

section or other provision of law, the reference shall be considered to be made to a section or other provision of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965 (40 U.S.C. App.).

SEC. 2. COORDINATION OF APPALACHIAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS.

Section 104 (40 U.S.C. App.) is amended—
(1) by striking the section heading and all that follows through “The President” and inserting the following:

“SEC. 104. COORDINATION OF APPALACHIAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS.

“(a) LIAISON BETWEEN FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND COMMISSION.—The President”; and
(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(b) INTERAGENCY COORDINATING COUNCIL.—
“(1) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out subsection (a), the President shall establish an interagency council to be known as the ‘Interagency Coordinating Council on Appalachia’.

“(2) MEMBERSHIP.—The Council shall be composed of—

“(A) the Federal Cochairman, who shall serve as Chairperson of the Council; and

“(B) representatives of Federal agencies that carry out economic development programs in the Appalachian region.”.

SEC. 3. TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND TECHNOLOGY.

The Act (40 U.S.C. App.) is amended by inserting after section 202 the following:

“SEC. 203. TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND TECHNOLOGY.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—In order to ensure that the people and businesses of the Appalachian region have the knowledge, skills, and access to telecommunications services to compete in the technology-based economy, the Commission may provide technical assistance and make grants, enter into contracts, and otherwise provide funds for the following purposes:

“(1) To increase affordable access to advanced telecommunications in the region.

“(2) To provide education and training for people, businesses, and governments in the region in the use of telecommunications technology.

“(3) To develop relevant technology readiness programs for industry groups and businesses in the region.

“(4) To support entrepreneurial opportunities in information technology in the region.

“(b) SOURCES OF FUNDING.—Assistance provided under this section may be provided entirely from appropriations made available to carry out this section or in combination with funds available under a Federal grant-in-aid program (as defined in section 214(c)), under another Federal program, or from any other source.

“(c) FEDERAL SHARE LIMITATIONS SPECIFIED IN OTHER LAWS.—Notwithstanding any provision of law limiting the Federal share in a Federal grant-in-aid program or other Federal program, funds appropriated to carry out this section may be used to increase such Federal share, as the Commission determines appropriate.

“(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Commission to carry out this section \$10,000,000 for fiscal year 2002 and such sums as may be necessary for fiscal years 2003 through 2006. Such sums shall remain available until expended.”.

SEC. 4. PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT CRITERIA.

(a) ELIMINATION OF GROWTH CENTER CRITERIA.—Section 224(a)(1) (40 U.S.C. App.) is amended by striking “in an area determined by the State have a significant potential for growth or”.

(b) DISTRESSED COUNTIES AND AREAS.—Section 224 (40 U.S.C. App.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(d) ASSISTANCE TO DISTRESSED COUNTIES AND AREAS.—For each fiscal year, at least one-half of the amount of grant expenditures approved by the Commission under this Act shall support activities or projects that benefit severely and persistently distressed counties or areas.”.

SEC. 5. GRANTS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES OF LOCAL DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS.

Section 302(a)(1)(A) (40 U.S.C. App.) is amended by inserting “(or 75 percent for a development district that includes 1 or more counties for which a distressed county designation is in effect under section 226)” after “50 percent”.

SEC. 6. ADDITION OF COUNTIES TO APPALACHIAN REGION.

Section 403 is amended—

(1) in the third undesignated paragraph, relating to Kentucky—

(A) by inserting “Edmonson,” after “Cumberland,”;

(B) by inserting “Hart,” after “Harlan,”; and

(C) by inserting “Metcalfe,” after “Menifee,”; and

(2) in the fifth undesignated paragraph, relating to Mississippi—

(A) by inserting “Grenada,” after “Clay,”;

(B) by inserting “Montgomery,” after “Monroe,”; and

(C) by inserting “Panola,” after “Oktoberfest Pontotoc,”.

SEC. 7. TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.

(a) STRATEGIES.—The Act (40 U.S.C. App.) is amended—

(1) in the third sentence of section 101(b) by striking “implementing investment program” and inserting “strategy statement”;

(2) in section 225—

(A) in subsection (a) by striking “(3) describe the development program” and inserting “(3) describe the development strategies”; and

(B) in subsection (c) by striking “Appalachian State development programs” and inserting “Appalachian State development strategies”; and

(3) in section 303—

(A) in the section heading by striking “INVESTMENT PROGRAMS” and inserting “STRATEGY STATEMENTS”;

(B) by striking “implementing investment program” each place it appears and inserting “strategy statement”; and

(C) by striking “implementing investments programs” and inserting “strategy statements”.

(b) SUPPORT OF LOCAL DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS.—Section 102(a)(5) (40 U.S.C. App.) is amended by inserting “and support” after “formation”.

(c) OFFICE SPACE LEASING.—Section 106(7) (40 U.S.C. App.) is amended by striking “for any term expiring no later than September 30, 2001”.

(d) SUPPLEMENTS TO FEDERAL GRANT-IN-AID PROGRAMS.—Section 214 (40 U.S.C. App.) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a) by striking the third sentence;

(2) by striking subsection (c) and inserting the following:

“(c) FEDERAL GRANT-IN-AID PROGRAMS DEFINED.—

“(1) INCLUDED PROGRAMS.—In this section, the term ‘Federal grant-in-aid programs’ means those Federal grant-in-aid programs authorized by this Act or another Act for the acquisition or development of land, the construction or equipment of facilities, or other community or economic development or economic adjustment activities, including but not limited to grant-in-aid programs authorized by the following Acts:

“(A) The Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.).

“(B) The Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act (16 U.S.C. 1001 et seq.).

“(C) Title VI of the Public Health Services Act (42 U.S.C. 291 et seq.).

“(D) The Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Technical Education Act of 1998 (20 U.S.C. 2301 et seq.).

“(E) Part IV of title III of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 390 et seq.).

“(F) The Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (16 U.S.C. 4601-4 et seq.).

“(G) The Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1921 et seq.).

“(H) Sections 201 and 209 of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3141 and 3149).

“(I) Title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.).

“(2) EXCLUDED PROGRAMS.—In this section, the term ‘Federal grant-in-aid programs’ does not include—

“(A) the program for the construction of the development highway system authorized by section 201 or any program relating to highway or road construction authorized by title 23, United States Code; or

“(B) any other program for which loans or other Federal financial assistance, except a grant-in-aid program, is authorized by this or any other Act.”; and

(3) by striking subsection (d).

(e) PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT CRITERIA.—Section 224(a)(2) (40 U.S.C. App.) is amended by striking “per capita income” and inserting “per capita market income”.

SEC. 8. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Section 401(a) (40 U.S.C. App.) is amended to read as follows:

“(a) IN GENERAL.—In addition to amounts authorized by section 201 (and other amounts made available for the Appalachian development highway system program) and section 203, there are authorized to be appropriated to the Commission to carry out this Act—

“(1) \$78,000,000 for fiscal year 2002;
“(2) \$80,000,000 for fiscal year 2003;
“(3) \$83,000,000 for fiscal year 2004;
“(4) \$85,000,000 for fiscal year 2005; and
“(5) \$87,000,000 for fiscal year 2006.”.

SEC. 9. TERMINATION.

Section 405 (40 U.S.C. App.) is amended by striking “2001” and inserting “2006”.

Mr. LATOURETTE (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.
The amendment in the nature of a substitute was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

THURGOOD MASHALL UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 988) to designate the United States courthouse located at 40 Centre Street in New York, New York, as the “Thurgood Marshall United States Courthouse,” and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

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

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I strongly support H.R. 988, a bill to name the Federal courthouse at 40 Centre in New York City in honor of former Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall, one of our country's genuine heroes.

I thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL) for introducing this bill and for his steadfast support of this legislation, and the chairman, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE), for his support in moving this bill through the subcommittee and to the floor this evening.

The contributions of Judge Thurgood Marshall are legendary. His dedication and devotion to the ideals of equality and dignity for all people were of historical proportions.

Mr. Speaker, further reserving my right to object, I yield to the ranking member of the full committee, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR).

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

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I strongly support H.R. 988, to name the U.S. Courthouse at 40 Centre Street in New York City in honor of former Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall. The naming of the federal courthouse after Justice Marshall is a fitting tribute to one of the most important lawyers and Justices in American history.

During his arguments as attorney for the plaintiffs in the landmark case of *Brown v. Board of Education*, Marshall was asked to define "equal" by Justice Frankfurter. Marshall responded that: "Equal means getting the same thing, at the same time, and in the same place." This statement encapsulates Justice Marshall's values and what he tried to achieve during a lifetime of fighting for those who were unable to fight for themselves.

Justice Marshall's long journey took him from a humble beginning as the grandson of a slave in a time and place where segregation and racism were strong barriers, and ended with him becoming the first black Justice of the Supreme Court. This great accomplishment was not only easily achieved, and, indeed, was made possible in large part by the changes in society and law that were created by Marshall's own victories against racial inequities.

Although he finished near the top of his undergraduate class, Justice Marshall was denied entry to the University of Maryland Law School because of his race. Soon after graduating first in his class from Howard University Law School, Justice Marshall commenced his career as a lawyer for the NAACP. He began the work of creating a more just society by challenging pay gaps between black and white teachers in Maryland. Justice Marshall then went on to open for others the very door that had been closed to him: he won a lawsuit against the University of Maryland Law School that forced it to admit black students.

While working for the NAACP, Justice Marshall fought an unending battle against racism and inequality in laws. As a result of fighting for the rights and freedoms of others, Justice Marshall's own freedom—an even his life—was constantly in danger. On more than one occasion he was harassed and threatened. In

Tennessee, he was arrested on false charges; and when he was in Florida to argue a case where a local sheriff set up the defendant, the Governor assigned the state police to protect him, out of concern for his safety. Justice Marshall was not intimidated and continued his crusade, becoming chief counsel for the NAACP.

Justice Marshall was behind the successful strategy of using the courts to achieve racial equality. He first attacked school segregation at every level, culminating in the landmark *Brown v. Board of Education* decision that ended segregation in public schools in 1954.

During his career with the NAACP, Marshall won 29 of the 32 civil rights cases he argued before the Supreme Court. Some of the important, but lesser known, victories that Justice Marshall won were: to stop the government from enforcing property covenants that restricted the sale of land by race; to end discrimination in interstate bus travel; and to end whites-only primary elections.

In 1961 President Kennedy nominated Marshall for a seat on the Second Circuit Court of Appeals, and in 1964 President Johnson appointed Marshall as solicitor general.

After serving three years as solicitor general, President Johnson nominated Thurgood Marshall for a seat on the Supreme Court. Justice Marshall overcame opposition from southern senators to be confirmed by the Senate and went on to serve on the Supreme Court for 24 years, during which time he wrote many of the Court's most important decisions. Throughout his service on the Supreme Court, Justice Marshall continued to be a strong advocate of individual rights, and remained true to his crusade to end discrimination.

By fighting and winning as he did for the protection to the rights of minorities, Justice Marshall brought greater protection to the rights of all Americans.

The career, character, and contributions of Justice Thurgood Marshall are without equal. His struggles for equality and dignity for all people were of historic proportions. He has given to the American public an enduring symbol of leadership, determination, compassion, and honor.

There is no tribute we could bestow upon him that could in any way enhance the record he compiled himself as a distinguished advocate of the Constitution and its fair and equal application to all Americans.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to support this bill and urge its passage.

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, continuing my reservation of objection, I yield to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE), the ranking member of the subcommittee.

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding to me.

H.R. 988 designates the U.S. courthouse at 40 Centre Street in New York as the Thurgood Marshall United States Courthouse.

Mr. Speaker, similar legislation to honor this great jurist passed the House in the 104th, the 105th, and the 106th Congress. Sadly, and unfortunately, the other body has not acted.

I too want to congratulate our colleague, the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL) for his persistence in bringing this important matter to our

attention. It is a bill worthy of being enacted by this body, and hopefully we can have it on the President's desk for his signature.

Mr. COSTELLO. Further reserving my right to object, Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL).

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

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, first of all, let me thank the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. COSTELLO), the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE), the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG), and the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR) for their assistance in bringing the bill to the floor. It is a pleasure working with them, and a special thanks to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. COSTELLO).

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to be the sponsor of H.R. 988, which designates the United States courthouse at Foley Square in New York City as the Thurgood Marshall United States Courthouse.

Thurgood Marshall, of course, was the first African American Supreme Court justice and one of the most well-known leaders of the Civil Rights movement. His efforts were instrumental in the landmark case *Brown v. Board of Education* which made segregation in schools illegal.

Realizing his abilities, President Kennedy appointed him to the Second Circuit of the U.S. Court of Appeals. He next served as Solicitor General under President Johnson and won 29 of the 32 cases he argued. When he was appointed to the Supreme Court of the U.S., President Johnson stated that it was, "The right thing to do, the right time to do it, the right man, and the right place." And I could not agree more.

Mr. Speaker, my legislation has the support of Thurgood Marshall's family, the New York State Senate, the New York State Bar Association, and the New York State County Lawyers Association, of which Marshall was a longtime member. The Federal courthouse at Foley Square is where Thurgood Marshall practiced when appointed by President Kennedy to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit in 1961.

This is an honor for Thurgood Marshall, it is a fitting honor, and I thank the House for considering this important legislation and look forward to its passage.

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

H.R. 988

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

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

The United States courthouse located at 40 Centre Street in New York, New York, shall be known and designated as the "Thurgood Marshall United States Courthouse".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the United States courthouse referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Thurgood Marshall United States Courthouse".

The bill was ordered to be engrossed, read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bills H.R. 2501 and H.R. 988.

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

There was no objection.

EXPRESSING SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL HEALTH CENTER WEEK

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Government Reform be discharged from further consideration of the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 179) expressing the sense of Congress regarding the establishment of a National Health Center Week to raise awareness of health services provided by community, migrant, public housing, and homeless health centers, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

□ 2310

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BE-REUTER). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, although I will not object, I rise today in support of this important resolution, and I am pleased to have been a major sponsor of this legislation along with the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. CAPUANO), the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS), and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BONILLA), my fellow co-chairs of the Community Health Center Caucus.

I thank the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HASTERT), the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GEPHARDT), the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON), and the gentleman from California (Mr. WAXMAN) for expediting this resolution to the floor.

The resolution before us simply urges the establishment of a Community Health Center Week beginning on August 19. The establishment of Community Health Center Week would raise awareness of health services provided by the more than 1,029 community health centers located in rural and urban communities throughout America.

Community health centers have stood in the gap providing health services to the poor and medically underserved throughout our Nation, in public housing, homeless shelters and in rural America. It is a program that has been successful and is currently serving over 12 million people at 3,200 health delivery sites throughout the United States, Puerto Rico, Guam and the Virgin Islands. Health centers have been cost-effective and at the same time provide quality health care to their patient population. They are truly community oriented and patient focused.

In addition, health centers play a major role in helping to reduce health disparities. We still remain a Nation divided when it comes to health care, divided along the lines of those who have and those who have not access to care. Health centers have to bridge the gap between those entities.

A National Health Center Week will allow health centers to raise awareness and educate the public about health issues and the role that they play in our communities. Therefore, I am pleased to support this resolution, and urge its immediate adoption.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Ohio, and urge adoption of this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

H. CON. RES. 179

Whereas community, migrant, public housing, and homeless health centers are vital to many communities in the United States;

Whereas there are more than 1,029 such health centers serving nearly 12,000,000 people at 3,200 health delivery sites, located in all 50 States of the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands;

Whereas such health centers have provided cost-effective, quality health care to poor and medically underserved people in the United States, including the working poor, the uninsured, and many high-risk and vulnerable populations;

Whereas such health centers help reduce health disparities, meet escalating health care needs, and provide a vital safety net, in the health care delivery system of the United States;

Whereas such health centers provide care to 1 of every 9 uninsured Americans, 1 of every 8 low-income Americans, and 1 of every 10 rural Americans;

Whereas the people to whom such health centers provide care would otherwise lack access to health care;

Whereas such health centers and other innovative programs in primary and preventive care serve 600,000 homeless persons and more than 650,000 farm workers in the United States;

Whereas such health centers make health care responsive and cost-effective by integrating the delivery of primary care with aggressive outreach, patient education, translation, and other enabling support services;

Whereas such health centers increase the use of preventive health services, including

immunizations, pap smears, mammograms, and glaucoma screenings;

Whereas in communities served by such health centers, infant mortality rates have decreased between 10 and 40 percent;

Whereas such health centers are built through community initiative;

Whereas Federal grants assist participating communities in finding partners and recruiting doctors and other health professionals;

Whereas Federal grants constitute, on average, 28 percent of the annual budget of such health centers, with the remainder provided by State and local governments, medicare, medicaid, private contributions, private insurance, and patient fees;

Whereas such health centers are community-oriented and patient-focused;

Whereas such health centers tailor their services to fit the special needs and priorities of communities, working together with schools, businesses, churches, community organizations, foundations, and State and local governments;

Whereas such health centers contribute to the health and well-being of their communities by keeping children healthy and in school and helping adults remain healthy and productive;

Whereas such health centers encourage citizen participation and provide jobs for 50,000 community residents; and

Whereas the establishment of a National Community Health Center Week for the week beginning August 19, 2001, would raise awareness of the health services provided by such health centers: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) there should be established a National Community Health Center Week to raise awareness of health services provided by community, migrant, public housing, and homeless health centers; and

(2) the President should issue a proclamation calling on the people of the United States and interested organizations to observe such a week with appropriate programs and activities.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H. Con. Res. 179.

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

There was no objection.

CONGRATULATING UKRAINE ON TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF REESTABLISHMENT OF ITS INDEPENDENCE

Mr. TANCREDO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on International Relations be discharged from further consideration of the resolution (H. Res. 222) congratulating Ukraine on the tenth anniversary of reestablishment of its independence, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.