

military intelligence company from Lake Oswego is rotating through Bosnia.

Madam Speaker, these deployments come at a high personal and professional cost. Activated Guardsmen and women not only leave behind their families, they leave behind careers and their own businesses. Additionally, the Pentagon often activates these units for 179 days, a day short of the 180-day-period which would give nonprior-service Guards VA benefits. Many of these activated troops lose their private health insurance, forcing their families to enroll in military health insurance plans, which means a whole new set of doctors, dentists and pharmacists to deal with.

The list of hardships goes on and on. They are well known to anyone who cares about the impact this war is having on our local communities. That is why I think it is important that our Guards and Reservists receive more than just a pat on the back for the job they are doing in this war against terrorism.

I am developing comprehensive legislation which would remedy some of the concerns I just mentioned. The Citizen Soldier and the American Patriot Relief Act recognizes the sacrifices made by our citizen soldiers, and I look forward to sharing it with my colleagues.

Until then, I ask that every American keep all of our troops in their thoughts and their prayers. It is because of our military men and women and their service, and their service alone, that we enjoy the privilege of meeting in this institution, free from terror and other failed attempts to strip away our liberty.

I thank all of our military men and women for their service.

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

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

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

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

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

(Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

THE FISCAL YEAR 2003 BUDGET

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman

from California (Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD. Madam Speaker, I rise today as we celebrate Women's History Month to review some of the budget items that impact on women's issues.

There are some issues in the FY 2003 budget proposal impacting on women that I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues.

It was disappointing, Madam Speaker, to find that the title X family planning program is not going to see an increase in funding. In fact, the program will be level funded at \$266 million for the 2003 fiscal year.

Title X is the only Federal program devoted solely to the provision of family planning and reproductive health care. The program is designed to provide access to contraceptive supplies and information to all who want and need them. Title X is designed to assist low-income women. For many clients, especially women of color, title X clinics provide the only continuing source of health care and health education.

A growing number of uninsured women desperately need this care offered by title X clinics, because they cannot meet the increase in cost of Federal services. If the title X program had kept pace with inflation in recent years, it would now be funded at \$564 million. That would have been more than double the current level.

We Democratic women are pleased to see that the budget would provide \$8.4 million for the Women's Bureau at the Department of Labor. Unfortunately, this is a decrease of \$1.8 million from the 2002 fiscal year. The question I have, Madam Speaker, is what services to women are going to be cut to make up for this shortfall?

Already, one organization has been threatened with closure. Women Work, the national network for women's employment, was led to believe that the Women's Bureau did not intend for its continuing funding. Happily, this did not happen. Programs continue to be needed to assist women to find their way into employment. The Women's Bureau, especially the decentralized Women's Center, have played a major role in this area and deserve to be fully funded.

The welfare of children is, of course, of great concern to all of the Members of this House, not just the women Members. I am pleased to see that this budget includes \$421 million for child welfare and abuse programs. These funds provide services to prevent child abuse and neglect. While it is laudable that this money has been allocated to such a worthy cause, it must be noted that the funding has been maintained at the same level as last year.

Americans want to see all children in happy and safe homes and protected from abusive situations. For this reason, Democrats would like to see these programs strengthened.

It is pleasing to see that the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention will

receive \$5.8 billion in this budget, but Democratic women have noted that there will be a decrease of \$1 billion from the 2002 fiscal year. This is a very large reduction in the CDC budget.

We all agree that every child born should be a healthy baby. It is disappointing to see that the Birth Defects and Developmental Disabilities Center will receive \$1 million less than last year.

There is also a tragic imbalance and racial disparity in terms of babies born in the African American and white communities in our country. A black baby born today is twice as likely to die within the first year of life as a white baby. That baby is twice as likely to be born prematurely and at low birthweight. In order to help address these major problems and health concerns, we would like to see a modest amount of \$3 million restored to the Public Health Service's Office of Minority Health that is located in the Department of Health and Human Services.

The Fiscal Year 2003 budget includes \$156 million for environmental disease prevention. This is a \$1 million reduction. Cutting funding for environmental disease prevention is another unfortunate budgetary reduction.

Madam Speaker, we Democrats are deeply disappointed with this budget and believe that it will have some very unfortunate repercussions for the well-being and provision of social and health services to the American public, and particularly how these cuts will affect women.

2003 BUDGET RESOLUTION AND NATIONAL SECURITY

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

Mr. TANCREDO. Madam Speaker, several of our colleagues on the other side of the aisle have risen tonight to decry the budget that has been proposed by the majority party and that we will be voting on tomorrow, the budget resolution, that is to say, and they have each identified specific parts of it that they find unattractive, unappealing, or in some way something that they can complain about.

The real issue, of course, that is perhaps annoying to them, I think, or at least discomfoting to them, and the one that was never referenced, but is the one accurate representation of the budget resolution that the majority party will offer tomorrow, is that it is balanced. That is to say, this budget resolution will set out for the Congress of the United States and for the American people a budget that will spend no more money than we will take in.

Now, this is something that is not very comfortable to the minority party. They have really not operated under that kind of restriction for as