to Foreign Relations Feb. 6, 2001. Reported Feb. 7, 2001; no written report. Passed Senate Feb. 7, 2001; Roll No. 10: 99–0. Received in House and referred to International Relations Feb. 8, 2001.

S. 279.—Affecting the representation of the majority and minority membership of the Senate Members of the Joint Economic Committee. Passed Senate Feb. 7, 2001. Received in House and held at desk Feb. 8, 2001. Passed House Feb. 14, 2001. Presented to the President Mar. 1, 2001. **Approved Mar. 13, 2001. Public Law 107–3.**

S. 295.—To provide emergency relief to small businesses affected by significant increases in the prices of heating oil, natural gas, propane, and kerosene, and for other purposes. Referred to Small Business Feb. 8, 2001. Reported amended Mar. 21, 2001; Rept. 107–4. Passed Senate amended Mar. 26, 2001. Received in House and referred to Small Business and in addition to Agriculture Mar. 27, 2001.

No.	Index Key and History of Bill

SENATE BILLS—Continued

S. 319.—To amend title 49, United States Code, to ensure that air carriers meet their obligations under the Airline Customer Service Agreement, and provide improved passenger service in order to meet public convenience and necessity. Referred to Commerce, Science and Transportation Feb. 13, 2001. Reported amended Apr. 26, 2001; Rept. 107–13.

S. 320.—To make technical corrections in patent, copyright, and trademark laws. Ordered placed on the calendar Feb. 13, 2001. Passed Senate Feb. 14, 2001; Roll No. 12: 98–0. Received in House and referred to the Judiciary Feb. 26, 2001. Reported with amendment Mar. 12, 2001; Rept. 107–18. Union Calendar. Rules suspended. Passed House with amendment Mar. 14, 2001.

S. 328.—To amend the Coastal Zone Management Act. Ordered placed on the calendar Feb. 15, 2001.

S. 350.—To amend the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 to promote the cleanup and reuse of brownfields, to provide financial assistance for brownfields revitalization, to enhance State response programs, and for other purposes. Referred to Environment and Public Works Feb. 15, 2001. Reported amended Mar. 12, 2001; Rept. 107–2. Passed Senate amended Apr. 25, 2001; Roll No. 87: 99–0. Received in House and referred to Energy and Commerce and in addition to Transportation and Infrastructure Apr. 26, 2001.

S. 360.—To honor Paul D. Coverdell. Passed Senate Feb. 15, 2001. Received in House and referred to International Relations and in addition to Education and the Workforce Feb. 26, 2001.

S. 395.—To ensure the independence and nonpartisan operation of the Office of Advocacy of the Small Business Administration. Referred to Small Business Feb. 27, 2001. Reported amended Mar. 21, 2001; Rept. 107–5. Passed Senate amended Mar. 26, 2001. Received in House and referred to Small Business Mar. 27, 2001.

S. 420 (H.R. 333) (S. 220).—To amend title II, United States Code, and for other purposes. Reported from the Judiciary Mar. 1, 2001; no written report. Considered Mar. 5, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 2001. Passed Senate amended Mar. 15, 2001; Roll No. 36: 83–15. Received in House and held at desk Mar. 20, 2001.

S. 560.—For the relief of Rita Mirembe Revell (a.k.a. Margaret Rita Mirembe). Referred to the Judiciary Mar. 19, 2001. Committee discharged. Passed Senate Apr. 30, 2001. Received in House and referred to the Judiciary May 1, 2001.

S. 700.—To establish a Federal interagency task force for the purpose of coordinating actions to prevent the outbreak of bovine spongiform encephalopathy (commonly known as “mad cow disease”) and foot-and-mouth disease in the United States. Ordered placed on the calendar and passed Senate amended Apr. 5, 2001. Received in House and held at desk Apr. 24, 2001. Passed House May 9, 2001.

No.	Index Key and History of Bill

SENATE BILLS—Continued

S. 718.—To direct the National Institute of Standards and Technology to establish a program to support research and training in methods of detecting the use of performance-enhancing drugs by athletes, and for other purposes. Referred to Commerce, Science and Transportation Apr. 5, 2001. Reported amended May 14, 2001; Rept. 107–16.

S. 763.—To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow tax-free expenditures from education individual retirement accounts for elementary and secondary school expenses, to increase the maximum annual amount of contributions to such accounts, and for other purposes. Reported from Finance Apr. 24, 2001; Rept. 107–12.

No.	Index Key and History of Bill	No.	Index Key and History of Bill

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTIONS

S.J. Res. 4.—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to contributions and expenditures intended to affect elections. Referred to the Judiciary Feb. 7, 2001. Committee discharged. Failed of passage (two-thirds required) Mar. 26, 2001; Roll No. 47: 40–56.

S.J. Res. 6 (H. Res. 79).—Providing for congressional disapproval of the rule submitted by the Department of Labor under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, relating to ergonomics. Referred to Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions Mar. 1, 2001. Committee discharged. Ordered placed on the calendar Mar. 5, 2001. Passed Senate Mar. 6, 2001; Roll No. 15: 56–44. Received in House and passed Mar. 7, 2001; Roll No. 33: 223–206. Presented to the President Mar. 9, 2001. **Approved Mar. 20, 2001. Public Law 107–5.**

No.	Index Key and History of Bill	No.	Index Key and History of Bill
SENATE JOINT RESOLUTIONS—Continued			

No.	Index Key and History of Bill

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS

S. Con. Res. 1.—To provide for the counting on January 6, 2001, of the electoral votes for President and Vice President of the United States. Passed Senate Jan. 3, 2001. Received in House and passed Jan. 3, 2001.

S. Con. Res. 2.—To extend the life of the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies and the provisions of S. Con. Res. 90 of the One Hundred Sixth Congress. Passed Senate Jan. 3, 2001. Received in House and passed Jan. 3, 2001.

S. Con. Res. 6 (H. Con. Res. 15).—Expressing the sympathy for the victims of the devastating earthquake that struck India on January 26, 2001, and support for ongoing aid efforts. Referred to Foreign Relations Jan. 30, 2001. Reported Feb. 7, 2001; no written report. Passed Senate Feb. 8, 2001. Received in House and held at desk Feb. 12, 2001.

S. Con. Res. 7.—Expressing the sense of Congress that the United States should establish an international education policy to enhance national security and significantly further United States foreign policy and global competitiveness. Referred to Foreign Relations Feb. 1, 2001. Reported amended Apr. 4, 2001; no written report. Passed Senate amended Apr. 6, 2001. Received in House and referred to International Relations and in addition to Education and the Workforce Apr. 24, 2001.

S. Con. Res. 12 (H. Con. Res. 31).—Expressing the sense of Congress regarding the importance of organ, tissue, bone marrow, and blood donation, and supporting National Donor Day. Passed Senate Feb. 14, 2001. Received in House and referred to Energy and Commerce Feb. 26, 2001.

S. Con. Res. 13.—Expressing the sense of Congress with respect to the upcoming trip of President George W. Bush to Mexico to meet with the newly elected President Vicente Fox, and with respect to future cooperative efforts between the United States and Mexico. Passed Senate Feb. 14, 2001. Received in House and referred to International Relations Feb. 26, 2001.

S. Con. Res. 18.—Recognizing the achievements and contributions of the Peace Corps over the past 40 years, and for other purposes. Referred to Foreign Relations Feb. 27, 2001. Committee discharged. Passed Senate Feb. 28, 2001. Received in House and referred to International Relations Mar. 1, 2001.

S. Con. Res. 20 (H. Con. Res. 83).—Setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2002. Referred to the Budget Mar. 5, 2001. Committee discharged. Ordered placed on the calendar Apr. 2 (Legislative day of Mar. 30), 2001.

S. Con. Res. 22 (H. Con. Res. 47).—Honoring the 21 members of the National Guard who were killed in the crash of a National Guard aircraft on March 3, 2001, in south-central Georgia. Referred to Armed Services Mar. 7, 2001. Committee discharged. Passed Senate Mar. 8, 2001. Received in House and held at desk Mar. 12, 2001.

No.	Index Key and History of Bill

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS—Continued

S. Con. Res. 23.—Expressing the sense of Congress with respect to the involvement of the Government in Libya in the terrorist bombing of Pan Am Flight 103, and for other purposes. Referred to Foreign Relations Mar. 13, 2001. Reported Apr. 3, 2001; no written report. Passed Senate Apr. 6, 2001. Received in House and referred to International Relations Apr. 24, 2001.

S. Con. Res. 25.—Honoring the service of the 1,200 soldiers of the 48th Infantry Brigade of the Georgia Army National Guard as they deploy to Bosnia for nine months, recognizing their sacrifice while away from their jobs and families during that deployment, and recognizing the important role of all National Guard and Reserve personnel at home and abroad to the national security of the United States. Passed Senate Mar. 15, 2001. Received in House and referred to Armed Services Mar. 19, 2001.

No.	Index Key and History of Bill	No.	Index Key and History of Bill
SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS—Continued			

No.	Index Key and History of Bill	No.	Index Key and History of Bill

SENATE RESOLUTIONS

S. Res. 1.—Informing the President of the United States that a quorum of each House is assembled. Passed Senate Jan. 3, 2001.

S. Res. 2.—Informing the House of Representatives that a quorum of the Senate is assembled. Passed Senate Jan. 3, 2001.

S. Res. 5.—Notifying the House of Representatives of the election of a President pro tempore of the Senate. Passed Senate Jan. 3, 2001.

S. Res. 10.—Notifying the House of Representatives of the election of a President pro tempore of the Senate. Passed Senate Jan. 20 (Legislative day of Jan. 8), 2001.

S. Res. 12.—Relative to the death of Alan Cranston, former United States Senator for the State of California. Passed Senate Jan. 22, 2001.

No.	Index Key and History of Bill	No.	Index Key and History of Bill
	SENATE RESOLUTIONS—Continued		

REPORTED BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN REFERRED TO COMMITTEES UNDER TIME LIMITATIONS

No.	Index Key and History of Bill	No.	Index Key and History of Bill
	HOUSE BILLS		
H.R. 718.	—To protect individuals, families, and Internet service providers from unsolicited and unwanted electronic mail. Referred to Energy and Commerce and in addition to the Judiciary Feb. 14, 2001. Reported amended from Energy and Commerce Apr. 4, 2001; Rept. 107–41, Pt. I. Referral to the Judiciary extended Apr. 4, 2001 for a period ending not later than June 5, 2001.		
H.R. 981.	—To provide a biennial budget for the United States Government. Referred to the Budget and in addition to Rules, and Government Reform Mar. 13, 2001. Referral to the Budget extended Apr. 4, 2001 for a period ending not later than Sept. 5, 2001.		
H.R. 1088.	—To amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to reduce fees collected by the Securities and Exchange Commission, and for other purposes. Referred to Financial Services Mar. 19, 2001. Reported amended May 1, 2001; Rept. 107–52, Pt. I. Referred to Government Reform May 1, 2001 for a period ending not later than May 2, 2001. Referral extended May 2, 2001 for a period ending not later than May 8, 2001. Referral extended May 8, 2001 for a period ending not later than May 9, 2001. Referral extended May 9, 2001 for a period ending not later than May 10, 2001. Referral extended May 10, 2001 for a period ending not later than May 18, 2001.		

No.	Index Key and History of Bill	No.	Index Key and History of Bill
	HOUSE BILLS—Continued		

BILLS IN CONFERENCE

Jefferson's Manual, sec. XLVI (Rules and Manual of the House of Representatives, sec. 555):

"And in all cases of conference asked after a vote of disagreement, etc., the conferees of the House asking it are to leave the papers with the conferees of the other * * *."

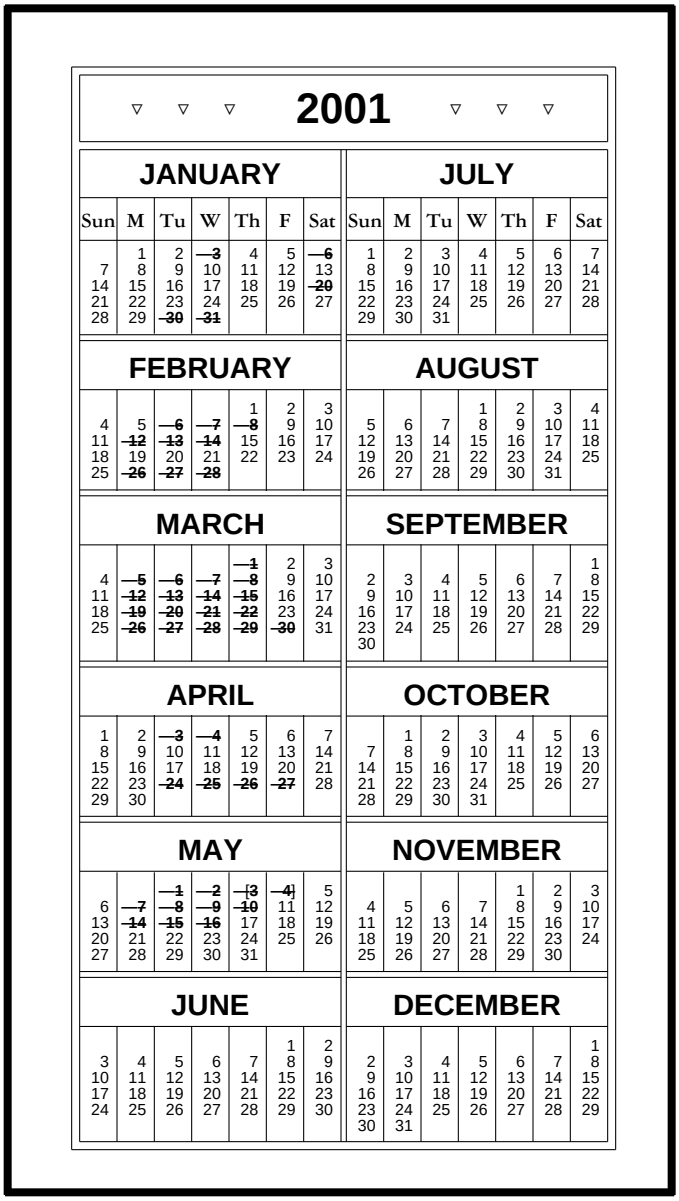
The House agreeing to the conference acts on the report before the House requesting a conference.

FIRST SESSION

SPECIAL LEGISLATIVE DAYS

MAY 2001

Tuesday, 1st
Private Calendar—Suspensions.
Wednesday, 2nd
Calendar Wednesday.
Monday, 7th
Suspensions.
Tuesday, 8th
Corrections Calendar—Suspensions.
Wednesday, 9th
Calendar Wednesday.
Monday, 14th
Discharge Calendar—District of Columbia Business—Suspensions.
Tuesday, 15th
Private Calendar—Suspensions.
Wednesday, 16th
Calendar Wednesday.
Monday, 21st
Suspensions.
Tuesday, 22nd
Corrections Calendar—Suspensions.
Wednesday, 23rd
Calendar Wednesday.
Monday, 28th
Discharge Calendar—District of Columbia Business—Suspensions.
Tuesday, 29th
Suspensions.
Wednesday, 30th
Calendar Wednesday.



2001

JANUARY							JULY						
Sun	M	Tu	W	Th	F	Sat	Sun	M	Tu	W	Th	F	Sat
	1	2	~~3~~	4	5	~~6~~	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
14	15	16	17	18	19	~~20~~	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
28	29	~~30~~	~~31~~				29	30	31				

FEBRUARY							AUGUST						
				1	2	3				1	2	3	4
4	5	~~6~~	~~7~~	~~8~~	9	10	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11	~~12~~	~~13~~	~~14~~	15	16	17	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
25	~~26~~	~~27~~	~~28~~				26	27	28	29	30	31	

MARCH							SEPTEMBER						
				~~1~~	2	3							1
4	~~5~~	~~6~~	~~7~~	~~8~~	9	10	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11	~~12~~	~~13~~	~~14~~	~~15~~	16	17	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
18	~~19~~	~~20~~	~~21~~	~~22~~	23	24	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
25	~~26~~	~~27~~	~~28~~	~~29~~	~~30~~	31	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
							30						

APRIL							OCTOBER						
1	2	~~3~~	~~4~~	5	6	7		1	2	3	4	5	6
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
22	23	~~24~~	~~25~~	~~26~~	~~27~~	28	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
29	30						28	29	30	31			

MAY							NOVEMBER						
		~~1~~	~~2~~	~~3~~	~~4~~	5					1	2	3
6	~~7~~	~~8~~	~~9~~	~~10~~	11	12	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
13	~~14~~	~~15~~	~~16~~	17	18	19	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
27	28	29	30	31			25	26	27	28	29	30	

JUNE							DECEMBER						
					1	2							1
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
							30	31					

* Marked dates indicate days House in session.
Total Legislative Days 48.
Total Calendar Days 49.

** May 3 and 4 were one legislative day.

STATUS OF MAJOR BILLS—FIRST SESSION

(For more detailed information see History of Bills and Resolutions section)

Number of bill	Title	Reported	Passed House	Reported in Senate	Passed Senate	Sent to conference	Conference report agreed to in—		Date approved	Law No.
							House	Senate		
	LEGISLATIVE BILLS	2001	2001	2001	2001	2001	2001	2001	2001	
H.Con.Res. 83	Congressional Budget, 2002 (H. Rept. 107–26)	Mar. 23	Mar. 28		Apr. 6	Apr. 24	May 9	May 10		
	APPROPRIATION BILLS									

○