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House of Representatives

The House met at 9 a.m.

The Chaplain, the Reverend Daniel P. Coughlin, offered the following prayer:
O Lord, down through the ages You have taught us to seek Your kingdom. In our search we will not lose our way if we approach You with the free abandon of trust and the sheer delight of a child.

May pride not steel our hearts or arrogance distort our vision so that we would go after things far beyond us.

Rather, give peace to the soul of this Nation and the Members of this House. Free us from any restlessness in silence that we may listen more deeply to Your word in human hearts.

As a child takes rest in the wrapped arms of a parent, may our trust in You, Lord, be full-weighted and lasting.

O America, hope in the Lord both now and forever.
Amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

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

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Texas (Mr. FROST) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. FROST 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.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 2216, 2001 SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT

Mrs. MYRICK. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call

up House Resolution 204 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 204

Resolved, That upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider the conference report to accompany the bill (H.R. 2216) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes. All points of order against the conference report and against its consideration are waived. The conference report shall be considered as read.

The SPEAKER. The gentlewoman from North Carolina (Mrs. MYRICK) is recognized for 1 hour.

Mrs. MYRICK. 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 purposes of debate only.

Yesterday, the Committee on Rules met and granted a normal conference report rule for H.R. 2216, the fiscal year 2001 Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act. The rule waives all points of order against the conference report and against its consideration. The rule also provides that the conference report shall be considered as read.

Mr. Speaker, this should not be a controversial rule. It is the type of rule that we grant for almost every conference report. Meanwhile, the underlying bill provides vital relief to our Nation's Armed Forces, and aid to areas that have been devastated by natural disasters. It does all this without busting the budget caps by designating pet projects as emergency spending.

I cannot remember the last time we passed an emergency supplemental bill through this House without resorting to the "emergency spending" gimmick that we use, and the administration de-

serves credit for holding the line on this one.

Our military needs our help. Without this bill and without the help from Congress, our Nation may fall short on its promise to provide adequate health care for our men and women in uniform. So today we provide more than \$1 billion for the defense health program.

At the same time, we are providing more than \$6 billion, largely to help our military maintain its facilities and its topnotch training and equipment, and we are helping the military deal with the energy crisis, they have a problem with that like the rest of us do, by providing \$735 million just to deal with rising energy costs in the daily routine they have.

We are not only taking care of the emergency needs of our military, though. Several communities in the Midwest have recently been devastated by floods and tornadoes, so we are giving the Army Corps of Engineers money to mitigate the damages from these natural disasters.

We are also helping low-income families deal with high heating costs by adding money to the LIHEAP program. That is the program that helps them with their energy bills. And we are giving the IRS additional resources so they can mail out the tax rebate checks this summer. I know everybody is going to be glad to hear that.

I urge my colleagues to support this normal conference report rule, and to support the underlying bill. This legislation is a strong step forward as we work to care for our military personnel and to take care of all of those who are hurting at home.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, in this bill, I think it is appropriate to paraphrase the promise of the President and the Vice President to our military and say that some help is on the way.

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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H4355

Mr. Speaker, this is a good conference agreement as far as it goes, since it provides \$5.6 billion for the urgent needs of our Armed Forces. But frankly, Mr. Speaker, the administration is remiss for not requesting even more funds early in its term so that the Congress might truly ensure that help is on the way.

I do have to take just a moment to point out that this conference agreement provides \$735 million to address the Pentagon's rising energy costs. This allocation is critical, but it also points to the fact that rising energy costs hit home all over the country, and can in fact endanger our national security.

That is true even here in Washington, D.C. It is so true that part of the help that is on the way in this bill is most likely going to the Vice President to help him pay his own rising energy bills at his residence.

This conference agreement contains a desperately needed additional \$300 million for LIHEAP for the remainder of the fiscal year to help those consumers who are facing power cutoffs because they have been unable to pay for soaring energy costs. I am very happy to support that additional funding, since I have cosponsored legislation to increase the funding available for this most valuable program.

But it seems strange to me that the Vice President, who has been telling Californians to bite the bullet when it comes to their own soaring energy electricity costs, has to go begging to the United States Navy to bail him out of his own \$186,000 electrical bill.

So some help is indeed on the way. It is on the way in the form of additional funds for readiness and operations requirements for the military, to improve substandard housing, and to avoid disruptions in military health care. It is also on the way for thousands of Americans who need help paying their energy bills.

I am also encouraged that some help may be on the way to the people of Houston, who suffered enormous losses after Allison hit in June.

When the House first considered this supplemental, the Committee on Appropriations had included rescissions in FEMA's budget, an action many in this body simply could not understand. I am happy to report the conference committee has eliminated those rescissions so there will be some funding available in the near term to help families and businesses get back on their feet. But, of course, this bill does not include the money that was being sought on an emergency basis specifically for Houston, and we will deal with that in a later appropriation bill in the next week or two.

Mr. Speaker, I support this conference agreement, but it is high time that this body faces up to the fact that there are pressing needs that must be addressed in this country, and we have squandered the resources we need to do it.

I believe it is time we provide real help to the military, so that our dedicated personnel do not have to live in substandard housing and they do not have to cannibalize equipment in order to make something work. But we cannot do that if this Congress does not own up to what we have done by passing a \$1.3 trillion tax cut.

That tax cut has already cost either the military, our education programs, our energy assistance, or whatever program we want to name, \$116 million. And for what? That is what it costs to send out the letters saying that the check is in the mail, and then to send the check in the mail. There is money in this bill to cover those costs.

Mr. Speaker, I urge Members to support this rule and to support this supplemental appropriation for fiscal year 2001. We do need to send help, but we could have done more.

Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of the rule, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. MYRICK. 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 resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 204, I call up the conference report on the bill (H.R. 2216) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HANSEN). Pursuant to House Resolution 204, the conference report is considered as having been read.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of Thursday, July 19, 2001, at page H4281).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG) and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the conference report to accompany H.R. 2216, and that I may include tabular and extraneous material.

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

There was no objection.

□ 0915

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Actually, Mr. Speaker, during the discussion on the rule we had a pretty good description of what this bill does. But let me say first that we started out with a ceiling of \$6.5 billion. We stayed within that number in the House, our

counterparts in the Senate did as well, and this conference report stays within the \$6.5 billion.

Most of the money is actually for national defense. The bill includes \$5.6 billion to address urgent defense needs that include rising fuel costs, military health care programs, readiness and operation requirements, substandard housing for our troops, and disaster assistance for damage sustained at military installations.

I would like to echo what my friend from Texas said during the discussion on the rule; that this is more or less a band-aid on our real needs. And I want to emphasize housing and quality of life. There are so many needs in military housing that we should be ashamed of the way we make some of our military personnel live. Some of the facilities that they live in are just totally unacceptable. This bill takes a little step towards correcting that problem, but we have a lot more to do and a long way to go. We were, however, constrained to stay within the \$6.5 billion and so we did that.

I would also add that while this is a supplemental, there are no emergency designations. We did not declare anything an emergency as a way to get over and above the \$6.5 billion, so there are no emergency declarations in this bill.

In addition to the funds for the military that I mentioned briefly we included an additional \$92 million for the Coast Guard operational requirements. The Coast Guard has been falling behind in their infrastructure, and they do such a tremendous job. When the Coast Guard goes out for a search and rescue, or when they go out for port security, or drug interdiction, or the many, many risky missions they take on, they sometimes are going with equipment that is not up to date. They also have a spare parts problem and they have an operational expense problem that we tried to address in this bill too. But like the other military uniformed services, the Coast Guard needs more money than this bill provides. It does provide, however, \$92 million.

There is \$300 million funded for natural disaster assistance, including relief to communities that were impacted by recent floods and ice storms in Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, and the Seattle earthquake, and for other natural disasters.

The President, in his supplemental request, asked for \$150 million for the Low Income Home and Energy Assistance Program, LIHEAP, a program that is strongly supported by the Congress. This bill includes \$300 million, double the amount requested by the President, and bringing the program to the highest level in history.

An additional \$100 million is provided for international bilateral assistance for HIV-AIDS through the child survival and disease program, and \$161 million is provided to implement last year's conference agreement on title I, education for the disadvantaged.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of our colleagues to support this conference report. It is very timely. Our military services have already spent well into their fourth quarter funding because of the rising fuel costs and the additional medical care expenses, and so we really

need to expedite consideration of this bill here and in the other body to get it to the President.

There is available a one-page table that lists most of the items that are included in this bill, and that is available for any Member who would like it.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleagues for listening attentively, and I submit for the RECORD a chart reflecting the amounts allocated in the supplemental.

H.R. 2216 - SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2001

(Amounts in thousands)

	Supplemental Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. House	Conference vs. Senate
TITLE I - NATIONAL SECURITY MATTERS						
CHAPTER 1						
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE						
Radiation Exposure Compensation						
Payment to the radiation exposure compensation trust fund			84,000	20,000	+ 20,000	-84,000
CHAPTER 2						
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE - MILITARY						
Military Personnel						
Military Personnel, Army.....	164,000	164,000	164,000	164,000		
Military Personnel, Navy.....	84,000	84,000	84,000	84,000		
Military Personnel, Marine Corps.....	69,000	69,000	69,000	69,000		
Military Personnel, Air Force.....	126,000	119,500	126,000	119,500		-6,500
Reserve Personnel, Army.....	52,000	52,000	52,000	52,000		
Reserve Personnel, Air Force.....	2,000	8,500	2,000	8,500		+ 6,500
National Guard Personnel, Army.....	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000		
National Guard Personnel, Air Force.....	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000		
Total, Military Personnel.....	515,000	515,000	515,000	515,000		
Operation and Maintenance						
Operation and Maintenance, Army.....	655,800	659,600	784,500	792,400	+ 132,800	+ 7,900
Operation and Maintenance, Navy.....	953,400	948,100	1,037,900	1,024,100	+ 76,000	-13,800
Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps.....	54,400	54,400	62,000	62,000	+ 7,600	
Operation and Maintenance, Air Force.....	853,200	840,000	824,900	813,800	-26,200	-11,100
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide.....	93,800	123,100	62,050	123,250	+ 150	+ 61,200
Operation and Maintenance, Army Reserve.....	20,500	20,500	20,500	20,500		
Operation and Maintenance, Navy Reserve.....	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500		
Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps Reserve.....	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900		
Operation and Maintenance, Air Force Reserve.....	34,000	34,000	34,000	34,000		
Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard.....	42,900	38,900	42,900	42,900	+ 4,000	
Operation and Maintenance, Air National Guard.....	119,300	119,300	119,300	119,300		
Total, Operation and maintenance.....	2,841,700	2,852,300	3,002,450	3,046,650	+ 194,350	+ 44,200
Procurement						
Other Procurement, Army.....	3,000	3,000	3,000	7,000	+ 4,000	+ 4,000
Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy:						
SCN, 1995/2001:						
Carrier Replacement Program.....	84,000	84,000	84,000	84,000		
DDG-51 Destroyer Program.....		300	300	300		
SCN, 1996/2001:						
DDG-51 Destroyer Program.....	41,000	14,600	14,600	14,600		
LPD-17 Amphibious Transport Dock Ship Program.....	65,000	65,000	140,000	140,000	+ 75,000	
SCN, 1997/2001:						
DDG-51 Destroyer Program.....		12,600	12,600	12,600		
SCN, 1998/2001:						
NSSN Program.....	32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000		
DDG-51 Destroyer Program.....		13,500	13,500	13,500		
Subtotal, SCN.....	222,000	222,000	297,000	297,000	+ 75,000	
Aircraft Procurement, Air Force.....	84,000	84,000	78,000	78,000	-6,000	
Missile Procurement, Air Force.....		15,500	15,500	15,500		
Procurement of Ammunition, Air Force.....	73,000	73,000	31,200	31,200	-41,800	
Other Procurement, Air Force.....	162,900	85,400	165,650	138,150	+ 52,750	-27,500
Procurement, Defense-Wide.....	5,800	5,800	5,800	5,800		
Total, Procurement.....	550,700	488,700	586,150	572,650	+ 83,950	-23,500
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation						
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Army.....		5,000		5,000		+ 5,000
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Navy.....	108,000	151,000	123,000	128,000	-23,000	+ 5,000
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Air Force.....	247,500	275,500	227,500	275,500		+ 48,000
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide.....	85,000	94,100	35,000	84,100	-10,000	+ 49,100
Total, RDT&E.....	440,500	525,600	385,500	492,600	-33,000	+ 107,100
Revolving and Management Funds						
Defense Working Capital Funds.....	178,400	178,400	178,400	178,400		
Other Department of Defense Programs						
Defense Health Program:						
Operation and maintenance.....	1,453,400	1,453,400	1,522,200	1,453,400		-68,800
Military treatment facility optimization.....		200,000		150,000	-50,000	+ 150,000
Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities, Defense.....		1,900			-1,900	
Total, Other DoD Programs.....	1,453,400	1,655,300	1,522,200	1,603,400	-51,900	+ 81,200

H.R. 2216 - SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2001 — continued

(Amounts in thousands)

	Supplemental Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. House	Conference vs. Senate
General Provisions						
O&M, Navy: U.S.S. Cole repair (sec. 1203)	44,000		44,000	44,000	+ 44,000	
Emergency appropriations		44,000			-44,000	
Aircraft Procurement, Navy (P.L. 106-259) (rescission)	-235,000					
Aircraft Procurement, Air Force (P.L. 106-259) (rescission)	-270,000					
Overseas Contingency Operations Transfer Fund (P.L. 106-259) (offset)	-61,000					
Rescissions (sec. 1204)		-834,000	-792,000	-1,034,900	-200,900	-242,900
Natural disasters (sec. 1205)				39,900	+ 39,900	+ 39,900
Emergency appropriations		39,900			-39,900	
Total, chapter 2 (net)	5,457,700	5,465,200	5,451,700	5,457,700	-7,500	+ 6,000
Appropriations	(6,023,700)	(6,215,300)	(6,243,700)	(6,492,600)	(+277,300)	(+248,900)
Rescissions	(-505,000)	(-834,000)	(-792,000)	(-1,034,900)	(-200,900)	(-242,900)
Emergency appropriations		(83,900)			(-83,900)	
Offset	(-61,000)					
CHAPTER 3						
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY						
National Nuclear Security Administration						
Weapons Activities	140,000	140,000	140,000	126,625	-13,375	-13,375
Other Defense Related Activities						
Defense Environmental Restoration and Waste Management	100,000	100,000	95,000	95,000	-5,000	
Defense Facilities Closure Projects	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000		
Defense Environmental Management Privatization	29,600	27,472	29,600	29,600	+ 2,128	
Other Defense activities			5,000	5,000	+ 5,000	
Total, chapter 3	290,600	288,472	290,600	277,225	-11,247	-13,375
CHAPTER 4						
MILITARY CONSTRUCTION						
Military construction, Army		67,400		22,000	-45,400	+ 22,000
Rescission (sec. 1403)				-12,856	-12,856	-12,856
Military construction, Navy		10,500		9,400	-1,100	+ 9,400
Rescission (sec. 1403)				-6,213	-6,213	-6,213
Military construction, Air Force	18,000	8,000	18,000	10,000	+ 2,000	-8,000
Rescission (sec. 1403)				-4,935	-4,935	-4,935
Military construction, Defense-wide (rescission) (sec. 1403)			-6,700	-14,376	-14,376	-7,676
Military construction, Air National Guard			6,700	6,700	+ 6,700	
Family Housing, Army	27,200	29,480	28,200	30,480	+ 1,000	+ 2,280
Rescission			-1,000	-4,000	-4,000	-3,000
Family Housing, Navy and Marine Corps	20,300	20,300	20,300	20,300		
Family Housing, Air Force	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000		
Rescission				-4,375	-4,375	-4,375
Base realignment and closure account, part IV	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000		
Rescissions		-70,500			+ 70,500	
Total, chapter 4 (net)	92,500	92,180	92,500	79,125	-13,055	-13,375
Appropriations	(92,500)	(162,680)	(100,200)	(125,880)	(-36,800)	(+25,680)
Rescissions		(-70,500)	(-7,700)	(-46,755)	(+23,745)	(-39,055)
Total, title I, National Security Matters (net)	5,840,800	5,845,852	5,918,800	5,834,050	-11,802	-84,750
TITLE II - OTHER SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS						
CHAPTER 1						
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE						
Production, Processing, and Marketing						
Office of the Secretary			3,000	3,000	+ 3,000	
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service						
Salaries and expenses	35,000		35,000	5,000	+ 5,000	-30,000
Farm Service Agency						
Agricultural conservation program (rescission)			-45,000	-45,000	-45,000	
Natural Resources Conservation Service						
Water and flood prevention operations			5,000	35,500	+ 35,500	+ 30,500
General Provisions						
Sec. 2104 Klamath Basin	20,000		20,000	20,000	+ 20,000	
Sec. 2105 Food Stamp program (Employment & Training)			-3,000	-3,000	-3,000	
Sec. 2106 Food Stamp program (rescission)			-39,500	-39,500	-39,500	
Sec. 2107 Yakima Basin			2,000	2,000	+ 2,000	
Total, General Provisions	20,000		-20,500	-20,500	-20,500	

H.R. 2216 - SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2001 — continued

(Amounts in thousands)

	Supplemental Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. House	Conference vs. Senate
Total, chapter 1 (net)	55,000		-22,500	-22,000	-22,000	+500
Appropriations	(55,000)		(65,000)	(65,500)	(+65,500)	(+500)
Rescissions			(-84,500)	(-84,500)	(-84,500)	
Offset			(-3,000)	(-3,000)	(-3,000)	
CHAPTER 2						
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE						
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration						
Coastal and Ocean activities			8,000	8,000	+8,000	
Rescission			-8,000	-8,000	-8,000	
Departmental Management						
Emergency Oil and Gas guaranteed loan program (rescission)			-114,800	-114,800	-114,800	
RELATED AGENCIES						
Small Business Administration						
Salaries and expenses			30,000	30,000	+30,000	
Rescission			-30,000	-30,000	-30,000	
Business Loans Program Account:						
Guaranteed loans subsidy			22,000	22,000	+22,000	
Rescission			-22,000	-22,000	-22,000	
Total, chapter 2 (net)			-114,800	-114,800	-114,800	
Appropriations			(60,000)	(60,000)	(+60,000)	
Rescissions			(-174,800)	(-174,800)	(-174,800)	
CHAPTER 3						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
Federal payment to the Chief Financial Officer				750	+750	+750
(By transfer)				(250)	(+250)	(+250)
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FUNDS						
General Fund						
Governmental direction and support (incl rescission)	(5,150)	(5,150)	(5,400)	(5,150)		(-250)
Economic development and regulation	(1,685)	(1,625)	(1,625)	(1,685)	(+60)	(+60)
Public safety and justice (including rescission)	(8,871)	(8,770)	(8,770)	(8,871)	(+101)	(+101)
Public education system	(13,000)	(13,750)	(13,000)	(13,000)	(-750)	
(By transfer)		(250)			(-250)	
Human support services	(28,000)	(28,000)	(28,000)	(28,000)		
Public works	(131)	(131)	(131)	(131)		
Workforce investments	(40,500)	(40,500)	(40,500)	(40,500)		
Wilson Building	(7,100)	(7,100)	(7,100)	(7,100)		
Total, general fund (including transfer)	(104,437)	(105,276)	(104,526)	(104,437)	(-839)	(-89)
Enterprise and Other Funds						
Water and Sewer Authority and the Washington Aqueduct	(2,151)	(2,151)	(2,151)	(2,151)		
Total, DC Funds (including transfer)	(106,588)	(107,427)	(106,677)	(106,588)	(-839)	(-89)
Total, chapter 3				750	+750	+750
CHAPTER 4						
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE - CIVIL						
Department of the Army						
Corps of Engineers - Civil						
Flood Control, Mississippi River and Tributaries, Arkansas, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, and Tennessee				9,000	+9,000	+9,000
Emergency appropriations		18,000			-18,000	
Operation and Maintenance, General				86,500	+86,500	+86,500
Emergency appropriations		115,500			-115,500	
Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies	50,000		50,000	50,000	+50,000	
Emergency appropriations		50,000			-50,000	
Total, Corps of Engineers	50,000	183,500	50,000	145,500	-38,000	+95,500
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY						
Energy Programs						
Non-Defense Environmental Management	11,400	11,950	11,400	11,950		+550
Uranium Facilities Maintenance and Remediation	18,000	18,000	18,000	30,000	+12,000	+12,000
Power Marketing Administrations						
Construction, Rehabilitation, Operation & Maintenance, Western Area Power Administration		1,578		1,578		+1,578
Total, Department of Energy	29,400	31,528	29,400	43,528	+12,000	+14,128

H.R. 2216 - SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2001 — continued
 (Amounts in thousands)

	Supplemental Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. House	Conference vs. Senate
GENERAL PROVISIONS						
Sec. 2302:						
National Nuclear Security Administration:						
Weapons Activities.....		-23,700			+23,700	
Corps of Engineers-Civil:						
Operations and Maintenance, General.....		23,700			-23,700	
Total, chapter 4.....	79,400	215,028	79,400	189,028	-26,000	+109,628
Appropriations.....	(79,400)	(31,528)	(79,400)	(189,028)	(+157,500)	(+109,628)
Emergency appropriations.....		(183,500)			(-183,500)	
CHAPTER 5						
BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE						
Agency for International Development						
Child survival and disease programs fund.....			100,000	100,000	+100,000	
Rescission.....			-10,000	-10,000	-10,000	
INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS						
International Security Assistance						
Economic Support Fund (rescission).....	-20,000			-10,000	-10,000	-10,000
Total, chapter 5 (net).....	-20,000		90,000	80,000	+80,000	-10,000
Appropriations.....			(100,000)	(100,000)	(+100,000)	
Rescissions.....	(-20,000)		(-10,000)	(-20,000)	(-20,000)	(-10,000)
CHAPTER 6						
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR						
Bureau of Land Management						
Management of lands & resources.....				3,000	+3,000	+3,000
(By transfer).....			(3,000)			(-3,000)
United States Fish and Wildlife Service						
Construction.....				17,700	+17,700	+17,700
Emergency appropriations.....		17,700			-17,700	
National Park Service						
Operation of the National Park Service.....			4,200			-4,200
Rescission.....			-4,200			+4,200
United States Park Police.....		1,700		1,700		+1,700
Bureau of Indian Affairs						
Operation of Indian Programs.....	50,000		50,000	50,000	+50,000	
Emergency appropriations.....		50,000			-50,000	
RELATED AGENCY						
Forest Service						
Forest and rangeland research.....				1,400	+1,400	+1,400
(By transfer) (sec. 2608).....			(1,400)			(-1,400)
State and Private Forestry.....			12,500	24,500	+24,500	+12,000
Emergency appropriations.....	22,000				-22,000	
National Forest System.....			10,000	12,000	+12,000	+2,000
Emergency appropriations.....	12,000				-12,000	
Wildland Fire Management (emergency).....	100,000				-100,000	
Capital Improvements and Maintenance.....			9,000	9,000	+9,000	
Rescission.....			-5,000	-5,000	-5,000	
Emergency appropriations.....	4,000				-4,000	
Total, Forest Service.....		138,000	26,500	41,900	-96,100	+15,400
Total, chapter 6.....	50,000	207,400	76,500	114,300	-93,100	+37,800
Appropriations.....	(50,000)	(1,700)	(85,700)	(119,300)	(+117,600)	(+33,600)
Emergency appropriations.....		(205,700)			(-205,700)	
(By transfer).....			(4,400)			(-4,400)
CHAPTER 7						
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR						
Employment and Training Administration						
Training and employment services.....			45,000	45,000	+45,000	
Rescission.....			-262,500	-262,500	-262,500	
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES						
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration						
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services.....			6,500	6,500	+6,500	
Administration for Children and Families						
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program.....	150,000	300,000	300,000	300,000		

H.R. 2216 - SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2001 — continued

(Amounts in thousands)

	Supplemental Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. House	Conference vs. Senate
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION						
Education for the disadvantaged		161,000	161,000	161,000		
Total, chapter 7 (net)	150,000	461,000	250,000	250,000	-211,000	
Appropriations	(150,000)	(461,000)	(512,500)	(512,500)	(+51,500)	
Rescissions			(-262,500)	(-262,500)	(-262,500)	
CHAPTER 8						
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH						
Congressional Operations						
House of Representatives						
Payments to Widows and Heirs of Deceased Members of Congress						
Gratuities, deceased Members (Sisisky, Moakley)		290		290		+290
Salaries and Expenses						
Members' Representational Allowances, Standing Committees, Special and Select, Committee on Appropriations, Allowances and Expenses	47,214	44,214		44,214		+44,214
Salaries, Officers and Employees	14,448	17,448		17,448		+17,448
Total, House of Representatives	61,662	61,662		61,662		+61,662
Joint Items						
Capitol Police Board						
Salaries				514	+514	+514
General expenses				486	+486	+486
Office of Compliance						
Salaries and expenses	35	35	35	35		
Government Printing Office						
Congressional Printing and Binding	9,900	11,900	9,900	9,900	-2,000	
Government Printing Office Revolving Fund	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000		
Library of Congress						
Salaries and expenses		600		600		+600
General Accounting Office						
Salaries and expenses	2,600					
Total, chapter 8	80,197	80,487	15,935	79,487	-1,000	+63,552
CHAPTER 9						
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION						
Office of the Secretary						
Rental payments (rescission)				-440	-440	-440
Coast Guard						
Operating Expenses	92,000	92,000	92,000	92,000		
Acquisition, construction, and improvements:						
Shore facilities & aids to navigation facilities			4,000	4,000	+4,000	
Rescission				-12,000	-12,000	-12,000
Total, Coast Guard	92,000	92,000	96,000	84,000	-8,000	-12,000
Federal Aviation Administration						
Grants-in-aid for airports (Airport and Airway Trust Fund) (rescission of contract authorization)		-30,000	-30,000	-30,000		
Federal Highway Administration						
Emergency highway restoration (Highway Trust Fund)			12,800	27,600	+27,600	+14,800
Federal-aid highways (Highway Trust Fund) (rescissions)			-14,000	-15,918	-15,918	-1,918
RELATED AGENCY						
United States-Canada Railroad Commission			2,000	2,000	+2,000	
Total, chapter 9 (net)	92,000	62,000	66,800	67,242	+5,242	+442
Appropriations	(92,000)	(92,000)	(110,800)	(125,600)	(+33,600)	(+14,800)
Rescissions		(-30,000)	(-44,000)	(-58,358)	(-28,358)	(-14,358)
CHAPTER 10						
DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY						
Departmental Offices						
Salaries and Expenses (Winter Olympics security)	60,601		59,956	59,956	+59,956	
Tax Rebate Implementation	115,776					
Financial Management Service						
Salaries and expenses		49,576	49,576	49,576		

H.R. 2216 - SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2001 — continued

(Amounts in thousands)

	Supplemental Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. House	Conference vs. Senate
Internal Revenue Service						
Processing, assistance, and management		66,200	66,200	66,200		
Rescissions (SEC. 21002).....				-18,000	-18,000	-18,000
Federal Payment to Morris K. Udall Scholarship and Excellence In National Environmental Policy Foundation						
Native Nations Institute (by transfer).....			(1,000)	(1,000)	(+1,000)	
Total, chapter 10.....	176,377	115,776	175,732	157,732	+41,956	-18,000
CHAPTER 11						
DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS						
Veterans Benefits Administration						
Compensation and Pensions	589,413	589,413	589,413	589,413		
Readjustment Benefits	347,000	347,000	347,000	347,000		
Total, Veterans Benefits Administration	936,413	936,413	936,413	936,413		
Departmental Administration						
General Operating Expenses (transfer from Medical Care)	(19,000)	(19,000)	(19,000)	(19,000)		
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT						
Public and Indian Housing						
Housing certificate fund (rescission)		-114,300		-114,300		-114,300
Native American Housing Block grants.....			5,000			-5,000
Housing Programs						
Manufactured housing fees trust fund		6,100			-6,100	
Fees collected.....		-6,100			+6,100	
Federal Housing Administration						
FHA--General and Special Risk Program Account.....	40,000	40,000			-40,000	
INDEPENDENT AGENCIES						
Department of Defense - Civil						
Cemeterial Expenses, Army						
Salaries and expenses		243			-243	
Federal Emergency Management Agency						
Disaster relief			1,000			-1,000
Rescission of emergency appropriations.....		-389,200			+389,200	
Total, chapter 11 (net)	976,413	473,156	942,413	822,113	+348,957	-120,300
Rescissions		(-114,300)		(-114,300)		(-114,300)
Rescission of emergency appropriations.....		(-389,200)			(+389,200)	
Total, title II, Other Supplementals (net).....	1,639,387	1,614,847	1,559,480	1,623,852	+9,005	+64,372
GENERAL PROVISIONS						
U.S. - China Security Review Commission.....			1,700	1,700	+1,700	
Grand total (net).....	7,480,187	7,460,699	7,479,980	7,459,602	-1,097	-20,378
Appropriations	(8,066,187)	(8,425,599)	(8,867,680)	(9,281,715)	(+856,116)	(+414,035)
Rescissions	(-525,000)	(-1,048,800)	(-1,384,700)	(-1,819,113)	(-770,313)	(-434,413)
Rescission of emergency appropriations.....		(-389,200)			(+389,200)	
Offsets	(-61,000)		(-3,000)	(-3,000)	(-3,000)	
Emergency appropriations.....		(473,100)			(-473,100)	
(By transfer)	(19,000)	(19,000)	(24,400)	(20,250)	(+1,250)	(-4,150)
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET RECAP						
Scorekeeping adjustments:						
EPA: State & Tribal Assistance Grants.....		20,584		20,584		+20,584
Total mandatory and discretionary	7,480,187	7,481,283	7,479,980	7,480,186	-1,097	+206
Mandatory.....	936,413	936,703	936,413	936,703		+290
Discretionary.....	6,543,774	6,544,580	6,543,567	6,543,483	-1,097	-84

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

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 8 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, this is certainly a far better bill than we had when it left the House, and it is certainly a far more honest bill than was the case when it left the House.

The House will recall that at the time of going to conference we asked the House to consider doing three things in our motion to instruct. The first was to ask the House to drop the rescission of \$389 million in previously appropriated disaster money for FEMA. The majority at that time declined to support that motion. But this conference, in fact, did adopt that position, and I think that was the correct position to take.

We also asked the House at that time to provide additional funding for the victims of radiation related sickness, because many of them were in fact the victims of the conduct of their own government. This is an important issue out west. And while, again, the majority did not support the motion to recommit, we are happy that in the end they did provide a recognition that these people are entitled to this compensation, and I am happy that the matter was addressed in conference.

We also asked in that motion that the House support direct funding to enable the Department of Agriculture to deal with the twin threats of foot and mouth disease and mad cow disease. The conferees there did provide \$5 million of direct funding and they provided support for \$30 million in indirect funding. So I think on those three items certainly this bill is a much better bill than we had when the bill first left the House.

I should make some other points. This bill will have broad bipartisan support, but there are certainly a number of other areas where this bill should have acted but chose not to.

I also wish that this bill had been passed faster. Certainly the committees in both Houses moved the bill as quickly as they got it, but the administration chose to withhold their request of these funds until after the tax bill was passed. And in my view, one of the reasons they did that was to hide from the House's view the implications of that tax bill for some of the critical items in this bill. And I think some of the inadequacies in this bill were purposely withheld from the House until after the tax bill was passed so that people's views of those inadequacies would not get in the way of passing the kind of tax bill the administration wanted.

I should also say that there are a number of areas where the bill, I think, should have been improved. In the area of emergency disaster assistance, for instance, we have had some very severe storms all across the country, especially in the Midwest. It was strange, I thought, that this Congress originally tried to eliminate \$389 million in pre-

viously appropriated funds to deal with that problem. I welcome the fact that the Congress essentially decided in the end to restore that money, but I do believe that there are still other needs to be met.

And I think it needs to be clearly understood this FEMA budget is adequate only so long as Mother Nature suspends her normal course of events in producing heavy storms over the summer period. If we have one more storm, this budget will clearly be inadequate. And I think the administration knows it, and I believe that the majority in this House knows it.

I would also point out that the state of military readiness that will be enabled by this bill is what is required to meet world conditions provided that nothing significant happens in the world between now and the end of the fiscal year. If it does, we are going to need additional funding mighty quick.

And lastly, I think it is also clear that if we have the usual round of forest fires in the west, that this bill will be clearly inadequate. I hope that we get lucky, but I am not convinced that we will.

I am also pleased that the bill did provide clarifying authority to make certain that the Department of Agriculture understands that they do have the authority to provide reimbursement to the various private groups who are helping to carry out the global food initiative.

I also must say, going back to the FEMA issue, I find this bill on this subject somewhat disingenuous. The administration, in my judgment, fully recognizes that this account is probably short. Certainly the FEMA agency itself, in their conversations with me, have indicated that they expect that in the end they will probably need at least \$5 billion more, and perhaps as much as \$1 billion more.

And I would say that I found interesting the St. Paul conversion on the road to Damascus of the distinguished majority whip. As my colleagues will recall, he, on three occasions, insisted that we support the rescission of the funds for FEMA. We welcome the fact that he has walked away from that position, to the extent that now he is recognizing that there is probably going to be a need for \$1.3 billion in additional funds for FEMA.

The strangeness in this whole episode is demonstrated by the fact that while the administration has said in public comment, in newspapers, that we probably will need more money, they have declined to ask for that money. This committee has made quite clear, at least the Democratic majority in the other body has made quite clear, and we have made quite clear on our side of the aisle in this House that we would be willing to provide that money if the administration asks for it. But I guess we will have to play Russian roulette a while longer before the administration decides what it is actually going to do for the remainder of the year.

So, in short, this bill has some shortcomings, but I think it is good that the committee moved as fast as it did to finish action on it. I think that we will have broad support on both sides of the aisle. I would urge support of the bill.

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

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California (Mr. LEWIS), who is chairman of the Subcommittee on Defense of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, it is not my intention to take any significant amount of time, for the work that has been done by our very fine staff on both sides of the aisle has expedited this process.

I really wanted to rise for just a couple of reasons. First, to bring to the attention of our ranking member, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY), that the last time we were here on the floor with this bill he was suffering from laryngitis and it helped us a lot in expediting the process. I want to congratulate him on the progress he has made between now and then.

But I really also wanted to point out one other item to him, and that is that it was not so long ago that it was my privilege to be chairman of the subcommittee that deals with FEMA funding, and the gentleman may recall that this Member certainly did not stand by and allow too much rescission of FEMA funding. Indeed, the challenges of emergencies across the country are an item that I recognize very clearly.

From there, I believe the work of the committee, relative to the amount of money in the bill reflecting the problem of the caps we are dealing with in this budget process, is as far as we can go.

I am very, very pleased with the expression of concern on both sides of the aisle about the need for more adequate funding for our national security. Indeed, bear with me, for as we move towards September, I am certain we are going to be able to have a very healthy discussion about just how far we should go in connection with making sure the troops are taken care of and we are prepared for whatever emergencies might be out there.

□ 0930

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. PRICE).

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the chairman and the ranking member for their efforts to bring the conference report before us in a bipartisan manner which will provide supplemental appropriations to the Department of Defense and address other critical needs we face in this country.

I am particularly glad to see that the conference report does not include any rescissions in FEMA's disaster relief account.

Included in the supplemental is \$5 million for the Department of Agriculture's Animal Plant Health Inspection Service to guard against the threat of foreign animal disease, including foot and mouth disease and mad cow disease. I have expressed serious concerns about this issue as have other Members about the devastating impact that these diseases would have on American agriculture should any outbreak occur in this country.

Because of the concentration of livestock in my home State of North Carolina, a foot and mouth disease outbreak would be an incredible catastrophe. An outbreak in eastern North Carolina could require the destruction of 2.8 million hogs within a mere 20 mile radius. That number is greater than the amount of animals killed in the entire country of England.

My State has worked hard and continues to be vigilant to prepare for an emergency and, most importantly, prevent an outbreak before it occurs.

Five million dollars was not the amount that the USDA requested, nor was it the amount that experts in the field felt was adequate. Frankly, I am disappointed that the full \$35 million requested for APHIS for this effort was not agreed to. But now the decision has been made, and we must count on the USDA to muster all the resources we can to bolster animal inspections at U.S. borders and ports, to hire additional veterinarians for animal health assessments, and to control an outbreak should it occur.

The conferees have indicated that they expect the Secretary of Agriculture to use funds from the Commodity Credit Corporation not only to deal with an emergency after it occurs, but also to work now to prevent the threat of foreign animal disease.

I just hope they know what they are doing down at USDA because we cannot afford to wait until a foot and mouth outbreak hits to do something. The cost would be much more than the \$30 million this bill does not include.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN).

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) for yielding me this time and for his great work on this conference report.

I rise in support of the conference report. I am especially grateful to and I want to commend the work of the conferees for including additional funds from the Commodity Credit Corporation for the President's Global Food for Education Initiative, a program inspired and promoted by former Senators George McGovern and Bob Dole, and a program that can ultimately end hunger amongst the world's children.

These additional funds will allow for the internal transportation and storage of commodities, moving them closer to the actual sites of use and distribution for these very important school feeding programs. The funds will also cover

specified administrative costs incurred by the implementing of private voluntary organizations and agencies.

Allocation of this funding should help resolve difficulties that have interrupted the implementation of this pilot program since its inception. It will also ensure that this program truly has an American face in the field.

This action sends a clear signal to the Secretary of Agriculture that the Congress believes the Global Food For Education program is important and that Congress wants to see the Global Food for Education pilot program done right. Congress cannot evaluate the effectiveness of a program unless it has been implemented well from the very beginning. The Congress has now demonstrated it is willing to help facilitate the success of the program.

As many of my colleagues know, the gentlewoman from Missouri (Mrs. EMERSON) and I have introduced legislation, H.R. 1700, to establish the Global Food for Education program as a permanent program. Over 70 Members of this House have joined us in this bipartisan effort. This conference report ensures that the pilot program can now proceed along a more constructive and productive course.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG), the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY), the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR), and all the other conferees and staff who worked to make these funds available. I believe they have made an important contribution to alleviating hunger and increasing education opportunities for millions of the world's neediest children.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. MATHESON).

Mr. MATHESON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) for his good work on the supplemental. I just wanted to stand up and say how pleased I am that the supplemental does include an effort to compensate folks that have been victims of radiation exposure.

Years ago Congress admitted that there was fault and admitted we need to compensate victims. Yet we have not put up the money. There are people in my region of the country that have letters from the Government right now, IOUs saying, "Well, yeah, you deserve compensation, but we don't have the money." We have come up now with some money. I am a little disappointed that of the \$84 million we were looking for, only \$20 million is in this supplemental and now we have got to do something about next year's budget as well to accommodate that, but it is a step in the right direction. We are going to keep fighting for this. We want to make sure that the people who were inappropriately exposed to harm, and the government has admitted culpability, we are going to make sure those people are adequately compensated. I am pleased that this supplemental takes a step in that direction.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BENTSEN).

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

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the conference report. I want to thank the chairman and the ranking member for agreeing to the Senate position and the administration position with respect to FEMA and not going forward with the rescission. These moneys are greatly needed in my district and throughout the greater Houston area and in 29 other counties in Texas. I think we are going to need more money before the fiscal year is over. I think the committee stands ready to deal with that. I just want to commend the chairman and the ranking member for the hard work they did on that.

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

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

I would like to take just a few minutes to thank all of those who were players in reaching the point that we are at today. While it appears this ended up as a fairly noncontroversial bill, it was not easy to get here. There were a lot of differences between the House and the Senate when we initiated the conference. We had a tremendous spirit of cooperation. I want to thank the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) personally, for working so closely with us as we reached agreement on the many issues that were outstanding and all of the representatives of the chairmen and ranking members of the subcommittees that were involved in the issues.

Mr. Speaker, when we have regular appropriations bills on the floor, often times we hear comments about the tremendous work of the staff and the mention of the subcommittee staffers, but I want to take just a few seconds this morning to say we have a tremendous front office staff, too, managed by Jim Dyer, the clerk of the committee; Dale Oak, who is here at the table; John Blazey, Therese McAuliffe and John Scofield who are also here in the Chamber; and Mr. OBEY's staff, Scott Lilly. We all worked together with our counterparts in the Senate and ended up with a very good, noncontroversial product.

As other Members have said, this does not solve all the problems. It is not intended to do that. This is a supplemental. The regular bills are already moving through the House and additional bills will be up next week. We will have concluded nine bills plus the supplemental in the House before we adjourn for the August recess. Again, it shows what we can do when we work together in a bipartisan way. We do have differences, but we work them out. I am very proud of the way that the House has functioned on this supplemental.

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, I rise to comment on a provision in the Supplemental

Appropriations bill passed by the Senate which constitutes legislation in an appropriations bill. The change affects the allocation of Impact Aid funding for this current fiscal year and affects funding levels for virtually all school districts receiving Impact Aid funds under the Basic payments program, with the vast majority losing funds. Changing the formula in an appropriations bill in the middle of the current fiscal year, wherein school districts lose funds that they have been depending on is contrary to good legislative policy.

Currently, school districts with less than 1,000 children, and a per-pupil expenditure of less than the State average are guaranteed at least a 40% Learning Opportunity Threshold (LOT) payment. The change being considered by the conferees would modify the eligibility for the LOT payment by allowing school districts with less than 1,000 students to receive a guaranteed LOT payment if their average per-pupil expenditure is below the State average or below the National average. This increases the LOT payments.

This formula change causes most districts across the nation that receive Impact Aid payments under the Basic payments program to lose funds. Hawaii school districts would receive almost \$100,000 less than they would have under the current formula. This would have a significant impact on school districts everywhere that have been counting on these funds since last year. To change the formula now, with only a few months left in the fiscal year, undermines these districts' plans and shortchanges schools that rely heavily on these funds.

The House agreed to this change for future funds when it passed H.R. 1 earlier this year. I do not object to that change, only that it is unfair to implement it in this year's funding cycle.

The only way to allow for the formula change for this fiscal year so as not to hurt other school districts was to come up with the additional funds needed to cover the cost of this change in formula so as to hold harmless the funding for all other schools. Regrettably this Conference Report does not come up with these additional funds. It states that in these years' up coming appropriations bill these losses will be offset with added funds.

The attached chart shows the state-by-state loss of Impact Aid funds.

State	FY 2000 BSP ¹	FY '01 BSP Current Law ²	FY '01 BSP Watts' Amendment ³	Difference
Alaska	\$89,910,004	\$89,164,106	\$89,091,978	\$72,128
Alabama	2,463,310	2,867,836	2,859,886	7,950
Arizona	118,953,121	126,519,738	126,631,354	(111,616)
Arkansas	467,185	525,947	524,489	1,458
California	53,253,103	56,643,590	56,631,465	12,124
Colorado	6,911,529	7,874,176	7,852,348	21,827
Connecticut	6,970,709	7,257,766	7,237,647	20,119
District of Columbia	898,704	1,547,479	1,543,189	4,290
Delaware	21,415	35,412	35,314	98
Florida	7,462,980	9,164,756	9,246,586	(81,830)
Georgia	6,625,676	16,028,092	16,016,290	11,803
Hawaii	33,398,384	34,749,647	34,653,320	96,237
Idaho	5,138,122	5,508,286	5,503,007	5,208
Illinois	10,036,315	14,264,487	14,259,181	5,306
Indiana	133,848	140,077	139,689	388
Iowa	143,159	146,814	146,407	407
Kansas	11,629,843	15,315,708	15,294,768	20,940
Kentucky	243,553	375,238	374,198	1,040
Louisiana	5,336,508	5,728,938	5,713,057	15,881
Maine	2,092,788	2,273,531	2,270,098	3,432
Maryland	5,434,946	6,122,534	6,105,562	16,972
Massachusetts	1,081,084	1,138,697	1,135,540	3,156
Michigan	2,512,546	2,808,050	2,800,266	7,784
Minnesota	7,606,571	8,028,552	8,019,561	8,991
Mississippi	2,990,457	3,229,289	3,262,750	(33,461)
Missouri	8,705,957	12,524,943	12,517,645	7,298
Montana	33,901,638	35,431,225	35,431,866	(641)
Nebraska	10,226,476	17,977,713	17,976,810	903
Nevada	3,297,577	3,687,859	3,677,636	10,223

State	FY 2000 BSP ¹	FY '01 BSP Current Law ²	FY '01 BSP Watts' Amendment ³	Difference
New Hampshire	7,249	7,950	7,928	22
New Jersey	12,791,440	15,144,224	15,127,908	16,316
New Mexico	68,342,295	71,266,984	71,227,854	39,130
New York	11,425,469	15,921,466	15,901,552	19,914
North Carolina	8,200,211	11,013,626	10,983,096	30,530
North Dakota	16,106,955	24,320,620	24,337,479	(16,858)
Ohio	2,737,631	2,938,412	2,930,267	8,145
Oklahoma	23,070,837	28,226,560	28,613,721	(387,071)
Oregon	2,355,978	2,614,186	2,606,939	7,247
Pennsylvania	1,295,274	1,298,454	1,294,855	3,599
Puerto Rico	1,228,440	1,254,809	1,251,330	3,478
Rhode Island	2,477,030	2,594,638	2,587,445	7,192
South Carolina	2,827,810	3,200,759	3,191,887	8,873
South Dakota	26,176,631	34,695,348	34,734,158	(38,809)
Tennessee	1,201,003	1,954,128	1,948,712	5,417
Texas	33,439,494	62,696,858	62,718,452	(21,594)
Utah	6,494,785	6,753,207	6,734,487	18,720
Vermont	3,800	5,289	5,274	15
Virgin Island	208,525	353,231	352,252	979
Virginia	25,861,650	34,692,646	34,596,478	96,169
Washington	31,756,879	42,196,708	42,137,496	59,212
West Virginia	10,435	11,328	11,297	31
Wisconsin	9,274,626	9,591,319	9,580,628	10,691
Wyoming	7,486,643	7,835,190	7,833,170	2,020

¹\$737.2 (\$732.6 out) 116.3% LOT.
²\$882 (\$867,668 out) 113.27% LOT.
³\$82 (\$867,668 out) 112.96% LOT.

Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, I intend to support this legislation. In particular, I am extremely pleased the conferees have included \$20 million in emergency assistance to farmers in the Klamath River Basin in Oregon and Northern California.

The farmers and communities in this area have been devastated by one of the most severe droughts to ever hit the Pacific Northwest. While the federal government doesn't have any control over the weather, at the very least we should provide emergency aid to alleviate the situation.

That said, one of the more troubling aspects of this legislation is that among the \$1.8 billion in spending offsets the conferees have agreed to take away \$178 million from dislocated worker-training funds.

With layoffs and unemployment increasingly in headlines across the United States—and rising electricity costs threatening to further swell the ranks of dislocated workers—the decision to slash available funding to dislocated workers just doesn't make any sense.

The underlying intent of block grants are to give states flexibility in how they spend federal funds. Crisis don't happen overnight, and it is unrealistic to expect states to expend or obligate all of their funds upon the beginning of the program year. In fact, Congress recognized this in the Workforce Investment Act, which explicitly gives individual states three years to expend their unobligated funds—the first year they are appropriated and the two subsequent years.

As such, I bitterly oppose the decision to take funding away from Oregon and other states before they have had the chance to fully implement their employment programs. Currently, I am working with my colleagues Representative MIKE CAPUANO from Massachusetts and Representative JACK QUINN from New York to ensure that the Workforce Investment Act receives its full funding in fiscal year 2002, and invite every member of the House to join us.

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I will support this conference report, because while it is not perfect it is a great improvement over the bill as originally passed by the House last month.

The House bill did include some very good things. It provided for an additional \$100 million for essential environmental restoration and waste management at Savannah River, Hanford, and other sites in the DOE complex and

for acquisition of additional containers for shipping wastes to the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant.

These are important for Colorado, because our ability to have the Rocky Flats site cleaned up and closed by 2006 depends on the ability of other sites in the complex to play their roles in that process. So, I was—and remain—very appreciative that the appropriations committee has responded to these needs. Similarly, the House bill's additional \$300 million for low-income home energy assistance will enable that important program to provide much needed assistance this year, even if it will not meet all needs.

But for me all the good things in the bill were outweighed by one glaring omission—the total absence of any funds to pay already-approved claims under the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act, or "RECA."

RECA provides for payments to individuals who contracted certain cancers and other serious diseases because of exposure to radiation released during above-ground nuclear weapons tests or as a result of their exposure to radiation during employment in underground uranium mines. Some of my constituents are covered by RECA, as are hundreds of other Coloradans and residents of New Mexico and other states.

Last year, the Congress amended RECA to cover more people and to make other important modifications. I supported those changes. But there was one needed change that was not made—we did not make the payments automatic. Unless and until we make that change, the RECA payments can only be made when Congress appropriates money for that purpose.

And the undeniable fact is that we in the Congress have not appropriated enough money to pay everyone who is entitled to be paid under RECA. As a result, people who should be getting checks are instead getting letters from the Justice Department.

Those letters—IOWs, you could call them—say that payments must await further appropriations. What they mean is that we in the Congress have failed to meet a solemn obligation. We failed to meet it when we passed the regular appropriations bill for the Justice Department—and as the bill passed the House originally, it again failed to meet that obligation.

So, I am very glad that the conference report provides for \$84 million for paying these claims. I understand that the way that has been scored could mean that not all that amount will be paid before October. I hope that the Administration will do all that is needed to assure that payments are made as soon as possible, because these people have already waited too long as it is.

Of course, this conference report is only a stopgap resolution of the bigger problem with RECA. We need to do more.

We should change the law so that future RECA payments will not depend on annual appropriations, but instead will be paid automatically in the way that we now have provided for payments under the new compensation program for certain nuclear-weapons workers made sick by exposure to radiation, beryllium, and other hazards. I have joined in sponsoring legislation to make that change. But, meanwhile, I urge approval of the conference report.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HANSEN). Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the conference report.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the conference report.

Pursuant to clause 10 of rule XX, the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 375, nays 30, not voting 28, as follows:

[Roll No. 256]
YEAS—375

Abercrombie	DeGette	Issa
Ackerman	Delahunt	Jackson (IL)
Aderholt	DeLauro	Jackson-Lee
Akin	DeMint	(TX)
Allen	Deutsch	Jefferson
Andrews	Diaz-Balart	Jenkins
Baca	Dicks	John
Bachus	Dingell	Johnson (CT)
Baird	Doggett	Johnson (IL)
Baker	Dooley	Johnson, E.B.
Baldacci	Doolittle	Johnson, Sam
Baldwin	Doyle	Jones (NC)
Balenger	Dunn	Jones (OH)
Barr	Edwards	Kanjorski
Bartlett	Emerson	Kapture
Bass	English	Keller
Becerra	Eshoo	Kelly
Bentsen	Etheridge	Kennedy (MN)
Bereuter	Evans	Kennedy (RI)
Berkley	Everett	Kerns
Berman	Farr	Kildee
Berry	Ferguson	Kilpatrick
Biggert	Fletcher	King (NY)
Billirakis	Foley	Kingston
Bishop	Forbes	Kirk
Blagojevich	Ford	Knollenberg
Blunt	Fossella	Kolbe
Boehlert	Frelinghuysen	LaFalce
Boehner	Frost	LaHood
Bonilla	Gallely	Lampson
Bonior	Ganske	Langevin
Bono	Gekas	Lantos
Borski	Gephardt	Largent
Boswell	Gibbons	Larsen (WA)
Boucher	Gilchrest	Larson (CT)
Boyd	Gillmor	Latham
Brady (PA)	Gilman	LaTourette
Brady (TX)	Gonzalez	Leach
Brown (OH)	Goode	Levin
Brown (SC)	Goodlatte	Lewis (CA)
Bryant	Goss	Lewis (KY)
Burr	Graham	Linder
Buyer	Granger	LoBiondo
Callahan	Green (TX)	Lofgren
Calvert	Green (WI)	Lowey
Camp	Greenwood	Lucas (OK)
Cannon	Grucci	Luther
Cantor	Gutierrez	Maloney (CT)
Capito	Gutknecht	Maloney (NY)
Capps	Hall (OH)	Manzullo
Capuano	Hall (TX)	Markey
Cardin	Hansen	Mascara
Carson (IN)	Harman	Matheson
Carson (OK)	Hart	Matsui
Castle	Hastings (FL)	McCarthy (MO)
Chambliss	Hastings (WA)	McCarthy (NY)
Clay	Hayes	McCollum
Clayton	Hayworth	McDermott
Clement	Hefley	McGovern
Clyburn	Herger	McHugh
Coble	Hill	McInnis
Collins	Hilleary	McIntyre
Combust	Hilliard	McKeon
Condit	Hinchee	McNulty
Cooksey	Hinojosa	Meehan
Costello	Hobson	Meek (FL)
Cox	Hoeffel	Meeks (NY)
Coyne	Holden	Menendez
Cramer	Holt	Mica
Crenshaw	Honda	Millender-
Crowley	Hooley	McDonald
Cubin	Horn	Miller, Gary
Culberson	Hostettler	Miller, George
Cummings	Houghton	Mink
Cunningham	Hoyer	Mollohan
Davis (CA)	Hunter	Moran (KS)
Davis (FL)	Hutchinson	Moran (VA)
Davis (IL)	Hyde	Morella
Davis, Jo Ann	Inslee	Murtha
Davis, Tom	Isakson	Myrick
Deal	Israel	Nadler

Napolitano	Rogers (KY)	Sweeney
Neal	Rogers (MI)	Tanner
Nethercutt	Rohrabacher	Tauscher
Ney	Ros-Lehtinen	Tauzin
Northup	Ross	Taylor (MS)
Norwood	Rothman	Taylor (NC)
Nussle	Roukema	Terry
Obey	Roybal-Allard	Thompson (CA)
Oliver	Rush	Thompson (MS)
Ortiz	Ryan (WI)	Thornberry
Osborne	Ryun (KS)	Thune
Ose	Sabo	Thurman
Otter	Sanchez	Tiahrt
Owens	Sandlin	Tiberi
Oxley	Sawyer	Tierney
Pallone	Saxton	Toomey
Pascarell	Scarborough	Towns
Pastor	Schakowsky	Turner
Payne	Schiff	Udall (CO)
Pelosi	Schrock	Udall (NM)
Pence	Scott	Velazquez
Peterson (MN)	Serrano	Viscosky
Peterson (PA)	Sessions	Vitter
Phelps	Shaw	Walden
Pickering	Sherman	Walsh
Pitts	Sherwood	Wamp
Platts	Shimkus	Waters
Pombo	Shows	Watkins (OK)
Pomeroy	Shuster	Watson (CA)
Portman	Simmons	Watt (NC)
Price (NC)	Simpson	Watts (OK)
Pryce (OH)	Skeen	Waxman
Putnam	Slaughter	Weiner
Quinn	Smith (NJ)	Weldon (PA)
Radanovich	Smith (TX)	Weller
Kelly	Smith (WA)	Wexler
Ramstad	Snyder	Whitfield
Rangel	Solis	Wicker
Regula	Souder	Wilson
Rehberg	Spratt	Wolf
Reyes	Stearns	Woolsey
Reynolds	Stenholm	Wu
Riley	Strickland	Wynn
Rivers	Stump	Young (FL)
Rodriguez	Sununu	

NAYS—30

Armye	Hoekstra	Schaffer
Barrett	Kind (WI)	Sensenbrenner
Barton	Kleczka	Shadegg
Chabot	Kucinich	Shays
Conyers	Lee	Smith (MI)
DeFazio	Paul	Stark
Duncan	Petri	Stupak
Ehlers	Roemer	Tancredo
Flake	Royce	Upton
Frank	Sanders	Weldon (FL)

NOT VOTING—28

Barcia	Filner	Miller (FL)
Blumenauer	Gordon	Moore
Brown (FL)	Graves	Oberstar
Burton	Hulshof	Skelton
Crane	Istook	Spence
DeLay	Lewis (GA)	Thomas
Creator	Lipinski	Trafficant
Ehrlich	Lucas (KY)	Young (AK)
Hall (OH)	McCrery	
Engel	McKinney	
Fattah		

□ 1010

Mr. STARK and Mr. KUCINICH changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

So the conference report was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, on July 20, 2001, due to a family commitment, I was unavailable for rollcall vote No. 256. Had I been here I would have voted “aye.”

Stated against:

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 256, I was carrying out official duties in my District and missed this vote. Had I been present, I would have voted “nay.”

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

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

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise for the purpose of inquiring of the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARMEY), the majority leader, the schedule for the remainder of the week and for next week.

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

Mr. BONIOR. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to announce that the House has completed its legislative business for the week.

The House will meet for legislative business on Monday, July 23, at 12:30 p.m. for morning hour and 2 o'clock p.m. for legislative business. The House will consider a number of measures under suspension of the rules, a list of which will be distributed to Members' offices later today. On Monday, no recorded votes are expected before 6 o'clock p.m.

On Tuesday and the balance of the week, the House will consider the following measures: We will complete consideration of H.R. 2506, the Foreign Operations Appropriations Act; H.J. Res. 55, concerning trade relations with respect to Vietnam; the Treasury and Postal Appropriations Act; and the Patients' Bill of Rights. And, Mr. Speaker, we will also complete work on Veterans Affairs, Housing, Urban Development and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act.

Members should understand that this is going to be another busy week, and we should expect some late evenings next week.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I might ask my colleague, when does he expect the Patients' Bill of Rights bill to come up next week?

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, I thank the gentleman for the inquiry. I would expect us to see that bill on the floor on Thursday of next week, probably late in the day.

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, how about the energy bill? When can we expect to see the energy bill?

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will again yield, I think the committees have completed their work on that. We will probably work with the Committee on Rules and the other committees on that, and we would expect it the week following next.

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, is Fast Track coming up before the recess, and does the gentleman expect a markup in the Committee on Ways and Means next week on Fast Track?

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will continue to yield, I do expect that markup to take place; and we do anticipate that being on the floor before we retire for the August recess.

Mr. BONIOR. Finally, I would ask my colleague from Texas if he has any plans, or if the leadership has discussed, bringing up the railroad retirement bill to the floor. As the gentleman may recall, it had very strong bipartisan support in the previous Congress.

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for asking, and I thank the gentleman for continuing to yield.

Mr. Speaker, the Railroad Retirement Act that the gentleman from Michigan asked about is important legislation; and we have had extensive discussions about it in our leadership meetings and in our planning meetings. While I am confident that we will have this bill under consideration before we complete our work for the year, we have no immediate plans for its schedule.

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY, JULY 23, 2001

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 12:30 p.m. on Monday next for morning hour debates.

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

There was no objection.

DISPENSING WITH CALENDAR WEDNESDAY BUSINESS ON WEDNESDAY NEXT

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order under the Calendar Wednesday rule be dispensed with on Wednesday next.

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

There was no objection.

ON THE DEATH OF FORMER WASHINGTON POST PUBLISHER KATHARINE GRAHAM

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

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, the city of Washington, the Nation, and the people around the world who appreciate an independent and vigorous free press lost a true pioneer this week when Katharine Graham, former publisher of The Washington Post, died at age 84.

Much has been said over the past 3 days in praise of Katharine Graham. It is appropriate that we in Congress honor her passing, as well. But just as her legacy remains evident in the pages of the newspaper she dedicated her life to, her mark will long stand in the corridors of Congress and in the neighborhoods of the District of Columbia, her beloved hometown.

Actually, she avoided the glare of celebrity status so often, but her listed charitable works, particularly in the realms of education and of the arts, helping to build a student center at Gallaudet University, giving an FM radio station to Howard University, helping to fund an auditorium for the Freer Gallery, establishing day care centers in otherwise neglected parts of the District of Columbia, and strongly supporting the Shakespeare Theater, and the arts, to name just a few, is long and impressive.

She proved, first by her actions and then in her own words, that a woman could be a mother, a leader of industry, a friend, a philanthropist, and an artist, and all at the same time.

Quite simply, Katharine Graham made The Washington Post what it is today: a wildly successful business and a powerful check on those of us in government. Her leadership enabled Kay Graham to evolve into the woman, the philanthropist, the patriot, the pioneer, whom we honor today.

Her legacy remains, but Washington will not be the same without Kay Graham the person. She will be sorely missed.

AMERICA NEEDS A BALANCED APPROACH TO ENERGY DEVELOPMENT, INCLUDING SEEKING ALTERNATIVE ENERGY SOURCES

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

Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, the United States has about 2 percent of the known reserves of oil in the world. We use 25 percent of the world's oil, and we now import 56 percent of the oil that we use. This is up from 34 percent that we imported at the time of the Arab oil embargo.

Since 1970, except for a short blip produced by Prudhoe Bay, every year in the United States we have found less oil and pumped less oil.

Mr. Speaker, it does not make good sense to me that if we have only 2 percent of the known reserves of oil in the world, that we should rush out and find it and pump it. If we were able to do that tomorrow, what would we do the day after tomorrow?

Mr. Speaker, we need a balanced approach, which means we need to rely very heavily on alternatives, and we need to start moving in that direction.

VOTE FOR EXPANSION OF MEDICAL SAVINGS ACCOUNTS TO HELP THE WORKING UNINSURED

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

Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, with all this talk about a patients' bill of rights, the most important thing we should talk about, I think, is the working uninsured, those

who have gone without, because none of these rights mean a thing if one does not have health insurance.

I want to help the 43 million uninsured Americans, primarily small-business owners, their families, their employees, their loved ones, help them join the ranks of the insured. The goal of a patients' bill of rights should be to help these people. These are the people who need access to affordable health care.

One good way to do that is to expand the Medical Savings Accounts, or MSAs. Medical Savings Accounts help people get the care they need from the doctor they choose.

The GOP House bill, the Fletcher bill, is the only bill that totally opens up Medical Savings Accounts. Vote to increase the number of insured. Vote for our bill. It is the right thing to do.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HANSEN). 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.

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 gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mrs. MORELLA addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

FAST TRACK LEGISLATION SHOULD BE DEFEATED IN CONGRESS AGAIN THIS YEAR

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

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, on June 13 of this year, a bill was introduced that would give President Bush fast track authority essentially to extend the North American Free Trade Agreement, NAFTA, to all of Latin America.

Supporters of fast track argue that the U.S. is being left behind. They tell us we need fast track to increase American exports and to create new jobs for American workers. Yet, our history of flawed trade agreements has led to a trade deficit with the rest of the world that has surged to \$369 billion a year.

The Department of Labor recently reported a very conservative estimate that NAFTA alone has been responsible for the loss of more than 300,000 jobs. Other estimates have shown NAFTA job losses at upwards of 1 million jobs.

While our trade agreements go to great lengths to protect investors and to protect property rights, these agreements do not typically include enforceable provisions to protect workers, either in the United States or around the world. Yet, the Bush administration would employ the same corporatecentric process that has resulted in tried agreements like NAFTA.

In the global marketplace, labor and environmental concerns in the developing world are never on the list of corporate priorities. CEOs of multinational corporations tell us that allowing globalization will stimulate development and allow nations to improve their labor and environmental records. They say interaction with the developing world will spread democracy.

But as we engage with developing countries in trade and investment, democratic countries of the developing world are losing grounds to those with more authoritarian regimes. Democratic nations such as India are losing out to more totalitarian governments such as China. Democratic nations such as Taiwan lose out to authoritarian regimes such as Indonesia, where profits come before any kind of environmental regulations or human rights.

In manufacturing goods, for example, developing democracies' share of developing country exports fell 22 percentage points, from 57 percent to 35 percent. Corporations relocate their manufacturing bases to countries with more authoritarian regimes where even the most minimal labor, environment, and human rights standards do not exist.

Western corporations want to invest in countries that have poor environmental standards, have below-poverty wages, have no labor rights, and no opportunities to bargain collectively. As American investment moves abroad, American working families lose out.

Now President Bush says he will be asking for fast track authority that puts corporate interests before working American families. Future trade deals with a take-it-or-leave-it approach would only add to the long line of ill-conceived trade policies.

Flawed trade policies cost American jobs, put downward pressure on U.S. wages and U.S. working conditions, and erode the ability of governments to protect public health and protect the environment.

In 1998, under the leadership of progressive Members of this body, fast track was defeated in Congress overwhelmingly, 243 to 180. Fast track should be defeated in Congress again this year. More and more Members of Congress are joining the ranks calling for trade agreements that respond to the social ramifications of a global economy.

We need to press for a U.S. trade policy, Mr. Speaker, that is good for American families.

BIRTHDAY OF A CUBAN HERO

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DIAZ-BALART) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, today is the 40th birthday of a brave human rights activist and pro-democracy leader, Dr. Oscar Elias Biscet, who at this moment finds himself serving a prison sentence in a Cuban gulag for peacefully protesting for democracy in Cuba, after being taken before a farce of a trial in Havana on February 25 of last year.

Dr. Biscet was born in Havana on July 20, 1961. In 1985, he obtained a degree in medicine, and late in that decade he began to openly oppose the totalitarian regime that oppresses the Cuban people.

In 1997, Dr. Biscet was one of the founders of the Lawton Foundation for Human Rights, a humanitarian organization created to demand fundamental human rights from the Cuban totalitarian regime.

In February of 1998, Dr. Biscet was officially expelled from the Cuban health system and he was prohibited from practicing medicine. That same year, he and his family were thrown out of their home, and his wife was fired from her employment due to her pro-human rights activities. Both of them, in fact, were forced to depend on the charity of their friends and of those who wished to see Cuba free.

On October 28, 1999, Dr. Biscet held a press conference before the Ibero-American Summit began in Havana. During the press conference, along with other pro-democracy activists, Dr. Biscet announced that they would carry out a march calling for the release of all political prisoners and for the respect of the human rights of the Cuban people.

During the press conference, two Cuban flags were exhibited upside down as a symbol of protest for the innumerable human rights violations that the regime commits continuously.

On November 3 of 1999, just a few days later, Dr. Biscet was arrested and taken to a dungeon known as "Cien y Aldabo", where he was thrown into a cell with common criminals for the alleged crimes of "abuse of national symbols, public disorder, and inciting delinquency."

Dr. Biscet represents the noblest aspirations of the Cuban people. His efforts as founder and leader of the Lawton Foundation for Human Rights have won him the respect and admiration of human rights activists throughout the world, and have inspired many to continue the struggle for freedom in Cuba.

The Castro tyranny, fearful of the effectiveness of Dr. Biscet's message, has arrested him more than two dozen times in the last few years. It has fired him from his job, along with his family, thrown him out of his house, he has been subjected to psychiatric examinations, and has been constantly pres-

sured by the regime to leave the island, something that he refuses to do.

Before being sentenced at his farcical trial, Dr. Biscet asked all Cubans, those living in the oppression on the island and those in exile, and all others throughout the world who support freedom for Cuba, to unite in prayer for the freedom of all political prisoners and of all the Cuban people. From his cell, he has remained firm in his principles and has asked the international community to demand justice for the people of Cuba.

It is most appropriate that as we send our message of solidarity to Dr. Biscet today on his birthday, we commit ourselves to working with all devotion and dedication so that freedom-loving individuals like Dr. Biscet do not have to spend their precious lives in the isolation and inhuman conditions of totalitarian dungeons.

There is a program that has been set up to try to help Cuban political prisoners by having families in the United States adopt, if you will, the family of a Cuban political prisoner for at least a year.

A well-known pro-democracy activist, Vicki Ruiz-Labrit, is coordinating the program. They have a phone number. We all should help. It is 305-461-6700. We should all help by adopting the family of a Cuban political prisoner, and in that way, helping the most suffering, those who suffer the most in the totalitarian island just a few miles from our shores.

Dr. Biscet, on your birthday, inside your prison cell I know that you cannot now hear my words, but I salute you and express my profound admiration for you, and through you, for all Cuban political prisoners.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair must remind all Members that remarks in debate should be addressed to the Chair and not to others.

□ 1030

FEMA FUNDING

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KERNS). Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, just a few minutes ago we voted on the emergency supplemental appropriations; and I voted yes, partly of course to acknowledge the fact that the debate we had a couple of weeks ago had been vindicated. That debate was over whether or not FEMA was running out of money or whether or not they could stand a \$329 million cut in their budget.

Recognizing the diversity in topography of this Nation and the weather of this Nation, we realize that those of us in the southern region are now in the

hurricane season, from the month of June through at least September or October. Throughout the Nation, because of the differences in weather and, of course, the potential of global warming, we have had erratic weather activities.

We, in Houston, a couple of weeks ago, experienced that with Tropical Storm Allison with the fall of 36 inches of rain that fell in our area in a 24-hour period. That caused an enormous amount of damage, some 5,000 homes damaged, water to the roof levels of many of our residential areas, and a whole litany of damage that was not expected.

For example, we noted that the medical center, one of the prized medical centers of this Nation, suffered about \$2 billion in damage, and that number is growing. In touring that site, we saw the enormous impact in research, in hospital beds, in emergency facilities that were lost.

Additionally, in the 18th Congressional District, which I represent, St. Joseph's Hospital, which is a pivotal hospital in the downtown community, the downtown business community, with thousands and thousands of employees, lost its level-three emergency center, which is still not open. In a tour that I took this last week, 154 patient beds were lost, as was their kitchen facilities, able to serve not only patients but employees, and, as I indicated, not only their emergency trauma unit, which leaves the downtown business community without a nearby trauma unit for emergency purposes, but also research and other laboratory facilities. Gone.

In addition to the medical centers of St. Joseph Hospital, we have found that the academic institutions, which are about to start to be opened, and the secondary schools in our public school systems, have been damaged. And, in addition, major damage has confronted our universities.

I toured the University of Houston. At that time they thought their damage was about \$100 million. Now it is rising to \$250 million, and insurance is way under \$100 million. In looking at that damage, I noted precious resources, such as books, research facilities, school classrooms, equipment, and teacher offices were damaged.

Texas Southern University, which is about to begin its mitigation process, likewise has an enormous amount of damage in their law library as well as the various buildings that have been impacted by the damage, mostly in the basement levels.

Mr. Speaker, I raise these issues because I think it would be foolish for this House to debate and play around with the needs of the American citizens. Houston may not be the only place that will suffer some sort of weather damage and some sort of catastrophe that warrants the intervention of FEMA. Right now, my district has a number of FEMA representatives and offices around the community try-

ing to work with those who have been devastated not only physically and property-wise but also psychologically.

I was appalled that we would stand on the floor of the House and actually debate cutting FEMA. My understanding is that we are trying to submit additional dollars into the VA-HUD bill for FEMA. And that is not only for Houston, Texas, but may be for other disasters that we certainly do not wish for but may happen. But the dilemma is the administration has not seen fit, along with FEMA, to stand up and request the dollars, to work with us in Congress to acknowledge that their funds are depleted.

I recall very vividly when we were on the floor debating and arguing against cutting FEMA that I had an amendment to add those monies back in, and we were then being told that FEMA had \$1 billion in its account. Twenty-four hours after that debate, we were told that, in actuality, they only had \$178 million and, in fact, even 24 hours later maybe that would be gone. We in Texas had to request that our matching dollars be lessened to 10 percent and that FEMA would pay up to 90 percent.

We are now in the midst of trying to rebuild lives. In fact, our local community agencies have come together to give washing machines and refrigerators and other necessities. In addition, I have been able to secure matching monies totaling \$4 million from one of our utility companies, Reliant, to be able to add dollars for people who have been displaced because of the damage, and also compounded by the enormous heat that we face in Houston.

This is time now, Mr. Speaker, for us to gather together, to take the smoke and mirrors away, to stand on the floor of the House and work for the monies for FEMA, but as well for the administration to be able to stand up and request these dollars so that all America can be protected in the time of disaster.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

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

S. 180. An act to facilitate famine relief efforts and a comprehensive solution to the war in Sudan.

PAYING RESPECT TO SERGEANT STARNES

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

Mr. KERNS. Mr. Speaker, last weekend, we laid to rest an officer killed in the line of duty in Martinsville, Indiana. Today, I come to the floor of the House to pay respect to this brave officer, Sergeant Daniel Starnes. Sergeant

Starnes was taken from us after struggling 27 days to recover from infections caused by four gunshot wounds.

His death has brought the Martinsville community to its knees. Because of the dedication and the courage of men and women in law enforcement, like Sergeant Starnes, all too often we take for granted our family's safety and the safety of our police officers. It is through their commitment to serve and protect us that we have peace of mind and a sense of security. We must also always remember that behind the badge is a human being. Sergeant Starnes was more than just a model law enforcement officer, he was a husband and a father and a friend to so many, and his loss weighs heavy on us all.

Over this past weekend, thousands of law enforcement officers from across Indiana and our great Nation turned out to honor Sergeant Starnes. And while his death has shocked people in Morgan County and throughout Indiana, it has also brought the community together in an outpouring of support and love for the Starnes family and those in law enforcement who put their lives on the line each day.

During the funeral procession through town, people lined the streets with either their head bowed, their hand over their heart, or flying an American flag to pay respect. During such a difficult time, it was uplifting to know that the community cared and demonstrated its respect for Sergeant Starnes and his fellow officers.

Today, our thoughts and prayers are with the Starnes family, the Morgan County Sheriff's Department, and the entire Morgan County community for their loss. While words alone may not console Sergeant Starnes' family and friends, I hope that the knowledge that he is now with Our Father in heaven gives us some comfort and gives them comfort as well.

During times like these, it is only natural to ask why, why do we have to lose such an outstanding person and an officer? While I cannot begin to answer such questions, I can only say that I find collective strength in my faith, and I pray that God grants the Starnes family and their friends both comfort and strength during this time of mourning.

DEBT RELIEF

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

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, this coming weekend, from July 20 to July 22, President George W. Bush will be meeting with the heads of government at the G-8 Summit in Genoa, Italy, to discuss international economic issues. I urge the President to support the complete cancellation of the debts that the world's poorest countries owe the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

The Enhanced Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative, referred to as HIPC, was developed in 1999 to provide debt relief to the world's poorest countries. The HIPC Initiative requires countries to invest the savings from debt relief in HIV-AIDS treatment and prevention, health care, education, and poverty reduction programs.

Unfortunately, the IMF and the World Bank have not provided their fair share of debt relief. While the United States agreed to cancel 100 percent of the debts owed by poor countries, the IMF and the World Bank have agreed to reduce these countries' debts by less than half. As a result, the countries that have begun to receive debt relief have seen their debt payments reduced by an average of only 27 percent. Most of these countries are still spending more money on debt payments than they are on health care.

Zambia provides an excellent illustration of what is wrong with the approach of the IMF and the World Bank. Zambia is a deeply impoverished country with a per capita income of only \$330. The infant mortality rate exceeds 1 percent of live births, and 27 percent of Zambian children under 5 are malnourished. Zambia has also been ravaged by the HIV-AIDS pandemic. Almost 10 percent of the population is infected with the AIDS virus and 650,000 children have been orphaned by AIDS.

AIDS has also ravaged the educational system by causing a shortage of trained teachers. Yet Zambia's debt payments have actually increased following the receipt of debt relief. Moreover, Zambia spends more than twice as much money on debt payments as it does on health care.

How can the International Monetary Fund tell countries like Zambia to use savings from debt relief for poverty reduction when the IMF knows there is no savings?

On April 26, 2001, I introduced H.R. 1642, the Debt Cancellation for the New Millennium Act. This bill would require the IMF and the World Bank to provide complete cancellation of 100 percent of the debts owed to them by all 32 impoverished countries that are expected to qualify for the HIPC Initiative. The bill would also allow three additional impoverished countries, Bangladesh, Haiti, and Nigeria, to participate in the HIPC Initiative. Furthermore, the bill would prohibit the imposition of user fees for education and health services and other structural adjustment programs as conditions for debt relief. Seventy-six Members of Congress representing both political parties have cosponsored this bill.

The IMF and the World Bank have sufficient resources to completely wipe away poor countries' debts. It is time for the IMF and the World Bank to do their share to make debt relief a reality for poor countries and their people. It is time for the IMF and the World Bank to allow these countries to invest their resources in health, education, and the elimination of poverty.

I urge President Bush and the world leaders who attend the G-8 summit to tell the IMF and the World Bank to completely cancel 100 percent of the debts of the world's most impoverished countries once and for all.

ELECTION REFORM

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

Ms. WATSON of California. Mr. Speaker, it has now been almost 9 months since the election fiasco of the year 2000, and for 9 months America's leaders have talked about election reform, but little has been done.

This week yet another report was released detailing the breakdown of our voting process in America. A joint study by CalTech and MIT found that 4 to 6 million Americans lost their right to vote because of outdated or faulty voting equipment and a flawed process.

This might come as a shock to some people, but it should not. Last week my colleagues and I on the House Committee on Government Reform released another study detailing the same problem. Too many Americans are forced to use outdated or faulty voting equipment and too many of these faulty machines are concentrated in the communities of the poor and minority voters.

Mr. Speaker, we have had 9 months of study, 9 months of research, 9 months of reports. Now the American people want and deserve action. Mr. Speaker, please make election reform the number one priority of this House in time to make real lasting changes before next year's election.

BRINGING SOCIAL SECURITY INTO THE 21ST CENTURY

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

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, today the scare tactics began. A year ago today we had in hand a Social Security Trustees' report that was actually kind of optimistic. Things were looking up for the system. The day in which it would not be able to pay 100 percent of benefits was put off until the year 2039. That is, Social Security had in hand, under conservative estimates, enough money from our taxes, from the taxes of working people, not the wealthy, because they do not pay on any income over \$80,000, but the working people had put enough money in the trust fund to secure it through the year 2039.

□ 1045

No question. After that, with no changes, under pessimistic assumptions, it would only be able to pay 73 percent of the benefits. But here comes the Bush administration and the so-called Bipartisan Commission on Social Security loaded with people who have been trying to destroy the sys-

tem, including, sadly, a couple of Members of the House and Senate who are ostensibly Democrats for more than a quarter of a century. They are doing the work of Wall Street.

Wall Street cannot wait to mandate that individuals put money into individual accounts. When they can charge 250 million people a little bit of money to maintain accounts, they make tens of billions of dollars. Guess where the tens of billions of dollars comes from? It comes from future benefits that people would have realized under the current system.

This document is extraordinary in that it echoes Treasury Secretary O'Neill. It says that the United States government might not honor the trillions of dollars of obligations it has in special bonds to the Social Security Trust Fund. They are saying the crisis starts the day Social Security has to begin drawing on the funds, the savings we have put aside for our retirement.

The Bush administration is questioning whether the full faith and credit of the United States government will be delivered on those debts, those obligations. If that is true, everybody around the world and across the United States better begin cashing in their Treasury bonds. If the United States Treasury in 2016 under the leadership of President Bush and Secretary O'Neill does not put the full faith and credit of our government behind those depository instruments, money that we, the working people, have paid into the Treasury for our retirement, then we are in bigger trouble than I thought.

Mr. Speaker, this is an unbelievable distortion of the facts. There is a simple solution to the Social Security problem, but we will not hear it from this administration or Secretary O'Neill who is worth hundreds of millions of dollars, or President Bush who is worth tens of millions of dollars, because it would require that they pay the same amount as every other American. They would rather talk about defaulting on the obligations of the Federal Treasury to honor Social Security Trust Funds than talk about the easiest way to solve this problem: Make every American pay the same amount of Social Security tax on every dollar they earn. They consider that a radical proposal.

If that one simple step were taken, if we lifted that cap, if people who earned over \$80,000, that small percentage of the people, if they paid in the same Social Security that a minimum wage earner pays, a flat tax, I hear from the other side of the aisle, give us a flat tax. When I suggested this to the Republican chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, he almost had a stroke. Oh, no, not a real flat tax. We are talking about a flat tax that cuts taxes on the wealthy, not a flat tax that would give them the same obligation to pay as working people.

If we took that one step, Social Security under current assumptions would

be solvent forever; and, in fact, there would be so much money flowing into Social Security that we could give a tax break to working Americans. We could say you do not have to pay any Social Security tax on the first \$4,000 or \$5,000 of income, a big tax break to minimum wage people and others at the lower end of the spectrum.

Mr. Speaker, all we have to do to secure the future of Social Security is just say, hey, the Bill Gates of the world and all of those other people earning hundreds of millions of dollars, the head of Enron, the company which is ripping off ratepayers by manipulating energy prices, he got \$123 million in stock options this year. If he paid Social Security taxes on that, on \$123 million, tens of thousands of Americans would be assured that their retirement would be made good.

The scare tactics have begun, and the American people are not going to stand for it.

THE SPREAD OF GAMBLING

THE SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KERNS). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WOLF) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, 2 weeks ago The Washington Post did a front page story about how the gambling industry targets one of our Nation's most vulnerable groups, our senior citizen population.

According to the article, it says, "Casinos are trying harder than ever to attract retirees. Some are dispatching buses to senior centers or vans to trailer parks and timing their offers for free rides to coincide with the arrival of Social Security checks."

The gambling industry goes to great lengths to prey on our Nation's most vulnerable groups, the young, the poor, and perhaps most frequently the elderly. A national survey recently revealed over one-half of all senior citizens had gambled recently. This is more than double the rate of one generation ago.

The gambling industry targets this audience because they have two attractive attributes: time and money. Often those who are lonely become quickly addicted. It is not long before the marketing strategy succeeds as gambling eats up seniors' life savings and Social Security checks.

Mr. Speaker, while I was saddened to read this story, I was not surprised. I am not surprised because very few are actually speaking out against the spread of gambling. I am not surprised because very few of our political leaders have spoken out. I am not surprised because most religious leaders have not spoken out. I am not surprised because most advocates for the poor have not spoken out. I am not surprised because most traditional advocates for the elderly have not spoken out. Saddened, yes; but surprised, no.

Only 30 years ago gambling was illegal in most States and was generally

considered to be a vice contrary to the American work ethic. Let me say that one more time. Only 30 years ago gambling was illegal in most States and was generally considered to be a vice contrary to the American work ethic.

Serious gamblers had to travel to Nevada for casino play, and States had not yet plunged into the lottery mania. Today the lottery is played in 37 States, plus the District of Columbia. All but three States have legalized some form of gambling. Gambling expansion has swept the Nation, with revenues jumping from \$1 billion in 1980 to well over \$50 billion today. That means that Americans lose on average over \$137 million every day. Americans lose on an average \$137 million every day a year from gambling.

What has the spread of gambling meant for the country? First, gambling comes with a high social cost. Some 15.4 million Americans already suffer from problem and pathological gambling, also called gambling addiction, which is often devastating to the individual and his or her family.

The National Academy of Sciences found that pathological gamblers engaged in destructive behaviors. They run up large debts, they damage relationships with family and friends, and they kill themselves. Pathological gambling is defined by the American Psychiatric Association as an impulse control disorder with symptoms similar to those of drug and alcohol addictions. The gambling addict experiences tolerances, needing more gambling, withdrawal from trying to stop, a loss of control and cannot stop even after trying, and often lying and illegal acts such as stealing to support the habit.

The effects of this addiction are wide-ranging and often impact many who are not involved with gambling. It is not unusual for a gambling addict to end up in bankruptcy with a broken family facing criminal charges from his or her employer.

Youth introduced to gambling are particularly at a high risk for gambling addiction. Over half of those with problem gambling disorders, 7.9 million, are adolescents. For instance, a Louisiana survey of 12,000 adolescents found that 10 percent had bet on horse racing, and 25 percent had played video poker.

Adolescents are more likely to become problem or pathological gamblers since they are more vulnerable to risk-taking behavior. According to the National Gambling Impact Study, a study which Congress created and which released its report in 1999, adolescent gambling is associated with alcohol and drug use, truancy, low grades, and problematic gambling in parents and illegal activities to finance gambling.

This has led to tragic outcomes. One 16-year-old boy attempted suicide after losing \$6,000 on lottery tickets. There is a tremendous need for prevention, research and treatment for gambling addiction. Unfortunately, all three are in short supply. A person who needs

treatment is likely to find there is little available and what is available is not covered by insurance.

How quickly can addiction develop? Story after story recounts the heart-break.

Consider the story of Debbie. She and her husband visited a new casino built near them in Blackhawk, Colorado. The novelty soon wore off, but her husband started going four or five nights a week. Within 3 months of their first visit, Debbie learned that they would have to file for bankruptcy. Her husband had lost close to \$40,000. This did not stop her husband from gambling, and eventually they divorced. So much for family values. She said, "The husband I divorced was not the husband I married. He is a total stranger to me. He became a liar, a cheat. He engaged in criminal, illegal activities."

Gambling has negative economic impacts. Revenues are drained from local businesses and services. Gambling leads to a shift in consumer spending from small business groups and services which produce local employment. There is an increased cost to the State from bankruptcy, addiction, treatment centers and the penal system.

The Gambling Commission estimated that direct gambling costs borne by the government are currently about \$6 billion a year. This does not count indirect costs such as loss of productivity in the workplace, divorce consequences for the family. It is reasonable to suggest that the more gambling a State offers, the more costs it must bear.

Gambling is associated with breakdown of the democratic political process. The Gambling Commission concluded that local and State governments tend to become a dependent partner to the gambling industry and become reliant on their vast funds and can be influenced by campaign contributions.

In State after State, the gambling industry pours money into the coffers of local politicians from both political parties in hopes of advancing their interests. In State after State, opponents of a gambling proposal are outfinanced, outgunned and outmanned. The fact that gambling has not spread further is a tribute to the tireless efforts of a few grassroots activists in States. These advocacy efforts, often outspent by rates of 20 to 1, have held the levy against even further encroachment by the gambling industry into every community in America.

On the Federal level, the NCAA gambling bill introduced on the House side by the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM) and the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. ROEMER) to close the loophole allowing the betting on college sports in Nevada is indefinitely on hold, even though if it were brought up to the floor most people know it would pass overwhelmingly.

Who supports the bill? Almost every university with athletics programs, the NCAA, almost every college coach in America, including Joe Paterno, Lou

Holtz, Bobby Bowden, Mike Krzyzewski. The lone opposition to this bill comes from the gambling industry which has fought the bill vigorously and is among the highest contributors to campaign funds of both political parties.

Sometimes, though, the real story of the spread of gambling can only be understood by actually hearing about the real-life stories that show the true consequences of the spread of gambling. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share a few of these stories.

Gambling can lead to death. "A gambler losing big dollars in the high-roller area of the Motor City Casino in Detroit pulled out a gun, shot himself in the head and died, police said. Terrified gamblers fled from the blackjack table where off-duty Oak Park Police Sgt. Solomon Bell had been consistently losing large bets, witnesses said. Detroit police said Bell had been gambling earlier in the day at MGM Grand Detroit Casino and was hoping to make up for some losses there. They said he lost between \$15,000 and \$20,000 in the two casinos during the day." That was in the Detroit Free Press.

□ 1100

"A former employee at Trump Marina Hotel and Casino in Atlantic City leaped to his death from the gambling hall's self-parking garage. Charles LaVerde's death marked the fifth suicide plunge from a casino facility in less than a year." Atlantic City Press.

So much for family values, family values on both sides as Members are taking the money from the gambling interests.

"A Hancock County, Mississippi woman says she killed her mother and husband last year as part of a suicide pact made in despair over large gambling debts the trio had run up at Gulf Coast casinos. Julie Winborn pleaded guilty in the death of her husband, Grady Winborn, 57, and her mother, Inez Bouis, 66. She was sentenced Thursday to two life sentences. She had testified that the three lost \$50,000 at casinos and decided to end their lives because they could not repay bank and credit union loans." Associated Press, 9/10/99.

Gambling can lead to crime.

"An insidious new kind of crime is taking hold, radiating out across southern New England from the two Indian casinos in eastern Connecticut. It is embezzlement committed by desperate gamblers, usually compulsive gamblers, who work in positions of trust. A sampling of criminal cases over the past 2 years shows that the amounts of money can be staggering and that an increasing number of the gamblers are women. In all these cases, the money was used to gamble at the Foxwoods Resort Casino or the Mohegan Sun casino, authorities said." Hartford Courant.

"Of all the heroes who emerged from the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics, perhaps none was more inspirational than

Henny Tillman. A big, tough hometown kid, he had plunged into serious trouble when he was rescued in a California Youth Authority lockup by a boxing coach who saw a young man of uncommon heart and untapped talent. In a little more than 2 years, he would stand proudly atop the Olympic platform at the sports arena, just blocks from his boyhood home, the gold medal for heavyweight boxing dangling from his neck. But 2 years after his mediocre pro career ended, he was back behind bars. And now he stands accused of murder in a case that could put him away for life. Gambling got Tillman in trouble. He was arrested in January 1994 for passing a bad credit card at the Normandie. He pleaded no contest and got probation. In 1995, he pleaded guilty to using a fake credit card in an attempt to get \$800 at the Hollywood Park Casino in Inglewood. I have suffered from a long history of gambling addiction, which I am very ashamed had taken over my life, Tillman wrote in a letter to the court." Los Angeles Times.

"A Rhode Island woman known as the "church lady" is free on bail after pleading innocent to stealing \$3,000 from four severely mentally retarded adults at a Mansfield, Massachusetts group home to play slots at the Foxwoods Casino."

Are the people who run the Foxwoods Casino proud of this record?

"An organist at St. Theresa's Church in Nasonville, Rhode Island, Denise Manderville, worked as a caretaker for the four adults." Boston Herald.

"Felony criminal charges are on the rise in northern areas of lower Michigan and some judges, prosecutors, and others are blaming much of the increase on compulsive gambling. Antrim prosecutor Charles Koop said the gambling-related felonies are troubling because many of the people aren't criminally-minded." Associated Press.

Gambling can lead to debt and bankruptcy.

"One-third of 120 compulsive gamblers participating in a pioneering treatment study have either filed for bankruptcy or are in the process of filing, a University of Connecticut researcher said Tuesday. Nancy Petry said she recently gave a talk to a group of bankruptcy lawyers who estimated that as many as 20 percent of their clients had mentioned gambling as a reason for their problems." Hartford Courant.

Will Torres, Jr., spends part of his day listening to sad stories. As the director of the Terrebonne Parish, Louisiana district attorney's office bad check enforcement program, Torres has heard some doozies. "I've seen people lose their homes, their retirements wiped out, their marriages, people losing everything they have. Gambling, specifically video poker, is starting to catch up with drugs and alcohol as a precursor to local crime," Torres said. Torres and the district attorney's office recently noticed an interesting

trend while profiling bad check writers: a large number of their suspects are video poker addicts. "We're not talking about people who mistakenly write a check for groceries at Winn-Dixie for \$25.33. We're talking about people who are writing checks for \$25 or \$30 eight times a day at locations with video poker machines or places in close proximity of video poker machines," Torres said. So far this year, Torres' office has collected \$320,000 for Terrebonne Parish merchants who were given 3,600 worthless checks. Torres said about 30 percent of those bad checks are connected to gambling. "It's eating people up," he said. "It's real sad when people don't have a dollar. No money for food because of gambling addictions. I've seen it up close, and video poker plays a large role in the problem," Torres said." The Courier.

Gambling affects children.

"A 4-year-old girl remained in protective custody in Fort Mill, South Carolina, after her mother was charged with leaving her in a locked car while she played video poker. Tuesday in Ridgeland, a woman whose 10-day-old baby died in a sweltering car while she played video poker was given a suspended sentence and 5 years' probation. York County, South Carolina sheriff Bruce Bryant said such incidents reflect the addictive nature of video poker. "You see the same thing with people addicted to cocaine and heroin. They lose all rational thought and will do anything to support their habit, sell the furniture right out of their house, leave their babies in locked cars during the middle of summer," he said." The State, Columbia.

"Children have been left unattended at Indiana's riverboat casinos more than three dozen times while their parents or other guardians were gambling during the past 14 months. A Courier-Journal review of Indiana Gaming Commission records found 37 instances involving an estimated 72 abandoned children since May of 1999 when the State first began compiling reports of such episodes. In one case, an infant had to be revived with oxygen." Louisville Courier-Journal.

Gambling affects families. We hear so much talk about family values on this floor. When I think of both political parties taking money from the gambling interests, they should read this story:

"There is an ugly undercurrent that's sweeping away thousands of Missourians, people whose addiction to gambling has led to debt, divorce and crime. This is a world of people like Vicky, 36, a St. Charles woman who regularly left her newborn son with baby sitters to go to the casinos and who considered suicide after losing \$100,000. And Kathy, a homemaker and mother of two from Brentwood, who would drop her kids at school and spend the entire day at a casino playing blackjack. She used a secret credit card that her husband didn't know about to rack up more than \$30,000 in debt." St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

In short, while the explosion of various forms of gambling across America has, of course, generated some revenue for States and for the gambling industry, it has left in its wake human misery that is only now beginning to be understood. This misery ends up costing the State more than it receives and creates a vicious cycle as the needs of social services dramatically increases. Whether it is a State lottery, a casino, or a cruise to nowhere, gambling is a poor bet for funding legitimate social needs.

And soon gambling will be in every home in America with an Internet connection. More than 850 Internet gambling sites worldwide had revenues in 1999 of \$1.67 billion, up more than 80 percent from 1998 according to Christiansen Capital Advisors, which tracks the industry. Revenues are expected to top \$3 billion by 2002.

I want this Congress, I want this Congress and this country, I want this administration, who talks about family values also to reflect on the seriousness of this issue. Frankly, I have heard no one in this administration speak out on this issue, although to their credit they are new, but we have sent letter after letter and they have not spoken out on this issue. This is not about whether or not one makes a decision of choice to travel to Las Vegas or Atlantic City and gamble for recreation. The reality is that such a choice takes planning and some time. As gambling spreads throughout the country, there is less planning time and much more availability for potential addicts to gamble. Imagine this availability being just one click away. This Congress and this administration needs to consider the seriousness of not passing an Internet gambling ban. Are we really ready to have a virtual casino in every home in America with an Internet connection?

Mr. Speaker, with all this hard evidence, who is speaking out against the spread of gambling? Crime, corruption, family breakdown, suicide, bankruptcy, and yet the silence is deafening. In fact, in this body, they passed a faith-based proposal yesterday which I supported, and the broken bodies will be helped by that faith-based community. Yet the Bush administration, whether it be Secretary Norton at Commerce or the White House itself has not spoken out on this issue. Where is the Bush administration on this issue?

I want to conclude by asking our political leaders, good people on both sides of the aisle, I want to ask our religious leaders, I want to ask those who care about the poor, that care about the poor that Jesus talked about in Matthew 25, I want to ask those who care about the elderly, I want to ask those who are always talking about family values to speak up on this issue, because if you do not speak up on behalf of the Nation's most vulnerable, who will?

VETERANS' HEALTH CARE NEEDS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KERNS). The Chair reallocates 5 minutes of the balance of the majority leader's hour to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. FOLEY).

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to come to the microphone today. I have been traveling the State of Florida for the past several months meeting with editorial boards trying to enlist their support on an issue that I consider vitally important to veterans in my State and veterans throughout the country. Veterans have fought for our country. Now they are forced to fight for their health care. 1.6 plus million veterans now live in the great State of Florida. Regrettably, with the State with the second largest population of veterans, we have one benefits claims center, in St. Petersburg. The average backlog of cases for veterans processing their claims is anywhere from 170 days to 275 days. As I tell my veterans in the community who are desperate to find answers to their claims, "The answers you get may not be the ones you want. I cannot guarantee you the answer satisfies your claim. They may reject your claim."

But, by God, we owe them an answer. We owe them, yes, you are approved for benefits or, no, you are not so they can at least go on to the appeals process. My good friend the gentleman from California (Mr. HUNTER) will be addressing the Congress in a moment on military issues. I am chagrined that people who are brought to this fight to help us take down totalitarian regimes, to protect and provide freedom for our allies, who have fought wars like World War I, in fact, I have a veteran of World War I who lives in my community, 98 years old, Mr. Ross, veterans of World War II, Korea, Desert Storm, Vietnam and others are made to wait in line and wait for months to get answers to very simple questions.

I am thrilled the gentleman from New York (Mr. WALSH) and his committee on the supplemental just passed included at the request of myself and many, many Members of Congress an additional \$19 million for veterans benefit administration for unexpected claims processing costs. We should not have considered them unexpected claims processing costs because we should have known that this backlog existed. We have talked about it for months. We have pleaded with the past administration. I am delighted Secretary Principi has been actively involved in this issue.

Mr. Bush, when he campaigned for President and now as our Commander in Chief, spoke eloquently about the need to make certain that our fighting forces were well provided for and that we made troop readiness and troop morale a keystone of this administration. I applaud him for that and I certainly applaud Mr. Principi for his dogged pursuit of revising and providing leadership at the VA. I know he has answered many of my phone calls and let-

ters personally by telling me that he will be in the forefront of the fight to make certain that the efficiencies that we have long sought will finally come to bear.

The military has often told me that they are having a difficult time in recruiting people to serve in the armed services of our country.

□ 1115

It may be that the veterans who have served before are telling them that it is not all what it is cracked up to be. I think if we decide to emphasize the need to provide these expedited claims processes, we would find more veterans thrilled with the idea that their government is standing by them, as they stood by us. Maybe you would find young recruits thinking about engaging in military service, when they asked a veteran, that they would get that gold-plated assurance that, yes, the government did stand by me after I had served and made my life better.

So I thank the gentlemen and gentlewomen who have participated in increasing the supplemental by this \$19 million. I urge us to do more. I urge us to do a lot more, because, again, if we are to be the kind of Nation that leads others to prosperity and peace abroad, if we are to be the Nation that holds the ideals of that flag behind the Speaker's rostrum to the high standards we would expect, if we are that Congress that believes that that flag deserves protection from desecration, that we ought to make certain that this Congress is the one that expedites the appeals process and the claims process for those valiant men and women who have risked their lives to make America strong and secure. We should do nothing less, and we must do much more.

MILITARY NEEDS MORE FUNDING

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KERNS). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, the gentleman from California (Mr. HUNTER) is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, I have taken the floor a number of times over the last 8 years during the Clinton administration strongly criticizing the Clinton administration for what I consider to be a weakening of our national security. We had budgets that annually were short in terms of equipment being replaced, low pay for our military personnel, substandard housing for our military families, a lack of readiness, spare parts and training for our forces that might have to move around the world on a moment's notice, and overall shortchanging of national security by substantial amounts each year in the budget.

I want to go through the facts that I have laid out over the last several years with respect to what was then the Clinton administration's defense budget. First I pointed out that we have cut our military forces since 1991-

1992, the days of Desert Storm, by about 50 percent, and I pointed out that we had gone from 18 Army divisions to 10, we had gone from 24 fighter air wings to only 13 active air wings, we had gone from 546 Navy ships to 316, now down to less than that and going toward a 300 ship Navy.

I pointed out that we had declining mission-capable rates for our frontline aircraft. A mission-capable rate is if I called up a neighbor who has two cars and I ask him what his mission-capable rate was, and he said wait a minute, DUNCAN, and he went out to try to start them and only one started, he would say 50 percent; one out of two.

The mission-capable rate is the ability of an airplane, whether it is a fighter plane from a Navy carrier deck or an Air Force aircraft from an air base, to be able to fly out, take off, go do its mission, whether it is reconnaissance or escort or fighter duties, and return back to that base and land. Can it do its job? That is a mission-capable rate.

The mission-capable rates of all of our front-line fighters have been dropping dramatically during the last 8 years of the Clinton administration. I pointed out that they have gone down, and this chart represents that fall in mission-capable rates. They have gone down from an average of about 83 percent to 88 percent back in the early nineties to only about 73 percent today. So that means that this small Air Force that we now have, these 13 air wings, actually are less than that, because each of those air wings has fewer aircraft that are ready to go than the air wings of the force of 1992.

I pointed out during the last 8 years of the Clinton administration that our shipbuilding rate was falling; that instead of building the 9 to 10 to 11 ships that we needed each year to maintain at least a 300-ship Navy, we were consistently building only four or five or six or seven ships, building toward a 200-ship Navy. That is compared to Ronald Reagan's 600-ship Navy of the 1980s. I criticized that strongly.

I criticized the fact that the Army, by their own admission, by their own statement from the Chief of Staff of the Army, was \$3 billion short of basic ammunition. One thing you do not want to run out of in a war is ammunition; yet we were \$3 billion short. I criticized the fact that the Marine Corps was \$200 million short of basic ammunition.

At the same time, we criticized the fact that the U.S. Air Force was at one point 700 pilots short. That got up in the Clinton administration to as high as 1,200 pilots short. The last time I talked to Secretary Peters, then-Air Force Secretary under the Clinton administration, right at the end of the administration, at that point it had gone from 700 pilots short to 1,300 pilots short. It had gone back a little bit. We were still 1,200 pilots short in the U.S. Air force.

So, Mr. Speaker, I strongly criticized the Clinton administration as the

chairman of the Subcommittee on Military Procurement of the Committee on Armed Services for what I consider to be an inadequate budget that did a disservice to our men and women in uniform, and, more importantly, did a disservice to national security.

Well, today we have a new administration. It is the Bush administration, and it is headed by George W. Bush, a President whom I admire, a President of great personality, great vision, good common sense, and a President whom I think most Members of this House, whether they are Republican or Democrat, have a deep respect for.

But, Mr. Speaker, facts are stubborn things, and if we are going to maintain intellectual honesty in this body, and I think all of us try to do that as much as we possibly can, we have to be consistent. I have looked at this budget that this President has sent over to Congress, and this budget, which is seeking right now to plus-up defense, to add to defense \$18 billion, which would take it up to a level \$18 billion ahead of the last Clinton budget that was submitted and voted on and increased by this Congress, I find that that budget is still totally inadequate.

Facts are facts. We still have only 10 Army divisions, down from 18. We still have only 13 Air Force divisions, Air Force air wings, down from 24. This year, under this administration's budget, we are only going to build five ships, which is building at a rate that would lower the U.S. Navy to less than 200 ships.

We still have the \$3 billion ammo shortage in the U.S. Army. We still have the \$200 million ammo shortage in the U.S. Marine Corps. We still have a major gap in pay between our military personnel and the civilian sector.

I checked the other day, Mr. Speaker. I asked the Air Force, where is the pilot shortage now? Are we down from the 1,200 in the Clinton administration? The answer was no, we are still at 1,200, and we might even be shorter over the next several months.

Spare parts, have we got the spare parts that we need? The answer is no. We started something in the Clinton administration, Mr. Speaker, that I thought was an important tool of accountability, and that is that our great chairman, the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. SPENCE), always asked the military to give their honest answer after we had the Clinton budget. He would say, what do you really need? What is your unfunded requirement? What is that you need in terms of ammo, spare parts, pay, training, that your budget did not give you? They would send over a list.

Well, this year we have continued that practice with my President in the White House, George Bush; and the answer this year is close to \$30 billion short from the military.

We had GAO do a report for us, and we asked them if you take all of our ships and tanks and trucks and planes

and you figure out about how old they are and how old they will be when they have to retire, figure out how many we have to replace each year so we have a fairly modern force. Could you do that for us?

That is like telling a guy that owns 100 taxicabs, figure out how many taxicabs you have to buy each year. If each of your taxicabs has a 10-year life, how many taxicabs do you have to buy each year so your taxicabs average about 5 years old, so they are not too old, so you do not end up with a bunch of '56 Chevys. The answer is you have to buy about 10 each year to keep that taxicab force fairly modern.

So we asked the GAO, do the same things for our tanks, trucks, ships and planes; and they came back with an answer, and their answer to us was the United States of America needs to spend an additional \$30 billion a year to have modern equipment for the people that wear the uniform of the United States to operate in training and in war.

We also asked them to tell us how much more money they thought we needed to spend on training if we wanted our pilots to have enough flying time and our people that operate our ground equipment to get enough training time. They came back with an answer of about \$5 billion more a year we have to spend.

We said what is it going to take if we full up our personnel and give them pay that is commensurate with the civilian sector? The answer was it is going to average about \$10 billion a year.

We said how much more do we need for missile defense if we really want to have a robust missile defense? We asked a lot of experts that. We figured out we need to have between \$2 and \$5 billion a year more.

We asked how much for ammunition, because we are about 50 percent short. Along with the Army \$3 billion shortage and the Marine Corps \$200 million shortage, all the services are short in what we call precision munitions.

That is what Americans watched in the Desert Storm war against Saddam Hussein when they watched the guy that the news stations called the world's luckiest taxicab driver, the car going across a strategic bridge, and we were coming with an aircraft to knock that bridge out, and we launched not a lot of bombs like we had to in the old days, the carpet bombs, and hoped to knock the bridge out; we launched one bomb at one of the struts under that bridge, and we could see on a camera that bomb going in, a laser-guided bomb, hit precisely at that strut just as the taxicab driver got to the end of the bridge, and it blew up that bridge.

That is called a precision munition. It is very important in warfighting. We used it in the Kosovo campaign. So instead of having to carpet bomb with a lot of dumb bombs, you send one in that hits precisely the right point, and you get the same capability.

Well, we are about 50 percent short in those precision munitions across the board. So if you add money for the ammunition account and the munitions account, that is about another \$5 billion a year we have to spend.

Mr. Speaker, that adds up to over \$50 billion for equipment, for people, for training, for spare parts, for ammunition. I wanted to be able to stand here today and say my President, George Bush, provided that, just like my President Ronald Reagan came in in 1980 and rebuilt national defense and brought down the Russian empire under a motto, under a program that was called Peace Through Strength.

If you are strong, you can help the weaker nations in the world. If you are strong, you can help people to become free. If you are strong, you can protect your own people. If you are strong, you may be able to convince your adversary, which was then the Soviet Union, that the right way in this world is to go to the bargaining table with the United States and make a peace agreement. That happened under Ronald Reagan.

This budget this year submitted by this administration is more than \$100 billion less than Ronald Reagan's budget in real dollars in 1985, \$100 billion less. Now, it is true we do not need as much money as we needed in 1985, when the Soviets were ringing our allies in Europe with SS-20 missiles, when they were developing high combat-efficient capability in the air and on the land, and when they had a massive ICBM force threatening the United States.

□ 1130

We needed to spend more, but we have cut too much. We cut too much in the Clinton administration, and I am sad to say that this defense budget does not do much above the Clinton administration's level. It does a little, but it does not do much.

That takes me, Mr. Speaker, to my next subject, which is China. I spoke yesterday during the vote to give China Most Favored Nation trading status. That means we are going to give them the same privileges in trade with the United States that we give our best friends around the world.

I argued that, in 1941, we were sending American steel to Japan to build the Japanese fleet, we were sending petroleum to Japan to fuel that fleet, and we had one Congressman, Carl Anderson, who said 6 months before Pearl Harbor: If we have to fight the Japanese fleet, we are going to fight a fleet that is built with American steel and powered with American petroleum. Six months later, we had thousands of Americans dead, lots of planes shot down, lots of ships destroyed by a Japanese fleet fueled with American petroleum and built with American steel.

I analogize that to China. We are sending \$80 billion a year more in China than they are sending to us, so they end up with \$80 billion more American dollars than we end up with

dollars from them. They are taking those dollars, Mr. Speaker, and they are buying and building a war machine that one day may kill Americans on the battlefield. They bought the Sovremenny class missile destroyers from Russia. Those were designed with Sunburn missiles for one purpose: to kill American aircraft carriers. And they bought those after they had been embarrassed over the Taiwan issue by the United States, and they vowed never to be embarrassed again.

So they bought the Sovremenny class missile destroyers. They are buying air-to-air refueling capability from the Russians. They are buying high-performance SU-27 fighter aircraft from the Russians; and, yesterday, as we walked out of the vote giving China Most Favored Nation trading status and guaranteeing this flow of American dollars to China, we walked out to look at a headline in the Washington Post and the newspapers around the country saying China completes \$2 billion deal with Russia to now buy 38 SU-30 aircraft. Those are attack aircraft, from Russia. And we also noted that they are now Russia's biggest customer for Russia's war machine.

So we spent trillions of dollars offsetting Russia's war machine during the Cold War, and now we are rebuilding that war machine with American trade dollars in China.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I would like to close on a good note. Hopefully, there is a good note here. One hope, and I think this is the hope of all Members who understand the plight of America's military today, Democrat and Republican, I think certainly all members of the Committee on Armed Services, we need that \$18 billion. We are told we might not even get the \$18 billion above the Clinton budget that we thought we were going to get and which we made a place for in the budget a few months ago.

If we do not get that \$18 billion, Mr. Speaker, we are going to see more planes that cannot get off the ground; we are going to see more empty ammo pouches with the Army and Marine Corps personnel who have to defend this country; we are going to see more spare parts shortages throughout the services; we are going to see more substandard housing for military families; and we are going to see a continued decline of America's military strength.

Now, we did do something very phenomenal last week; and we recognized this in the House of Representatives, Mr. Speaker. That was that we did shoot down a bullet with a bullet in a national missile defense test.

Now, I have put up here, Mr. Speaker, the results of the last eight Patriot 3 tests. That is our smaller defensive system that handles Scud-type missiles, and I put it up here to show that, in fact, we are now hitting a bullet with a bullet with missile defense. We can shoot a Scud missile that goes faster than a .30-06 bullet, that is a high-powered rifle bullet with a Patriot 3

missile that also goes faster than a .30-06 bullet. We have had now eight out of nine successful intercepts.

Mr. Speaker, at about 11:09 on Saturday night last Saturday, 148 miles above the earth in the mid-Pacific, we hit a Minuteman missile launched out of Vandenberg, California, going some 11,000 feet per second. That is about four times the speed of a .30-06 bullet. We hit it with an Interceptor from Kwajalein Island, 4,800 miles from the west. We launched that Interceptor, and it also had a speed about four times faster than a .30-06 bullet, and they collided 148 miles above the earth.

That utilized radar capability, the Beal Air Force station in California, also our ex-band radar on Kwajalein, also radar at Hawaii with hundreds and hundreds of Navy and Air Force assets monitoring that test. And with some 35,000 Americans, whether they were members of the Army that helped develop the radar or the Air Force team that launched the missile from Vandenberg Air Base or the Navy and Coast Guard that provided security, some 35,000 plus Americans, engineers, scientists, technicians, blue collar workers, participated in making that test a success.

It was a great day for the United States, but it was a chart along a very difficult road of trying to achieve missile defense.

The Bush administration has the right idea about missile defense. They know it is necessary because we live in an age of missiles. We found that out when we had a number of our personnel killed in Desert Storm by a ballistic missile launched by Saddam Hussein at an American force concentration. We can defend today, even though we have a weakened defense, we still have defenses against ships, tanks, aircraft. We have no defense against an incoming ICBM coming into this country.

So that is why the administration is working with the Russians to try to develop a cooperation that will allow us to deploy defenses, and it is why also the Bush administration has the right idea, that if we cannot make an agreement with the Russian, it is in our national interests to build a missile defense system, because it is the United States Government that has a constitutional responsibility to its people to provide for national security. National security must now and forever on include defense against incoming ballistic missiles.

So, Mr. Speaker, I would hope that the administration would work overtime to try to increase this defense budget. Let us not look back on this era of relative prosperity when the American people are doing well as an era that was similar to the era immediately preceding Korea, when we decided that there would not be any more wars and that we did not need to have a military that was ready to go. Then, on June 6 of 1950, we found ourselves pushed down the Korean peninsula by a third-rate military; and when the dust

had cleared, over 30,000 Americans lay dead because we had underestimated the danger of the world; and we had also underestimated the drawdown of the American military that took place after World War II.

Mr. Speaker, we must keep a strong military. That is the underpinnings of our foreign policy, which is ultimately the underpinnings of our economic policy. So let us try to get that \$18 billion, Mr. Speaker. It is crucial to everybody that wears a uniform in the United States, and it is crucial to every American.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. CRANE (at the request of Mr. ARMEY) for today on account of attending a funeral.

Mr. GRAVES (at the request of Mr. ARMEY) for today on account of traveling with the Vice President.

Mr. THOMAS (at the request of Mr. ARMEY) for today on account of traveling with the Vice President.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. BROWN of Ohio) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. PALLONE, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. DIAZ-BALART) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. KERNS, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at their own request) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Ms. WATERS, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. DEFAZIO, for 5 minutes, today.

SENATE BILL REFERRED

A bill of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 180. An act to facilitate famine relief efforts and a comprehensive solution to the war in Sudan; to the Committee on International Relations.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 11 o'clock and 39 minutes a.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, July 23, 2001, at 12:30 p.m. for morning hour debates.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 8 of rule XII, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

2976. A letter from the Chairman, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, transmitting the Eighty-Seventh Annual Report of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System covering operations during calendar year 2000, pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 247; to the Committee on Financial Services.

2977. A letter from the Chairman, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, transmitting the Board's semiannual Monetary Policy Report, pursuant to P.L. 106-569; to the Committee on Financial Services.

2978. A letter from the Legal Technician, NHTSA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Occupant Protection Incentive Grants [Docket No. NHTSA-01-10154] (RIN: 2127-AH40) received July 16, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2979. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Revisions to the California State Implementation Plan, Kern County Air Pollution Control District, Monterey Bay Unified Air Pollution District, Modoc County Air Pollution Control District [CA032-0241a; FRL-7001-2] received July 16, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2980. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Revisions to the California State Implementation Plan, Bay Area Air Quality Management District, El Dorado County Air Pollution Control District [CA241-0239a; FRL-7005-1] received July 16, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2981. A letter from the Acting Director, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, transmitting notification concerning the Department of the Navy's Proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance (LOA) to the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office for defense articles and services (Transmittal No. 01-19), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(b); to the Committee on International Relations.

2982. A letter from the White House Liaison, Department of Education, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Government Reform.

2983. A letter from the White House Liaison, Department of Education, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Government Reform.

2984. A letter from the White House Liaison, Department of Education, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Government Reform.

2985. A letter from the White House Liaison, Department of Education, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Government Reform.

2986. 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.

2987. A letter from the Auditor, District of Columbia, transmitting a report entitled, "Health and Safety of the District's Mentally Ill Jeopardized by Program Deficiencies and Inadequate Oversight"; to the Committee on Government Reform.

2988. A letter from the Administrator, General Services Administration, transmitting a report on FY 2002 Annual Performance Plan; to the Committee on Government Reform.

2989. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Government Reform.

2990. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Revisions to Requirements Concerning Airplane Operating Limitations and the Content of Airplane Flight Manuals for Transport Category Airplanes [Docket No. FAA-2000-8511; Amendment No. 25-105] (RIN: 2120-AH32) received July 16, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2991. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Protection of Voluntarily Submitted Information [Docket No. FAA-1999-6001; Amendment No. 193-1] (RIN: 2120-AG36) received July 16, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2992. A letter from the the Clerk of the House of Representatives, transmitting the annual compilation of personal financial disclosure statements and amendments thereto filed with the Clerk of the House of Representatives, pursuant to Rule XXVII, clause 1, of the House Rules; (H. Doc. No. 107-104); to the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. LAFALCE:

H.R. 2579. A bill to prevent the use of certain bank instruments for Internet gambling, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. MICA (for himself, Mr. PORTMAN, and Mr. LATOURETTE):

H.R. 2580. A bill to establish grants for drug treatment alternative to prison programs administered by State or local prosecutors; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GILMAN:

H.R. 2581. A bill to provide authority to control exports, and for other purposes; to the Committee on International Relations, and in addition to the Committee on Rules, 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. MICA (for himself, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. OSE, Mr. GRAVES, and Mr. KELLER):

H.R. 2582. A bill to combat the trafficking, distribution, and abuse of Ecstasy (and other club drugs) in the United States; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon:

H.R. 2583. A bill to establish a national clearinghouse for information on incidents

of environmental terrorism and to establish a program to reduce environmental terrorism; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. UDALL of Colorado (for himself and Ms. DEGETTE):

H.R. 2584. A bill to amend the Act of March 3, 1875, to permit the State of Colorado to use land held in trust by the State as open space; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. WALDEN of Oregon (for himself, Mr. CALVERT, Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. DEFazio, Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, Mr. POMBO, Mr. HANSEN, and Mr. GIBBONS):

H.R. 2585. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study of the feasibility of providing adequate upstream and downstream passage for fish at the Chiloquin Dam on the Sprague River, Oregon; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mrs. KELLY:

H. Con. Res. 189. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress regarding inflammatory bowel disease; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 156: Mr. BARRETT.
 H.R. 303: Mr. HASTINGS of Florida.
 H.R. 583: Mrs. MORELLA.
 H.R. 638: Mr. LAFALCE.
 H.R. 661: Mr. GONZALEZ and Mr. DEMINT.
 H.R. 817: Mr. MOORE.
 H.R. 827: Mr. CARSON of Oklahoma.

H.R. 902: Mr. BENTSEN.

H.R. 951: Mr. FILNER, Mr. FORD, Mr. FORBES, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. CONDIT, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mr. ENGEL, and Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.

H.R. 975: Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, and Mr. BORSKI.

H.R. 981: Mr. BOEHNER and Mr. STEARNS.

H.R. 1084: Mr. LAHOOD and Mr. NETHERCUTT.

H.R. 1092: Mr. FRANK, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. TIERNEY, and Mr. BOEHLERT.

H.R. 1100: Mr. CONDIT.

H.R. 1238: Mr. LEVIN, Mr. BECERRA, and Mr. REHBERG.

H.R. 1266: Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. GONZALEZ, and Mr. STARK.

H.R. 1293: Mr. SKEEN.

H.R. 1350: Mr. GONZALEZ.

H.R. 1405: Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. FRANK, and Mr. TOWNS.

H.R. 1462: Mr. GIBBONS and Mr. NETHERCUTT.

H.R. 1506: Mr. BARR of Georgia.

H.R. 1535: Mr. BACHUS.

H.R. 1577: Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, Mr. WAMP, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mr. PICKERING, Ms. VELAZQUEZ, Mr. NETHERCUTT, Mr. FLETCHER, Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin, Mr. CLEMENT, and Mrs. CAPITO.

H.R. 1591: Mr. TIERNEY.

H.R. 1600: Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri.

H.R. 1624: Mr. CAMP, Ms. PELOSI, and Mr. CANTOR.

H.R. 1642: Mr. HOYER.

H.R. 1644: Mr. PLATTS.

H.R. 1680: Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. GREENWOOD, Ms. MCCOLLUM, and Ms. MCKINNEY.

H.R. 1711: Mr. WU.

H.R. 1907: Mr. GONZALEZ.

H.R. 1943: Mr. ISAKSON.

H.R. 1956: Mr. BALDACCI and Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 1983: Mr. DAVIS of Florida.

H.R. 1990: Mr. LAFALCE.

H.R. 2018: Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. McHUGH, Mr. OTTER, Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania, Mrs. CUBIN, Mr. DEMINT, Mr. CAMP, Mr. GRUCCI, and Mr. PORTMAN.

H.R. 2102: Mr. SANDLIN, Mr. BONIOR, and Ms. BROWN of Florida.

H.R. 2143: Mr. PLATTS.

H.R. 2291: Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 2329: Mr. COYNE, Mr. FROST, Mr. WATT of North Carolina, Ms. MCCOLLUM, and Mr. FATTAH.

H.R. 2389: Mr. DOOLITTLE.

H.R. 2442: Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 2478: Mr. DEFazio and Ms. LEE.

H.R. 2484: Mr. GOODLATTE and Mr. GOODE.

H.R. 2517: Mr. BAKER and Mr. LAFALCE.

H. Con. Res. 164: Mr. FALCOMA.

H. Con. Res. 178: Mr. SHERMAN and Mr. ROHRBACHER.

H. Res. 17: Mr. BLUMENAUER.

DISCHARGE PETITIONS— ADDITIONS OR DELETIONS

The following Members added their names to the following discharge petitions:

Petition 2 by Mr. INSLEE on House Resolution 165: Vic Snyder and James H. Maloney.