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# Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 107th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

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# House of Representatives

The House met at 12:30 p.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. BEREUTER).

## DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
*May 20, 2002.*

I hereby appoint the Honorable DOUG BEREUTER to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

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

## MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Monahan, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed without amendment a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 3167. An act to endorse the vision of further enlargement of the NATO Alliance articulated by President George W. Bush on June 15, 2001, and by former President William J. Clinton on October 22, 1996, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate has passed a concurrent resolution of the following title in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. Con. Res. 112. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress regarding the designation of the week beginning May 19, 2002, as ''National Emergency Medical Services Week''.

The message also announced that pursuant to sections 276d–276g, of title 22, United States Code, as amended, the Chair, on behalf of the Vice President, appoints the following Senators as members of the Senate Delegation to the Canada-United States Interparliamentary Group during the Second Session of the One Hundred Seventh Congress, to be held in Newport, Rhode Island, May 16–20, 2002:

The Senator from Hawaii (Mr. AKAKA), Chairman.

The Senator from Montana (Mr. BURNS).

The Senator from Ohio (Mr. DEWINE).

The message also announced that pursuant to sections 276h–276k, of title 22, United States Code, as amended, the Chair, on behalf of the Vice President, appoints the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. DAYTON) as a member of the Senate Delegation to the Mexico-United States Interparliamentary Group conference during the One Hundred Seventh Congress.

The message also announced that pursuant to sections 276h–276k, of title 22, United States Code, as amended, the Chair, on behalf of the Vice President, appoints the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. BINGAMAN) as a member of the Senate Delegation to the Mexico-United States Interparliamentary Group conference during the One Hundred Seventh Congress.

The message also announced that pursuant to Public Law 103–227, the Chair, on behalf of the President pro tempore, reappoints the following individuals to the National Skill Standards Board:

Upon the recommendation of the Democratic Leader—

Tim C. Flynn, of South Dakota, Representative of Human Resource Professionals.

Jerald A. Tunheim, of South Dakota, Representative of Human Resource Professionals.

The message also announced that pursuant to the authority of the Majority Leader under Public Law 107–106, the Chair announces the appointment of the following individuals as members of the National Museum of African American History and Cultural Plan for Action Presidential Commission—

Henry L. Aaron, of Georgia;
Howard Dodson, of New York;
Cicely Tyson, of New York;
Robert L. Wilkins, of Washington, D.C.;
the Senator from Georgia (Mr. CLELAND) (non-voting member);

and announces, pursuant to the authority of the Majority Leader and upon the recommendation of the Republican Leader, the appointment of the following additional individuals as members of the above Commission—

Robert Bogle, of Pennsylvania;
Beverly Thompson, of Kansas;
the Senator from Kansas (Mr. BROWNBACK) (non-voting member).

## MORNING HOUR DEBATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 23, 2002, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning hour debates. The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties, with each party limited to not to exceed 30 minutes, and each Member, except the majority leader, the minority leader, or the minority whip, limited to not to exceed 5 minutes.

## RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until 2 p.m.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 31 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until 2 p.m.

□ 1400

## AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. LATOURETTE) at 2 p.m.

## PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Daniel P. Coughlin, offered the following prayer:

Lord God, this weekend both Jews and Christians have celebrated great



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feasts by which Your people are freed and purified, renewed and given a sense of direction. Be with the 107th Congress in this same spirit.

We see the medallion of Moses high above this Chamber and thank You, Lord God, for the Torah given to Moses on Mount Sinai. May the guidance of this law and the spirit of the Upper Room be fulfilled in all the actions of the House of Representatives.

Your word revealed to Your chosen ones long ago accompanies us on our journey now and directs us in making decisions for our day. May Your Spirit empower us always so that with loving trust we may turn to You in all our troubles and give You thanks in all our accomplishments and in all our joys.

To You be the glory now and forever. Amen.

## THE JOURNAL

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

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

## PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey 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.

## MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Ms. Wanda Evans, one of his secretaries.

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on each motion to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered or on which the vote is objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

Any record votes on postponed questions will be taken after debate has concluded on all motions to suspend the rules, but not before 6:30 p.m. today.

## DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND BIOTERRORISM PREVENTION ACT OF 2002

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3253) to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for the establishment of emergency medical preparedness centers in the Department of Veterans Affairs, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3253

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

**SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

This Act may be cited as the ''Department of Veterans Affairs Emergency Preparedness Research, Education, and Bio-Terrorism Prevention Act of 2002''.

**SEC. 2. ESTABLISHMENT OF EMERGENCY MEDICAL PREPAREDNESS CENTERS.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 73 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

**''§ 7325. Medical emergency preparedness centers**

''(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF CENTERS.—(1) The Secretary shall establish at least four medical emergency preparedness centers in accordance with this section. Each such center shall be established at a Department medical center and shall be staffed by Department employees.

''(2) The Under Secretary for Health shall be responsible for supervising the operation of the centers established pursuant to this section. The Under Secretary shall provide for ongoing evaluation of the centers and their compliance with the requirements of this section.

''(3) The Under Secretary shall carry out the Under Secretary's functions under paragraph (2) in consultation with the Assistant Secretary for Veterans Affairs with responsibility for operations, preparedness, and security.

''(b) MISSION.—The mission of the centers shall be—

''(1) to carry out research on and develop methods of detection, diagnosis, vaccination, protection, and treatment for chemical, biological, and radiological threats to the public health and safety;

''(2) to provide education, training, and advice to health-care professionals, including health-care professionals outside the Veterans Health Administration; and

''(3) to provide contingent rapid response laboratory assistance and other assistance to local health care authorities in the event of a national emergency.

''(c) CENTER DIRECTORS.—Each center shall have a Director with (1) expertise in managing organizations that deal with threats referred to in subsection (b), (2) expertise in providing care to populations exposed to toxic substances, or (3) significant research experience in those fields.

''(d) SELECTION OF CENTERS.—(1) The Secretary shall select the sites for the centers on the basis of a competitive selection process and a finding under paragraph (2). The centers selected shall be located in different regions of the Nation, and any such center may be a consortium of efforts of more than one medical center. At least one of the centers shall be established to concentrate on chemical threats, at least one shall be established to concentrate on biological threats, and at least one shall be established to concentrate on radiological threats.

''(2) The finding referred to in paragraph (1) with respect to a proposal for designation of a site as a location of a center under this section is a finding by the Secretary, upon the recommendations of the Under Secretary for Health and the Assistant Secretary with responsibility for operations, preparedness, and security, that the facility or facilities submitting the proposal have developed (or may reasonably be anticipated to develop) each of the following:

''(A) An arrangement with a qualifying medical school and a qualifying school of public health (or a consortium of such schools) under which physicians and other persons in the health field receive education and training through the participating Department medical centers so as to provide those persons with training in the diagnosis and treatment of illnesses induced by exposures to toxins, including chemical and biological substances and nuclear ionizing radiation.

''(B) An arrangement with an accredited graduate program of epidemiology under which students receive education and training in epidemiology through the participating Department facilities so as to provide such students with training in the epidemiology of contagious and infectious diseases and chemical and radiation poisoning in an exposed population.

''(C) An arrangement under which nursing, social work, counseling, or allied health personnel and students receive training and education in recognizing and caring for conditions associated with exposures to toxins through the participating Department facilities.

''(D) The ability to attract scientists who have made significant contributions to the development of innovative approaches to the detection, diagnosis, vaccination, protection, or treatment of persons exposed to chemical, biological, or radiological substances.

''(3) For purposes of paragraph (2)(A)—

''(A) a qualifying medical school is an accredited medical school that provides education and training in toxicology and environmental health hazards and with which one or more of the participating Department medical centers is affiliated; and

''(B) a qualifying school of public health is an accredited school of public health that provides education and training in toxicology and environmental health hazards and with which one or more of the participating Department medical centers is affiliated.

''(e) FUNDING.—(1) Amounts appropriated for the activities of the centers shall be appropriated separately from amounts appropriated for the Department for medical care.

''(2) There are authorized to be appropriated for the centers under this section $20,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2003 through 2007.

''(3) In addition to funds appropriated for a fiscal year pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in paragraph (2), the Under Secretary for Health shall allocate to such centers from other funds appropriated for that fiscal year generally for the Department of Veterans Affairs medical care account and the Department of Veterans Affairs medical and prosthetics research account such amounts as the Under Secretary for Health determines appropriate to carry out the purposes of this section. Any determination by the Under Secretary under the preceding sentence shall be made in consultation with the Assistant Secretary with responsibility for operations, preparedness, and security.

''(f) RESEARCH ACTIVITIES.—Each center shall conduct research on improved medical preparedness to protect the Nation from threats in the area of that center's expertise. Each center may seek research funds from public and private sources for such purpose.

''(g) PEER REVIEW PANEL.—(1) In order to provide advice to assist the Secretary and the Under Secretary for Health to carry out their responsibilities under this section, the Under Secretary shall establish a peer review panel to assess the scientific and clinical

merit of proposals that are submitted to the Secretary for the designation of centers under this section. The peer review shall be established in consultation with the Assistant Secretary with responsibility for operations, preparedness, and security.

''(2) The peer review panel shall include experts in the fields of toxicological research, bio-hazards management education and training, radiology, clinical care of patients exposed to such hazards, and other persons as determined appropriate by the Secretary. Members of the panel shall serve as consultants to the Department.

''(3) The panel shall review each proposal submitted to the panel by the officials referred to in paragraph (1) and shall submit to the Under Secretary for Health its views on the relative scientific and clinical merit of each such proposal. The panel shall specifically determine with respect to each such proposal whether that proposal is among those proposals which have met the highest competitive standards of scientific and clinical merit.

''(4) The panel shall not be subject to the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.).

''(h) RESEARCH PRODUCTS.—(1) The Under Secretary for Health and the Assistant Secretary with responsibility for operations, preparedness, and security shall ensure that information produced by the research, education and training, and clinical activities of centers established under this section is made available, as appropriate, to healthcare providers in the United States. Dissemination of such information shall be made through publications, through programs of continuing medical and related education provided through regional medical education centers under subchapter VI of chapter 74 of this title, and through other means. Such programs of continuing medical education shall receive priority in the award of funding.

''(2) The Secretary shall ensure that the work of the centers is conducted in close coordination with other Federal departments and agencies and that research products or other information of the centers shall be coordinated and shared with other Federal departments and agencies.

''(i) ASSISTANCE TO OTHER AGENCIES.—The Secretary may provide assistance requested by appropriate Federal, State, and local civil and criminal authorities in investigations, inquiries, and data analyses as necessary to protect the public safety and prevent or obviate biological, chemical, or radiological threats.

''(j) DETAIL OF EMPLOYEES FROM OTHER AGENCIES.—Upon approval by the Secretary, the Director of a center may request the temporary assignment or detail to the center, on a nonreimbursable basis, of employees from other Departments and agencies of the United States who have expertise that would further the mission of the center. Any such employee may be so assigned or detailed on a nonreimbursable basis pursuant to such a request. The duration of any such assignment or detail shall be subject to approval by the Office of Personnel Management.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 7324 the following new item:

''7325. Medical emergency preparedness centers.''.

**SEC. 3. ESTABLISHMENT OF EMERGENCY MEDICAL EDUCATION PROGRAM.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—(1) Subchapter II of chapter 73 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by adding after section 7325, as added by section 2(a), the following new section:

**''§ 7326. Emergency health and medical education**

''(a) EDUCATION PROGRAM.—The Secretary shall carry out a program to develop and disseminate a series of model education and training programs on the medical responses to the consequences of terrorist activities.

''(b) IMPLEMENTING ENTITY.—The program shall be carried out through the Under Secretary for Health, in consultation with the Assistant Secretary of Veterans Affairs with responsibility for operations, preparedness, and security.

''(c) CONTENT OF PROGRAMS.—The education and training programs developed under the program shall be modelled after programs established at the F. Edward Hebert School of Medicine of the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences and shall include, at a minimum, training for health care professionals in the following:

''(1) Recognition of chemical, biological, and radiological agents that may be used in terrorist activities.

''(2) Identification of the potential symptoms of those agents.

''(3) Understanding of the potential long-term health consequences, including psychological effects, resulting from exposure to those agents.

''(4) Emergency treatment for exposure to those agents.

''(5) An appropriate course of followup treatment, supportive care, and referral.

''(6) Actions that can be taken while providing care for exposure to those agents to protect against contamination.

''(7) Information on how to seek consultative support and to report suspected or actual use of those agents.

''(d) POTENTIAL TRAINEES.—In designing the education and training programs under this section, the Secretary shall ensure that different programs are designed for healthcare professionals at various levels. The programs shall be designed to be disseminated to health professions students, graduate health and medical education trainees, and health practitioners in a variety of fields.

''(e) CONSULTATION.—In establishing the education and training program under this section, the Secretary shall consult with appropriate representatives of accrediting, certifying, and coordinating organizations in the field of health professions education.''.

(2) The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 7325, as added by section 2(b), the following new item:

''7326. Emergency health and medical education.''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall implement section 7326 of title 38, United States Code, as added by subsection (a), not later than the end of the 90-day period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act.

**SEC. 4. INCREASE IN NUMBER OF ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF VETERANS AFFAIRS.**

(a) INCREASE.—Subsection (a) of section 308 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking ''six'' in the first sentence and inserting ''seven''.

(b) FUNCTIONS.—subsection (b) of such section is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(11) Operations, preparedness, security, and law enforcement functions.''.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 5315 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking ''(6)'' after ''Assistant Secretaries, Department of Veterans Affairs'' and inserting ''(7)''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) and the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. SHOWS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH).

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, as the prime sponsor of H.R. 3253, as amended, I rise to urge all of my colleagues to join me in supporting this vital legislation that will expand the role of the Department of Veterans Affairs in homeland security.

It may come as a surprise to many that the Department of Veterans Affairs operates the world's largest integrated health care network, with over 200,000 health care professionals, 163 medical centers, more than 800 outpatient clinics, 115 medical research programs, affiliations with over 100 schools of medicine, and a $25 billion budget annually.

Dedicated to providing health care to America's military veterans, the VA is now the Federal Government's leading provider of direct medical services, with over 4.5 million patients treated last year. From providing top-quality medical care to veterans to performing comprehensive cutting-edge research, such as for prosthetics and Alzheimer's disease, the VA health care system has become a unique national resource and a unique national treasure.

That is why we fought so hard to increase its health care budget for next year. With bipartisan support from our committee and with the leadership of the chairman of the Committee on the Budget, the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. NUSSLE); the conference Chair, the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. WATTS); the majority whip, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. DELAY); the majority leader, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARMEY); and our distinguished Speaker, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HASTERT), I am pleased to say that the budget that passed the House increased the VA discretionary health care funding by a record $2.8 billion for next year.

However, there are still too many people who do not understand the capabilities of the VA health care system. I know from extensive research and from personal experience during the anthrax crisis that the VA is ready, willing, and able to play a significant role in homeland security; but it is often overlooked.

When my post office in Hamilton Township, New Jersey, was attacked with anthrax, and is still closed, and many of the postal employees, in excess of 1,400 postal employees, were at risk of contracting that horrible disease, they were advised to take Cipro. The VA was there as a backup, ready to provide that life saving antibiotic. When I brought the VA's capabilities to the attention of the health commissioner. In New Jersey he was unaware of this important resource. I say with all respect to him, that this was a resource he could count on. And it should

not be that way. The VA should be much more integrated, and the knowledge of what the VA can do must be more widely utilized.

The Cipro was finally made available. Thankfully, at the last minute, the CDC came through and we were able to provide Cipro, which was lifesaving to so many. But, Mr. Speaker, the VA health care system must be an integral component of any homeland security strategy, especially on matters of biological, chemical, and radiological threats and terrorism.

In fact, the VA today does have some defined roles in both the National Disaster Medical System and the Federal Response Plan in the event of national emergencies. Among the VA's current specialized duties are conducting and evaluating disaster and terrorist attack simulation exercises; managing the Nation's stockpile for pharmaceuticals of biological and chemical toxins; maintaining a rapid response team for radiological releases; and training public and private EMS medical center personnel around the country and properly responding to biological, chemical, and radiological disasters.

Yet despite the VA's capacity and unique capabilities, their experience and their expertise in public health matters, it is almost routinely overlooked when it comes to discussions of homeland security, even those concerning bioterrorism, which is, I believe, just plain foolish and counterproductive.

Mr. Speaker, in the administration's budget submission, almost $6 billion was requested to address bioterrorism, including $2.4 billion for additional research; yet not $1 was earmarked for the Veterans Administration. A month ago, I would just say parenthetically, we asked Tom Ridge to come and appear before our committee. He used to be a member. And like he has with all the other committees, he declined to come. But he too needs to be more aware of the VA's unique capabilities in this terrorism war.

In fact, when we look at the administration's latest strategy document on homeland security, which can be found on their Web page, the VA is not even mentioned once. The VA can and must be asked to do more. That is why I introduced H.R. 3253, the legislation pending before the House.

H.R. 3253 will create four national medical preparedness centers to be operated by the VA, with at least one concentrating on biological threats, at least one on chemical, and one on radiological threats. In coordination with DOD, Health and Human Services, FEMA, CDC, the NIH, and other agencies or organizations with appropriate expertise, these centers would research and develop new methods to detect, diagnose, vaccinate, and treat potential victims of chemical, biological, and radiological terrorism.

The centers would serve both as direct research centers and as coordinating centers for ongoing and promising new research at other government agencies and research universities. Furthermore, these centers would serve as training resources for thousands of community hospitals that would be first responders to future bioterrorism attacks.

Let me also point out that when anthrax hit my area, I was amazed, I was deeply dismayed that there was no protocol that could be taken off the shelf to prescribe what the course that ought to be followed in the event this happened. CDC was flying by the seat of their collective pants. Some very good scientists from CDC and other government agencies were deployed to New Jersey, and I sat in on some of those meetings. At first, they said no cross-contamination can occur. And I said, have you ever seen an envelope go through the processing machines? It is almost a violent procedure as it makes its way through. If you put a highly refined powder, in this case a weapons grade anthrax powder, surely a cloud of dust containing those harmful contaminants are likely to escape.

Turns out, they did. A couple of weeks later, we found that other post offices were contaminated as well. Four of our area post offices were ''hot'' with Anthrax. My point? The experts need to move effectively work this issue, and we need to do it well in advance of any future contamination.

Again, when we look at the threats that are possible—perhaps probable, and how do we deal with them, how do the first responders deal with them, the question arise as to whether we have worked with the kind of focus that will protect first responders, employees and then the public at large.

Finally, let me just say that the centers would be charged with establishing state-of-the-art labs to help local health care authorities quickly determine the presence of dangerous biological and chemical toxins such as anthrax.

Mr. Speaker, I want to make it clear that H.R. 3253 calls for the cost of these new centers to be taken from additional funds provided to combat terrorism and not from already hard-pressed VA health care dollars. Mr. Speaker, there is ample precedent and experience within the VA for undertaking this expanded mission. The VA's extensive medical research programs are renowned for expertise in diagnosing and treating viral diseases with devastating health consequences, such as groundbreaking work on HIV and hepatitis C.

Just a couple months ago, Dr. Karl Hostetler and his VA colleagues in San Diego announced significant progress has been made on a new oral treatment for smallpox, one of the most deadly bio-terror threats confronting the world today.

Furthermore, the VA already operates two war-related illness centers tasked with developing specialized treatments for illnesses and injuries related to combat. In essence, these new national medical preparedness centers would work similarly to study illnesses and injuries most likely to come from a terrorist attack and develop new treatments and protocols to mitigate their dangers.

H.R. 3253 also contains important provisions from H.R. 3254, legislation authored by the chairman of the Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BUYER), to require the VA to work with military physicians to develop and disseminate education and training programs on the medical responses to the consequences of terrorist activities. Under this provision, the VA would also disseminate training programs to health professions, students, graduate medical education trainees, and active health practitioners.

H.R. 3253 also contains an internal organizational provision proposed by the VA to add an additional Assistant Secretary for preparedness, security and law enforcement functions.

Mr. Speaker, in the ongoing war on terrorism, America must take every precaution to protect our citizens from all dangers and especially from biological, chemical, and radiological threats. H.R. 3253 is just one way, I think it is an important way, to use the existing strength of the VA in homeland security while continuing to meet its primary mission of providing care to our veterans.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 3253, the Department of Veterans Affairs Emergency Preparedness Research, Education, and Bioterrorism Prevention Act of 2002. Many Members have contributed to the development of this important legislation. In particular, I want to commend our chairman, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH); the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) and the gentleman from California (Mr. FILNER), the chairman and ranking member of the Subcommittee on Health; and the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BUYER).

H.R. 3253, as amended, would establish at least four medical emergency preparedness centers in VA facilities. These centers would conduct research and develop methods to detect, diagnose, vaccinate, protect, and treat chemical, biological, and radiological threats to our public health and safety.

Under H.R. 3253, the VA will also provide education, training and advice to health care professionals, including health care professionals outside the Veterans Health Administration on these matters. The VA will also provide rapid response laboratory assistance to local health care authorities.

The VA is authorized to develop a series of model education and training programs on medical responses to the consequences of terrorist activities.

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H.R. 3253 also increases the number of Assistant Secretaries within the VA from six to seven. The responsibilities of the new Assistant Secretary will include operations, preparedness, security, and law enforcement functions.

This is sound legislation. This is sensible legislation. This is needed legislation. I urge my colleagues to strongly support this measure.

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

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SHOWS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. FILNER), the ranking member of the Subcommittee on Health.

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time. I thank the chairman of the full committee, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH), for his enthusiastic and incredible farsightedness in sponsoring this legislation which will set up, as we have heard, four new emergency medical preparedness centers within the Department of Veterans Affairs. These centers obviously expand what is already a leadership role in the areas of emergency preparedness, research, education and prevention of bioterrorism and is consistent with the challenges that VA is already meeting at both the local and national level.

In the immediate aftermath of the events of September 11, the VA, of course, was front and center, contributing its expertise wherever possible, especially in the treatment of post-traumatic stress disorder in New York City and right here in our own backyard. VA research has long been recognized as ground breaking, with benefits that extend beyond our reach and improve the lives of veterans and countless others. As we have heard from our chairman at the VA medical center in my hometown of San Diego, they have found a promising treatment for smallpox. This kind of effort will save potentially thousands of lives and highlights the kind of contributions that the VA is already making to our public health and safety.

We should take VA's existing infrastructure and strengths to even greater heights. That is what H.R. 3253 does. At earlier meetings of our subcommittee and committee, concerns were expressed whether the funding for these new centers would impinge on the funding of our already-strapped funds for our veterans and their medical and benefit needs now. I was glad to hear that the chairman has said that the cost of these centers will come from antiterrorist funds already appropriated.

With that concern met, I think we should all vote for H.R. 3253. It will help us prepare for the future. Let us support this measure.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. MORAN), the distinguished chairman of the Subcommittee on Health.

Mr. MORAN of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, since September 11, our Nation has been made to reevaluate every action we undertake on a daily basis. What we once considered a safe Nation has become a people concerned about security, and they look to Congress and the President for answers.

With the bill we will pass today, H.R. 3253, the Committee on Veterans' Affairs is challenging the Veterans Administration with the task to address some of our new concerns: to use a fraction of the assets of the Department of Veterans Affairs to help protect the people of the United States from terrorists.

We will charge the administration with this task because we believe it is one that they can readily handle. We must be proactive in preparing the United States for a future terrorist attack. As our Vice President said just yesterday, ''The prospects of a future attack against the United States are almost certain. Not a matter of if but when. It could happen tomorrow, it could happen next week, it could happen next year, but they will keep trying.'' Those are sobering thoughts.

We must respond in a timely, effective, and comprehensive manner to protect the American people if and when an attack occurs. This bill would do just that.

Under this bill at least four geographically separated national medical emergency preparedness centers would be established. Each center would independently study and work toward solutions to health consequences that arise from exposure to chemical, biological, and nuclear substances used as weapons. What makes the VA a good host for such a new and important mission? In addition to meeting its medical care mission to millions of veterans, the VA health care system is the Nation's largest provider of graduate medical education and a major contributor to biomedical and other scientific research. Because of this widely dispersed, integrated health care system, the VA can be an essential asset in responding to national emergencies.

Not only would the four special centers conduct research and develop methods of detection, diagnosis, vaccination, and treatment for chemical, biological, and radiological threats but they would also be charged with dissemination of the latest information to other public and private health care providers to improve the quality of care for patients who may be exposed to these deadly elements.

This bill would also require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to carry out a program to develop and disseminate model education and training programs on the medical responses to terrorist activities. VA's infrastructure, which includes affiliations with over 107 medical schools and other schools of health professions, would enable current and future medical professionals in this country to be knowledgeable and medically competent in the treatment of casualties from terrorist attacks.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is a definite win-win proposition. The people who need to be trained in saving lives will be properly armed with current information and education. Mechanisms will be put in place to study the likely avenues and methods of chemical, biological, and radiological poisoning; and the VA will be a part of a firm foundation for rapid response by local and Federal officials in types of emergency that only 18 months ago we could have scarcely imagined.

H.R. 3253 is a good bill, Mr. Speaker. I commend the gentleman from New Jersey for his efforts in this regard. I urge all my colleagues to support this effort and hope that it will pay a large dividend in our war on terrorism.

Mr. SHOWS. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 3253, as amended.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LATOURETTE). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Let me conclude and thank the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. SHOWS) for managing the bill on the floor; I thank my good friend and colleague, the chairman of the Subcommittee on Health for his leadership; I thank the gentleman from California (Mr. FILNER) for his leadership; and I thank the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. EVANS) who is our ranking member. We have worked hand in glove on these veterans issues. It has been a delight to work with him on this important legislation.

I also want to thank our staff. As we all know, Mr. Speaker, without the staff, committees would not function. They are hard working and very, very competent. They are professionals in every sense of that word. I want to thank Pat Ryan, our chief counsel and chief of staff; Kingston Smith; Jeannie McNally, who is our coordinator for legislation—by the way, it is her birthday, and I want to extend her a happy birthday—I also want to thank Summer Larson; John Bradley, who is the staff director for the subcommittee; Kimberly Cowins; Stacy Zelenski; Mike Durishin; Kathleen Grove; Art Wu; Veronica Crowe; Johnathan McKay; Bernadine Dotson; Andy Napoli; and Peter Dickinson; and others, all of whom played a vital role in this legislation. I hope I did not leave anyone out.

Mr. BUYER. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to rise in support of H.R. 3253, the ''Department of Veterans Affairs Emergency

Preparedness Research, Education, and Bio-Terrorism Prevention Act of 2002,'' introduced by Chairman CHRIS SMITH. As a cosponsor of this legislation, I want to thank Chairman SMITH for his leadership in moving this legislation forward.

H.R. 3253 will establish at least four medical emergency preparedness centers at designated VA medical centers. These centers will be charged with carrying out research related to bio-terrorist activities such as the detection, diagnosis, and treatment of chemical, biological, and radiological threats posed by these agents.

Section 3 incorporates legislation that I introduced—H.R. 3254, the ''Medical Education for National Defense (MEND) Act in the 21st Century.'' I want to thank Chairman Smith for incorporating this language into H.R. 3253. I also want to thank the members who cosponsored my original piece of legislation, Chairman SMITH, and Representatives MICHAEL BILIRAKIS, JOHN MCHUGH, VIC SNYDER, CLIFF STEARNS, DAVE WELDON, ROBERT UNDERWOOD, MARK KIRK, and ELLEN TAUSCHER.

This provision would establish an education program to be carried out through the Department of Veterans Affairs. The education and training curriculum developed under the program shall be modeled after the F. Edward Herbert School of Medicine of the Department of Defense's Uniformed Services University of Health Sciences (USUHS) core curriculum, which includes a program that teaches its students how to diagnose and treat casualties that have been exposed to chemical, biological, or radiological agents.

As a nation, we must be prepared for the new face of terror as we confront the aftermath of the September 11th attacks. What has become all too clear is that our health care providers are neither resourced nor trained with the proper tools to diagnose and treat casualties in the face of nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons.

It is imperative that a program be disseminated to the nation's medical professionals and current medical students. This bill takes advantage of the nexus that already exists between the medical education community and the VA. Currently, 107 medical universities are affiliated with a VA medical center. This nexus is already in place and that is what we plan to tap into.

The VA's extensive infrastructure of 163 medical centers, 800 clinics, and satellite broadcast capabilities, will enable the current and future medical professionals in this country to become knowledgeable and medically competent in the treatment of casualties that we all hope they will never materialize.

Mr. Speaker, we cannot afford to assume that our country will never again experience a biological, chemical, or radiological attack on the American people. We must, as elected Members, sent by our constituents to Washington to represent their interests, act to ensure that if the worst of fears are realized, our medical professionals will be ready and able to deal with these situations.

It is not the intent of this legislation to create new community standards of practice. We must recognize that diseases such as smallpox, botulism, and the plague are not normally seen around the country. I think it is extremely important that we disseminate the expertise that we have, so that doctors, in their diagnostic analysis, begin to think about other things from what they normally see in their family practices.

The American Medical Association endorsed H.R. 3254, and the American Association of Medical Colleges has thrown its full weight behind this plan. These two organizations know how vital it is to receive an educational curriculum, and they have recognized that the VA is in a unique position to be able to disseminate this information to the Nation's medical community.

It is often said that knowledge is power, and in this instance nothing could be truer. The knowledge resulting from the implementation of this act is critical. Our medical professionals need to be exposed to training methods that would enable them to save lives . . . and I can think of no greater power than that.

Please, join with me and support this important piece of legislation.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise to lend my voice to the National Medical Emergency Preparedness Act.

This bill directs the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to establish up to four medical emergency preparedness centers within VA medical centers. These preparedness centers are established to research diagnosis and treatment for any chemical, biological, and radiological threats to public health and safety. In addition, these centers will train and advise as well as educate health-care professionals about chemical, biological, and radiological threats to public health and safety.

This bill would authorize $20 million a year over the 2003–2007 period to operate these centers. As part of the requirement to provide education and training, this bill would require the Department of Veterans Affairs to carry out a joint program with the Department of Defense (DoD) to develop and disseminate a series of training programs on the medical responses to terrorist activities. This bill would increase the number of Assistant Secretaries within the Department of Veteran Affairs from six to seven with the new assistant secretary being responsible for operations, preparedness, security, and law enforcement functions. As a member of the Democratic Caucus Homeland Security Task Force, I believe our focus should continue to promote effective homeland preparedness and security.

The CBO estimates that implementing this bill would cost $12 million in this FY2003 and $87 million over the period 2003–2007. This bill would not affect direct spending or receipts, pay-as-you-go procedures would not apply.

The Department of Veterans Affairs operates the nation's largest integrated health care network with over 200,000 health care professionals, 163 medical centers, 800 outpatient clinics, 115 medical research centers, affiliations with more than 100 medical schools and has a $25 billion annual budget.

The VA medical centers are dedicated to providing health care to U.S. military veterans. VA is the federal government's leading provider of direct medical services. The VA medical centers has treated more than 3.4 million patients in 2001.

The VA also operates two War-Related Illness Centers responsible for developing specialized treatments for illnesses and injuries resulting from veterans' wartime exposures, and through its extensive medical and prosthetic research and clinical care programs the department has expertise in diagnosing and treating dangerous viral or bacterial illnesses, such as hepatitis C, human immuno deficiency virus (HIV), and in earlier generations, tuberculosis.

I urge my colleagues to vote ''yes'' on H.R. 3253.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3253, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

## VETERANS' MAJOR MEDICAL FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION ACT OF 2002

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4514) to authorize the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to carry out construction projects for the purpose of improving, renovating, and updating patient care facilities at Department of Veterans Affairs medical centers, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4514

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

**SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

This Act may be cited as the ''Veterans' Major Medical Facilities Construction Act of 2002''.

**SEC. 2. AUTHORIZATION OF MAJOR MEDICAL FACILITY PROJECTS.**

The Secretary of Veterans Affairs may carry out the following major medical facility projects, with each project to be carried out in an amount not to exceed the amount specified for that project:

(1) Seismic corrections at the Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Palo Alto, California, as follows:

(A) Building Number 2, $14,020,000.

(B) Building Number 4, $21,750,000.

(2) Seismic correction at the Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center, San Francisco, California, $31,000,000.

(3) Seismic correction at the Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center, West Los Angeles, California, $27,200,000.

(4) Seismic correction and clinical improvement at the Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Long Beach, California, $24,600,000.

(5) Seismic correction for Building Number 1 at the Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center, San Diego, California, $47,100,000.

(6) Ambulatory Surgery and Clinical Consolidation at the Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Cleveland, Ohio, $32,500,000.

(7) Consolidation of Department of Veterans Affairs and Department of Defense health and benefits offices, Anchorage Alaska, $59,000,000.

(8) Ward Renovation at the Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center, West Haven, Connecticut, $15,300,000.

(9) Ambulatory Care Expansion at the Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Tampa, Florida, $18,230,000.

***SEC. 3. AUTHORIZATION OF A MAJOR MEDICAL FACILITY LEASE.***

*The Secretary of Veterans Affairs may enter into a lease for a Satellite Outpatient Clinic, Charlotte, North Carolina, in an amount not to exceed $2,626,000.*

***SEC. 4. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.***

*(a) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Veterans Affairs for fiscal year 2003—*

*(1) for the Construction, Major Projects, account $285,000,000 for the projects authorized in section 2; and*

*(2) for the Medical Care account, $2,626,000 for the lease authorized in section 3.*

(b) LIMITATION.—The projects authorized in section 2 may only be carried out using—

(1) funds appropriated for fiscal year 2003 pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in subsection (a);

(2) funds appropriated for Construction, Major Projects, for a fiscal year before fiscal year 2003 that remain available for obligation; and

(3) funds appropriated for Construction, Major Projects, for fiscal year 2003 for a category of activity not specific to a project.

**SEC. [4.] *5.* INCREASE IN THRESHOLD FOR MAJOR MEDICAL FACILITY CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS.**

(a) INCREASE IN THRESHOLD.—Section 8104(a)(3)(A) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking ''$4,000,000'' and inserting ''$6,000,000''.

*(b) APPLICABILITY TO PROJECTS ALREADY FUNDED.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply with respect to any facility project of the Department of Veterans Affairs, except for a project for which the Secretary obligated funds before October 1, 2002.*

**SEC. [5.] *6.* CRITERIA FOR MINOR CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS.**

Section 8103 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(e) PURPOSE OF MINOR CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS.—In selecting medical facilities (including research facilities) for projects under subsection (a) other than major medical facility projects subject to section 8104 of this title, the Secretary [shall] *shall, to the extent practicable,* select projects to improve, replace, renovate, or update facilities to achieve one or more of the following:

''(1) Seismic protection improvements related to patient safety (or, in the case of a research facility, patient or employee safety).

''(2) Fire safety improvements.

''(3) Improvements to utility systems and ancillary patient care facilities (including such systems and facilities that may be exclusively associated with research facilities).

''(4) Improved accommodation for persons with disabilities, including barrier-free access.

''(5) Improvements at patient care facilities to specialized programs of the Department, including the following:

''(A) Blind rehabilitation centers.

''(B) Inpatient and residential programs for seriously mentally ill veterans, including mental illness research, education, and clinical centers.

''(C) Residential and rehabilitation programs for veterans with substance-use disorders.

''(D) Physical medicine and rehabilitation activities.

''(E) Long-term care, including geriatric research, education, and clinical centers, adult day care centers, and nursing home care facilities.

''(F) Amputation care, including facilities for prosthetics, orthotics programs, and sensory aids.

''(G) Spinal cord injury centers.

''(H) Traumatic brain injury programs.

''(I) Women veterans' health programs (including particularly programs involving privacy and accommodation for female patients).

''(J) Facilities for hospice and palliative care programs.''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) and the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. SHOWS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH).

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 4514, as amended, the Veterans' Major Medical Facilities Construction Act of 2002. I want to commend the distinguished chairman of our subcommittee for authoring this very important piece of legislation.

H.R. 4514, as amended, Mr. Speaker, would authorize $285 million in major medical appropriations for 10 construction projects at VA health care facilities, and would also authorize a capital lease at the VA outpatient clinic in Charlotte, North Carolina. At the outset, let me remind my colleagues that we included funding in the budget resolution that was approved in March to cover the costs of this much-needed construction.

Mr. Speaker, last year this body passed H.R. 811, the Veterans Hospital Emergency Repair Act, to provide emergency funding to VA health care and research facilities for repairs and renovations. H.R. 811 would have provided $550 million over 2 years to make needed repairs at the VA hospitals where patient safety could be compromised, such as for seismic dangers. Under that legislation, the decision of which projects would be funded was left to the Secretary with the advice of an expert panel. Unfortunately, Mr. Speaker, the Senate has not acted on this measure and as a consequence, VA's health care infrastructure continues to deteriorate, which is unacceptable.

Mr. Speaker, a recent PriceWaterhouse study estimated that the physical assets of the VA were worth more than $35 billion and that normal replacement, repair and nonrecurring expenses of such a large infrastructure should normally be between 2 and 4 percent annually, for a total of between $700 million and $1.4 billion per year. We are nowhere near that. As a matter of fact, we have not been doing any of that for the last several years, or at least not much of it. It would be irresponsible to allow such a massive and valuable national asset as the VA health care system to decline for want of care. Since the Senate has not moved on our 2-year authorization, I am so glad and pleased that our chairman has decided to step up to the plate and offer this important legislation today.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. MORAN), the chairman of the Subcommittee on Health.

Mr. MORAN of Kansas. I thank the gentleman for yielding time.

Mr. Speaker, I recently introduced H.R. 4514, the Veterans' Major Medical Facilities Construction Act of 2002, a bill to improve, renovate and update 10 VA medical facility construction projects with $285 million in authorizations to fund them in fiscal year 2003. This bill will help provide safe, accessible VA medical centers for veterans to receive their health care.

Some of these VA medical centers have been around for more than 100 years. The Veterans Administration cares for millions of veterans. These aging facilities are deteriorating and must be maintained. As Chairman Smith indicated, the VA is not moving fast enough with the CARES system to meet their infrastructure needs. The facility improvement projects we would authorize with this bill are VA's highest construction priorities: corrections to fire safety and seismic risks in Palo Alto; replacement of mechanical and electrical equipment in Cleveland; seismic bracing in San Francisco, Los Angeles and San Diego; asbestos abatement and various in-patient facility improvements in Tampa; patient privacy improvements in West Haven.

These are but a few of the VA's most pressing capital investment needs. Many projects involve seismic correction or systemic improvements, and all of them focus on patient safety, more efficient delivery of health care services and a better VA health care system.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues in the House to favorably consider this measure and to approve these projects for these 10 hospitals and clinics in which veterans receive their health care. This bill is paid for, Mr. Speaker, because the concurrent resolution on the budget includes sufficient funding to support this level of construction and maintenance activity in fiscal year 2003.

This bill is a reasonable and responsible measure to improve the VA's health care infrastructure at these 10 sites. America's veterans deserve and need quality health care in modern facilities. This will help us attain those modern facilities.

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

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 4514, as amended, the Veterans' Major Medical Facilities Construction Act of 2002. This measure authorizes funding required for 10 of the most important major construction projects identified by the Department of Veterans Affairs. I particularly want to thank the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) for his strong leadership in support of major VA construction projects. Improving the infrastructure of VA medical centers has been a high priority of our chairman; and his concern and commitment to veterans is recognized and appreciated. I also thank the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. EVANS), the ranking member; the chairman of the Subcommittee on Health, the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. MORAN); and the gentleman from California (Mr. FILNER), the ranking member of the subcommittee, for their important contributions to this important legislation.

Mr. Speaker, veterans should not be forced to obtain the medical care they need in unsafe and potentially dangerous facilities. While this is a good measure deserving the support of all Members, it only begins to address the need for major construction in our VA medical care facilities.

□ 1430

Veterans are not second-class citizens and their health care facilities should not be second class or worse. I am hopeful that construction projects authorized by this legislation will proceed without undue delay and that the administration will request and provide more funding in its next budget so other serious building deficiencies can also be corrected.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 4514, as amended.

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

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume just to thank our professional staff again for the hard work that they have done on all of these bills before us. I especially want to call the attention of the House to, and thank, Mrs. Kimberly Cowins, who will be leaving the committee's majority staff at the end of this month for a new opportunity in Southern California.

Mrs. Cowins has been the consummate professional as a staff member of our Subcommittee on Health of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs. She was instrumental in our work last year that led to passage of the Homeless Assistance and Health Care Benefits Acts, and she has been a major contributor this year to the health legislation that we are considering today.

Mr. Speaker, Mrs. Cowins devoted 10 years in serving as a medic in the United States Navy, including duty at facilities in Great Lakes, Jacksonville, Corpus Christi, my own facility of Lakehurst, New Jersey, and Orlando Navy hospitals.

After leaving active duty, she worked in the health care systems of the VA and in the private sector prior to joining our staff. She holds a bachelor's degree in biology from Ryder University, which used to be in my district, and a master's in public administration from Texas A&M University.

Mrs. Cowins is returning to the Navy in San Diego as the business manager of pediatrics at the Balboa Navy Hospital. Mr. Speaker, Balboa's gain is a significant loss for our committee, because of her intelligence, positive attitude, experience and good humor.

We wish Mrs. Cowins and her family every blessing under heaven, and good fortune in her future endeavors. We know with confidence she will achieve the same level of excellence in her work at Balboa Navy Hospital as she did in her congressional service to America's veterans.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. 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.R. 4514, as amended.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LATOURETTE). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SHOWS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. FILNER), the ranking member of the Subcommittee on Health of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me time, I thank the chairman for bringing us this bill, and I thank especially the chairman of the Subcommittee on Health of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. MORAN), for making sure that we had this bill passed in the coming year.

Mr. Speaker, I also thank the chairman for his kind words about Ms. Cowins. We are looking forward to seeing her in San Diego. I am sorry the Navy got her. I wanted to hire her for a job here. But we will see if they can keep her there.

Mr. Speaker, we have heard about how necessary this construction is for the VA and how critical the construction needs are for our health facilities. There has been a gross underfunding of VA facilities for the past decade, and this is meant to start to catch up.

The average age of our VA facilities is over a half century old. An aging infrastructure, like aging bodies, needs more than a band-aid and an aspirin. So this would allow the VA to carry out 10 major construction projects.

I was pleased to know that 3 of these are in California, as the chairman of the Subcommittee on Health of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs said, in San Francisco and Los Angeles and in my hometown of San Diego, and I am pleased and relieved that we are able to do this for the San Diego Medical Center in San Diego County. In fact, this is one of the 6 health care facilities that will be authorized to meet safety codes in the event of an earthquake. The projects would improve the structural integrity of a building that serves a growing metropolitan veteran population each year and houses almost 2,500 VA employees.

This bill would also raise the threshold for what are called major construction projects to those that cost more than $6 million, thus allowing the Secretary more flexibility for approving minor construction projects and keeping pace with the rising cost of construction across the country. I believe that we have an obligation to help the VA maintain a safe and decent health care system.

I would also urge our committee to consider legislation down the line to meet new needs in our National Cemetery System. While the VA does not have enough funds to meet the needs around the country, I would urge upon our committee to examine new ways of looking at this. For example, in San Diego, 2 private cemeteries have agreed to cede over to the Veterans Administration land on which veterans from San Diego could be buried. We have called these satellite cemeteries, and we will be introducing legislation to try to get these authorized in the coming year.

While the VA administration has tentatively said that that gives them new bureaucratic problems, I believe that veterans around this Nation deserve an honorable burial right in their hometowns. If we have to find new ways to do that, then this House ought to do that.

So, Mr. Speaker, we are here to approve H.R. 4514. Our veterans deserve no less, and I urge my colleagues to support this important measure.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4514, the Veterans Major Medical Facilities Act.

This bill authorizes ten projects to improve, renovate and update patient care facilities at Veterans' Affairs (VA) medical centers.

H.R. 4514 establishes criteria for selection of minor construction projects. These criteria would provide a higher priority for seismic protection and fire safety, as well as improvements to VA utility systems and ancillary patient care facilities.

Moreover, I am especially supportive of the provisions that provide additional accommodations for persons with disabilities; blind rehabilitation centers; programs for the seriously mentally ill patients; rehabilitation programs for substance abuse; physical medicine and rehabilitation activities; amputee care; spinal cord injury centers; traumatic brain injury programs; women's health programs; and facilities for hospice and palliative care.

These medical problems plague many in the 18th Congressional District of Texas and many around the nation. Let us support this legislation to improve healthcare for our veterans.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, this bill on the floor today will significantly improve the lives of the veterans who have served us so honorably.

H.R. 4514, Veterans Major Medical Facilities Construction Act, provides an increase to the Veterans Administration to improve patient care facilities. This bill is targeted at specified medical facility projects in California, Ohio, Alaska, Connecticut and Florida. It authorizes ten projects to improve, renovate and update patient care facilities at VA medical centers in these five states. The measure sets specific authorizations for each project in FY 2003 and an overall authorization of $285 million in FY 2003 for all ten projects. The much needed improvements in patient care at these facilities will include accommodations for veterans with disabilities, blind rehabilitation centers, programs for seriously mentally ill patients, rehabilitation programs for substance abuse, and facilities for hospice care.

My colleagues may recall that when we were debating the rule for the Defense Authorization Act earlier this month, I expressed concerns about the projected rise in the number of veterans and retirees over the next few years, especially those over the age of 65.

Caring for these Americans in the coming years will be one of the greatest challenges facing the military health care system and the Veterans Administration.

Mr. SHOWS. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4514, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

## JOBS FOR VETERANS ACT

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4015) to amend title 38, United States Code, to revise and improve employment, training, and placement services furnished to veterans, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. R. 4015

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

***SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; REFERENCES TO TITLE 38, UNITED STATES CODE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.***

*(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the ''Jobs for Veterans Act''.*

*(b) REFERENCES TO TITLE 38, UNITED STATES CODE.—Except as otherwise expressly provided, whenever in this Act an amendment or repeal is expressed in terms of an amendment to, or repeal of, a section or other provision, the reference shall be considered to be made to a section or other provision of title 38, United States Code.*

*(c) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents of this Act is as follows:*

*Sec. 1. Short title; references to title 38, United States Code.*
*Sec. 2. Priority of service for veterans in Department of Labor job training programs.*
*Sec. 3. Performance incentive awards for quality veterans employment, training, and placement services.*
*Sec. 4. Refinement of job training and placement functions of the Department.*
*Sec. 5. Additional improvements in veterans employment and training services.*
*Sec. 6. Committee to raise employer awareness of skills of veterans and benefits of hiring veterans.*
*Sec. 7. Sense of Congress commending veterans and military service organizations.*
*Sec. 8. Study on economic benefits to the United States of long-term sustained employment of veterans.*

***SEC. 2. PRIORITY OF SERVICE FOR VETERANS IN DEPARTMENT OF LABOR JOB TRAINING PROGRAMS.***

*(a) VETERANS' JOB TRAINING ASSISTANCE.—*

*(1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 42 is amended by adding at the end the following new section:*

***''§ 4215. Priority of service for veterans in Department of Labor job training programs***

*''(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:*

*''(1) The term 'covered person' means any of the following individuals:*

*''(A) A veteran.*

*''(B) The spouse of any of the following individuals:*

*''(i) Any veteran who died of a service-connected disability.*

*''(ii) Any member of the Armed Forces serving on active duty who, at the time of application for assistance under this section, is listed, pursuant to section 556 of title 37 and regulations issued thereunder, by the Secretary concerned in one or more of the following categories and has been so listed for a total of more than 90 days: (I) missing in action, (II) captured in line of duty by a hostile force, or (III) forcibly detained or interned in line of duty by a foreign government or power.*

*''(iii) Any veteran who has a total disability resulting from a service-connected disability.*

*''(iv) Any veteran who died while a disability so evaluated was in existence.*

*''(2) The term 'qualified job training program' means any workforce preparation, development, or delivery program or service that is directly funded, in whole or in part, by the Department of Labor and includes the following:*

*''(A) Any such program or service that uses technology to assist individuals to access workforce development programs (such as job and training opportunities, labor market information, career assessment tools, and related support services).*

*''(B) Any such program or service under the public employment service system, one-stop career centers, the Workforce Investment Act of 1998, a demonstration or other temporary program, and those programs implemented by States or local service providers based on Federal block grants administered by the Department of Labor.*

*''(C) Any such program or service that is a workforce development program targeted to specific groups.*

*''(3) The term 'priority of service' means, with respect to any qualified job training program, that a covered person shall be given priority over nonveterans for the receipt of employment, training, and placement services provided under that program, notwithstanding any other provision of law.*

*''(b) ENTITLEMENT TO PRIORITY OF SERVICE.—(1) A covered person is entitled to priority of service under any qualified job training program if the person otherwise meets the eligibility requirements for participation in such program.*

*''(2) The Secretary of Labor may establish priorities among covered persons for purposes of this section to take into account the needs of disabled veterans and special disabled veterans, and such other factors as the Secretary determines appropriate.*

*''(c) ADMINISTRATION OF PROGRAMS AT STATE AND LOCAL LEVELS.—An entity of a State or a political subdivision of the State that administers or delivers services under a qualified job training program shall—*

*''(1) provide information and priority of service to covered persons regarding benefits and services that may be obtained through other entities or service providers; and*

*''(2) ensure that each covered person who applies to or who is assisted by such a program is informed of the employment-related rights and benefits to which the person is entitled under this section.*

*''(d) ADDITION TO ANNUAL REPORT.—In the annual report required under section 4107(c) of this title for the program year beginning in 2002 and each subsequent program year, the Secretary of Labor shall evaluate whether covered persons are receiving priority of service and are being fully served by qualified job training programs, and whether the levels of service of such programs are in proportion to the incidence of representation of veterans in the labor market, including within groups that the Secretary may designate for priority under such programs, if any.''.*

*(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 42 is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 4214 the following new item:*

*''4215. Priority of service for veterans in Department of Labor job training programs.''.*

*(b) EMPLOYMENT OF VETERANS WITH RESPECT TO FEDERAL CONTRACTS.—*

*(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 4212(a) is amended to read as follows:*

*''(a)(1) Any contract in the amount of $100,000 or more entered into by any department or agency of the United States for the procurement of personal property and nonpersonal services (including construction) for the United States, shall contain a provision requiring that the party contracting with the United States take affirmative action to employ and advance in employment qualified covered veterans. This section applies to any subcontract entered into by a prime contractor in carrying out any such contract.*

*''(2) In addition to requiring affirmative action to employ such qualified covered veterans under such contracts and subcontracts and in order to promote the implementation of such requirement, the Secretary of Labor shall prescribe regulations requiring that—*

*''(A) each such contractor for each such contract shall immediately list all of its employment openings with the appropriate employment service delivery system (as defined in section 4101(7) of this title), and may also list such openings with one-stop career centers under the Workforce Investment Act of 1998, other appropriate service delivery points, or America's Job Bank (or any additional or subsequent national electronic job bank established by the Department of Labor), except that the contractor may exclude openings for executive and senior management positions and positions which are to be filled from within the contractor's organization and positions lasting three days or less;*

*''(B) each such employment service delivery system shall give such qualified covered veterans priority in referral to such employment openings; and*

*''(C) each such employment service delivery system shall provide a list of such employment*

*openings to States, political subdivisions of States, or any private entities or organizations under contract to carry out employment, training, and placement services under chapter 41 of this title.*

*''(3) In this section:*

*''(A) The term 'covered veteran' means any of the following veterans:*

*''(i) Disabled veterans.*

*''(ii) Veterans who served on active duty in the Armed Forces during a war or in a campaign or expedition for which a campaign badge has been authorized.*

*''(iii) Veterans who, while serving on active duty in the Armed Forces, participated in a United States military operation for which an Armed Forces service medal was awarded pursuant to Executive Order 12985 (61 Fed. Reg. 1209).*

*''(iv) Recently separated veterans.*

*''(B) The term 'qualified', with respect to an employment position, means having the ability to perform the essential functions of the position with or without reasonable accommodation for an individual with a disability.''.*

*(2) CONFORMING AND TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.—(A) Section 4212(c) is amended—*

*(i) by striking ''suitable''; and*

*(ii) by striking ''subsection (a)(2) of this section'' and inserting ''subsection (a)(2)(B)''.*

*(B) Section 4212(d)(1) is amended—*

*(i) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ''of this section'' after ''subsection (a)''; and*

*(ii) by amending subparagraphs (A) and (B) to read as follows:*

*''(A) the number of employees in the workforce of such contractor, by job category and hiring location, and the number of such employees, by job category and hiring location, who are qualified covered veterans;*

*''(B) the total number of new employees hired by the contractor during the period covered by the report and the number of such employees who are qualified covered veterans; and''.*

*(C) Section 4212(d)(2) is amended by striking ''of this subsection'' after ''paragraph (1)''.*

*(D) Section 4211(6) is amended by striking ''one-year period'' and inserting ''three-year period''.*

*(3) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this subsection shall apply with respect to contracts entered into on or after the first day of the first month that begins 12 months after the date of the enactment of this Act.*

*(c) EMPLOYMENT WITHIN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.—*

*(1) PURPOSE.—The second sentence of section 4214(a)(1) is amended—*

*(A) by inserting '', competent'' after ''effective''; and*

*(B) by striking ''major'' and inserting ''uniquely qualified''.*

*(2) APPOINTMENTS.—Section 4214(b) is amended—*

*(A) in paragraph (1), by striking ''readjustment'' and inserting ''recruitment'';*

*(B) in paragraph (2), by striking ''to—'' and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting ''to qualified covered veterans.'';*

*(C) in paragraph (3)—*

*(i) by striking subparagraphs (A) and (B);*

*(ii) by redesignating subparagraphs (C) and (D) as subparagraphs (B) and (C), respectively,*

*(iii) in subparagraph (B), as so redesignated, by striking ''The limitations of subparagraphs (A) and (B) of this paragraph'' and inserting ''The limitation of subparagraph (A)'';*

*(iv) in subparagraph (C), as so redesignated, by striking ''clause (i) of subparagraphs (A) and (B) of this paragraph'' and inserting ''subparagraph (A)''; and*

*(v) by inserting before subparagraph (B), as so redesignated, the following new subparagraph:*

*''(A) Except as provided in subparagraph (B), a qualified covered veteran may receive such an appointment only within the 10-year period that begins on the date of the veteran's last discharge or release from active duty.''.*

*(3) TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.—(A) Section 4214(a) is amended—*

*(i) in the third sentence of paragraph (1), by striking ''disabled veterans and certain veterans of the Vietnam era and of the post-Vietnam era'' and inserting ''qualified covered veterans (as defined in paragraph (2)(B))''; and*

*(ii) in paragraph (2), to read as follows:*

*''(2) In this section:*

*''(A) The term 'agency' has the meaning given the term 'department or agency' in section 4211(5) of this title.*

*''(B) The term 'qualified covered veteran' means a veteran described in section 4212(a)(3) of this title.''.*

*(B) Clause (i) of section 4214(e)(2)(B) is amended by striking ''of the Vietnam era''.*

*(C) Section 4214(g) is amended by striking ''qualified'' the first place it occurs and all that follows through ''era'' the first place it occurs and inserting ''qualified covered veterans''.*

***SEC. 3. PERFORMANCE INCENTIVE AWARDS FOR QUALITY VETERANS EMPLOYMENT, TRAINING, AND PLACEMENT SERVICES.***

*(a) PERFORMANCE INCENTIVE AWARDS FOR QUALITY EMPLOYMENT, TRAINING, AND PLACEMENT SERVICES.—*

*(1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 41 is amended by adding at the end the following new section:*

***''§4112. Performance incentive awards for quality employment, training, and placement services***

*''(a) PROGRAM OF PERFORMANCE INCENTIVE AWARDS.—(1) The Secretary shall carry out a program, consistent with the provisions of this section, of performance incentive awards to States to encourage the improvement and modernization of employment, training, and placement services provided under this chapter. The Secretary shall carry out the program through the Assistant Secretary of Labor for Veterans' Employment and Training.*

*''(2) The Secretary shall make performance incentive awards for each program year, beginning with the program year that begins in fiscal year 2004, with respect to services provided under this chapter during the preceding program year.*

*''(b) CRITERIA FOR ELIGIBILITY FOR AWARDS.—The Secretary shall establish criteria for eligibility for performance incentive awards for purposes of this section in consultation with representatives of States, political subdivisions of States, and other providers of employment, training, and placement services under the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 consistent with the performance measures established under section 4102A(b)(7) of this title.*

*''(c) DETERMINATION OF AMOUNT OF AWARD.—(1) The Secretary shall determine the amount of performance incentive awards in a State under this section by measuring the performance of the State in providing employment, training, and placement services furnished veterans and eligible persons in each State through employment service delivery systems, through disabled veterans' outreach program specialists, and through local veterans' employment representatives during the previous program year based on the measures of performance established under section 4102A(b)(7) of this title.*

*''(2) In determining the amount of awards under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall—*

*''(A) provide greater amounts to those States which the Secretary determines furnished, during the preceding fiscal year, the highest quality employment, training, and placement services based on measures of performance;*

*''(B) provide awards to those States that have made significant improvements in the delivery of such services, as determined by the Secretary, but do not meet the criteria under subparagraph (A); and*

*''(C) consider the applicable annual unemployment data for the State and other factors, such as prevailing economic conditions, that affect performance of individuals providing employment, training, and placement services in the State.*

*''(d) USE OF AWARD.—Amounts received by a State under this section may be used—*

*''(1) to hire additional State veterans employment and training staff; or*

*''(2) for such other purposes related to the provision of employment, placement, and training services as the Secretary may approve for such services furnished under this chapter to veterans and eligible persons.*

*''(e) RELATIONSHIP OF AWARD TO GRANT AMOUNTS OR OTHER COMPENSATION.—A performance incentive award under this section is in addition to amounts made available to a State under section 4102A(b)(5) of this title.*

*''(f) AVAILABILITY FOR OBLIGATION.—Amounts received in a performance incentive award under this section may be obligated by the State during the program year in which the award was received and the subsequent program year.*

*''(g) APPROPRIATIONS.—The Secretary shall carry out the program under this section from amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization under section 4106(b)(2) of this title. Such amounts shall only be available to carry out the program under this section.''.*

*(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 41 is amended by adding at the end the following new item:*

*''4112. Performance incentive awards for quality employment, training, and placement services.''.*

*(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 4106(b) is amended—*

*(1) by inserting ''(1)'' after ''(b)''; and*

*(2) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:*

*''(2) In addition to amounts authorized to be appropriated under paragraph (1), there are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out the program of performance incentive awards under section 4112 of this title the following:*

*''(A) For the program year beginning during fiscal year 2004, $10,000,000.*

*''(B) For the program year beginning during fiscal year 2005, $25,000,000.*

*''(C) For the program year beginning during fiscal year 2006, $50,000,000.*

*''(D) For the program year beginning during fiscal year 2007, $75,000,000.*

*''(E) For the program year beginning during fiscal year 2008, $100,000,000.*

*''(F) For the program year beginning during fiscal year 2009 and each subsequent fiscal year, such sums as are necessary.''.*

***SEC. 4. REFINEMENT OF JOB TRAINING AND PLACEMENT FUNCTIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT.***

*(a) REVISION OF DEPARTMENT LEVEL SENIOR OFFICIALS AND FUNCTIONS.—*

*(1) IN GENERAL.—Sections 4102A and 4103 are amended to read as follows:*

***''§4102A. Assistant Secretary of Labor for Veterans' Employment and Training; program functions; Regional Administrators***

*''(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF POSITION OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF LABOR FOR VETERANS' EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING.—(1) There is established within the Department of Labor an Assistant Secretary of Labor for Veterans' Employment and Training, appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall formulate and implement all departmental policies and procedures to carry out (A) the purposes of this chapter, chapter 42, and chapter 43 of this title, and (B) all other Department of Labor employment, unemployment, and training programs to the extent they affect veterans. The Assistant Secretary of Labor for Veterans' Employment and Training shall be a veteran.*

*''(2) The employees of the Department of Labor administering chapter 43 of this title shall*

*be administratively and functionally responsible to the Assistant Secretary of Labor for Veterans' Employment and Training.*

*''(3)(A) There shall be within the Department of Labor a Deputy Assistant Secretary of Labor for Veterans' Employment and Training. The Deputy Assistant Secretary shall perform such functions as the Assistant Secretary of Labor for Veterans' Employment and Training prescribes. The Deputy Assistant Secretary shall be a veteran.*

*''(B) No individual may be appointed as a Deputy Assistant Secretary of Labor for Veterans' Employment and Training unless the individual has at least five years of continuous service in the Federal civil service in the executive branch immediately preceding appointment as the Deputy Assistant Secretary. For purposes of determining such continuous service of an individual, there shall be excluded any service by the individual in a position—*

*''(i) of a confidential, policy-determining, policy-making, or policy-advocating character;*

*''(ii) in which the individual served as a noncareer appointee in the Senior Executive Service, as such term is defined in section 3132(a)(7) of title 5; or*

*''(iii) to which the individual was appointed by the President.*

*''(b) PROGRAM FUNCTIONS.—The Secretary shall carry out the following functions:*

*''(1) Except as expressly provided otherwise, carry out all provisions of this chapter and chapter 43 of this title through the Assistant Secretary of Labor for Veterans' Employment and Training and administer through such Assistant Secretary all programs under the jurisdiction of the Secretary for the provision of employment and training services designed to meet the needs of all veterans and persons eligible for services furnished under this chapter.*

*''(2) In order to make maximum use of available resources in meeting such needs, encourage all such programs, and all grantees and contractors under such programs to enter into cooperative arrangements with private industry and business concerns (including small business concerns owned by veterans or disabled veterans), educational institutions, trade associations, and labor unions.*

*''(3) Ensure that maximum effectiveness and efficiency are achieved in providing services and assistance to eligible veterans under all such programs by coordinating and consulting with the Secretary of Veterans Affairs with respect to (A) programs conducted under other provisions of this title, with particular emphasis on coordination of such programs with readjustment counseling activities carried out under section 1712A of this title, apprenticeship or other on-the-job training programs carried out under section 3687 of this title, and rehabilitation and training activities carried out under chapter 31 of this title and (B) determinations covering veteran population in a State.*

*''(4) Ensure that employment, training, and placement activities are carried out in coordination and cooperation with appropriate State public employment service officials.*

*''(5) Subject to subsection (c), make available for use in each State by grant or contract such funds as may be necessary to support—*

*''(A) disabled veterans' outreach program specialists appointed under section 4103A(a)(1) of this title,*

*''(B) local veterans' employment representatives assigned under section 4104(b) of this title, and*

*''(C) the reasonable expenses of such specialists and representatives described in subparagraphs (A) and (B), respectively, for training, travel, supplies, and other business expenses, including travel expenses and per diem for attendance at the National Veterans' Employment and Training Services Institute established under section 4109 of this title.*

*''(6) Monitor and supervise on a continuing basis the distribution and use of funds provided for use in the States under paragraph (5).*

*''(7) Establish, and update as appropriate, a comprehensive performance accountability system (as described in subsection (f)) and carry out annual performance reviews of veterans employment, training, and placement services provided through employment service delivery systems, through disabled veterans' outreach program specialists, and through local veterans' employment representatives in States receiving grants, contracts, or awards under this chapter.*

*''(c) CONDITIONS FOR RECEIPT OF FUNDS.—(1) The distribution and use of funds under subsection (b)(5) in order to carry out sections 4103A(a) and 4104(a) of this title shall be subject to the continuing supervision and monitoring of the Secretary and shall not be governed by the provisions of any other law, or any regulations prescribed thereunder, that are inconsistent with this section or section 4103A or 4104 of this title.*

*''(2)(A) A State shall submit to the Secretary an application for a grant or contract under subsection (b)(5). The application shall contain the following information:*

*''(i) A plan that describes the manner in which the State shall furnish employment, training, and placement services required under this chapter for the program year, including a description of—*

*''(I) duties assigned by the State to disabled veterans' outreach program specialists and local veterans' employment representatives consistent with the requirements of sections 4103A and 4104 of this title; and*

*''(II) the manner in which such specialists and representatives are integrated in the employment service delivery systems in the State.*

*''(ii) The veteran population to be served.*

*''(iii) Such additional information as the Secretary may require to make a determination with respect to awarding a grant or contract to the State.*

*''(B)(i) Subject to the succeeding provisions of this subparagraph, of the amount available under subsection (b)(5) for a fiscal year, the Secretary shall make available to each State with an application approved by the Secretary an amount of funding in proportion to the number of veterans seeking employment using such criteria as the Secretary may establish in regulation, including civilian labor force and unemployment data, for the State on an annual basis. The proportion of funding shall reflect the ratio of—*

*''(I) the total number of veterans residing in the State that are seeking employment; to*

*''(II) the total number of veterans seeking employment in all States.*

*''(ii) The Secretary shall phase in over the three fiscal-year period that begins on October 1, 2002, the manner in which amounts are made available to States under subsection (b)(5) and this subsection, as amended by the Jobs for Veterans Act.*

*''(iii) In carrying out this paragraph, the Secretary may establish minimum funding levels and hold-harmless criteria for States.*

*''(3)(A) As a condition of a grant or contract under this section for a program year, in the case of a State that the Secretary determines has an entered-employment rate for veterans that is deficient for the preceding program year, the State shall develop and implement a corrective action plan to improve that rate for veterans in the State. The State shall submit the corrective action plan to the Secretary.*

*''(B) To carry out subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall establish in regulations a uniform national threshold entered-employment rate for veterans for a program year by which determinations of deficiency may be made under subparagraph (A).*

*''(C) In making a determination with respect to a deficiency under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall take into account the applicable annual unemployment data for the State and consider other factors, such as prevailing economic conditions, that affect performance of individuals providing employment, training, and placement services in the State.*

*''(4) In determining the terms and conditions of a grant or contract under which funds are made available to a State in order to carry out section 4103A or 4104 of this title, the Secretary shall take into account—*

*''(A) the results of reviews, carried out pursuant to subsection (b)(7), of the performance of the employment, training, and placement service delivery system in the State, and*

*''(B) the monitoring carried out under this section.*

*''(5) Each grant or contract by which funds are made available to a State shall contain a provision requiring the recipient of the funds—*

*''(A) to comply with the provisions of this chapter; and*

*''(B) on an annual basis, to notify to Secretary of, and provide supporting rationale for, each nonveteran who is employed as a disabled veterans' outreach program specialist and local veterans' employment representative for a period in excess of 6 months.*

*''(6) Each State shall coordinate employment, training, and placement services furnished to veterans and eligible persons under this chapter with such services furnished with respect to such veterans and persons under the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 and the Wagner-Peyser Act.*

*''(d) PARTICIPATION IN OTHER FEDERALLY FUNDED JOB TRAINING PROGRAMS.—The Assistant Secretary of Labor for Veterans' Employment and Training shall promote and monitor participation of qualified veterans and eligible persons in employment and training opportunities under title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 and other federally funded employment and training programs.*

*''(e) REGIONAL ADMINISTRATORS.—(1) The Secretary shall assign to each region for which the Secretary operates a regional office a representative of the Veterans' Employment and Training Service to serve as the Regional Administrator for Veterans' Employment and Training in such region. A person may not be assigned after October 9, 1996, as such a Regional Administrator unless the person is a veteran.*

*''(2) Each such Regional Administrator shall carry out such duties as the Secretary may require to promote veterans employment and reemployment within the region that the Administrator serves.*

*''(f) ESTABLISHMENT OF PERFORMANCE STANDARDS AND OUTCOMES MEASURES.—(1) By not later than 3 months after the date of the enactment of this section, the Assistant Secretary of Labor for Veterans' Employment and Training shall establish and implement a comprehensive performance accountability system to measure the performance of employment service delivery systems, disabled veterans' outreach program specialists, and local veterans' employment representatives providing employment, training, and placement services under this chapter in a State to provide accountability of that State to the Secretary for purposes of subsection (c).*

*''(2) Such standards and measures shall—*

*''(A) be consistent with State performance measures applicable under section 136(b) of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998; and*

*''(B) be appropriately weighted to provide special consideration for placement of (i) veterans requiring intensive services (as defined in section 4101(9) of this title), such as special disabled veterans and disabled veterans, and (ii) veterans who enroll in readjustment counseling under section 1712A of this title.*

***''§4103. Directors and Assistant Directors for Veterans' Employment and Training; additional Federal personnel***

*''(a) DIRECTORS AND ASSISTANT DIRECTORS.—(1) The Secretary shall assign to each State a representative of the Veterans' Employment and Training Service to serve as the Director for Veterans' Employment and Training, and shall assign full-time Federal clerical or other support personnel to each such Director.*

''(2) Full-time Federal clerical or other support personnel assigned to Directors for Veterans' Employment and Training shall be appointed in accordance with the provisions of title 5 governing appointments in the competitive service and shall be paid in accordance with the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of title 5.

''(b) ADDITIONAL FEDERAL PERSONNEL.—The Secretary may also assign as supervisory personnel such representatives of the Veterans' Employment and Training Service as the Secretary determines appropriate to carry out the employment, training, and placement services required under this chapter, including Assistant Directors for Veterans' Employment and Training.''.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—The items relating to sections 4102A and 4103, respectively, in the table of sections at the beginning of chapter 41 are amended to read as follows:

''4102A. Assistant Secretary of Labor for Veterans' Employment and Training; program functions; Regional Administrators.

''4103. Directors and Assistant Directors for Veterans' Employment and Training; additional Federal personnel.''.

(3) CONFORMING AMENDMENT RELATING TO PERFORMANCE STANDARDS.—(A)(i) Section 4104A is repealed.

(ii) The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 41 is amended by striking the item relating to section 4104A.

(B) Section 4107(b) is amended by striking ''The Secretary shall establish definitive performance standards'' and inserting ''The Secretary shall apply performance standards established under section 4102A(f) of this title''.

(4) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this subsection shall take effect on December 1, 2002, and shall apply to appointments made on or after that date.

(b) REVISION OF STATUTORILY DEFINED DUTIES OF DISABLED VETERANS' OUTREACH PROGRAM SPECIALISTS AND LOCAL VETERANS' EMPLOYMENT REPRESENTATIVES.—

(1) DISABLED VETERANS' OUTREACH PROGRAM SPECIALISTS.—Section 4103A is amended by striking all after the heading and inserting the following:

''(a) REQUIREMENT FOR EMPLOYMENT BY STATES OF A SUFFICIENT NUMBER OF SPECIALISTS.—(1) Subject to approval by the Secretary, a State shall employ such full- or part-time disabled veterans' outreach program specialists as the State determines appropriate and efficient to carry out intensive services under this chapter to meet the employment needs of eligible veterans with the following priority in the provision of services:

''(A) Special disabled veterans.

''(B) Other disabled veterans.

''(C) Other eligible veterans in accordance with priorities determined by the Secretary taking into account applicable rates of unemployment and the employment emphases set forth in chapter 42 of this title.

''(2) In the provision of services in accordance with this subsection, maximum emphasis in meeting the employment needs of veterans shall be placed on assisting economically or educationally disadvantaged veterans.

''(b) REQUIREMENT FOR QUALIFIED VETERANS.—A State shall, to the maximum extent practicable, employ qualified veterans to carry out the services referred to in subsection (a). Preference shall be given in the appointment of such specialists to qualified disabled veterans.''.

(2) LOCAL VETERANS' EMPLOYMENT REPRESENTATIVES.—Section 4104 is amended by striking all after the heading and inserting the following:

''(a) REQUIREMENT FOR EMPLOYMENT BY STATES OF A SUFFICIENT NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Subject to approval by the Secretary, a State shall employ such full- and part-time local veterans' employment representatives as the State determines appropriate and efficient to carry out employment, training, and placement services under this chapter.

''(b) PRINCIPAL DUTIES.—As principal duties, local veterans' employment representatives shall—

''(1) conduct outreach to employers in the area to assist veterans in gaining employment, including conducting seminars for employers and, in conjunction with employers, conducting job search workshops and establishing job search groups; and

''(2) facilitate employment, training, and placement services furnished to veterans in a State under the applicable State employment service delivery systems.

''(c) PREFERENCE FOR QUALIFIED VETERANS.—A State shall, to the maximum extent practicable, employ qualified veterans to carry out the services referred to in subsection (a).

''(d) REPORTING.—Each local veterans' employment representative shall be administratively responsible to the manager of the employment service delivery system and shall provide reports, not less frequently than quarterly, to the manager of such office and to the Director for Veterans' Employment and Training for the State regarding compliance with Federal law and regulations with respect to special services and priorities for eligible veterans and eligible persons.''.

(3) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this subsection shall take effect on December 1, 2002, and shall apply to appointments made on or after that date.

(c) REQUIREMENT TO PROMPTLY ESTABLISH ONE-STOP EMPLOYMENT SERVICES.—By not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Labor shall provide one-stop services and assistance to covered persons electronically by means of the Internet, as defined in section 231(e)(3) of the Communications Act of 1934, and such other electronic means to enhance the delivery of such services and assistance.

(d) REQUIREMENT FOR BUDGET LINE ITEM FOR TRAINING SERVICES INSTITUTE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The last sentence of section 4106(a) is amended to read as follows: ''Each budget submission with respect to such funds shall include a separate listing of the amount for the National Veterans' Employment and Training Services Institute together with information demonstrating the compliance of such budget submission with the funding requirements specified in the preceding sentence.''.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by paragraph (1) shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act, and apply to budget submissions for fiscal year 2004 and each subsequent fiscal year.

(e) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—(1) Section 4107(c)(5) is amended by striking ''(including the need'' and all that follows through ''representatives)''.

(2) Section 3117(a)(2)(B) is amended to read as follows:

''(B) utilization of employment, training, and placement services under chapter 41 of this title; and''.

**SEC. 5. ADDITIONAL IMPROVEMENTS IN VETERANS EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING SERVICES.**

(a) INCLUSION OF INTENSIVE SERVICES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—(A) Section 4101 is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(9) The term 'intensive services' means local employment and training services of the type described in section 134(d)(3) of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998.''.

(B) Section 4102 is amended by striking ''job and job training counseling service program,'' and inserting ''job and job training intensive services program,''.

(C) Section 4106(a) is amended by striking ''proper counseling'' and inserting ''proper intensive services''.

(D) Section 4107(a) is amended by striking ''employment counseling services'' and inserting ''intensive services''.

(E) Section 4107(c)(1) is amended by striking ''the number counseled'' and inserting ''the number who received intensive services''.

(F) Section 4109(a) is amended by striking ''counseling,'' each place it appears and inserting ''intensive services,''.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by paragraph (1) shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) ADDITIONAL VETS DUTY TO IMPLEMENT TRANSITIONS TO CIVILIAN CAREERS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—(A) Section 4102 is amended by striking the period and inserting '', including programs carried out by the Veterans' Employment and Training Service to implement all efforts to ease the transition of servicemembers to civilian careers that are consistent with, or an outgrowth of, the military experience of the servicemembers.''.

(B) Such section is further amended by striking ''and veterans of the Vietnam era'' and inserting ''and veterans who served on active duty during a war or in a campaign or expedition for which a campaign badge has been authorized''.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by paragraph (1) shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act.

(c) MODERNIZATION OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICE DELIVERY POINTS TO INCLUDE TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 4101(7) is amended to read as follows:

''(7) The term 'employment service delivery system' means a service delivery system at which or through which labor exchange services, including employment, training, and placement services, are offered in accordance with the Wagner-Peyser Act.''.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by paragraph (1) shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act.

(d) INCREASE IN ACCURACY OF REPORTING SERVICES FURNISHED TO VETERANS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—(A) Section 4107(c)(1) is amended—

(i) by striking ''veterans of the Vietnam era,''; and

(ii) by striking ''and eligible persons who registered for assistance with'' and inserting ''eligible persons, recently separated veterans (as defined in section 4211(6) of this title), and servicemembers transitioning to civilian careers who registered for assistance with, or who are identified as veterans by,''.

(B) Section 4107(c)(2) is amended—

(i) by striking ''the job placement rate'' the first place it appears and inserting ''the rate of entered employment (as determined in a manner consistent with State performance measures applicable under section 136(b) of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998)''; and

(ii) by striking ''the job placement rate'' the second place it appears and inserting ''such rate of entered employment (as so determined)''.

(C) Section 4107(c)(4) is amended by striking ''sections 4103A and 4104'' and inserting ''section 4212(d)''.

(D) Section 4107(c) is amended—

(i) by striking ''and'' at the end of paragraph (4);

(ii) by striking the period at the end of paragraph (5) and inserting ''; and''; and

(iii) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(6) a report on the operation during the preceding program year of the program of performance incentive awards for quality employment services under section 4112 of this title, including an analysis of the amount of incentives distributed to each State and the rationale for such distribution.''.

(E) Section 4107(b), as amended by section 4(a)(3)(B), is further amended by striking the second sentence and inserting the following: ''Not later than February 1 of each year, the Secretary shall report to the Committees on Veterans' Affairs of the Senate and the House of Representatives on the performance of States

*and organizations and entities carrying out employment, training, and placement services under this chapter, as measured under subsection (b)(7) of section 4102A of this title. In the case of a State that the Secretary determines has not met the minimum standard of performance (established by the Secretary under subsection (f) of such section), the Secretary shall include an analysis of the extent and reasons for the State's failure to meet that minimum standard, together with the State's plan for corrective action during the succeeding year.''.*

*(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by paragraph (1) shall apply to reports for program years beginning on or after July 1, 2002.*

*(e) CLARIFICATION OF AUTHORITY OF NVETSI TO PROVIDE TRAINING FOR PERSONNEL OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES.—Section 4109 is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:*

*''(c)(1) Nothing in this section shall be construed as preventing the Institute to enter into contracts or agreements with departments or agencies of the United States or of a State, or with other organizations, to carry out training of personnel of such departments, agencies, or organizations in the provision of services referred to in subsection (a).*

*''(2) All proceeds collected by the Institute under a contract or agreement referred to in paragraph (1) shall be applied to the applicable appropriation.''.*

***SEC. 6. COMMITTEE TO RAISE EMPLOYER AWARENESS OF SKILLS OF VETERANS AND BENEFITS OF HIRING VETERANS.***

*(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMITTEE.—There is established within the Department of Labor a committee to be known as the President's National Hire Veterans Committee (hereinafter in this section referred to as the ''Committee'').*

*(b) DUTIES.—The Committee shall establish and carry out a national program to do the following:*

*(1) To furnish information to employers with respect to the training and skills of veterans and disabled veterans, and the advantages afforded employers by hiring veterans with such training and skills.*

*(2) To facilitate employment of veterans and disabled veterans through participation in America's Career Kit national labor exchange, and other means.*

*(c) MEMBERSHIP.—(1) The Secretary of Labor shall appoint 15 individuals to serve as members of the Committee, of whom one shall be appointed from among representatives nominated by each organization described in subparagraph (A) and of whom eight shall be appointed from among representatives nominated by organizations described in subparagraph (B).*

*(A) Organizations described in this subparagraph are the following:*

*(i) The Ad Council.*

*(ii) The National Committee for Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve.*

*(iii) Veterans' service organizations that have a national employment program.*

*(iv) State employment security agencies.*

*(v) One-stop career centers.*

*(vi) State departments of veterans affairs.*

*(vii) Military service organizations.*

*(B) Organizations described in this subparagraph are such businesses, small businesses, industries, companies in the private sector that furnish placement services, civic groups, workforce investment boards, and labor unions as the Secretary of Labor determines appropriate.*

*(2) The following shall be ex officio, nonvoting members of the Committee:*

*(A) The Secretary of Veterans Affairs.*

*(B) The Secretary of Defense.*

*(C) The Assistant Secretary of Labor for Veterans' Employment and Training.*

*(D) The Administrator of the Small Business Administration.*

*(E) The Postmaster General.*

*(F) The Director of the Office of Personnel Management.*

*(3) A vacancy in the Committee shall be filled in the manner in which the original appointment was made.*

*(d) ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS.—(1) The Committee shall meet not less frequently than once each calendar quarter.*

*(2) The Secretary of Labor shall appoint the chairman of the Committee.*

*(3)(A) Members of the Committee shall serve without compensation.*

*(B) Members of the Committee shall be allowed reasonable and necessary travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, at rates authorized for persons serving intermittently in the Government service in accordance with the provisions of subchapter I of chapter 57 of title 5 while away from their homes or regular places of business in the performance of the responsibilities of the Committee.*

*(4) The Secretary of Labor shall provide staff and administrative support to the Committee to assist it in carrying out its duties under this section. The Secretary shall assure positions on the staff of the Committee include positions that are filled by individuals that are now, or have ever been, employed as one of the following:*

*(A) Staff of the Assistant Secretary of Labor for Veterans' Employment and Training under section 4102A of title 38, United States Code as in effect on the date of the enactment of this Act.*

*(B) Directors for Veterans' Employment and Training under section 4103 of such title as in effect on such date.*

*(C) Assistant Director for Veterans' Employment and Training under such section as in effect on such date.*

*(D) Disabled veterans' outreach program specialists under section 4103A of such title as in effect on such date.*

*(E) Local veterans' employment representatives under section 4104 of such title as in effect on such date.*

*(5) Upon request of the Committee, the head of any Federal department or agency may detail, on a nonreimbursable basis, any of the personnel of that department or agency to the Committee to assist it in carrying out its duties.*

*(6) The Committee may contract with and compensate government and private agencies or persons to furnish information to employers under subsection (b)(1) without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 5).*

*(e) REPORT.—Not later than December 31, 2003, 2004, and 2005, the Secretary of Labor shall submit to Congress a report on the activities of the Committee under this section during the previous fiscal year, and shall include in such report data with respect to placement and retention of veterans in jobs attributable to the activities of the Committee.*

*(f) TERMINATION.—The Committee shall terminate 60 days after submitting the report that is due on December 31, 2005.*

*(g) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Labor from the employment security administration account (established in section 901 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1101)) in the Unemployment Trust Fund $3,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2003 through 2005 to carry out this section.*

***SEC. 7. SENSE OF CONGRESS COMMENDING VETERANS AND MILITARY SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS.***

*It is the sense of Congress that—*

*(1) veterans and military service organizations are to be commended for the continued assistance the organizations provide veterans; and*

*(2) veterans and military service organizations are encouraged to provide job placement assistance to veterans who are job-ready by making personal computers with access to electronic job placement services and programs available to veterans at local posts and through other means.*

***SEC. 8. STUDY ON ECONOMIC BENEFITS TO THE UNITED STATES OF LONG-TERM SUSTAINED EMPLOYMENT OF VETERANS.***

*(a) STUDY.—The Secretary of Labor shall enter into a contract with an appropriate organization or entity to conduct a study to quantify the economic benefit to the United States attributable to the provision of employment and training services under chapter 41 of title 38, United States Code, in assisting veterans to attain long-term, sustained employment. Such study shall include analyses on the impact of such employment on Federal, State, and local tax generated by reason of such employment, the contributions of such employment on the domestic gross national product, and such other indicators of the effect of such employment on the economy of the United States.*

*(b) REPORT.—A condition of the contract under subsection (a) shall be that the organization submit to the Secretary of Labor a report on the study conducted by the organization not later than 18 months after the date on which that Secretary enters into such contract.*

*(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Labor $1,000,000 to carry out the provisions of this section, such sums to remain available until expended.*

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) and the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. SHOWS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH).

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Idaho (Mr. SIMPSON), the distinguished chairman of our Subcommittee on Benefits of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Speaker, we all agree our veterans are a unique national resource. H.R. 4015 provides us the opportunity to approve legislation that helps them get jobs. That is the bottom line of this legislation.

The Jobs for Veterans Act essentially creates a new Department of Labor delivery system for veterans' employment and training services in light of the Government Performance and Results Act, the new One-Stop Career Centers under the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 and the availability of self-service job assistance by way of the Internet.

H.R. 4015 can be described in four words: Incentives, results, flexibility and accountability in the delivery of employment and training services for veterans through individual States and counties.

The bill we are considering will (1) give the States more program delivery flexibility and a new performance incentive program, (2) create a 3-year phase in period for the new funding formula, (3) create a ''hold harmless'' provision for small States with respect to the funding formula, (4) clarify intent regarding the hiring of veterans for Disabled Veteran Outreach Specialists and Local Veterans Representatives, (5) create the President's National Hire Veterans Committee, and (6) create a one-stop, full-service job service office on the Internet for service members and veterans.

The Subcommittee on Benefits of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs has been working on this veterans' employment legislation for 2 years now, and I applaud the hard work of the gentleman from New York (Mr. QUINN), the gentleman from California (Mr. FILNER) and the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. HAYWORTH) on earlier versions of this bill. I also want to recognize the ranking member of the Subcommittee on Benefits of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. REYES), for his leadership on this issue, as well as the chairman and the ranking member of the full committee, the gentleman from New Jersey (Chairman SMITH) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. EVANS) for their support.

Mr. Speaker, with about 215,000 service members estimated to separate from the armed forces in fiscal year 2003, this bill is a win-win situation for both our veterans and the economy. I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 4015.

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

Mr. Speaker, as an original cosponsor of H.R. 4015, I rise in strong support of this measure, the Jobs for Veterans Act. This important legislation will improve the delivery of job services to veterans and the percentage of veterans who are placed in meaningful employment.

H.R. 4015 is a product of dedicated work by many people. In particular, I want to recognize and thank our chairman, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH), the ranking Democrat member, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. EVANS), the gentleman from Idaho (Mr. SIMPSON), the gentleman from Texas (Mr. REYES) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. QUINN) for their many contributions.

For years, outdated provisions of law hampered the delivery of employment services to veterans. H.R. 4015, as amended, provides needed flexibility in providing job services to members. This new flexibility, combined with performance incentives and improved measures of performance provided by this legislation, will result in improved employment opportunities for our Nation's veterans.

We have a national responsibility to assist our veterans in their efforts to find and maintain stable, permanent employment. I know firsthand that there are a lot of hard-working, caring people providing employment services to veterans. Every day, these dedicated people strive to fulfill our national commitment. They are the Disabled Veterans Outreach Program Specialists, the Local Veterans Employment Representatives, community-based nonprofits and veterans' service organizations. Many, in fact, are veterans themselves.

I applaud the cooperative effort that has transpired among my colleagues, the veterans' community and the Secretary of Labor to evaluate the roles and functions of veterans' employment specialists. Changes in the number and responsibilities of these important positions must always be made very carefully and with consensus among the veterans and employment service communities.

In this regard, I am pleased that the new funding formula contemplated in H.R. 4015 focuses on the number of job-seeking veterans in each State and each State's unemployment rate. This seems to be a good way to factor in the unique economic and labor conditions that might otherwise be overlooked.

I believe it is important to provide incentives to States to improve employment services to veterans. This bill provides for financial incentives to both States which have high quality programs and those who show marked improvement. We have heard complaints that the current system does not recognize the achievements of States who work hard to place severely disadvantaged veterans, including disabled veterans, in quality employment. I hope these incentives will encourage such efforts.

I want to stress that although the committee has introduced some flexibility in hiring non-veterans as Disabled Veterans Outreach Program Specialists and Local Employment Veterans Representatives, the committee expects those positions will ordinarily be held by veterans, including disabled veterans. In order to monitor the flexibility granted, States are required to report and provide supporting rationale to the Department of Labor whenever a non-veteran is employed as a DVOP or LVER for a period of more than 6 months.

Mr. Speaker, it is my understanding that in some cases veterans have gone without services because no qualified veteran was available to serve as a DVOP on even a temporary basis while efforts were under way to recruit and train a qualified veteran. The flexibility in this bill is intended to assure that the needs of the veterans do not get unmet in such situations.

The provision also provides some ability to utilize the services of non-veterans. For example, due to a geographically dispersed veterans' population in a large State, it may not be feasible to hire veterans for limited hours of service.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 4015 will result in improved service to our Nation's unemployed and underemployed veterans. I urge all Members to support it.

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

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank our distinguished chairman for his leadership in authoring this bill and working it through the committee hearings and markup, and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. REYES) as well, the ranking member, and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. EVANS), the ranking member of the full committee.

It has been, again, an effort made by so many. I want to thank a few other people on the staff again. Pat Ryan and Kingston Smith, Jeannie McNally, Summer Larson, Darryl Kehrer, who has done yeoman's work on this, Paige McManus, Devon Siebert, Jerry Tan, Mary McDermott, Mary Ellen McCarthy and Beth Kilker.

Again, so much has gone into this. The distinguished chairman talked about the 2-year effort, and that the previous chairman of the subcommittee worked on this as well. This bill, we hope, will be very seriously and quickly considered by the Senate side. This has to be enacted into law as soon as humanly possible. Again, I thank him for his leadership.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. 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.R. 4015, as amended.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SHOWS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD.)

□ 1445

Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD. Mr. Speaker, as we embark upon this Memorial Day weekend and pay homage to our veterans, I rise in strong support of H.R. 4015, the Jobs for Veterans Act.

I appreciate the commitment and diligent work of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs and the distinguished gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) and the distinguished gentleman from Illinois (Mr. EVANS) and all others who have partaken of this piece of legislation on behalf of our Nation's veterans.

It is a familiar principle among veterans in our armed services that we do not leave our wounded behind. Jobless and homeless veterans are our Nation's wounded, and we cannot afford to leave them without support. H.R. 4015 reflects the debt of gratitude we owe to those who have served our country with honor. It also signals our enduring commitment to the men and women in uniform who today defend our freedom throughout the world.

Veterans represent a unique and invaluable human resource for American society and the economy. Service personnel leave the military knowing that they have made a vital contribution to our country. Veterans want to continue making meaningful contributions as they return to civilian life. However, in 21 States, fewer than 10 percent of veterans between the ages of 22 and 44 were placed in employment after seeking job search assistance from State service providers. During

2001, there was an average of 519 unemployed veterans; and in the same time period, 32 percent of unemployed veterans experienced 15 or more consecutive weeks of unemployment. This is unacceptable.

Mr. Speaker, we have to do better. I urge everyone to support this legislation.

Ms. CARSON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank Chairman SIMPSON and Ranking member REYES of the Benefits Subcommittee for their hard work to bring this bill to the floor of the House.

This bill will allow the State of Indiana to tailor our veterans programs to provide the greatest benefit to the greatest number of veterans. These include eligible veterans who have served since the Vietnam War, including; Lebanon, Bosnia, Desert Storm, and Enduring Freedom.

All 567,000 Indiana veterans and spouses of certain veterans will be eligible for priority of service for employment, training, and placement services in any job training program directly funded by the Department of Labor.

It will also make eligible for federal contracts: disabled veterans; veterans who served on active duty during a war or in a campaign or expedition in which a campaign badge has been authorized; veterans who participated in military operation for which an Armed Services medal was awarded; or veterans discharged or released from military service within the past three years.

It is important that those veterans who served their country and settled around the country, like my home state of Indiana, should not be penalized for their military service. In fact, it should be celebrated.

This will allow the experience of these veterans to enrich Indiana and add to the quality of life for all Hoosiers

All states would now have an incentive to make that extra for their veterans, like the effort these veterans have made for our country.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation can only help the veterans in Indiana and around the country and urge all my colleagues to join in my support.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, this bill on the floor today will significantly improve the lives of the veterans who have served us so honorably.

H.R. 4015, the Jobs for Veterans Act, grants priority placement in certain job training programs for veterans and their spouses. Beginning with $10 million in FY 2004, this bill authorizes increasing amounts through FY 2008, and such sums as may be necessary in FY 2009 and succeeding years, for a new performance incentive awards program to encourage states to improve their employment, training, and placement programs for veterans. This incentive program will award the states that have the best record in helping veterans find work. The awards will take the form of new contracts for veterans employment programs.

This bill also establishes the President's National Hire Veterans Committee to take actions to facilitate the employment of veterans and disabled veterans.

Mr. REYES. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman SMITH, Democratic Ranking Member EVANS, and the Chairman of our Subcommittee, MIKE SIMPSON, for their work on H.R. 4015. This bill is the product of a lot of hard work by our present Benefits Subcommittee as well as its former Chairman, JACK QUINN, and Ranking Member BOB FILNER.

When enacted, this measure will result in increased and improved job placements for veterans who use the public labor exchange and receive assistance from Disabled Veterans Program Outreach and Local Veterans Employment Representatives.

Mr. Speaker, during our hearing on this bill, I was particularly disturbed that March 2002, data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) indicated a very high rate of unemployment for young male veterans, especially minority veterans. In March 2002, male veterans aged 20 to 24 had an unemployment rate of 26 percent compared to 12 percent of all males. For African Americans, the rate was 54 percent and for Hispanic veterans, 30 percent. At this point in time, it is not clear if the data from March 2002, which is considerably worse than that reported during all of Fiscal Year 2001, is an anomaly or a trend. I expect the Department of Labor, under the provisions of this bill, to pay special attention to areas where minority veterans are disproportionately represented in the unemployed labor force. I hope that by providing more flexibility to the States, intensive services will be directed to such veterans.

During the hearing on the bill, some concerns were raised concerning increased flexibility to the states in permitting nonveterans to be employed as Disabled Veterans Outreach Program Specialists (DVOP) and Local Veterans Employment Representatives (LVER). I requested that certain changes be made in the bill and I appreciate Chairman Simpson's cooperation in strengthening this section of the bill.

In order to emphasize the Committee's expectation that these positions ordinarily be filled by veterans, the language in the bill now indicates that to ''the maximum extent practicable'', veterans be employed in these positions. Since the bill allows for part time as well as full time employees in these positions, the States may find circumstances under which a qualified veteran may not be available to provide services most effectively or efficiently. In order to assure compliance with the Committee's intention that permanent positions ordinarily be filled by veterans, the States are required to submit information and supporting rationale to the Secretary whenever nonveterans are employed in these positions for more than six months. I intend to monitor this provision closely.

I believe that H.R. 4015 will provide the states with the flexibility that they need in order to effectively meet the needs of veterans in the 21st century. I urge all Members to support this bill.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 4015, the Jobs for Veterans Act, and I commend the distinguished Chairman of the Veterans Affairs Committee, the gentleman from New Jersey, Mr. SMITH.

This legislation provides priority of service to veterans and spouses of certain veterans for the receipt of employment, training, and placement services in any job training program directly funded, in whole or in party by the Department of Labor. This bill also provides, with respect to Federal contracts and subcontracts in the amount of $100,000 or more, the contractor to take affirmative action to employ and advance in employment qualified veterans, including listing employment openings immediately through the appropriate employment delivery system.

This measure also changes ''Veterans Readjustment Authority (VRA)'' to ''Veterans Recruitment Authority'' and changes eligibility for such appointment from Vietnam ERA and post-Vietnam ERA veterans to qualified covered veterans within the 10-year period that begins on the date of the veterans' last discharge; the 10-year period will not apply to a veteran with a service-connected disability of 30 percent or more.

Additionally, the bill requires the Secretary to carry out a program of performance incentive cash awards to States to encourage the improvement and modernization of employment, training and placement services to veterans; such program begins with the program year that begins in FY 2004, with respect to services provided during the preceding program year.

Funding for this incentive program is authorized to be appropriated for the Secretary to carry out a program of performance incentive awards of $10 million for the program year beginning in FY 2004 (for performance in FY 2003); $25 million for the program year beginning in FY 2005; $50 million for the program year beginning in FY 2006; $75 million for the program year beginning in FY 2007; and $100 million for the program year beginning in FY 2008.

This bill also makes a number of adjustments to the manner in which the Secretary of the VA furnishes veterans job training funds to the States. The primary goal of the change is to fund States in proportion to the level of veterans who are seeking employment with it. This change will be phased in over a three year period beginning in October 2002.

Finally, this measure directs the VA to develop and implement comprehensive accountability system to measure the performance of training programs within the States.

Mr. Speaker, like the other veterans measures being considered by the House today, this bill is appropriately paying tribute to the service and sacrifice for our Nation's veterans, by offering improvements to existing job training programs. Accordingly, I urge my colleagues to give H.R. 4015 their unqualified support.

Mr. SHOWS. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LATOURETTE). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4015, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

## VETERANS' AND SURVIVORS' BENEFITS EXPANSION ACT OF 2002

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4085) to increase, effective as of December 1, 2002, the rates of disability compensation for veterans with service-connected disabilities and the rates of dependency and indemnity compensation for survivors of certain service-connected disabled veterans, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4085

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

***SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.***

*This Act may be cited as the ''Veterans' and Survivors' Benefits Expansion Act of 2002''.*

***SEC. 2. INCREASE IN RATES OF DISABILITY COMPENSATION AND DEPENDENCY AND INDEMNITY COMPENSATION.***

*(a) RATE ADJUSTMENT.—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall, effective on December 1, 2002, increase the dollar amounts in effect for the payment of disability compensation and dependency and indemnity compensation by the Secretary, as specified in subsection (b).*

*(b) AMOUNTS TO BE INCREASED.—The dollar amounts to be increased pursuant to subsection (a) are the following:*

*(1) COMPENSATION.—Each of the dollar amounts in effect under section 1114 of title 38, United States Code.*

*(2) ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION FOR DEPENDENTS.—Each of the dollar amounts in effect under sections 1115(1) of such title.*

*(3) CLOTHING ALLOWANCE.—The dollar amount in effect under section 1162 of such title.*

*(4) NEW DIC RATES.—The dollar amounts in effect under paragraphs (1) and (2) of section 1311(a) of such title.*

*(5) OLD DIC RATES.—Each of the dollar amounts in effect under section 1311(a)(3) of such title.*

*(6) ADDITIONAL DIC FOR SURVIVING SPOUSES WITH MINOR CHILDREN.—The dollar amount in effect under section 1311(b) of such title.*

*(7) ADDITIONAL DIC FOR DISABILITY.—The dollar amounts in effect under sections 1311(c) and 1311(d) of such title.*

*(8) DIC FOR DEPENDENT CHILDREN.—The dollar amounts in effect under sections 1313(a) and 1314 of such title.*

*(c) DETERMINATION OF INCREASE.—(1) The increase under subsection (a) shall be made in the dollar amounts specified in subsection (b) as in effect on November 30, 2002.*

*(2) Except as provided in paragraph (3), each such amount shall be increased by the same percentage as the percentage by which benefit amounts payable under title II of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 401 et seq.) are increased effective December 1, 2002, as a result of a determination under section 215(i) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 415(i)).*

*(3) Each dollar amount increased pursuant to paragraph (2) shall, if not a whole dollar amount, be rounded down to the next lower whole dollar amount.*

*(d) SPECIAL RULE.—The Secretary may adjust administratively, consistent with the increases made under subsection (a), the rates of disability compensation payable to persons within the purview of section 10 of Public Law 85–857 (72 Stat. 1263) who are not in receipt of compensation payable pursuant to chapter 11 of title 38, United States Code.*

*(e) PUBLICATION OF ADJUSTED RATES.—At the same time as the matters specified in section 215(i)(2)(D) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 415(i)(2)(D)) are required to be published by reason of a determination made under section 215(i) of such Act during fiscal year 2003, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall publish in the Federal Register the amounts specified in subsection (b), as increased pursuant to that section.*

***SEC. 3. RETENTION OF DEPENDENCY AND INDEMNITY COMPENSATION FOR SURVIVING SPOUSES REMARRYING AFTER AGE 65.***

*(a) EXCEPTION TO TERMINATION OF BENEFITS UPON REMARRIAGE.—Paragraph (2) of section 103(d) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking ''if the remarriage'' and all that follows and inserting ''if—*

*''(A) the remarriage occurs after the surviving spouse attains age 65 ;*

*''(B) the remarriage has been terminated by death; or*

*''(C) the remarriage has been terminated by divorce, unless the Secretary determines that the divorce was secured through fraud or collusion.''.*

*(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Paragraph (4) of such section is amended—*

*(1) by striking ''The first month'' and all the follows through ''shall be'' and inserting the following ''When eligibility for benefits for a surviving spouse is restored by reason of this subsection, the first month of eligibility for such benefits shall be''; and*

*(2) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''described in'' and inserting ''with a remarriage described in subparagraph (B) or (C) of''.*

*(c) INCLUSION OF DEATH COMPENSATION AMONG RESTORED BENEFITS.—Subparagraph (A) of paragraph (5) of such section is amended to read as follows:*

*''(A) Sections 1121 and 1311, relating to death compensation and dependency and indemnity compensation, respectively.''.*

*(d) APPLICATION FOR BENEFITS.—In the case of an individual who but for having remarried would be eligible for dependency and indemnity compensation under section 1311 of title 38, United States Code, or death compensation under section 1121 of such title, and whose remarriage was before the date of the enactment of this Act and after the individual had attained age 65, the individual shall be eligible for such compensation by reason of the amendments made by subsection (a) only if the individual submits an application for such compensation to the Secretary of Veterans Affairs not later than the end of the one-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act.*

*(e) COORDINATION OF BENEFITS.—Section 1311 of such title is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:*

*''(e) In the case of an individual who is eligible for dependency and indemnity compensation under this section by reason of section 103(d)(2)(A) of this title who is also eligible for benefits under another provision of law by reason of such individual's status as the surviving spouse of a veteran, then, notwithstanding any other provision of law, no reduction in benefits under such other provision of law shall be made by reason of such individual's eligibility for benefits under this section.''.*

***SEC. 4. UNIFORM HOME LOAN GUARANTY FEES FOR QUALIFYING MEMBERS OF THE SELECTED RESERVE AND ACTIVE DUTY VETERANS.***

*(a) IN GENERAL.—Paragraph (2) of section 3729(b) of title 38, United States Code, is amended—*

*(1) by inserting ''(A)'' after ''(2)'';*

*(2) by inserting ''for any loan closed after September 30, 2005'' after ''paragraph (1)''; and*

*(3) by adding at the end the following:*

*''(B) The loan fee table referred to in paragraph (1) for any loan closed during the period beginning on October 1, 2002, and ending on September 30, 2005, is as follows:*

*''LOAN FEE TABLE*

| *Type of loan* | *Veteran* | *Other obligor* |
|---|---|---|
| *(A)(i) Initial loan described in section 3710(a) to purchase or construct a dwelling with 0-down, or any other initial loan described in section 3710(a) other than with 5-down or 10-down (closed before October 1, 2008)* | *2.00* | *NA* |
| *(A)(ii) Initial loan described in section 3710(a) to purchase or construct a dwelling with 0-down, or any other initial loan described in section 3710(a) other than with 5-down or 10-down (closed on or after October 1, 2008)* | *1.25* | *NA* |
| *(B)(i) Subsequent loan described in section 3710(a) to purchase or construct a dwelling with 0-down, or any other subsequent loan described in section 3710(a) (closed before October 1, 2008)* | *3.00* | *NA* |
| *(B)(ii) Subsequent loan described in section 3710(a) to purchase or construct a dwelling with 0-down, or any other subsequent loan described in section 3710(a) (closed on or after October 1, 2008)* | *1.25* | *NA* |
| *(C)(i) Loan described in section 3710(a) to purchase or construct a dwelling with 5-down (closed before October 1, 2008)* | *1.50* | *NA* |
| *(C)(ii) Loan described in section 3710(a) to purchase or construct a dwelling with 5-down (closed on or after October 1, 2008)* | *0.75* | *NA* |

*''LOAN FEE TABLE—Continued*

| *Type of loan* | *Veteran* | *Other obligor* |
|---|---|---|
| *(D)(i) Initial loan described in section 3710(a) to purchase or construct a dwelling with 10-down (closed before October 1, 2008)* | *1.25* | *NA* |
| *(D)(ii) Initial loan described in section 3710(a) to purchase or construct a dwelling with 10-down (closed on or after October 1, 2008)* | *0.50* | *NA* |
| *(E) Interest rate reduction refinancing loan* | *0.50* | *NA* |
| *(F) Direct loan under section 3711* | *1.00* | *NA* |
| *(G) Manufactured home loan under section 3712 (other than an interest rate reduction refinancing loan)* | *1.00* | *NA* |
| *(H) Loan to Native American veteran under section 3762 (other than an interest rate reduction refinancing loan)* | *1.25* | *NA* |
| *(I) Loan assumption under section 3714* | *0.50* | *0.50* |
| *(J) Loan under section 3733(a)* | *2.25* | *2.25''.* |

*(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Paragraph (4)(A) of such section is amended by inserting before the period at the end the following: '', and the term 'veteran' means any veteran eligible for the benefits of this chapter''.*

***SEC. 5. LIFE INSURANCE PROGRAMS.***

*(a) INCREASE OF VETERANS' MORTGAGE LIFE INSURANCE COVERAGE TO $150,000.—(1) Section 2106(b) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking ''$90,000'' and inserting ''$150,000''.*

*(2) The amendment made by paragraph (1) shall apply with respect to insurance payable under section 2106 of title 38, United States Code, in the case of a veteran insured under that section who dies on or after the date of enactment of this Act.*

*(b) AUTHORITY FOR VETERANS' MORTGAGE LIFE INSURANCE TO BE CARRIED BEYOND AGE 70.—Section 2106 of such title is amended—*

*(1) in subsection (a), by inserting ''age 69 or younger'' after ''any eligible veteran''; and*

*(2) in subsection (i), by striking paragraph (2) and redesignating paragraphs (3) and (4) as paragraphs (2) and (3), respectively.*

***SEC. 6. INCREASE IN AGGREGATE ANNUAL AMOUNT AVAILABLE FOR STATE APPROVING AGENCIES FOR ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES FOR FISCAL YEARS 2003, 2004, AND 2005.***

*Section 3674(a)(4) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by inserting before the period at the end of the first sentence the following: '', and for each of fiscal years 2003, 2004, and 2005, $18,000,000''.*

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. EVANS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH).

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 4085, the Veterans' and Survivors' Benefits Expansion Act of 2002 will expand and increase a number of important benefits for veterans and their surviving spouses. With more than 2.3 million veterans relying on disability compensation payments, H.R. 4085 provides a much-needed cost-of-living adjustment (COLA), the same as that which is given to Social Security recipients, currently estimated to be about 2.3 percent next year. Surviving spouses and children of veterans who qualify for dependency and indemnity compensation (DIC) would also see their payments increased by the same COLA amount.

For a 100 percent service-connected disabled veteran, this increase would take effect December 1 and will total about $600 next year in increase. In total, H.R. 4085 will increase disability compensation payments by about $300 million next year and by more than $1.5 billion over the next 5 years.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 4085 would also make a historic change in current law to allow surviving spouses who remarry after the age of 65 to retain their dependency and indemnity compensation as well as health insurance, home loan, and education benefits. Under current law, a surviving spouse of a veteran who is currently eligible for dependency and indemnity compensation, and who remarries, loses his or her eligibility for this and other VA benefits. Sadly, this economic penalty has prevented thousands of older women from enjoying the comforts that come from marriage later in their lives.

Mr. Speaker, as my colleagues know, when a man and woman serve our Nation in the Armed Forces, we not only benefit from their service, but also from that of their spouse, who make their own sacrifices supporting their family on the home front. We should stop penalizing these brave women and men who have already lost so much, and are now looking for companionship in their twilight years.

This provision has been championed in the House by the Committee on Veterans' Affairs vice chairman, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS). I want to commend him for his continuing work, and his commitment on behalf of veterans and their spouses.

Let me say to my colleagues that we had hoped to bring forward legislation that contained a lower age limit; we wanted to get to 55 years, but budgetary constraints and questionable CBO scoring have prevented us from doing that. Instead, our legislation in essence would make a down payment to these Gold Star wives who have given our Nation so much. We will be monitoring the actual implementation costs of this provision so that we can revisit it in the future. While today's action is historic, let me assure these brave women that it is just the beginning of the process and not the end of the process. H.R. 4085 also contains several other provisions which the distinguished chairman of the Subcommittee on Benefits will be outlining in a moment.

Finally, I just want to say that I am grateful to the chairman, the gentleman from Idaho (Mr. SIMPSON), gentleman from Texas (Mr. REYES), the ranking member, and again my good friend, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. EVANS), for working with us on this legislation and for helping to bring it to the floor today.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Idaho (Mr. SIMPSON).

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from New Jersey for yielding me this time and for his unwavering support of our veterans.

Mr. Speaker, many veterans and their survivors will be served as a result of the enhancements included in H.R. 4085, the Veterans' and Survivors' Benefits Expansion Act of 2002.

Section 2 provides an annual cost-of-living adjustment effective December 1, 2002, to service-connected veterans as well as those survivors receiving dependency and indemnity compensation. The Congress has approved a COLA every fiscal year since 1976; and as in the past, the percentage increase will mirror the COLA the Social Security recipients receive.

Section 3 would allow surviving spouses who remarry after age 65 to retain their dependency and indemnity compensation, death compensation, VA health insurance, and education and home loan benefits. Additionally, those spouses who remarry after age 65, but prior to enactment of this bill, will

have 1 year to reapply for their benefits. DIC is the only Federal survivor annuity that terminates when the spouse remarries.

It is important, as the chairman stated, that I reiterate that this is the first step in enhancing the benefits for these spouses. The Subcommittee on Benefits considered a number of ways to enhance these benefits, including lowering the age at which spouses could remarry and retain benefits; but with the budget constraints we are working under, we just could not do more at this time. I want to thank the vice chairman of the committee, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS), for his leadership on this provision.

Section 4 would lower the home loan fees that members of the Selected Reserve pay to equal the fees paid by the active duty veterans. Again, because of budget constraints, we have had to sunset this provision in fiscal year 2005. We will reexamine the policy at that time.

Section 5 would increase coverage from $90,000 to $150,000 under the Veterans' Mortgage Life Insurance program, as well as permit coverage of this insurance to veterans beyond age 70. Currently, the coverage is terminated after the veteran's 69th birthday.

Lastly, section 6 would increase the funding for State approving agencies from $14 million to $18 million for the next 3 fiscal years.

Mr. Speaker, I want to recognize the subcommittee's ranking member, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. REYES), for the opportunity to work with him in writing this bill. I also want to thank the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. EVANS) and the gentleman from California (Mr. FILNER) for their input on the home loan insurance provisions and, again, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS) for his support for the Gold Star Wives. I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 4085.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

I want to thank the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH), our committee chairman; and the gentleman from Idaho (Mr. SIMPSON), our Subcommittee on Benefits chairman; and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. REYES), ranking member, for their important bipartisan work on this important measure. This is a bill strongly supported by Members of both sides of the aisle.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 4085, the Veterans' and Survivors' Benefits Expansion Act of 2002, provides a cost-of-living adjustment to veterans receiving service-connected disability compensation and the survivors in receipt of DIC. This ensures the value of their hard-earned benefits will not be reduced because of cost-of-living increases.

The bill contains provisions derived from measures introduced by my colleagues, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS) and the gentleman from California (Mr. FILNER), two outstanding advocates for our Nation's veterans.

The bill also includes a provision of H.R. 2095, which I introduced. For the next 3 years, the additional funding fee now imposed upon members of the Selected Reserve for the use of the home loan guarantee program will be eliminated. In addition, the bill increases the maximum amount of VMLI to $150,000. This will enable about 90 percent of veterans' families to have their mortgage paid off in the event of a veteran's death.

I am pleased to support additional funding for State approving agencies provided in this measure so that they can fulfill their responsibilities to ensure the quality of education and training provided by the Montgomery GI Bill.

I want to thank the gentleman from new Jersey (Mr. SMITH), our chairman; and the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS), our vice chairman; and our chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Idaho (Mr. SIMPSON); and the ranking member of the subcommittee, the gentleman from California (Mr. FILNER) for their contributions to this very important legislation.

Mr. Speaker, what we are seeing here today is the best of bipartisanship under the leadership that we have come together on to help our veterans. It not only is a reflection of this committee and its leadership, but also I think an example for the other committees; and I salute again our chairman and I thank him for his hard work.

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

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my good friend for his comments and for working so well with us on these important bills, the whole package.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the distinguished gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS), the vice chairman of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman for yielding me this time, and I thank him and the gentleman from Idaho (Mr. SIMPSON) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. EVANS) for their kind remarks.

I rise in strong support, Mr. Speaker, of all of the veterans bills we are considering today; however, I do want to focus my remarks, as so many others already have done, on H.R. 4085, the bill at hand.

In addition to providing an annual cost-of-living adjustment to disabled veterans and their survivors, this bill addresses an issue that I have been working on for a number of years. Dependency and indemnity compensation, DIC, is the benefit accorded to the surviving dependents of those members of the Armed Forces who died while on active duty or a service-connected cause. DIC is the only Federal annuity program that does not allow a widow who is receiving compensation to remarry at an older age and retain her annuity. Last year, I reintroduced legislation which provides that the remarriage of the surviving spouse of a veteran after age 55 should not result in termination of dependency and indemnity compensation.

I have heard, and I am sure we all have, Mr. Speaker, from military widows from across the country who have found someone they would like to spend the rest of their lives with, but cannot afford to do so because of the current law. They have expressed deep frustrations about not being able to remarry. Mr. Speaker, these are people who have sacrificed, who have suffered. I have always said that it is the families who really sacrifice even more and have even more of a burden than the actual person in the military. Many of these women lost their husbands at a very young age and have been alone for a long, long time. They have finally found someone to share their lives with, but they are afraid to remarry because they will lose their DIC benefits.

I would like to thank the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH), the chairman of the committee; the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. EVANS), the ranking member; the gentleman from Idaho (Mr. SIMPSON), the chairman of the Subcommittee on Benefits; and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. REYES), the ranking member of the subcommittee; and primarily the majority and minority staffs for working with me to include a DIC remarriage provision in H.R. 4085. Due to funding constraints, my original provision had to be modified. The legislation we are considering today provides that remarriage of a surviving spouse of a veteran after age 65 should not result in termination of DIC or eligibility for CHAMPVA medical care, education and housing loan benefits.

Those surviving spouses that remarried after age 65, prior to the enactment of this legislation, will have 1 year, and I hope that we will continue to get this word to them, will have 1 year from the date of enactment to reapply for benefits.

While we all would have preferred to be able to allow for remarriage at an earlier age, I do believe that the bill before us will provide a significant benefit to the surviving spouses of veterans. As I understand it, there will be report language requiring the VA to track the number of spouses applying for reinstatement of benefits, which should provide our committee with more accurate data than is currently available.

□ 1500

It is my hope that we will be able to readdress this issue in the future, and adjust the remarriage age from 65 to 55 to bring the DIC program in line with other Federal annuity programs.

I also urge my colleagues to support H.R. 4085 and other veterans' bills before us today.

Mr. EVANS. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the distinguished gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN), chairman emeritus of the Committee on International Relations.

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

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 4085, the Veterans Compensation Cost-of-Living Adjustment Act of 2002. I commend our distinguished chairman of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH), the ranking member of the committee, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. EVANS), and the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS), for their strong support of this measure.

This measure authorizes a cost-of-living adjustment to the veterans who receive disability compensation and dependency and indemnity compensation to the surviving spouses of our prisoners of war who received complete disability at time of death due to service-related injuries. This will be effective as of December 1 of this year.

Congress has approved an annual cost-of-living adjustment to these veterans and survivors since 1976.

This legislation also provides that remarriage of the surviving spouse of a veteran after age 65 will not result in any termination of any dependency and indemnity compensation eligibility for CHAMPVA medical care, education, and housing loan benefits.

Those surviving spouses who remarried after age 65 prior to enactment of the bill will have 1 year from the date of enactment to reapply for these benefits.

This measure also provides that, through fiscal year 2006, the home loan fees charged qualifying members of the selected reserve be equal to those fees charged to active duty veterans.

Finally, the measure increases veterans' mortgage life insurance coverage from $90,000 to $150,000, allowing veterans over the age of 70 to continue coverage under veterans' mortgage life insurance, a very important measure.

Mr. Speaker, I believe this is meritorious legislation, and an appropriate and deserving response by this legislative body to the sacrifices made by our Nation's veterans and their families, especially those recently engaged in our war on terrorism.

I urge my colleagues to fully support this measure.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from New York (Chairman GILMAN) for his comments. Although not a member of the committee, he is ever faithful on veterans' legislation, always here, and we thank him for his contribution.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 4085.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LATOURETTE). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, this bill on the floor today will significantly improve the lives of the veterans who have served us so honorably. H.R. 4085, the Veterans Compensation Cost-of-Living Adjustment Act, provides an annual cost-of-living increase for veterans, and increases compensation for disabled veterans and their dependents and survivors. The committee estimates that the increase will be 2.3%. This bill also increases indemnity compensation for survivors of certain service-connected disabled veterans. Of significance in this legislation is the measure providing that the surviving spouse of a veteran who remarries after the age 65 would not lose his or her dependency and indemnity compensation payments, eligibility for medical care, or education and housing loan benefits. Also, that veterans over age 70 could maintain coverage under this program, which currently is canceled at age 70.

This bill before us supports our veterans and I believe this legislation will significantly improve their lives. I urge my distinguished colleagues on both sides of the aisle to join me in supporting this legislation.

Ms. CARSON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank Chairman SMITH and Ranking Member EVANS for their hard work in corralling all these important and diverse provisions and including them into one bill that covers all aspects of veterans and their survivors life.

Increasing the funding for the state approving agencies by $4 million a year will help the Indiana State Department of Veterans Affairs determine if the beneficiaries of the Montgomery GI Bill are getting the education promised to them when they entered service for our nation. The 5,216 Hoosier veterans who used GI Bill payments for their education deserve the best education we can give.

Reservists would be offered VA home loans at the same cost that active duty military receive. Today's military is more dependent on our nation's citizen soldiers serving in the Reserves than ever. They could be called up to serve overseas or across the country, away from their families and their homes for extended periods of time. It is only right that all men and women who put their lives on the line for this country be eligible for these home loans. The men and women from Indiana, who live and work there, whose kids go to school and they pay taxes deserve the same rights as active duty military.

The spouse of a veteran suffered and served for our country almost as much as the veteran. They took care of the family and moving the house from base to base across the country so the servicemember could focus on his or her job for this nation. If widowed, and they find someone special with whom to spend the rest of their days, one worry they should not have is about their benefits. This bill will rectify that worry by allowing surviving spouses to retain benefits if they remarry at 65.

Most importantly, Mr. Speaker, is the increase in the cost of living adjustment for disabled veterans. The veterans of Indiana with service connected disabilities will appreciate an increase in their cost of living allowance, to allow them to be able to afford what could be considered the smaller things in life, but which make the quality of life more enjoyable. This increase will be tied to the increase in Social Security benefits, which is estimated to be 2.3% on December 1, 2002, when this COLA will go into effect.

Mr. Speaker, I support this bill and support the veterans of Indiana and this country.

Mr. REYES. Mr. Speaker, I thank our Committee Chairman, CHRIS SMITH, our Democratic Ranking Member, LANE EVANS, and my good friend MIKE SIMPSON, Chairman of the Subcommittee on Benefits, for their work in promptly bringing H.R. 4085 to the floor. It is always good to see members of this Committee from both sides of the aisle working together to improve benefits for our Nation's veterans and their family members.

I am pleased that we will again be increasing the monthly benefit paid to disabled veterans and their survivors according to increases in the consumer price index. We must never allow the value of compensation paid to our Nation's veterans to decrease because of changes in the cost of living.

I support the provision drawn from H.R. 1108 which would allow the surviving spouses of veterans who remarry after age 65 to retain their Dependency and Indemnity Compensation (DIC) and related benefits. I am pleased that the amended bill includes, as I requested, the small number of survivors receiving benefits under the older death compensation program. I also believe that surviving spouses who have already remarried after age 65 should have an opportunity to have benefits reinstated if they request reinstatement within one year after enactment of the bill. I would prefer that the age at which remarriage would be allowed be 55, as Mr. BILIRAKIS, the author of the original bill, requested. Nonetheless, I recognize the difficulty in obtaining accurate cost estimates from the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) when a new program, without historical data is proposed. As CBO stated the cost of this program ''could be much higher or much lower, depending upon the portion of eligible people that apply for this benefit.'' I believe that the cost will be much lower and expect that data concerning the new program will provide us with a more realistic basis on which to cost future legislation to make the age at which remarriage is allowed, consistent with other federal programs.

I agree with my friend the distinguished Ranking Member of the Full Committee, LANE EVANS, that Members of the Selected Reserve should not be required to pay an extra fee in order to qualify for a home loan through the Department of Veterans Affairs. As the attached sheet ''Comparison of Fiscal Year Liquidation Rates Reservists vs All Others'' indicates, the foreclosure rates for reservists is more than a full percentage point lower than all others. As we ask Members of the Selected Reserve to assume more and more responsibility for national defense, we must provide

them with commensurate benefits. I support removing the additional and unjustified funding fee imposed on the Selected Reserve, as provided by H.R. 2095, for three years and hope that funding will enable us to make this reduction permanent in the future.

Mr. Speaker, no one has a stronger claim on the public fisc, than those veterans who have been severely disabled as a result of their military service. The provisions in H.R. 4085, drawn from Mr. FILNER'S bill, H.R. 2222, will provide veterans who qualify for the Veterans' Mortgage Life Insurance (VMLI) programs, closer toward the goal of meeting the needs of these veterans in the 21st century. By increasing the amount of the mortgage insurance to $150,000, and by eliminating the current requirement that the insurance be terminated at age 70, our severely disabled veterans will be assured that in the event of their death, their home mortgage can be paid off. If we can not afford to help our Nation's most severely disabled veterans, who can we afford to help?

As an original cosponsor with our Subcommittee Chairman, MIKE SIMPSON, our Full Committee Chairman CHRIS SMITH, and our Ranking Democratic Member, LANE EVANS, I fully support additional funding for the State Approving Agencies. When we ask that agencies assume additional responsibilities, Congress must provide the resources to see that those responsibilities can be met.

I urge all Members of the House to support our Nation's veterans and this bipartisan bill.

COMPARISON OF FISCAL YEAR LIQUIDATION RATES RESERVISTS VERSUS ALL OTHERS AS OF END OF MONTH, MARCH 2002

| Fiscal year* | Total guaranteed | Total foreclosed | % | All others | | | | Reservists | | | | Reservist rate compared to All Others Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Total No. | % of total | Frcl | | Total No. | % of total | Frcl | | |
| | | | | | | No. | % | | | No. | % | |
| 2001 | 265,306 | 83 | 0.03 | 256,858 | 96.8 | 82 | 0.03 | 8,448 | 3.2 | 1 | 0.01 | 62.9% Lower |
| 2000 | 184,494 | 1,227 | 0.67 | 177,645 | 96.3 | 1,196 | 0.67 | 6,849 | 3.7 | 31 | 0.45 | 32.8% Lower |
| 1999 | 403,936 | 5,508 | 1.36 | 391,069 | 96.8 | 5,385 | 1.38 | 12,867 | 3.2 | 123 | 0.96 | 30.6% Lower |
| 1998 | 408,930 | 9,946 | 2.43 | 395,332 | 96.7 | 9,707 | 2.46 | 13,598 | 3.3 | 239 | 1.76 | 28.4% Lower |
| 1997 | 260,326 | 10,946 | 4.20 | 250,310 | 96.2 | 10,668 | 4.26 | 10,016 | 3.8 | 278 | 2.78 | 34.9% Lower |
| 1996 | 314,825 | 19,427 | 6.17 | 303,878 | 96.5 | 18,939 | 6.23 | 10,947 | 3.5 | 488 | 4.46 | 28.5% Lower |
| 1995 | 249,670 | 17,110 | 6.85 | 240,345 | 96.3 | 16,645 | 6.93 | 9,325 | 3.7 | 465 | 4.99 | 28.0% Lower |
| 1994 | 493,441 | 29,018 | 5.88 | 483,474 | 98.0 | 28,534 | 5.90 | 9,967 | 2.0 | 484 | 4.86 | 17.7% Lower |
| 1993 | 475,038 | 27,593 | 5.81 | 469,346 | 98.8 | 27,327 | 5.82 | 5,692 | 1.2 | 266 | 4.67 | 19.7% Lower |
| | 3,055,966 | 120,858 | 3.95 | 2,968,257 | 97.1 | 118,483 | 3.99 | 87,709 | 2.9 | 2,375 | 2.71 | 32.2% Lower |

*Based on Date of Loan. (AMH–26A2B) 5/02/2002.
Source: SAS GILFYLIQ. File: H:/lgy–26/265/26A2b/excel/reservist and service frcl rates.xls

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4085, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

## ROBERT J. DOLE DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS MEDICAL CENTER

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4608) to name the Department of Veterans Affairs medical center in Wichita, Kansas, as the ''Robert J. Dole Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center,'' as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4608

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

***SECTION 1. NAME OF DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS MEDICAL AND REGIONAL OFFICE CENTER, WICHITA, KANSAS.***

*The Department of Veterans Affairs Medical and Regional Office Center in Wichita, Kansas, shall after the date of the enactment of this Act be known and designated as the ''Robert J. Dole Department of Veterans Affairs Medical and Regional Office Center''. Any reference to such medical center in any law, regulation, map, document, record, or other paper of the United States shall be considered to be a reference to the Robert J. Dole Department of Veterans Affairs Medical and Regional Office Center.*

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. EVANS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH).

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. MORAN), the chief sponsor of this legislation and chairman of the Subcommittee on Health of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

Mr. MORAN of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to sponsor H.R. 4608 to name the Department of Medical Affairs Medical and Regional Office Center in Wichita, Kansas the Robert J. Dole Department of Veterans Affairs Medical and Regional Office Center.

Though he is often remembered today for his service to our country as a congressman, a U.S. Senator, and a Presidential contender, Bob Dole's courage and determination on the field of battle in World War II as a second lieutenant is what we are here today to recognize. His bravery in battle truly reflects the character of this Kansan.

Dole is a native of Russell, Kansas, population 4,500, just 25 miles from my hometown. As an energetic young man, Dole gained popularity with the young and old in that Russell community while working at the local soda fountain. A good student and a good athlete in high school, Dole had little trouble enrolling at the University of Kansas to pursue his lifelong dream of becoming a physician.

But Dole's life, like the lives of millions of other men and women of his generation, was changed when the U.S. entered World War II. Never before had there been such an assault on our country's way of life, and America was calling on its young men and women to fight to defend our freedoms.

In 1942, while a sophomore at the University of Kansas, Dole enlisted in the U.S. Army. After attending basic training in Texas, he was eager to defend his country, and transferred to the Army Specialized Training Program in New York City. It did not take long for Dole to establish himself as a leader. He was accepted into Officer Candidate School, and traveled to Georgia for his training. He entered as a corporal and graduated 2 years later in 1944 as Second Lieutenant Robert J. Dole. He was then sent to Italy in the midst of some of the fiercest fighting toward the end of World War II.

That next spring, Dole was assigned to head a platoon in the Tenth Mountain Division after the previous lieutenant in charge had been killed. On an April morning that spring, Dole led his troops into battle in northern Italy. In his own words, Dole describes that day, a day that would forever change his life. I quote Bob Dole:

''On the morning of April 14, we were part of a major assault. Pinned down by sniper and small-arms fire, I chose a small squad to help me find a safer route up the slope. We ran into a hail of German machine gunfire. I tossed a grenade at a farmhouse from which the bullets were spraying, and then pulled the lifeless form of my platoon's radioman into a foxhole. Scrambling back out again, I felt a sharp sting in my back. Most likely it was an exploding shell that smashed my right shoulder, scattering metal fragments along its path.

''I lay down in the dirt, paralyzed from the neck down, until Technical Sergeant Frank Carafa dragged me to safety. My second in command, Sergeant Stan Kuschik, gave me a shot of

morphine. With my own blood Stan made a cross on my forehead, a precaution to warn medics who might happen by against administering a second and fatal dose of that powerful drug. Nine hours later, I was at the Fifteenth Evacuation Hospital. My war ended there, or so I thought. Actually, my war . . . was only beginning.''

Dole continues: ''Don't believe that wars are concluded by treaties signed by diplomats between gilded chandeliers. Each veteran has his own war, which lives on not just in scrapbooks or at reunions where old stories get retold, but in midnight memories and sudden flashbacks. For me, it all comes back each morning getting dressed, tying a knot, or even looking in the mirror.''

For his service and bravery in World War II, Senator Dole was honored with two Purple Hearts and a Bronze Star medal. This week is a fitting time for us in the House of Representatives to consider this legislation, the week of Memorial Day.

Bob Dole is one of the millions of brave men and women who have defended our country during war. A tireless advocate for veterans and veterans' rights, Dole's story is one we should memorialize. Despite the fact that his injuries in World War II left him partially paralyzed, he became one of the most influential American political figures in the latter half of the 20th century. Part of that greatest generation, Dole is an example of an ordinary American who was called upon to meet extraordinary challenges.

Throughout his time as a congressman and senator, his appreciation for the doctors and nurses who assisted him in recovery was never forgotten. Dole authored and had passed legislation to improve the conditions and services offered to veterans, as well as the disabled.

Each year, in April, on the anniversary of his World War II injuries, Dole would make special recognition of the disabled by discussing the status of the disabled in America. His understanding of those less fortunate led Senator Dole to become a leader in efforts to pass the Americans with Disabilities Act, a landmark piece of legislation.

Dole's work to recognize and honor veterans continues today. Most recently, Dole chaired the committee that raised $160 million to construct a memorial on the National Mall honoring the hundreds of thousands of men and women who fought in World War II.

This legislation is sponsored by many Members of Congress, has the full support of the Kansas delegation, the gentlemen from Kansas, Mr. MOORE, Mr. TIAHRT, and Mr. RYUN, and has been endorsed by the major veterans' service organizations in Kansas.

Today, I ask the House of Representatives to join me in honoring Bob Dole for his military service and for his bravery and dedication to his country in time of battle in this legislation that will further recognize Bob Dole by naming the Wichita VA hospital the Robert J. Dole Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center and Regional Office Center.

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

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise in strong support of this legislation that renames the Medical and Regional Office Center in Wichita, Kansas, in honor of Robert J. Dole, a tireless advocate for our Nation's veterans.

This honor is certainly well-deserved. During his sophomore year in college, Bob Dole set aside his studies to enlist in the Army. Like many others of his generation, Bob Dole set aside personal plans to fight in World War II.

Though severely injured in action in Europe, after 3 long years of convalescence in 1948 Senator Dole was separated from the service and returned to Kansas. In 1950 he was elected to the State legislature. The rest, as they say, is history.

I thank and want to commend the chairman of the Subcommittee on Health of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. MORAN), for his leadership on this legislation. I urge all my colleagues to support this measure.

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

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to my good friend and colleague, the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. RYUN), former world record-holder in the mile.

Mr. RYUN of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend, the gentleman from New Jersey, for yielding time to me.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to support this legislation renaming the Wichita Veterans Medical and Regional Office Center for Senator Bob Dole. As we wage war against terrorism, it is particularly appropriate that we in Congress recognize the service and sacrifice of Senator Dole. Senator Dole's service in combat during World War II, his leadership in the Senate, and his commitment to America serve as examples for each of us to emulate.

Senator Dole joined the Army's Enlisted Reserve Corps in 1942 to fight in World War II. After graduating from Officer Candidate School at Fort Benning, Lieutenant Dole was sent to Italy to join the Tenth Mountain Division.

As a result of his service in World War II, Senator Dole has sacrificed in many ways, in ways that all of us can imagine. In April, 1945, while Dole crawled from a foxhole to rescue a wounded radioman, German machine gunfire tore through Dole's back and right arm.

His injuries were so severe that he was not expected to live. However, Senator Dole never gave up. Through his faith in God, his determination, the support of his family, and the people of his hometown of Russell, Kansas, Senator Dole fought back to recover from his wounds.

Through adversity, Senator Dole has exhibited an overcoming spirit that should inspire all of us. Perhaps the successes of his political career were gained through the tenacity that can only come through hardship.

Senator Dole was twice decorated for his action in combat, receiving two Purple Hearts and a Bronze Star. Senator Dole first entered politics in 1951, when he was elected to the Kansas legislature in 1960. Dole sought and won election to the House of Representatives, where he served four terms before entering the Senate. For the next 27 years, Senator Dole served the Nation and Kansas in the Senate. Through his service there, he became the longest-serving Republican leader in that Chamber's history.

In a speech he gave in 2000 as part of the Senate Leadership Lecture Series, Senator Dole remarked that those in politics have a unique opportunity to use their personal experiences to make a difference in the lives of others.

Throughout his career, Senator Dole did just that. Senator Dole's first Senate floor speech highlighted the challenges faced by disabled Americans. Never forgetting the people of Russell and his Kansas roots, he tirelessly championed for farmers in rural America. Understanding the importance of America's leadership, he worked to ensure that the Nation remained strong, able to protect freedom and peace. And knowing of the sacrifices of those who served in our military, he worked to ensure that America kept its promise to its veterans.

President Reagan once said of Senator Dole, ''The title of leadership is not just a job title, it is the description of the man.''

Throughout his service to our country, Senator Dole has exemplified commitment, courage, and integrity, and it is only fitting that we honor him in this way. I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

□ 1515

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

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN).

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise today in strong support of H.R. 4608, the Robert Dole Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center Designation Act; and I commend the distinguished gentleman from our Committee on Veterans' Affairs, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH), and the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) for their support of this important legislation.

This measure names a VA medical and regional office center in Wichita, Kansas, the Robert J. Dole Department of Affairs Medical and Regional Office

Center. Our distinguished former colleague in the Senate served in World War II as a second lieutenant in the Army's Tenth Mountain Division. His unit was sent to Italy where as a platoon leader on April 14, 1945, his platoon was attacked by German force, and while aiding a wounded soldier in his platoon, Lt. Dole was seriously injured by mortar fire. He recovered during a period of 3 years of hospitalization in Army and VA hospitals, surviving numerous surgeries and undergoing rehabilitation.

Bob Dole was awarded the Bronze Star for his heroism and selfless effort to aid a fellow soldier and two Purple Hearts for injuries he sustained. He was further awarded the European-African Middle Eastern Campaign Medal with two Bronze Stars for participation in the Po Valley and Northern Apennines campaigns. Additionally Bob Dole is the recipient of the American Campaign Medal and World War II Victory Medal.

Following the war, Senator Dole entered a life of public service, culminating in his tenure as Senate majority leader. He has been a lifelong advocate for the disabled and was a leader in the passage of the Americans With Disabilities Act, a landmark piece of legislation that significantly expanded the rights of disabled individuals in all walks of life. Moreover, he has been a tireless champion of our Nation's veterans and has been instrumental in fostering the right to build a national World War II memorial on the Mall in Washington.

Given his commitment to the interest and causes of all veterans, it is entirely appropriate that the VA Medical and Regional Office Center in Wichita be named after former Senator Bob Dole. Accordingly, I urge my colleagues to join in fully supporting this measure.

Mr. EVANS. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in very strong support of H.R. 4068, as amended, the Robert J. Dole Department of Veterans Affairs Medical and Regional Office Center.

Mr. Speaker, American history is filled with men and women who have made great sacrifices and performed great services on behalf of our Nation. It is one of the privileges that we in the House and Senate, the Congress, have to be able to recognize these individuals before our fellow countrymen and for all future generations. One such American worthy of honor is former soldier and Senator Bob Dole of Kansas.

Bob Dole was probably one of the best known World War II veterans. As a young officer in the famed Tenth Mountain Division, he was severely wounded during fighting in Italy and spent 3 years in Army and Veterans Administration Hospitals recovering. He was permanently disabled with a shattered shoulder; yet by his personal courage and persistence, he overcame a boatload of crushing obstacles. He went on to become a national leader as a United States Senator, he was a presidential candidate, and a tireless advocate for veterans and the disabled.

So it is extremely fitting that in his home State of Kansas, the VA facility in Wichita be named the Robert J. Dole Department of Veterans Affairs Medical and Regional Office Center.

I would especially commend the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. MORAN), who is the author of the bill, to honor Bob Dole. The gentleman from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) is chairman, as we know, of the Subcommittee on Health of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs; and I am very proud to be a co-sponsor of this bill, which he has spoken about with great eloquence earlier.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my team.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LATOURETTE). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4608, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: ''A bill to name the Department of Veterans Affairs Medical and Regional Office Center in Wichita, Kansas, as the 'Robert J. Dole Department of Veterans Affairs Medical and Regional Office Center'.''.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I ask that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on H.R. 4608, as amended.

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

There was no objection.

## DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS RESEARCH, EDUCATION AND BIO-TERRORISM PREVENTION ACT OF 2002

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the ordering of the yeas and nays on the motion to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 3253, as amended, be vacated to the end that question be put de novo.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection the gentleman's request to vacate the yeas and nays on H.R. 3253 is granted and the Chair will put the question de novo.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3253, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: ''A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for the establishment within the Department of Veterans Affairs of improved emergency medical preparedness, research, and education programs to combat terrorism, and for other purposes.''.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## AMVETS NATIONAL CHARTER DAY

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 314) recognizing the members of AMVETS for their service to the Nation and supporting the goals of AMVETS National Charter Day.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 314

Whereas on July 23, 1947, AMVETS (American Veterans of World War II, Korea, and Vietnam) was chartered by the United States as a not-for-profit corporation;

Whereas membership in AMVETS is open to veterans who have honorably served, or are serving, in the Armed Forces, including the Coast Guard, National Guard, and Reserves, during or since World War II;

Whereas the veterans of the Armed Forces have made great sacrifices to ensure the peace and security of the United States;

Whereas the members of AMVETS are dedicated to providing important services to their local communities and to their fellow veterans;

Whereas the motto of AMVETS is ''We fought together, now let's build together'';

Whereas the members of AMVETS consistently honor that motto through countless hours of patriotic service, including providing services to hospitalized veterans, assisting veterans with their problems regarding housing and employment, marching in parades, participating in color guards and burial details, and educating the Nation's youth;

Whereas the war on terrorism has emphasized the sacrifices that veterans have made, and continue to make, for the benefit of the Nation;

Whereas AMVETS has designated July 23 as AMVETS National Charter Day; and

Whereas the goal of AMVETS National Charter Day is to raise public awareness regarding AMVETS's commitment and service to veterans, the families of veterans, and the Nation: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring)*, That Congress recognizes the members of AMVETS (American Veterans of World War II, Korea, and Vietnam) for their service to the Nation and supports the goal of AMVETS National Charter Day.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. EVANS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH).

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the distinguished gentleman from New York (Mr. GRUCCI), the prime sponsor of this resolution.

Mr. GRUCCI. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me time.

Throughout history, young men and women in uniform have fought to protect America's freedoms and liberties. They have served our Nation during war and peace and have consistently illustrated their dedication to the United States of America. Today, we look at these brave men and women as heroes and appreciate their past service as soldiers, sailors and airmen. However, the great service of these heroes has never stopped after their days in uniform. As veterans, these same men and women continue to serve their communities and their fellow veterans.

On July 23, 1947, President Harry S. Truman chartered AMVETS, a veterans' organization that seeks to serve veterans and their communities.

Today, with more than 1,300 posts throughout the country, AMVETS members help their fellow veterans in many ways, including helping veterans with housing and employment problems, providing services to hospitalized veterans, and assisting their fellow veterans in obtaining their entitlement benefits.

From raising funds for VA facilities, to marching in local parades, members of AMVETS dedicate countless hours of service to America and to American vets. Their motto, ''We fought together. Now let's build together,'' could not be more appropriate when observing the American pride and dedication behind every member of AMVETS. The same heroes that saved the lives of fellow soldiers in battles ended long ago, now work to help their fellow veterans and those veterans that are sure to follow after the battles of today come to an end.

One of my constituents, Ron Fox, is one such American that typifies the members of AMVETS. Mr. Fox, a former corporal in the Army during the Korean War, is a member of AMVETS Post 111 in Patchogue, New York. Mr. Fox volunteers at local hospitals, serves as the chaplain of his post, and proudly participated as a member of the colorguard. We owe him and his fellow members a great amount of gratitude for their commitment to our communities.

H. Con. Res. 314 highlights the importance of AMVETS throughout America and supports the goals of a national charter day. July 23 will mark the 55th anniversary of AMVETS. The invaluable service provided by these American heroes for the last 55 years cannot be matched in appreciation or gratitude; but it is my hope that we will continue to honor AMVETS and its members for their services to this country beyond their years in uniform.

As we continue to keep the soldiers pursuing the war on terrorism in our thoughts and our prayers, let us also remember the fathers and grandfathers of those soldiers who fought similar battles years ago that now serve our communities, help their fellow veterans, and advocate for those in the military today.

I would like to thank Ron Fox and all the AMVETS members whose pride for America and continued service to our veterans serves as the inspiration for this resolution. I would also like to thank the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARMEY) and the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) for helping to bring this legislation to the floor.

I ask my colleagues to join me in voting in favor of this resolution and supporting AMVETS and the goals of AMVETS National Charter Day.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H. Con. Res. 314. This measure recognizes the members of AMVETS for their service to our Nation, provides important support for AMVETS National Charter Day.

AMVETS has designated July 23 as AMVETS National Charter Day to encourage greater public awareness of their commitment and service to veterans, the families of veterans, and the Nation as a whole.

I commend and applaud the members of AMVETS for their past, present, and future service to our country. As a lifelong member of that organization, I strongly support this concurrent resolution.

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

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H. Con. Res. 314, legislation recognizing the members of the AMVETS for their service to the Nation, and supporting the goals of AMVETS National Charter Day. I want to especially recognize and thank the prime sponsor of the legislation, the gentleman from New York (Mr. GRUCCI), for his fine work on this legislation, and for his very strong support of the many veterans bills that we have moved in this Congress.

From its origin in the middle of the World War II, Mr. Speaker, AMVETS has had a long and distinguished history of service to our Nation. They held their first national convention in Chicago in October of 1945; and just 2 years later, on July 23, 1947, President Harry Truman signed the AMVETS charter.

Originally organized for World War II veterans, AMVETS had their charter amended in 1966 to include veterans who served honorably during the Korean conflict and the Vietnam War and, again, in 1984 to include those who served honorably during peacetime as well.

From its humble origins, AMVETS has grown into a national organization with over 250,000 members, in addition to another 60,000 members of their ladies' auxiliary. As chairman of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, I can attest to the important role that AMVETS plays in Washington in advocating stronger Federal policies for supporting veterans, their surviving spouses and dependents as well. Their legislative staff is among the finest, and they have played a key role in many important public policy debates. I know I can count on AMVETS for advice, counsel, and support as we continue developing national policies to benefit our veterans.

Mr. Speaker, I want to recognize and commend their national commander, Joseph Lipowski. He should be proud of the success AMVETS has achieved and continues to achieve, not just in Washington but also in communities across America. In addition to providing benefits and services to their fellow veterans, they also play an important role in the civic life of their communities.

Mr. Speaker, again, I urge strong support for passage of this resolution.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I want to recognize with gratitude the contributions made to the work of our committee by Kathleen Greve. Kathleen has been a pinch-hitter with our Democratic staff and has earned the respect and help of the Republicans as well. I am grateful for her assistance to the veterans of this country.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the distinguished gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN).

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

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) for yielding me time and commend him as the distinguished chairman of our Committee on Veterans' Affairs; along with the ranking minority member, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. EVANS); and the gentleman from New York (Mr. GRUCCI) for their support for this very important measure.

On July 23, 1947, AMVETS was officially chartered by our Nation as a not-for-profit corporation, and that organization has been open to veterans who have honorably served or are serving in the armed services, including Coast Guard, National Guard, and the Reserves during or since World War II.

The members of AMVETS are committed to providing important services to their communities and to their fellow veterans. Their motto is: ''We fought together. Now let's build together.''

The members of AMVETS have honored their motto through countless hours of patriotic service, including providing services to hospitalized veterans, assisting veterans with their

concerns regarding housing and employment, participating colorguards, burial details, and educating our Nation's youth about the sacrifices made to our veterans.

□ 1530

The events of the past year that coincide with our ongoing war on terrorism have underscored the important role played by our veterans in the defense of freedom. Many Americans now recognize veterans in a new light, one of greater respect than ever before. This resolution expands this improved view, declaring July 23 to be AMVETS National Charter Day. There is no finer tribute to our Nation's esteemed veterans' service organizations than by honoring them in this manner.

Accordingly, I urge my colleagues to support this timely and appropriate measure.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of our time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LATOURETTE). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 314.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. GRUCCI. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

## GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. 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. 314.

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

There was no objection.

## EXPRESSING SENSE OF CONGRESS THAT CONTINUAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION INTO CAUSE AND CURE FOR FIBROID CANCER BE ADDRESSED

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 165) expressing the sense of the Congress that continual research and education into the cause and cure for fibroid cancer be addressed.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 165

Whereas the vast majority of fibroids occur in women of reproductive age, and between 20 and 40 percent of women are diagnosed;

Whereas African American women are twice as likely to be diagnosed with fibroids than Caucasian women;

Whereas fibroids are the most frequently diagnosed tumor of the female pelvis and range in size from 1mm to more than 20cm (8 inches) in diameter;

Whereas they are not associated with cancer and almost never develop into cancer (less than one percent becoming malignant);

Whereas the symptoms of fibroids can include excessive bleeding during menstrual periods, spotting or bleeding between periods, frequent urination, and/or lower back pain;

Whereas the preferred method of treatment for fibroids is a hysterectomy, which is the complete removal of the uterus, leaving the woman unable to bear children for the rest of her life;

Whereas diets rich in fatty foods have been a contributing factor to an increased risk in fibroid tumors;

Whereas there are alternative methods to a hysterectomy available, but they are less permanent, and have menopausal symptoms;

Whereas, in cases of hormonal treatment, the fibroids will regrow should the treatment cease; and

Whereas research conducted by the National Institute of Environmental Health indicated that while estrogen and progesterone are contributing factors, fibroids can be targeted by environmental chemicals whose effects are mediated through the estrogen and/or progesterone receptors: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring)*, That—

(1) the Congress recognizes the health and educational needs of women in the United States who may be suffering from fibroids;

(2) it is the sense of the Congress that the medical community should explore alternatives to hysterectomies in greater detail, so that women who choose to bear children in their lives may do so, while eliminating recurring fibroids; and

(3) the Congress—

(A) encourages women to pay greater attention to their reproductive health by making regular visits to their OB/GYNs; and

(B) encourages women and their physicians to know all safe options available for the prevention and cure of fibroids.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS) and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD) each will control 20 minutes.

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

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BILIRAKIS. 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 the concurrent resolution.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, today I rise in support of H. Con. Res. 165, which expresses the sense of the Congress that research and education on fibroid tumors be increased. This resolution was unanimously approved by the full Committee on Energy and Commerce on April 24. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this resolution, which will help place a much-needed focus on fibroid tumors and their prevention.

As a firm believer in prevention, I am pleased that this resolution places such an emphasis on providing women with the information they need to make smart decisions about their health. For example, fibroid tumors are linked to diets rich in fatty foods. Women need this important information so they can modify their eating habits to reduce their risks of developing fibroid tumors.

The vast majority of fibroid tumors occur in women of reproductive age. Today, a hysterectomy is the most common treatment for women with fibroid tumors. This procedure has devastating consequences for women as they are unable to have children, as we know, after a hysterectomy.

The resolution calls on the medical community to explore alternatives to hysterectomies for the treatment of fibroid tumors. We must focus research efforts on the development of alternative therapies that will increase the treatment options for women. Therapeutic advances are the surest way to enable women to receive care and preserve their ability to bear children.

I would like to thank the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD) for her good work on this issue, and I urge my colleagues to support H. Con. Res. 165.

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

Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD.. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that today the House is considering my bill, H. Con. Res. 165, which deals with uterine fibroid tumors. I want to express my gratitude to the House leadership and to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. TAUZIN) and the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS) of the Committee on Energy and Commerce and the Subcommittee on Health.

My thanks also to the ranking members, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. DINGELL) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) and my dear friend, the gentleman from California (Mr. WAXMAN), for their efforts to bring this measure to the floor for consideration.

I also want to recognize the respective majority and minority committee professional staff for their work.

This resolution, Mr. Speaker, expresses a sense of Congress that continual research and education must be directed to the causes and cures for noncancerous uterine fibroid tumors. These tumors afflict women of reproductive age and affect African-American women 2 to 3 times more frequently than other women. Although the tumors are usually benign, they are quite painful, troublesome and dangerous, depending upon their size and their location.

It has been estimated that 20 to 30 percent of women experience fibroid tumors, even though many of the cases

are not diagnosed. Although these tumors can be quite small, they can multiply and cause great physical discomfort. For many years a surgical procedure known as a hysterectomy, the removal of the uterus, has been used to eliminate the tumors. This surgery unfortunately also eliminates a woman's ability to have children. Therefore, it is imperative that women become more educated about the nature of fibroid uterine tumors and the possible implications for women who suffer from this debilitating health problem.

The best approach for women to effectively deal with this unique health dilemma involves regular exams by their doctor. Furthermore, it is paramount that the medical community explore alternatives to eliminate recurring fibroids by other than a woman having to undergo a hysterectomy.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that H. Con. Res. 165 has been brought before the House for consideration. For much too long women have suffered terribly with uterine fibroid tumors. I applaud my colleagues for bringing this bill before the House for a vote. This legislation, when enacted, will be implemented to encourage women to seek early detection of uterine fibroid tumors and will further enable doctors to pursue research concerning better treatment to avoid unnecessary and painful surgery.

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

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of our time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 165.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

## RECOGNIZING IMPORTANCE OF GOOD CERVICAL HEALTH AND DETECTING CERVICAL CANCER DURING EARLIEST STAGES

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 309), recognizing the importance of good cervical health and of detecting cervical cancer during its earliest stages.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 309

Whereas approximately 12,900 women are diagnosed with, and 4,400 women die from, cervical cancer in the United States each year;

Whereas women who are members of certain racial or ethnic minorities and women who have a low income are more likely than other women to die from cervical cancer;

Whereas cervical cancer is primarily caused by the human papillomavirus (HPV) and can be detected by a Papanicolaou test (Pap test) or other early detection tests;

Whereas the earlier cervical cancer is detected the better chance a woman has of surviving cervical cancer;

Whereas women of certain racial or ethnic minorities, women who have less than a high school education, and women who have a low income are less likely than other women to receive a Pap test or other early detection test for cervical cancer; and

Whereas cervical cancer survivors have shown tremendous courage and determination in the face of adversity: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring)*, That Congress—

(1) recognizes the importance of good cervical health and of detecting cervical cancer during its earliest stages;

(2) urges health care facilities and other medical institutions to continue to raise public awareness about cervical cancer and the importance of early detection;

(3) urges the people of the United States to learn about cervical cancer and the importance of early detection; and

(4) recognizes the survivors of cervical cancer for their tremendous courage and determination.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS) and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD) each will control 20 minutes.

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

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BILIRAKIS. 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 the legislation under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H. Con. Res. 309, which recognizes the importance of good cervical health and detecting cervical cancer during its earliest stages. This resolution, which was unanimously approved by the full Committee on Energy and Commerce on April 24, would help increase the public's awareness of cervical cancer and the importance of early detection.

Approximately 12,900 women are diagnosed with, and 4,400 women die from, cervical cancer in the United States each year. I was pleased to sponsor legislation in the 105th Congress, the Women's Health Research and Prevention Amendments of 1998, that included provisions to increase the emphasis on the early detection of this terrible disease. I am, therefore, pleased we are considering this important resolution today that will help us to continue focusing on prevention and early detection of cervical cancer.

Since many vulnerable groups of women are less likely to receive screening tests for cervical cancer, it is critical that we continue our commitment to education programs so that these women increase their utilization of these important preventative services. This resolution is another positive step in that direction.

We are again indebted to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD) for this legislation, and I urge my colleagues, Mr. Speaker, to join me in support of H. Con. Res. 309.

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

Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise representing the 62 women Members of the House who have worked tirelessly to address these issues, thereby choosing the theme in this 107th Congress, The Wellness of Women.

Today, the House is considering H. Con. Res. 309 as one of these important pieces of legislation. This resolution recognizes the importance of good cervical health and detecting cervical cancer during its earliest stages.

I want to thank the Committee on Energy and Commerce chairman, the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. TAUZIN), and the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS), for their leadership, and also the ranking member, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. DINGELL), and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BROWN), and the gentleman from California (Mr. WAXMAN) for their efforts in the committee to report this bill favorably out of that committee.

I also want to commend the committee staff for their work.

H. Con. Res. 309 is important because cervical cancer can be fatal for a woman if it is not detected in its earliest stages. In 2002, the American Cancer Society estimates that there will be approximately 13,000 new cases of cervical cancer and, of that number, approximately 4,100 American women will die from this disease.

Cervical cancer can be detected by screening via a Pap smear test. Public awareness of utilizing Pap smear tests is especially important for racial and ethnic minority groups, and those segments of women who exist at or below the poverty level.

I cannot overemphasize the need for early screening because statistical data indicates that the 5-year survival is 70 percent for all stages of cervical cancer when it is detected early. Early screening can also detect pre-cancerous lesions, which can ultimately protect against a woman's contracting cancer.

Mr. Speaker, today the House has taken a huge step forward in educating women and potentially saving lives by passing this legislation. It is often said that acquiring knowledge can be empowering. In the case of cervical cancer, this is absolutely true.

Women throughout America can and will be destined to gain more peace of mind and even greater longevity by

virtue of enhanced awareness and greater application of Pap smear technology once this measure is enacted. Furthermore, generations of women will be able to experience more wholesome and productive lives devoid of cervical cancer.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of House Concurrent Resolution 309, recognizing the importance of good cervical health and of detecting cervical cancer during its earliest stages.

According to the National HPV & Cervical Cancer Campaign, each year approximately 12,900 women are diagnosed with cervical cancer, with 4,400 dying from this dreadful disease.

Mr. Speaker, I rise not to cite statistics, important though they are, but rather to talk about how cervical cancer affected my life. I lost my mother to this dreaded disease.

I can remember the great strength and courage my beloved mother showed even though she was in great pain as she battled for her life.

When she passed away, medical breakthroughs to detect cervical cancer were still far in the future. However, as science progressed we were able to identify that the Human Papillomavirus (HPV) causes this disease and, better yet, able to create tests for early detection. If detected early enough, most women have a good chance of defeating this disease, and living long productive lives.

Mr. Speaker, I stand in support of this resolution. I urge our health care facilities to help raise public awareness about the importance of early cervical cancer screening. In addition, I urge all citizens to learn about cervical cancer, and the importance of early detection.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today before you and my colleagues in support of H. Con. Res. 309, which recognizes the importance of good cervical health and its early detection.

Cervical cancer is nearly 100 percent preventable, yet according to the American Cancer Society, an estimated 13,000 new cases of invasive cervical cancer will be diagnosed in 2002 and about 4,100 women will die of the disease. The good news is that cervical cancer is preventable and curable if it is detected early; in fact, the occurrence of deaths from cervical cancer has declined significantly over the last 20 to 30 years.

Screening younger women using the Pap test is an importance strategy that can actually prevent cervical cancer from developing almost 100% of the time. Research and studies have been found to note that minority populations and persons of low socioeconomic status are affected disproportionately as well.

Early detection of cervical cancer can be the first major victory in the fight against cancer. Research is being done to develop a vaccine, but in the meantime, early detection is the key. The primary purpose of the Pap test screening program is to detect abnormal cellular changes that are not yet cancer. These changes, and very early invasive cancer, are virtually 100% curable. When preventative tests are used following an abnormal Pap test, the rate of detection of cervical cancer can be increased. The majority of deaths from cervical cancer are unnecessary and preventable. The key is early detection.

Mr. Speaker, my message is simple. Go for screening! I encourage women to make their January calendars each year with this message. With early detection and prevention, no woman need die from cervical cancer.

Ms. MILLENDER-McDONALD. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 309.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

## 2002 COMPREHENSIVE REPORT ON U.S. TRADE AND INVESTMENT POLICY TOWARD SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AFRICAN GROWTH AND OPPORTUNITY ACT—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 107–216)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

As required by section 106 of title I of the Trade and Development Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–200), I am providing a report prepared by my Administration entitled, the 2002 Comprehensive Report on U.S. Trade and Investment Policy Toward Sub-Saharan Africa and Implementation of the African Growth and Opportunity Act.

GEORGE W. BUSH.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *May 20, 2002*.

## RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m.

Accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 45 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m.

□ 1831

## AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. BASS) at 6 o'clock and 31 minutes p.m.

## COMMUNICATION FROM DISTRICT STAFF ASSISTANT OF HONORABLE ED BRYANT, MEMBER OF CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from Woody Parker, district staff assistant of the Honorable ED BRYANT, Member of Congress:

CLARKSVILLE, TN,
*April 24, 2002*.

Hon. J. DENNIS HASTERT,
*Speaker, House of Representatives,*
*Washington, DC*.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to formally notify you pursuant to Rule VIII of the Rules of the House that I have received a subpoena for testimony issued by the Circuit Court of Montgomery County, Tennessee.

After consultation with the Office of General Counsel, I will make the determinations required by Rule VIII.

Sincerely,

WOODY PARKER,
*District Staff Assistant*.

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will now put the question on the following motions to suspend the rules on which further proceedings were postponed earlier today.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

House Concurrent Resolution 314, by the yeas and nays;

House Concurrent Resolution 165, by the yeas and nays; and

House Concurrent Resolution 309, by the yeas and nays.

Votes on the remaining motions to suspend the rules considered earlier today will be taken tomorrow.

The Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the time for any electronic vote after the first such vote in this series.

## AMVETS NATIONAL CHARTER DAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and agreeing to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 314.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 314, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 360, nays 0, not voting 74, as follows:

[Roll No. 171]

YEAS—360

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Abercrombie | Baldacci | Bereuter |
| Ackerman | Baldwin | Berkley |
| Aderholt | Ballenger | Berman |
| Akin | Barcia | Berry |
| Allen | Barr | Biggert |
| Andrews | Barrett | Bilirakis |
| Armey | Bartlett | Bishop |
| Baca | Barton | Blumenauer |
| Bachus | Bass | Blunt |
| Baird | Bentsen | Boehlert |

Boehner
Bonilla
Bonior
Bono
Boozman
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd
Brady (TX)
Brown (OH)
Brown (SC)
Burr
Buyer
Calvert
Camp
Cantor
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Cardin
Carson (IN)
Carson (OK)
Castle
Chabot
Chambliss
Clayton
Clyburn
Coble
Collins
Combest
Condit
Costello
Cramer
Crane
Crenshaw
Crowley
Cubin
Culberson
Cummings
Cunningham
Davis (CA)
Davis (FL)
Davis, Jo Ann
Davis, Tom
Deal
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
DeLay
DeMint
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Dooley
Doolittle
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Edwards
Ehlers
Ehrlich
Engel
English
Eshoo
Etheridge
Evans
Everett
Farr
Ferguson
Filner
Fletcher
Foley
Forbes
Ford
Fossella
Frank
Frelinghuysen
Frost
Gallegly
Ganske
Gekas
Gephardt
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gilman
Gonzalez
Goode
Goodlatte
Gordon
Goss
Graham
Granger
Graves
Green (TX)
Green (WI)
Grucci
Gutierrez
Gutknecht
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Hansen
Hart
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hefley
Hill
Hinojosa
Hobson
Hoeffel
Hoekstra
Holt
Honda
Hooley
Horn
Hostettler
Houghton
Hoyer
Hunter
Hyde
Inslee
Isakson
Israel
Issa
Istook
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, E.B.
Jones (NC)
Jones (OH)
Kaptur
Kelly
Kennedy (MN)
Kennedy (RI)
Kerns
Kildee
Kind (WI)
Kingston
Kirk
Kleczka
Kolbe
Kucinich
LaFalce
Lampson
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
LaTourette
Leach
Lee
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
LoBiondo
Lofgren
Lowey
Lucas (KY)
Lucas (OK)
Luther
Lynch
Maloney (CT)
Maloney (NY)
Manzullo
Markey
Matheson
McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McCrery
McDermott
McGovern
McHugh
McInnis
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinney
McNulty
Meehan
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Menendez
Mica
Millender-McDonald
Miller, Dan
Miller, Gary
Miller, George
Miller, Jeff
Mink
Mollohan
Moore
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Morella
Myrick
Nadler
Napolitano
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nussle
Oberstar
Obey
Ortiz
Osborne
Ose
Otter
Oxley
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor
Paul
Pelosi
Pence
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Phelps
Pickering
Pitts
Platts
Pomeroy
Portman
Price (NC)
Putnam
Quinn
Radanovich
Ramstad
Rangel
Regula
Rehberg
Reyes
Reynolds
Rivers
Rodriguez
Roemer
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Ross
Rothman
Roukema
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Rush
Ryan (WI)
Ryun (KS)
Sabo
Sanchez
Sandlin
Sawyer
Saxton
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schrock
Scott
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Sherman
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shows
Shuster
Simpson
Skeen
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Solis
Souder
Spratt
Stark
Stearns
Stenholm
Strickland
Stupak
Sullivan
Sununu
Sweeney
Tancredo
Tanner
Tauscher
Taylor (MS)
Thomas
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thornberry
Thune
Thurman
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Tierney
Toomey
Turner
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Upton
Velazquez
Visclosky
Vitter
Walden
Walsh
Wamp
Waters
Watson (CA)
Watt (NC)
Waxman
Weldon (FL)
Weller
Wexler
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson (NM)
Wilson (SC)
Wolf
Woolsey
Wu
Wynn
Young (AK)

NOT VOTING—74

Baker
Becerra
Blagojevich
Borski
Brady (PA)
Brown (FL)
Bryant
Burton
Callahan
Cannon
Clay
Clement
Conyers
Cooksey
Cox
Coyne
Davis (IL)
Deutsch
Diaz-Balart
Doyle
Emerson
Fattah
Flake
Greenwood
Harman
Hayworth
Herger
Hilleary
Hilliard
Hinchey
Holden
Hulshof
Jefferson
Jenkins
John
Johnson, Sam
Kanjorski
Keller
Kilpatrick
King (NY)
Knollenberg
LaHood
Lantos
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
Mascara
Matsui
Murtha
Neal
Nethercutt
Olver
Owens
Payne
Pombo
Pryce (OH)
Rahall
Riley
Ros-Lehtinen
Sanders
Schaffer
Sessions
Simmons
Snyder
Stump
Tauzin
Taylor (NC)
Terry
Towns
Traficant
Watkins (OK)
Watts (OK)
Weiner
Weldon (PA)
Young (FL)

□ 1857

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BASS). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the minimum time for electronic voting on each additional motion to suspend the rules on which the Chair has postponed further proceedings.

## EXPRESSING SENSE OF CONGRESS THAT CONTINUAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION INTO CAUSE AND CURE FOR FIBROID CANCER BE ADDRESSED

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and agreeing to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 165.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 165, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 363, nays 0, not voting 71, as follows:

[Roll No. 172]

YEAS—363

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Aderholt
Akin
Allen
Andrews
Armey
Baca
Bachus
Baird
Baldacci
Baldwin
Ballenger
Barcia
Barr
Barrett
Bartlett
Barton
Bass
Bentsen
Bereuter
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Biggert
Bilirakis
Bishop
Blumenauer
Blunt
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bonior
Bono
Boozman
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd
Brady (TX)
Brown (OH)
Brown (SC)
Burr
Buyer
Calvert
Camp
Cantor
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Cardin
Carson (IN)
Carson (OK)
Castle
Chabot
Chambliss
Clayton
Clyburn
Coble
Collins
Combest
Condit
Costello
Cramer
Crane
Crenshaw
Crowley
Cubin
Culberson
Cummings
Cunningham
Davis (CA)
Davis (FL)
Davis, Jo Ann
Davis, Tom
Deal
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
DeLay
DeMint
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Dooley
Doolittle
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Edwards
Ehlers
Ehrlich
Engel
English
Eshoo
Etheridge
Evans
Everett
Farr
Ferguson
Filner
Fletcher
Foley
Forbes
Ford
Fossella
Frank
Frelinghuysen
Frost
Gallegly
Ganske
Gekas
Gephardt
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gilman
Gonzalez
Goode
Goodlatte
Gordon
Goss
Graham
Granger
Graves
Green (TX)
Green (WI)
Grucci
Gutierrez
Gutknecht
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Hansen
Hart
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hefley
Hill
Hilleary
Hinojosa
Hobson
Hoeffel
Hoekstra
Holt
Honda
Hooley
Horn
Hostettler
Houghton
Hoyer
Hunter
Hyde
Inslee
Isakson
Israel
Issa
Istook
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones (NC)
Jones (OH)
Kaptur
Kelly
Kennedy (MN)
Kennedy (RI)
Kerns
Kildee
Kind (WI)
Kingston
Kirk
Kleczka
Kolbe
Kucinich
LaFalce
Lampson
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
LaTourette
Leach
Lee
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
LoBiondo
Lofgren
Lowey
Lucas (KY)
Lucas (OK)
Luther
Lynch
Maloney (CT)
Maloney (NY)
Manzullo
Markey
Matheson
McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McCrery
McDermott
McGovern
McHugh
McInnis
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinney
McNulty
Meehan
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Menendez
Mica
Millender-McDonald
Miller, Dan
Miller, Gary
Miller, George
Miller, Jeff
Mink
Mollohan
Moore
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Morella
Myrick
Nadler
Napolitano
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nussle
Oberstar
Obey
Ortiz
Osborne
Ose
Otter
Oxley
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor
Paul
Pelosi
Pence
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Phelps
Pickering
Pitts
Platts
Pomeroy
Portman
Price (NC)
Putnam
Quinn
Radanovich
Ramstad
Rangel
Regula
Rehberg
Reyes
Reynolds
Rivers
Rodriguez
Roemer
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Ross
Rothman
Roukema
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Rush
Ryan (WI)
Ryun (KS)
Sabo
Sanchez
Sanders

Sandlin
Sawyer
Saxton
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schrock
Scott
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Sherman
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shows
Shuster
Simmons
Simpson
Skeen
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Solis
Souder
Spratt
Stark
Stearns
Stenholm
Strickland
Stupak
Sullivan
Sununu
Sweeney
Tancredo
Tanner
Tauscher
Taylor (MS)
Thomas
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thornberry
Thune
Thurman
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Tierney
Toomey
Turner
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Upton
Velazquez
Visclosky
Vitter
Walden
Walsh
Wamp
Waters
Watson (CA)
Watt (NC)
Waxman
Weldon (FL)
Weller
Wexler
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson (NM)
Wilson (SC)
Wolf
Woolsey
Wu
Wynn
Young (AK)

NOT VOTING—71

Baker
Becerra
Blagojevich
Borski
Brady (PA)
Brown (FL)
Bryant
Burton
Callahan
Cannon
Clay
Clement
Conyers
Cooksey
Cox
Coyne
Davis (IL)
Deutsch
Diaz-Balart
Doyle
Emerson
Fattah
Flake
Greenwood
Harman
Hayworth
Herger
Hilliard
Hinchey
Holden
Hulshof
Jefferson
Jenkins
John
Johnson, Sam
Kanjorski
Keller
Kilpatrick
King (NY)
Knollenberg
LaHood
Lantos
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
Mascara
Matsui
Murtha
Neal
Nethercutt
Olver
Owens
Payne
Pombo
Pryce (OH)
Rahall
Riley
Ros-Lehtinen
Schaffer
Sessions
Snyder
Stump
Tauzin
Taylor (NC)
Terry
Towns
Traficant
Watkins (OK)
Watts (OK)
Weiner
Weldon (PA)
Young (FL)

□ 1905

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The title of the concurrent resolution was amended so as to read: ''Expressing the sense of the Congress that continual research and education into the cause and cure for fibroid tumors be addressed.''.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## RECOGNIZING IMPORTANCE OF GOOD CERVICAL HEALTH AND DETECTING CERVICAL CANCER DURING EARLIEST STAGES

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BASS). The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and agreeing to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 309.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 309, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 361, nays 0, not voting 73, as follows:

[Roll No. 173]

YEAS—361

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Aderholt
Akin
Allen
Andrews
Armey
Baca
Bachus
Baird
Baldacci
Baldwin
Ballenger
Barcia
Barr
Barrett
Bartlett
Barton
Bass
Bentsen
Bereuter
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Biggert
Bilirakis
Bishop
Blumenauer
Blunt
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bonior
Bono
Boozman
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd
Brady (TX)
Brown (OH)
Brown (SC)
Burr
Buyer
Calvert
Camp
Cantor
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Cardin
Carson (IN)
Carson (OK)
Castle
Chabot
Chambliss
Clayton
Clyburn
Coble
Collins
Combest
Condit
Costello
Cramer
Crane
Crenshaw
Crowley
Cubin
Culberson
Cummings
Cunningham
Davis (CA)
Davis (FL)
Davis, Jo Ann
Davis, Tom
Deal
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
DeLay
DeMint
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Dooley
Doolittle
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Edwards
Ehlers
Ehrlich
Engel
English
Eshoo
Etheridge
Evans
Everett
Farr
Ferguson
Filner
Fletcher
Foley
Forbes
Ford
Fossella
Frank
Frelinghuysen
Frost
Gallegly
Ganske
Gekas
Gephardt
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gilman
Gonzalez
Goode
Goodlatte
Gordon
Goss
Graham
Granger
Graves
Green (TX)
Green (WI)
Grucci
Gutierrez
Gutknecht
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Hansen
Hart
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hefley
Hill
Hilleary
Hinojosa
Hobson
Hoekstra
Holt
Honda
Hooley
Horn
Hostettler
Houghton
Hoyer
Hunter
Hyde
Inslee
Isakson
Israel
Issa
Istook
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones (NC)
Jones (OH)
Kaptur
Kelly
Kennedy (MN)
Kennedy (RI)
Kerns
Kildee
Kind (WI)
Kingston
Kirk
Kleczka
Kolbe
LaFalce
Lampson
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
LaTourette
Leach
Lee
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
LoBiondo
Lofgren
Lowey
Lucas (KY)
Lucas (OK)
Luther
Lynch
Maloney (CT)
Maloney (NY)
Manzullo
Markey
Matheson
McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McCrery
McDermott
McGovern
McHugh
McInnis
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinney
McNulty
Meehan
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Menendez
Mica
Millender-McDonald
Miller, Dan
Miller, Gary
Miller, George
Miller, Jeff
Mink
Mollohan
Moore
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Morella
Myrick
Nadler
Napolitano
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nussle
Oberstar
Obey
Ortiz
Osborne
Ose
Otter
Oxley
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor
Paul
Pelosi
Pence
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Phelps
Pickering
Pitts
Platts
Pomeroy
Portman
Price (NC)
Putnam
Quinn
Radanovich
Ramstad
Rangel
Regula
Rehberg
Reyes
Reynolds
Rivers
Rodriguez
Roemer
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Ross
Rothman
Roukema
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Rush
Ryan (WI)
Ryun (KS)
Sabo
Sanchez
Sanders
Sandlin
Sawyer
Saxton
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schrock
Scott
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Sherman
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shows
Shuster
Simmons
Simpson
Skeen
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Solis
Souder
Spratt
Stark
Stearns
Stenholm
Strickland
Stupak
Sullivan
Sununu
Sweeney
Tancredo
Tanner
Tauscher
Taylor (MS)
Thomas
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thornberry
Thune
Thurman
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Tierney
Toomey
Turner
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Upton
Velazquez
Visclosky
Vitter
Walden
Walsh
Wamp
Waters
Watson (CA)
Watt (NC)
Waxman
Weldon (FL)
Weller
Wexler
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson (NM)
Wilson (SC)
Wolf
Woolsey
Wu
Wynn
Young (AK)

NOT VOTING—73

Baker
Becerra
Blagojevich
Borski
Brady (PA)
Brown (FL)
Bryant
Burton
Callahan
Cannon
Clay
Clement
Conyers
Cooksey
Cox
Coyne
Davis (IL)
Deutsch
Diaz-Balart
Doyle
Emerson
Fattah
Flake
Greenwood
Harman
Hayworth
Herger
Hilliard
Hinchey
Hoeffel
Holden
Hulshof
Jefferson
Jenkins
John
Johnson, Sam
Kanjorski
Keller
Kilpatrick
King (NY)
Knollenberg
Kucinich
LaHood
Lantos
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
Mascara
Matsui
Murtha
Neal
Nethercutt
Olver
Owens
Payne
Pombo
Pryce (OH)
Rahall
Riley
Ros-Lehtinen
Schaffer
Sessions
Snyder
Stump
Tauzin
Taylor (NC)
Terry
Towns
Traficant
Watkins (OK)
Watts (OK)
Weiner
Weldon (PA)
Young (FL)

□ 1915

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained in my district and missed recorded votes on Monday, May 20, 2002. I would like the RECORD to reflect that, had I been present, I would have cast the following votes:

On. H. Con. Res. 314, Recognizing the Members of AMVETS for Their Service to the Nation, I would have voted ''yea''; on H. Con. Res. 165, Sense of the Congress regarding Fibroid Cancer, I would have voted ''yea''; on H. Con. Res. 309, Recognizing the importance of Good Cervical Health, I would have voted ''yea.''

## PESONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. KILPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, due to business in the District I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted as follows. I would have voted ''yea'' on

H. Con. Res. 314, Recognizing and Supporting American Veterans, H. Con. Res. 165, Support for Continued Fibroid Cancer Research and H. Con. Res. 309, Importance of Good Cervical Health & Early Detection of Cervical Cancer.

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. FLAKE. Mr . Speaker, I respectfully request the opportunity to record my position on rollcall votes 171, 172 and 173. I was regrettably absent from the chamber today during rollcall votes 171, 172 and 173. Had I been present, I would have voted ''yea'' on all three votes.

## REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 4187

Mr. SHAYS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my name be removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 4187, Presidential Records Act amendments.

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

There was no objection.

## SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ISSA). 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.

## TRIBUTE TO THE FOUNDERS AND MEMBERS OF THE U.S. PROFESSIONAL VOLLEYBALL LEAGUE

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

Mr. GUTKNECHT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to give a special tribute to some very special athletes and to an incredibly important entrepreneur. To paraphrase one of my favorite Presidents: ''Those who say that there are no more American heroes, well, they just don't know where to look.''

For too long, there have been too few women athletes for girls to look up to. A brave entrepreneur named Bill Kennedy decided to change all that. He created the U.S. Professional Volleyball League. This was their inaugural season.

They assembled some of the finest women athletes and put together an exciting season. If you thought 30-inch vertical jumps were only for the NBA, you would be wrong. Fans responded by filling arenas and cheering to the top of their lungs.

Now, I admit that we are especially proud of Coach Tore Aleksandersen, General Manager Kevin Rueten, and all the members of the Minnesota Chill. They won both the regular season and the playoff championship. Rochester is proud to call them our home team.

Perhaps even better than seeing the Chill win the championship was to see the adoration in the eyes of young girls who came to cheer for their local heroes.

We all need heroes and role models. We were blessed to find a new group in the Chill and in the entire league. We saw little of the bad behavior which has become so commonplace in modern day sports. We were treated to spirited competition that parents could be proud to take their children to. I have little doubt that the league will grow and prosper.

Congratulations again to all the members of the Minnesota Chill for their championship in this inaugural season and thank you again to Bill Kennedy for giving us this new league and a wonderful group of new heroes.

## EAST TIMOR'S INDEPENDENCE

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

Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island. Mr. Speaker, this week, on the other side of the globe, the world celebrates the creation of a new democracy, the Democratic Republic of East Timor. I congratulate and honor the people of this island nation for their perseverance and for the triumph of freedom over oppression.

The effort to bring self-determination to East Timor was a dream back in 1994, when I first came to the House. But now, today, it is a reality. Since coming to Congress, I have seen how the East Timorese people have stood against tremendous odds, resisted military rule, despite the killing of one-third of the population in the 1970s and the oppression and massacres of subsequent years.

There have been many of us in Congress dedicated to the plight of the East Timorese largely because of the information we learned over years of meetings and visits with the residents of East Timor. I personally had the opportunity to go to East Timor to visit with Bishop Belo, one of the two Nobel Peace prize winners. They and others were willing to give me their stories, tell me what was going on.

In that context, Mr. Speaker, and with the work of groups such as Human Rights Watch, Amnesty International, U.S. Catholic Conference of Bishops, and I might add the Catholic Conference of Bishops was a tremendous help in this effort, as well as the Indonesian Human Rights Network, and, of course, East Timor Action Network, all who were instrumental, everyone should feel very proud of this effort and outcome.

Let me just conclude by saying we are at a critical time now with this new democracy. We need to give it all the support it can get so that it can establish itself and make a difference for the people of East Timor.

As we move forward, however, we cannot forget the need to continue to show our support for East Timor's sustainable development and a positive future.

The United States should work with the United Nations and its members to make sure that the job of preparing East Timor for self-rule is completed.

Enough proper expertise and funds must be provided to ensure a smooth transition in government services and to train East Timorese to fully manage their own affairs.

After decades of tremendous suffering under military occupation, we need to give generously to East Timor to ensure that children are guaranteed a quality education, adequate healthcare and shelter, and that other needs for a decent standard of living are met.

This is especially crucial in light of the recently released United Nations Development Program Report that classified East Timor as one of the twenty poorest countries in the world and the poorest in Asia.

Life expectancy in the island nation is just 57 years, and nearly half the population lives on less than fifty-five American cents ($.55) per day.

This burgeoning democracy will need our hand as we move into the Twenty First Century.

I look forward to working with my Colleagues in Congress on these issues and these challenges.

But today, we celebrate the perseverance and the spirit of the East Timorese and we celebrate the creation of democracy.

## PERMISSION FOR COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS TO FILE PRIVILEGED REPORT ON BILL MAKING SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 2002

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Appropriations have until midnight tonight, May 20, 2002, to file a privileged report on a bill making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under clause 1 of rule XXI, points of order are reserved.

## SUPPORT OUR COMMANDER IN CHIEF

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

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, last week, a number of Members came on the floor during 1-minute speeches, based on a report that was in on CBS News reporting that there was some speculation, if you will, that President Bush actually knew the events of September 11 would happen and that he did nothing to prevent them. To say I was outraged would minimize my feelings on this issue.

I wanted to address this Chamber late Thursday because, as I heard these speakers one by one mount the podium to challenge the Commander in Chief

of this country, I was not only shocked but chagrined that, in the middle of a fight against terrorism, while our men and women are in Afghanistan and our soldiers are standing vigil around the world, that Members would actually speculate not only openly but antagonistically impugn the President's reputation.

I heard this weeks ago, when a Member of this body speculated that not only did he know but he kept the information quiet so people could profit from their knowledge; that investors and people who bought defense stock and others, and this Member actually singled out a few and suggested they were in fact in on the game. Now, clearly, I thought that was so far out in left field that I would not even give it credence. But then respected Members of this body got up and continued the assault this week, including a gentleman from New York, who even speculated that the President, if he knew, was personally responsible for the deaths in New York.

Now, talk about shock, talk about outrage, talk about reckless commentary. We all want to know what happened September 11, and we all want to talk about the failures potentially of intelligence, and we all want to look at the system and try to perfect it so it does not happen again. The warnings in the last 24 hours are shocking and are of great concern to every American and should be to every Member of this body. But for a Member to sit here and randomly speculate that he or she believes that this President, or any President, would know of this information and sit on it, is just sheer lunacy, and it is regrettable. I think those that made those comments should seek to have them taken down, because I think they are not only reprehensible but they diminish our united efforts on terrorism.

There is one thing certain in America, as we all think about the tragedy that began in New York and spread to Washington and to the fields of Pennsylvania, that many lives were lost due to people who did not respect our country. They do not respect what we stand for. They do not respect democracy. But to have our own Members of this Congress speculate alongside them and question the dedication of a President?

I remember when there was an invasion of Bosnia, and there was speculation because of a scandal enveloping the President that he may have proceeded to bomb Bosnia because he was trying to deflect the attention from the scandal in Washington. I myself, as a Republican, took umbrage to that. I was outraged by that comment as well, because I felt to speculate that a good, kind man, like President Clinton or President Bush, would knowingly risk innocent lives, one to deflect criticism from themselves and one because they were not paying attention to the job, is just the height of irresponsibility.

We have a lot to do in this body, and we have a lot of questions to ask. Seems like those questions are fired fast and furious at the other end of this hall by those who want to interview Governor Ridge; they want answers to all these questions; they want to see the detailed briefings; they want to lay out all of this for the world to see. And the ones I am concerned about seeing this the most are the terrorists that may still be residing in this country.

So rather than be divisive, let us pull ourselves together. There will be plenty of time to lead inquiry; but we are actively engaged right now in the pursuit of freedom, we are actively engaged in protecting our citizens from terrorism, we are actively engaged in trying to get all agencies of the Federal Government to cooperate, the FBI, the CIA, Border Patrol, and Immigration. So I think our collective efforts, rather than to see who can point fingers and accuse the Commander in Chief and the President of this great country, we should be focusing our efforts to strengthen our common resolve against our enemy.

Our enemy is not at the other end of Pennsylvania Avenue. Our enemy should not be the Republican or Democratic Party, or who controls this Chamber. This fight is not over who runs this place. It is a fight for democracy, and it is a fight for freedom. And I hope my colleagues will be cautious when they seek to accuse this fine President of shirking his responsibility and his duty.

I am proud of him. I think he has done a masterful job. And I continue to give him 100 percent of my support.

## CRISES IN AFRICA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Mrs. CLAYTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. CLAYTON. Mr. Speaker, I am quoting from a recent report called, ''A Future With Hope,'' prepared by Bread for the World. It says, under the policy to address world hunger, and I quote, ''The terrorist attack of September 11, 2001, profoundly affected the United States. Psychologically the Nation was wounded, the vulnerability exposed, and its sense of security shattered. The attack pushed an already faltering economy into recession, yet much of the developing world would suffer even greater devastation as a result of the attacks. A World Bank study reported that the ripple effect from September 11 would hurt economic growth in developing countries, especially in Africa.''

Mr. Speaker, in the last years, there has been much discussion about assistance to Africa by Western countries, including the United States and Europe. With the crisis of AIDS and other infectious diseases continuing to grow ever more menacing, the wealthy countries of the world are finally, though still inadequately, taking notice, and we support them, taking notice of a pandemic and the devastation directed every day upon our African brothers and sisters.

□ 1930

AIDS does not discriminate. Killing off entire generation of Africans, both adults and children, it empties rural communities, towns and villages and professional urban classes indiscriminately, without regard for class or clan. However, the level of newfound interest in Africa remains insufficient and indeed grossly lacking. AIDS is not the only crisis that is causing great harm on the continent of Africa right now. As AIDS devastates African nations with frightening speed, so too do the specter of hunger and the shadows of famine fall across southern Africa.

I ask my colleagues, in our newfound interest in Africa, to consider the widespread incidence of hunger in Africa. The reports are arriving with greater frequency and they are chilling. As many as 20 million people in the region of southern Africa are suffering from hunger and insecurity of food. My friends, this is equal to the population of the entire State of Texas. Let us just consider for one moment that we knew the entire State of Texas was dying for insufficient food. We indeed would do something.

Please consider The Washington Post article, and I quote. I want to just read a part of that:

'' 'Please forgive my ramblings,' said the old man, stooped and still as he sat on a wooden stool in front of his mud hut. The hunger makes my mind wander.''

''In his lucid moments, Lucas Lufuzi recites the numbers, calibrating his catastrophic situation. Three days since he's eaten. Thirty-one cobs of unripe, green corn. One son: 29 years alive and 21 days dead. Two seasons of crops spoiled by erratic weather, rain one year, drought the next.''

''What is taking place across southern Africa is the perfect famine, a disastrous collaboration between nature and man that has caused the region's worst food shortage in nearly 60 years.''

The worst food shortage in 60 years. Let us remember that we had the Biafran tragedy, the Ethiopian famines of the eighties, the long hunger march of the Sudanese which continues to this day. Sixty years, Mr. Speaker. We can do better.

We will consider a bill on emergency funding, and I ask my colleagues to consider no better cause than to respond to the hunger of the world. Until this is done, we cannot claim to be really concerned about our brothers and sisters in Africa.

In the last year, there has been much discussion about the assistance to Africa by Western nations including the United States and Europe. With the crisis of AIDS and other infectious diseases continuing to grow ever more menacing, the wealthy countries of the world are finally, though still inadequately, taking notice of the pandemic and the devastation that it wreaks every day upon our African

brothers and sisters. AIDS does not discriminate. Killing off entire generations of Africans, it empties rural villages and professional urban classes indiscriminately, without regard for class or clan. However the level of newfound interest in Africa, it remains insufficient and is grossly lacking.

However, AIDS is not the only crisis causing great harm on the continent of Africa right now. As AIDS devastates African nation's with frightening speed, so too is the specter of hunger and the shadow of famine fall across Southern Africa. I ask my colleagues in our newfound interest in Africa to consider the widespread hunger? The reports are arriving with greater frequency and they are chilling. As many as 20 million people in the region of Southern Africa are suffering from hunger and insecurity of nutrition. My friends, this is equal to the population of Texas. Let us imagine that the entire state of Texas were suffering through an extreme shortage of food. What would our response be then?

Last week the Washington Post ran an article on this horrible situation. I would like to read the first part of it.

''Please forgive my ramblings,'' said the old man, stopped and still as he sat on a wooden stool in front of his mud hut. ''The hunger makes my mind wander.''

''In his lucid moments, Lucas Lufuzi recites the numbers, calibrating his catastrophe. Three days since he's eaten. Thirty-one cobs of unripe green corn. One son: 29 years alive and 21 days dead. Two seasons of crops spoiled by erratic weather—rain one year, drought the next.''

''What is taking place across southern Africa is the perfect famine, a disastrous collaboration between nature and man that has caused the region's worst food shortage in nearly 60 years.''

The worst food shortage in 60 years! Let us remember the Biáfran tragedy, the Ethiopian famines of the 80s, the long hunger March of the Sudánése, which continues to this day. For someone to contend that this is the worst food shortage in the region in nearly 60 years is no small statement, it is a call to action.

I see very little action. Relief organizations estimate that they will need 145,000 tons of food, or about $70 million worth, to prevent widespread starvation. According to the Washington Post, donors have thus far pledged only $3 million.

This week the House of Representatives will consider a supplemental appropriations bill that will cost over $25 billion. Much of the spending in this bill will be legitimate.

But to the best of my knowledge this bill will not contains funds to address the looming crisis in Southern Africa. It will not provide the resources necessary to prevent suffering and misery in Malawi, in Zambia, in Zimbabwe.

Let there be no doubt. This body would be hard pressed to find a better, more humane, and more necessary way to spend $50 million to address the famine that is ravaging Southern Africa.

My colleagues, let us not mistake idle chatter for a real concern about Africa. Let us not believe that a minor increase in African development assistance is an adequate response to the cries for help now coming from Southern Africa. My friends, until the suffering of Africa is brought to a halt, until AIDS is contained, until the ravages of famine are dispersed like dust—until that day—our concern for Africa, no matter how real or how genuine, will not be concerned enough.

[From the Washington Post, May 10, 2002]

FAMINE LOOMS FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA—MILLIONS SUFFERING IN CRISIS CREATED BY NATURE, EXACERBATED BY MAN

(By Jon Jeter)

MCHINJI, MALAWI.—''Please forgive my ramblings,'' said the old man, stooped and still as he sat on a wooden stool in front of his mud hut. ''The hunger makes my mind wander.''

In his lucid moments, Lucas Lufuzi recites the numbers, calibrating his catastrophe. Three days since he's eaten. Thirty-one tiny cobs of unripe, green corn. Two grandchildren to feed. One son: 29 years alive; 21 days dead. Two seasons of crops spoiled by erratic weather—rain one year, drought the next.

''I have never seen such starvation,'' said Lufuzi, who does not know his age but says he believes he is close to 60. ''Our family relied on my son to work the farm and for the income he earned [working part time on commercial farms].

''When my grandchildren's feet began to swell from hunger, I had no choice but to harvest the crops before they were ready. This,'' he said, nodding to a basket of shriveled corn, ''is all that keeps us from death.''

What is taking shape across southern Africa is the perfect famine, disastrous collaboration between nature and man that has caused the region's worst food shortage in nearly 60 years.

Officials in the region say as many as 20 million people are suffering from hunger and malnutrition. The U.N. World Food Program is already feeding more than 2.6 million in Malawi, Zimbabwe, Zambia and other countries in the region, and agency officials say that number will at least double in the coming months as peasants finish off the meager yields from this season's harvest.

Overall, relief workers anticipate they will need roughly 145,000 tons of food, worth about $69 million, to plug the immediate shortfall in domestic crop production in the region. So far, donors have pledged only about $3 million.

Officials with the Southern African Development Community (SADC), a coalition of 14 nations, say they will need to import 3.2 million tons of corn—the region's staple food—to offset the deficit, about double the amount imported last year.

''We've got a full-scale famine on our hands,'' said Kerran Hedland, a spokeswoman for the World Food Program in Malawi.

A year of flooding followed by a year of drought are largely to blame for the widespread crop failure. But international donors, Western diplomats and civic organizations say the crisis has been aggravated by graft—or at least mismanagement—in Malawi and by political upheaval in neighboring Zimbabwe, usually one of the continent's most reliable food producers.

Malawian officials last year inexplicably sold the country's 167,000-ton emergency grain reserve and have not accounted for the proceeds. Officials have denied any wrongdoing and promised an investigation, but the International Monetary Fund, Britain, the European Union and other sources have frozen at least $75 million in aid payments as a result.

President Robert Mugabe's seizure of white-owned commercial farms in Zimbabwe has hurt not only that country's crop yields but those of its neighbors. With one of the region's most robust agricultural sectors, Zimbabwe for years sold or donated surplus crops to other African countries that needed help.

But Mugabe's violent, two-year-old campaign to redistribute farms to poor, landless blacks has disrupted farming and cut off routes used to transport food to neighboring countries. Food production in Zimbabwe has dropped by nearly 40 percent this year, according to SADC officials, and last week Mugabe joined Malawi's president, Bakili Muluzi, in declaring a state of emergency.

''Land acquisitions in Zimbabwe have had a dramatic effect on the amount [of food] that should have been produced in the country,'' said Judith Lewis, the World Food Program's regional director for eastern and southern Africa. ''Much needs to be done. The time is running out.''

The food reserve scandal in Malawi and Zimbabwe's political turmoil have compounded the problem by depleting stocks and driving up the price of corn by as much as 300 percent here in Malawi and in Zambia. What food is available is simply unaffordable to many people in the region.

Tipilire Kasingiro and her three small children ran out of corn from last year's harvest in December, and the shortage of food has kept her busy caring for her 18–month-old daughter, Marizani, who has frequently been sick. That left her unable to work part time as a housekeeper and earn spare money in the months before the harvest.

''Even if I had worked, it wouldn't be enough to buy the maize like I did last year,'' she said, as she held Marizani, a wraith of a girl, sunken-eyed and unmoving. ''The maize is so expensive this year.''

So she foraged the village for fruit, and when she was unable to find more, she and her neighbors dug up the roots of a banana tree, pounded them in a bowl and made a foul-tasting porridge, knowing that it would eventually make them ill.

''We were desperate, and we knew it would fill our bellies, if only temporarily,'' she said. ''My babies were swelling up like they were going to burst. I had to do something.''

Southern Africa has endured widespread food shortages before, most recently a decade ago when drought struck the region. But the situation now is far worse, many Africans say, partly because famished peasants are eating tree stems, sawdust and wild leaves, causing an increase in disease.

''You would see people eating green maize'' during the drought in the early 1990s, ''but you didn't see people eating the roots of trees,'' said Sister Agnes Eneyasicio, of St. Mary's Catholic Church in the village of Ludzi, in Mchinji district near the border with Zambia.

When St. Mary's opened a feeding center for 600 children in January, ''our two schools were completely empty,'' she said. 'The children were too hungry to come to school. You'd go and find whole villages empty because everyone was out searching for food. We've never experienced anything like this in Malawi.''

The AIDS epidemic, which was only beginning to surface in southern Africa a decade ago, is deepening the misery. An estimated one of every six adult Malawians is infected with HIV, the virus that causes AIDS, and hunger has accelerated the onset of debilitating diseases and even death among many household breadwinners here, according to relief and medical workers.

The epidemic has further cut into the country's crop production by leaving the elderly, children and orphans to care for the sick, assume the responsibilities of planting and harvesting crops, or take odd jobs for extra income.

Herein Mchinji, AIDS, and other illnesses have compounded the food problems, Lufuzi's son, James, fell ill and died three weeks ago, though his father does not know exactly what caused his death. ''He did not discuss that with me,'' Lufuzi said.

James Lufuzi had sporadic bouts of illness, but when the family ran short of food late last year, his condition deteriorated. He died at home last month, leaving his father, a widower himself, to care for his two daughters, 9 and 7.

When asked if his son may have had HIV, he nods. ''I believe that may have been the case. The hunger fed his illness until he could not hold on any longer.''

Amid such privation, food is precious to those who have it and tempting to those who do not. When Goodson Mussa was accused of stealing corn from a field near the capital, Lilongwe, three men used a razor blade to cut off one of his ears.

''They beat me and spit on me, and one of them threatened to douse me with [Kerosene] and set me alight,'' said Mussa, 33. Asked several times if he was indeed trying to steal corn, Mussa refused to answer directly.

''Hunger is terrible,'' he said, holding his hand up to his bandaged head. ''What man wouldn't steal if he's watching his own children starve to death before his very eyes?''

## CORPORATIONS SEEK TAX DODGE IN BERMUDA

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

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, on April 15, not that long ago, more than 88 million Americans dutifully filed their individual income taxes. But now we find out that a growing number of United States corporations have developed a new tax dodge, a new sort of Bermuda Triangle to disappear their tax obligations to the Federal Government and the United States of America.

That is not too surprising, given the attitude of the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. O'Neill. He said that absolutely he backs the abolition of taxes on corporations. ''The clear economic truth is that businesses and corporations don't pay taxes, they just collect them for the government,'' he told the Financial Times. He is part right. Many corporations do not pay taxes anymore. The burden is growing on individual Americans. Thirty years ago when our corporations were the envy of the world and we were the manufacturing capital of the world, 25 percent of the taxes of the United States were paid by corporations. Today, it is less than 10. Of course, most of our manufacturing has fled overseas and now those companies that have remained here are hoping to move their tax obligations offshore to places where they do not pay taxes. They say, as Stanley Works did in defending this practice when they held a recent vote of stockholders, it is all about the stockholders.

From today's New York Times, it is not about the stockholders. It is about the CEOs. It is all about the CEOs. According to the New York Times, the CEO of Stanley Works will get 58 percent of the $30 million they expect to not pay in Federal income taxes by moving the corporation to Barbados and Bermuda. So we screw the American taxpayers. We screw the stockholders, too, because they are going to have to pay capital gains taxes. But the gentleman who runs the company will get a huge bonus. He might still have to pay some U.S. income taxes, but he probably has some smart accountants who will figure out how he can get around that, too.

What is the reaction of the United States Congress to this scandal? We had hoped here in the United States House of Representatives, the people's House, that there would be some outrage about this shift of taxes from large, profitable corporations and their CEOs on to individual Americans and small businesses. But instead, on the Republican side, the reaction is protect these tax dodges at any cost.

We were going to take up a bill on the marriage penalty, which is a real problem for American families. But on the Democratic side we were going to offer an amendment, an amendment to close this tax loophole, to break up the new Bermuda Triangle, to not allow companies that are based in, manufacture in, employ people in the United States of America to pretend that they are in Barbados and pretend that they are in Bermuda in order to avoid their tax obligations.

It should not be very controversial, should it? This is a time, as we heard so eloquently from the gentleman before me, of great threat to our Nation where people should not be asking questions about who knew what, when, where and how. But this is something we know, and we should be asking, why should we allow these corporations to avoid their tax obligations? Why should they not join in the great patriotic need to raise funds to fight the threat of terrorism? Why should they enjoy all the privileges of American citizenship and pay not a whit for it? But the reaction of the House leadership was to cancel the consideration of the marriage penalty on another day as a regular bill and bring it up instead as a suspension tomorrow with no amendments allowed. God forbid that the United States House of Representatives should break up this little scam. I mean, after all, this CEO of Stanley Works will probably send a good part of his little take there, his $17.8 million to one of their fund-raisers in gratitude, maybe 10 percent, maybe 20. Who knows what the share will be.

This is absolutely outrageous. The American people are paying their taxes. The country is under attack. We are in a huge deficit. We are spending the Social Security trust fund. The lockbox for Social Security is long gone. We are piling up a huge and growing deficit. We have enough controversy over the proposals by the Republicans to make permanent the tax cuts for the largest estates and the wealthiest Americans, but to allow this outrage, companies based in the United States of America, in all reality, to rent a post office box in Bermuda and a filing cabinet in Barbados and pretend they are not U.S. corporations anymore and not pay any taxes.

I am ashamed of the Republican leadership.

## CONTROVERSIAL ASPECTS OF SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS BILL

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

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, when the supplemental appropriation bill comes up this week, largely for defense purposes, the Republican majority will try to play games and use sleight of hand to slip an increase in the debt ceiling past the American people. These issues should not be linked. They should be voted separately.

Yes, America has returned to the days of a growing budget deficit. The President's economic policy will reduce our surplus by nearly $1.7 trillion. That is 42 percent. The government, therefore, is about to bump its head against the debt ceiling.

This situation makes it all the more irresponsible, Mr. Speaker, for this Congress in the same bill to throw more than $100 million in taxpayer money to the wind to protect a private oil pipeline in the nation of Colombia. Yes, that is right. American taxpayers are being asked to pony up over $100 million to protect a private oil pipeline in a foreign country. This oil pipeline is owned by two multinational corporations and also by the Government of Colombia.

I will be offering an amendment to strike the first $6 million down payment in funding in this bill to protect what is called the Cano Limon oil pipeline. Most Americans do not even know about this pipeline; but they should, because the Bush administration wants to use their tax dollars to protect it. This pipeline that pipes Colombian oil is owned by U.S.-based Occidental Petroleum, along with Repsol, a Spanish-Argentine combine, and Ecopetrol, which is an arm of the Government of Colombia.

Can you believe it? This is where our lack of a national energy policy has led us, into the jungles of a Colombian war and into the middle of a civil war that has raged for two generations. The Bush administration wants Congress to spend American tax dollars to defend a pipeline that is owned by the Government of Colombia, a Spanish-Argentine multinational corporation and Occidental Petroleum, an American-based multinational giant, to pump Colombian oil.

When you think about it, this first $6 million is but a down payment on $104 million which is supposed to come later. This particular pipeline has been repeatedly attacked in Colombia's 38-year-long civil war.

Occidental Petroleum is not a poor company. In fact, it earned profits of more than $2 billion over the last 2 years. So why in the world should the American people have to foot this bill?

This gift to Big Oil is a waste of our taxpayers' money and will only lead to other Big Oil giants lining up for similar corporate handouts. We are going backwards. We have gone from shoveling money into the pockets of American multinationals like Enron, that is outrageous enough, to shoveling money into the pockets of foreign multinational corporations and foreign governments.

Where does it stop? Where do we draw the line? When do we adopt a real energy policy in this country that promotes biodiesel, ethanol and other renewable fuels and cures our addiction to foreign oil? How many wars do we have to fight? How many people have to die? How many taxpayer dollars have to be wasted to keep the foreign oil flowing?

The Colombian army brigade that will be trained with these funds will protect a pipeline that, when operational, will pump about 35 million barrels per year. This adds up to $3 per barrel in costs to U.S. taxpayers to protect a pipeline for which Occidental currently pays security costs of about 50 cents per barrel. Very interesting. Moreover, as military Occidental Oil spokesman Larry Meriage admitted before Congress in February 2000, ''This pipeline is 483 miles long, and so there aren't enough troops in all of Colombia to protect that pipeline along its corridor.''

Americans should not be in the business of paying for the protection of privately owned foreign oil pipelines abroad. We must act now to defeat this dangerous and wasteful pipeline protection proposal. If this $6 million down payment is provided now, it will be extremely difficult to stop the $98 million that is still due when the 2003 foreign operations bill is debated later this year.

Mr. Speaker, it is time to just say no. Say no to the Cano Limon pipeline. Say no to foreign oil. And say no to the Bush administration policy to keep our Nation addicted to foreign oil.

## REGARDING EVENTS OF SEPTEMBER 11

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

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, you have to have some patience to be sitting over here and listening to the last 20 minutes of Democratic rhetoric. Let us start with a little rebuttal because under the rules of the House, as you understand, they do not have to yield time and, of course, they would not yield time so their remarks all tell one side of the story.

Let us start with the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO). In the West we would call the gentleman from Oregon on this subject kind of a Johnny come lately. Where has he been? I noticed he just ran onto the House floor, still in his Levi's, puts a suit coat on and starts talking about what the Republicans have not done with a company called Stanley Works which makes Stanley tools up there in Connecticut and is trying to avoid U.S. tax by registering with a post office box in Bermuda. He says nobody has heard anything about this. He acts as if he is breaking new ice.

The gentleman from Oregon should have signed on to my bill. I have got the first bill on that to close that loophole. It is a terrible loophole. I had the chairman of that corporation in my office, and I gave that chairman a list of the American soldiers that lost their lives in Afghanistan trying to defend this country and the interests of this Nation. I said that any corporation that does business in America has more than an economic interest in this country. They have a moral responsibility to their community.

□ 1945

They have an inherent obligation to their country that provides them with the freedoms and the fruits of freedoms that this Nation offers to business people.

This country provides the defense for Stanley Tool Company. And, by the way, Stanley Tool Company, which is registering in Bermuda, has zero sales in Bermuda. They freely admit all they are going to do is get a post office box and save $30 million.

What bothers me about this, I think we can all agree on the issue, Stanley Tool Works, and many of you today, by the way, if you buy Stanley tools, you ought to quit buying them, because Stanley Tools is no longer that American company. They will keep all their manufacturing here, for a while, anyway, but they are going to put that post office box so they do not have to pay taxes, like any of the rest of you in this room. So keep that in mind. Next time you go down and want to buy a tool, you need a tool, do not buy Stanley tools.

What bothers me about the comments of the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO), he comes in here strictly on a partisan issue and starts bashing the Republicans. I would say to the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO), we have had this bill in place, it is my bill, I know a lot about it, we have had this bill in place for a couple of months. I did not see the gentleman at any of the meetings. I have not seen the gentleman at the Committee on Ways and Means. We have had several meetings in regards to this tax issue.

For the gentleman to come up to the floor, just like a greenhorn, that is what we would call you in the West, somebody that pops on the scene, you know, is kind of fresh to the thing and thinks they know everything, before the gentleman starts up here giving these blasphemous words and language and partisanship against the Republican leadership, the gentleman ought to look up his bill directory, and I think the gentleman would be surprised. Not only do I have a bill there, the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Mrs. JOHNSON) has a bill, and the gentleman might be surprised there are a couple of people on his side of the aisle that have bills.

To the best of my knowledge, the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO) has not been at any of these meetings in regards to our effort to stop corporations like Stanley Tool Company from incorporating in Bermuda for the simple reason of avoiding taxes in this country.

So if the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO) would spend more time working with us on our side, we are the majority. You were the majority. You could have shut this loophole when you were the majority; you did not. I hope we as the majority, in combination with people like the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO) who want to work with us, will shut this loophole.

The gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO) was correct, it is not fair to the American people what this corporation is doing. I hope that the chairman of that corporation who the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO) says will make many, many millions of dollars, and I happen to believe he probably is correct, I hope the chairman of that corporation has that list that I gave him of the soldiers who have given their lives so far. Now, this is up to a week ago. I know we lost a soldier yesterday. But up to a week ago, those soldiers who had given their lives so you would be free to do business in this country. I hope that chairman is having second thoughts ever since the moment he left my office. My guess would be that he has not.

But the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO), in my opinion, next time the gentleman wants to start blasting, it is obvious it is a political year, next time the gentleman wants to start blasting us, he ought to figure out if we have not already done the work on it.

I think it gives the gentleman a little more credibility to come in here, not as Johnny-come-lately, but come in here and really come up with some new information and come up with something positive that will help us move the ball.

Now, how interesting, I see in regards to the second speaker that attacks on a very partisan basis and says it is Bush's policy that we have to rely in the future on foreign oil, how little knowledge that individual, in my opinion, has on ethanol, for example.

Take a look at I think today's Wall Street Journal. I would ask my colleague to take a look at that column, on the editorial, guest column on ethanol. Do you know it takes more fossil fuel to generate the Btus of ethanol, to provide a gallon of ethanol, than a gallon of ethanol can give off?

This article points out there is a reason that the people who produce ethanol use fossil fuels for the generation

of the ethanol. It is because fossil fuels are cheaper to produce, and ethanol, in the long run, you are better off to pour the gasoline in the ground than replace it with ethanol, because you use more gas, more Btus, to produce less Btus through ethanol.

My colleague goes on and says all we have to do is have alternative energy. She ignores the facts, either intentionally or accidentally, ignores the facts of alternative energy in this country. Today if we took all of the alternative energy known to the world, all of the alternative energy known to the world, and were able to somehow magically put it in the United States of America, it would only meet about 4 or 5 percent of our energy demand. The fact is that alternative energy is the future of this country, but that future is still 15 or 20 years out there, and, in the meantime, you have got to have oil production in this country.

Now, if you do not support that kind of thing, then you yourself ought to quit driving an automobile. You yourself ought to quit appearing in a Chamber like this, look how many lights are lit in this Chamber, so you can present your point of view. You ought to quit using anything that has an oil base to it, which includes, by the way, prescriptions, medicine, clothes, you know the gambit. Our everyday life is very dependent on those fossil fuels.

The Republicans have led the way, in my opinion, with the help from Democrats, and there are a lot of things we have had a bipartisan effort on, of trying to work off fossil fuels. But before we leave fossil fuels, we had better figure out something that is going to work. We had better figure out something that is going to work. And today, throughout the whole world, as I said, everything that works outside of fossil fuels, including solar power, would only provide about 4 percent of our needs.

What I would suggest to my good colleague from the State of Ohio, instead of coming up here hollering about alternative fuels and about this President, which is a direct misstatement, about how President Bush's policy is to remain committed to foreign oil, what my colleague would be much better, much better off doing is talking about conservation.

If you want to save energy immediately, it is not alternative fuels, it is conservation. Put out every fourth light up there in that ceiling. Drive your car a little less. Do not idle your car. Turn off your light when you leave the room. Make sure your dishwasher is full when you wash your dishes. If you want to make a real dent in U.S. consumption of foreign oil, conservation is the answer, not come up here with some kind of partisan bashing of the Republican Party, which seems to be a favorite thing of the Democrats in this election year.

Now I want to move on to another topic. I hope this evening, I really, really want to spend some time with my colleagues talking about the land issues in the West. My district is in Colorado. I am very proud of the State of Colorado. Colorado is a very unique State when it comes to whether it is energy issues, whether it is water issues or land issues or forest fire issues. I want to spend some time this evening talking about that.

But I feel compelled, I feel compelled to come up and give the other side of the story. And there is something else that I want to give the other side of the story. Last week as we were about to adjourn, colleagues, oh boy, guess what happened? We had a media circus around here. We had a media circus. And I am not trying to be partisan here, but the fact is, just like this energy thing, just like this Bermuda tax shelter thing, the Democrats last week were jumping for joy as we were about to get out of here thinking that Bush knew that this country was going to be attacked on September 11 and he did nothing about it.

That is, on its face, absolutely unfounded, absolutely ridiculous, and, in my opinion, scandalous. Show me one colleague, whether it is the most liberal Democrat we have in the House Chamber, whether it is the most conservative Republican we have in the House Chamber, whether it is the one independent or socialist, whatever he is, that we have in the House Chamber, show me one person, one person in here, that has ever served in here, that would get information about something happening like September 11 and would sit on it and do nothing about it.

There is not a person that holds public office in America, whether it is the local mayor, whether it is the county commissioner, State legislator, governor, congressman or senator or the President, that would get information that September 11 was about to happen and sit on it, which was exactly the implication the Democrats tried to paint on our President last week. And guess what happened? You know, they accomplished their goal.

Here is the kind of headlines we see coming out in this weekly magazine. ''What Bush Knew.'' One of the senators over there stood over there with the New York Post, I think, ''Bush knew about September 11.''

You know, the problem we have got, and let us talk about these briefings and the information we get. I got information not too long ago from a fortune teller, and she swore to me that there was a bomb that was going to go off on a cruise ship. I mean, what do you do with this kind of stuff?

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McINNIS. I would be happy to yield to the gentleman in a moment, if he will just give me a couple of minutes, because I would like to have a conversation about this.

I am very upset about this. I am trying to say come on, instead of running right over here, and I will tell you, the minority leader did not even have time to put his suit coat on before he was over there preaching about what did the President know? We need to have a task force. The United States Congress ought to get a task force to find out what the President knew, when he knew it.

Look, we are not investigating the President. Why are we trying to eat our own? The President did not know September 11 was going to occur. For God's sake, he is a Texan. Have you ever seen a Texan that knew a fight was coming that did not stand up to give the first slug? He did not sit there. He did not have the information September 11 was going to happen.

Now, we all wish that our intelligence network would have been better, and it is always easy, it is always easy after a fire to figure out where the fire trucks should be, and it has never failed. I used to be a police officer, and I can tell you every serious crime I ever investigated, I would have people come up as we were doing the investigation that would say, you know, I told them there was going to be a murder over here in this neighborhood. I told them they were going to have a car accident at this intersection and they needed to put more traffic lights in here. I told them this school child was going to get hit and they needed to have intersection guards 8 hours a day instead of 7½ hours a day.

It is always easy to second-guess. But what does this do to our country, what does it do to our Nation, when on a Friday we can get a little partisan pool of people speaking up, and the next week it leads to these kind of headlines? What do you think the foreign press does with that kind of stuff?

We have a war to fight here. We ought to stick together, instead of coming up with this hodgepodge stuff about, well, Bush must have known, and Congress ought to be privy to all of this intelligence. Oh, yes, see how long a secret could remain if you had a task force made up of congressmen with highly sensitive material.

Let the President do his job, and rest assured, not one Democrat or not one Republican in the Senate or in the House or any level of government would have sat on information that said you are about to lose 3,000 of your citizens on September 11, and say, well, let us put it in this drawer. I do not want to act on that.

I would be happy to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I thank my distinguished colleague from Colorado for yielding. I understand the gentleman's concern and passion.

I would just like to share with the gentleman that some of us feel the same as does the gentleman, and that is that the President would not have sat on information, had he known.

My criticism, and I have been critical, and I might add I think it is legitimate, is the way they choose to do business in secrecy, and that is why

some of us call for an independent commission such as the Kerner Commission or the Watergate Commission to go forward and make an investigation in this matter.

Finally, I do genuinely feel that most Democrats do not impugn the integrity of the President. I certainly do not. But I do believe that in this instance, with information that was available, not to the President's desk, but the CIA and the FBI, that they did not serve him well by coordinating that information, for had he had the information, he may have acted in a different manner.

I thank my colleague very much for yielding, and I will do likewise when I get an opportunity.

Mr. MCINNIS. I would like to ask the gentleman if he would stay around. I have the gentleman from Florida that would like to join in the conversation.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Does the gentleman mean my buddy, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. FOLEY)?

Mr. MCINNIS. The gentleman's buddy, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. FOLEY).

Mr. Speaker, I think we can have a good, legitimate conversation right here. Let me tell Members, the gentleman is well spoken and well thought. I agree with the gentleman, I do not think the President was well served. I do not think the dots were connected that maybe could have been connected. That is not my point here.

My point is for people to come out here, and I agree with the gentleman, not all the Democrats did this, but the gentleman would agree with me, I think, it was your minority leader in that room over there, talking to the media, what did the President know, when did he know it, et cetera, et cetera.

The implication of that, and, of course, one can see what the implication of it is as in Newsweek and all the newspapers throughout the weekend. That is what concerns me.

First I will yield to the gentleman from Florida and then we can just kind of all join in, if you do not mind. Let us talk about what level of intelligence we should put out here in the U.S. Congress.

My concern is that several of these memos, for example, may release innocently, may release the name of individuals, or somebody brighter than us can connect some dots out there and we are going to blow the cover of people, like Condaleeza Rice says, who are trying to protect these people. So I would look forward to just a few minutes, if the gentleman does not mind, to talk constructively about, okay, what should our role be and what, by necessity for the security of the people of this Nation, has to remain secret with the President and cannot be disclosed with 535 Members of the Congress.

I yield to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. FOLEY).

□ 2000

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, let me underscore the comments of the gentleman from Florida (Mr. HASTINGS); I agree. I think we need to find out what the agencies knew at the time and why they were not, if you will, cross-pollinating that information, because that is one of the problems we have to review.

What I take umbrage with is I think there was a certain amount of glee in some of the voices here in this Capitol because they had sensed that finally, they thought they found a weakness in the President to exploit for political purposes. That is what troubled me. I sense that we do have a lot of work to do, and the gentleman from Florida (Mr. HASTINGS) is on the Select Committee on Intelligence; and he probably is privy to a lot more than I.

We do have to find out the failures of the FBI, the CIA, Border Patrol, Immigration and Naturalization, student visas. I mean, we have a tremendous amount of activity that we have to undertake collectively as Democrats and Republicans. But I just in my heart of hearts was so startled when we left here last Thursday. I know politics, believe me. Both sides play it; our side played it in the prior administration, and I am sure that when one is the target of it, one becomes somewhat anxiety-ridden, as I was, over the weekend.

I cannot tell my colleagues how much more distressed I became as the days went on when I felt in my heart that individual Members had actually not just speculated, but impugned the President, suggesting that he not only knew, he almost knew the date, time and sequence of events. That is what I found startling. I thought that was launched strictly to weaken him up and to potentially create the political atmosphere that we currently find ourselves in.

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I might add that the President himself, President Clinton, our previous President, his comments were when they asked him, what do you think about these reports, he said, it was nothing to do with intelligence. He said, generally what those reports are used for is public sources to speculate on what bin Laden might do. A lot of that is pure speculation.

Our government every day, as the gentleman from Florida knows, especially on the Committee on Intelligence, we get thousands, thousands of reports every day about this could happen, that could happen; and I have had a number of my colleagues, and then I will yield to the gentleman from Florida, not my colleagues, but a number of citizens from Colorado who have come up and said, look, I think they are going to get our water supply here, or I think they are going to blow up the tunnels on the mountain.

I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I especially am appreciative of both of the gentlemen, and I thank the gentleman for yielding. I know my colleague's district abuts mine, and we have 50 percent of all of the vegetables grown in the United States, or grown in my and the gentleman from Florida's district. So when the gentleman talked about the failure to cross-pollinate between two of our agencies responsible to report to the President, I know he knows that from agriculture, our cross-pollination.

I always say that for humor, I say to the gentleman from Colorado. I want the gentleman to know that I think the Vice President was correct when he said that we need to lower the volume. But I think the Vice President is incorrect when he advises the President that this matter should not be made known, particularly having to do with the briefing that he received; it could be appropriately redacted. The gentleman from Florida (Mr. FOLEY), our colleague that is involved in this colloquy, was involved in the Florida legislature when we passed the sunshine law in the State of Florida. And do my colleagues know what? The executive branch of government moaned and groaned, and they were Democrats in the executive branch then, they moaned and groaned all the way to openness.

When I go with the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. WELDON) next week in Russia and in Beijing and in Korea, do my colleagues know what we are going to say to those people? That they should be transparent with reference to their government and that they should have openness. The one thing I caution is, and I think the gentleman from Colorado got it right, that a media circus can develop; and those of us who serve our own egos find ourselves in a position of being consumed by the media. That Newsweek report did not come from the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GEPHARDT); that came from the minds of some editor who quoted what the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GEPHARDT), as the gentleman from Colorado correctly pointed out, said.

I thank the gentleman so much for yielding, and I must take my leave; but I will come back another time to discuss this matter with the gentleman.

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman; and I would say to the gentleman, he is a member of the Committee on Intelligence, and if he does not mind staying for a couple of more minutes, maybe the gentleman could very briefly advise the rest of us of the differences in the secrecy levels, we are classified top secret, the secrecy levels between the gentleman from Florida and I. I take some comfort in what the gentleman is saying as far as it goes with the Committee on Intelligence, because the gentleman is trained; the gentleman knows he cannot do that. But when it goes beyond to the general body, our life rotates around the media; and that is where the media circus starts. So if the gentleman would just explain a little for the rest of us

the difference between his secrecy and my secrecy.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. First, I appreciate the continuing compliment, and I do likewise. I want the gentleman to know that a month ago I took leave from the Committee on Intelligence to allow the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. CRAMER), our colleague, to go on the committee. That does not mean that all that time before then that I was not a full member.

To answer the gentleman specifically, there are 1,000 people that get a general report on a regular basis that are in the loop, so to speak, about classified information. There are 20 individuals who get a higher clearance and a more detailed and specific report. The report that the President of the United States receives, unless the President determines, and those determinations are made by him and his advisors, are not to be made public, nor at any point in time are they to be revealed unless they become unclassified. And there is dispute about even that unclassified portion as to whether or not they should be in the public realm.

What I am saying is that in this case, so many people were victimized that we would be very wise to take it out of our political hands. The gentleman from Georgia (Mr. KINGSTON) who just came in, he and I get along extremely well until we start talking about politics; and when we start talking about politics, we have a different point of view.

What we need this thing to be is in the hands of some people that can look at the CIA and the FBI and, guess who else? They need to look at the Committee on Intelligence members and all of us and see whether or not we were discharging our oversight responsibilities. The secrecy part of it can be handled with open meetings and closed meetings where necessary. We did it every day in Federal court; every day, and we protected the source and methodology of our very critical intelligence-gathering apparatus.

The gentleman has been very generous with his time, and I hope I get an opportunity to do likewise.

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman joining in on a constructive conversation during Special Orders.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. KINGSTON).

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate joining the gentleman from Colorado and the gentleman from Florida. I wanted to speak about this notion of an independent investigation, which I think, unfortunately, if we look at those who are supporting that, Senator DASCHLE, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GEPHARDT), there is a real partisan question, along with Senator LIEBERMAN, for crying out loud. Senator LIEBERMAN, incidentally, is actually on the committee and does not show up. That is a matter of record. But he is calling for an independent investigation.

I think there are three reasons we do not need it. Number one, we already have it; number two, it is going to drain the sources of the Committee on Intelligence; and, number three, it would become a political football. And I will explain why.

Since February, and earnestly since January, the chairman of the House Committee on Intelligence, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GOSS), a Republican, and the chairman of the Senate Committee on Intelligence, who is a Democrat, Bob Graham, have been talking, and are forming what is a bicameral, both House and Senate, and a bipartisan, one Democrat, one Republican chair, investigation of what went wrong on 9–11. They have hired 100, maybe 200, staffers, all have been given top secret security clearance. They have the cream of the cream of the intelligence community together, some of the best minds that are available; and they have been looking into what went wrong, what lessons have been learned, what can we do right, what can we do better, all of the good stuff. So this blue ribbon committee is already going on, and it is balanced.

Number two, if my colleague can imagine already, there is something like 184,000 documents that have already been turned over to this committee, and they have the cooperation and the work of over 200 FBI agents who are right now working on that. I think it is good for them to. But what seems to be suggested is that we take even more FBI agents and put them to yet another committee doing the exact same thing. Well, somebody has to make sure that the world is being watched and we have our surveillance going. I would rather leave the soldiers on the frontline fighting the battle than coming back to the headquarters and hobnobbing with the desk jockeys, but that seems to be the assertion.

Number three, the other reason we do not need this is that who in the heck do people in this town think will control this? Congress funds all committees. It would become a political football because Congress would ultimately control what decisions are made through the appropriations process, and what appointments are made through our powers. I am sure that the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GEPHARDT), for example, would have a different view than the gentleman from Florida (Mr. HASTINGS), a Democrat who seems to be a little bit more balanced, who just left. I am sure the gentleman from Colorado and I would have a different view of who should be on that committee, but Congress would be the ones appointing it. Then, since we already have this bipartisan, bicameral committee working, what are we going to do, take the resources away from them? It is ridiculous. It is purely politically motivated.

Yesterday in Afghanistan, we lost yet another American soldier. We are really getting down to the tough part of this war, because the ones who are left in al Qaeda are survivors, they are smaller in numbers, harder to find, harder to identify. The fact that they are still around shows something, and so this is not the time for the Democrat leadership to jump ship with soldiers in the war theater and start their political sniping. Do they really think that George Bush would sit on information and knowingly endanger lives of Americans? There are a lot of Republicans who had some tough opinions of President Clinton, yet I never heard any Republican say that President Clinton would sit on information.

Mr. Speaker, if the American people elect somebody in the Oval Office who would do such a thing, there is also the CIA and the FBI. Is the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GEPHARDT) saying, and he seems to be, that members of the Select Committee on Intelligence, the CIA, the FBI, the national security advisors, knew about something and sat on it?

One can play partisan with the President, and that is maybe fair game; but I think it is pretty low when someone starts picking on members of the intelligence community, who are nonpartisan, patriotic, professional men and women.

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, reclaiming my time, I agree with the gentleman. I do not think we need another task force. My main focus here this evening was the allegations and the points that were made by the minority, frankly, last week as we were getting out of session. If the gentleman will recall, there was media running all over the place, the headlines: What did Bush know, as if Bush knew something.

This media circus was fed by the minority leader, frankly, the Democratic leader on the other side of the aisle. That is not fair game. I mean, it is so preposterous to think that any Member of Congress, let alone the President of the United States, who I think has performed admirably since September 11 in response to September 11, it is out of line to come up here and for the sake of media and an election year, start saying, well, the President knew about this before September 11 and we could have avoided it. As the gentleman knows, we have a very active Democrat here on the House floor who goes so far as to allege that the President not only knew about September 11, but let it happen because he was somehow benefiting from military contracts that were going to friends of his in the defense contract. This thing is getting out of hand.

As the gentleman from Georgia has very correctly stated, we lost another American yesterday or the day before. We have a war going on here. We have a very capable President. We have a very capable Vice President, Dick Cheney. We have Condoleezza Rice; we have Colin Powell. We have our Joint Chiefs of Staff of the military, our military soldiers, from the private on up. Let them do their jobs.

□ 2015

They are not back holding secrets from the American people that would cause harm to the American people, but by necessity, there are secrets that the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence knows that we should not know in order to protect the lives of the American people.

The security of America is number one. I cannot think of a job, I say to the gentleman from Georgia, and he would agree with me, I cannot think of a responsibility that is higher in its calling to the gentleman and I as Congressmen, elected by the people of this country, I cannot think of any other issue that is more important than for us to provide for the security of the people of this Nation, not only today but in the future, whether we talk about missile defense, whether we talk about the war in Afghanistan.

When we start eating up each other, people would think we were Siamese fish. Friday or Thursday over here with this media circus going on, it was like putting 2 Siamese fish in the same bowl together. We are the same team. Siamese fighting fish are bred to fight each other. We should not be bred to do that. These allegations against the President were strictly for Democratic partisan purposes.

As the gentleman from Florida said, not all of the Democrats agreed with that, and I agree that that is right. So I am not labeling all of our colleagues, but that is their leader. They need to get him back in the corral, in my opinion. We need to get on with the business at hand, which is not creating new task forces or so-called blue ribbon panels to oversee the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, and then pretty soon we'll need a task force to oversee the blue ribbon committee that oversees the task force that oversees the intelligence force that shares intelligence with the President.

Wake up. Common sense will tell us the American public wants us to get on with the business of protecting the people of this country and settling the score, frankly, of what happened on September 11.

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will continue to yield, I think the gentleman is certainly right.

One of the things that is important to remember is that when a committee is briefed in a classified manner so that that information does not get outside the room, and they have all taken an oath to that effect, some of the reasons for keeping that information quiet are not just to protect our own soldiers on the ground, but the informants in various places of the world, all of the countries in the world. I am not sure if they number 170, or something. We have intelligence coming in from every corner of the globe. We cannot endanger those networks.

But another factor that is equally as important, some of this has to do with the judicial sensitivity, prosecuting folks. We do not go out when we are investigating and tell all to the other camp because they can cover their tracks, so sometimes we just have to be quiet. This idea that everything has to be on the front page of The New York Times in order for it to be real is absolutely absurd.

Mr. McINNIS. I might say to the gentleman, The New York Times is not charged with the protection of the people of the United States of America. In fact, we saw during the Afghanistan war several reporters, including Walter Cronkite, were critical of the media because they were taking too much of America's side.

They are Americans. They are U.S. citizens. But we can see that several people in the media take it as their responsibility, although they are American citizens, although they receive all the privileges of this Nation, that they should be neutral parties.

The fact is, if they want to assume that role, their utmost responsibility is not to provide for the security of the people of this Nation. That is our responsibility, and we do it at different levels.

The President obviously has to know secrets. We do not allow everybody access to the nuclear codes, for example. We allow a very, very thought-out, delicate system to have that occur, and we do not have 435 congressmen and 100 senators who have that capability. We structure this thing.

Last week we saw very quickly where I think several Members were perhaps envious of the fact that they are not the President; or for political purposes, they just got out of line. That is what I am saying tonight, that we have to come back together.

This war is a war that is going to last for a long time. The tough part of the war has not even begun. We have not been hit twice. We got hit once. We got hit with the embassies and so on, but I mean since September 11. We know it is going to happen again. We have to be on our toes.

On the other hand, we have to be reasonable about this. Every time somebody calls an office and says, hey, I think they are going to hit the Sears Tower today in Chicago, if they know that every time somebody puts an anonymous phone call in that they are going to blow up the Sears Tower, that the Sears Tower has to be evacuated, they can paralyze this country.

It is like calling in bomb threats to a school. If we call one in day after day after day, there are lots of these kinds of things that go on every day in this country.

What we do, what our responsibility is at the congressional level, is to make sure we have properly funded and properly provided for the staffing and properly provided other resources that are necessary for our Federal Bureau of Investigation and for our intelligence agencies to go out, pick up the dots, put the dots together, and present those dots, put together, to the President and to the Security Council and to our national security adviser, et cetera. That is what needs to occur.

Mr. KINGSTON. If the gentleman will continue to yield, Mr. Speaker, the other thing is what the gentleman is saying is there is such a thing as a specific threat. A specific threat is when we know the time and place and what method of weapon or destruction that is going to be used against us and we can act very quickly against the specific threat, if given all the information.

But a general threat, which there must be hundreds of them that go out each year.

Mr. McINNIS. Thousands.

Mr. KINGSTON. Thousands, it does not give a time specific, a place specific, or a method specific. So what happens is we are guessing.

Okay, there is going to be something that happens to the water system in New York. Do we close down all the drinking water that day? That is a general threat, and what is the practical way out of it? There are so many things, like the gentleman is saying, are like a bomb scare. The gentleman will know that the intelligence-gathering system is not perfect.

I remember that we evacuated on September 11. When we were in the Longworth Building we were not told actually to evacuate. There was confusion. In fact, I personally went downstairs to the police and said, I have some employees here. Are we evacuating? And they said no, because at that time nobody knew what was going on.

We went outside the United States office buildings, outside of the Capitol, and we were told that the Capitol had been hit. This was just the rumor, not by the police, but this was the rumor on the street, that the Capitol had been hit, the mall area had been hit, the State Department had been hit, and the Sears Tower. That was the street discussion, because no one could get out on their cell phones because all the communication was jammed.

Later in that day, Congress gathered in a safe spot. The gentleman will remember that. And those Members of Congress who still had their beepers on that could get the word to gather in this particular location, we were given our first post-morning of 9–11 briefing. I think it was about 2 o'clock or 3 o'clock on September 11.

At that time, there were still a few airplanes in the air unaccounted for. Some of them were off track. Nobody knew for sure what to do with those airplanes.

We were also told at that time that there were 5 airplanes that had been involved; that along with the one that had crashed in Pennsylvania, another one had crashed just outside of Kentucky. That is the information level that was available at that time to Members of the United States House and Senate. It is not classified information, but that is what we were told.

So this is a very inexact science. And again, that was from the best sources

to people who wanted to have the best information. So it is not—for anybody who knows anything about intelligence, they know that we cannot always trust the sources. It is an inexact science.

For somebody at a time of national tragedy to grab this, this question, this uncertainty in the name of partisanship is just disgusting and disturbing.

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, we saw it on Thursday. I am telling the gentleman, we saw when the minority leader, and this was strictly for political purposes, went out there and did this little media circus. That is the kind of thing that I speak so strongly about up here.

Let me also point out that we have sources that are bad sources. We have false rumors. We have people who want to paralyze us by calling in false alarms.

But the fact is, we have good sources out there. Maybe the most important key we can talk about here is the necessity to protect the good sources. The President has access through our intelligence network to many, many people. I think Condoleezza Rice said it yesterday, that many, many people throughout the world care about the United States of America. They have good information to give to the United States of America, and they share it. Those sources need to be protected.

Those names should not be given to a task force or a blue ribbon committee here in the United States Congress. They should not be given to us at all, except under extraordinary circumstances. These sources need to be protected.

It is a part of the structure of the protection blanket that we are trying to form over the United States of America and for our allies. It is just as important as our missile defense system to keep our sources secure, and we have a structure in place that does it. We have got to let that structure work, and we have got to refrain from making the kind of partisan attack that we saw that took place against President Bush when he was, as our local newspaper in Colorado said, bushwhacked. Then they went on to say, what did Bush know prior to September 11? Their conclusion was, very little, let him do his job, get off his back, and this is nothing but a political distraction.

That is what has happened. That is exactly why I took the podium this evening. We have to call it as we are seeing it. What we are calling here is what took place last week was not right. They hurt the efforts of the country.

It seems to me that apparently there has been some backpedaling by the minority leader and some of the leadership of the Democratic party, although I must say there is a colleague from the gentleman's State who certainly has not backpedaled from her allegation that Bush did this on purpose to assist military contractors.

But the realization is, we have to come back to our senses. We have to get back to steady as she goes. We have good guidance of this country with President Bush. He is doing a remarkable job under these kinds of circumstances. He is leading this country in a time of war, and he is fully and completely focused. DICK CHENEY is completely and fully focused in responding to the President. Condoleezza Rice is fully aware, as the national security adviser; Colin Powell, as our Secretary of State. I could go through all the list of names.

We have probably the most experienced team by far anywhere in the world in a government and military structure protecting this country over any other country in the world, but it still has some holes in it. So we can talk about how we patch the holes, but in the process of doing that, in the process of figuring out how to get our goose to lay a better egg, we do not pull the goose's neck off.

So this is the point, that I think we are well prepared, and I think we have had a good discussion this evening. I might add, I would ask if the gentleman has any concluding remarks. Our time is narrowing.

Mr. KINGSTON. Let me say that this House has taken a lot of action on a bipartisan basis to try to analyze 9/11, some of it that is appropriate to have in the open, and some of it is secret. It has been bipartisan. It has also been bicameral.

But we, Members of Congress, Democrats and Republicans, we want to avoid any possible terrorism, not just America but anywhere in the world. So it is in all of our interests at this time to keep the shoulders to the grinder and to fight this war in a unified manner, and keep the partisan politics in a back room somewhere and let us just get this job done.

Mr. MCINNIS. I might say to the gentleman, take a look since last Thursday when this media circus began, take a look at how much time President Bush and his staff and his intelligence organization, our country's intelligence organization, take a look at how much time they had to devote to rebutting some of the allegations that were implied by the minority leader of this House.

Look how much time was devoted from our national leaders to address these kinds of headlines. This is exactly what our enemy wants to see us do. They want to see us so confused within our own government. They want to see us like Siamese fighting fish, fighting each other within our own government. That is exactly what happened over this last weekend.

We can bet that the President of the United States, instead of having his full attention focused on the war and on the possible threats against this country, they had to prepare for talk shows on Sunday, they had to defend themselves, and they had to get all of their staff to spread them out to talk to the media to try and defend themselves, that our President did not have knowledge prior to September 11 that this country was going to receive a surprise attack that killed 3,000 people.

Let me conclude with this. I dare any of my Democratic colleagues, I challenge them, any of them, I challenge my Republican colleagues, I challenge anybody in America, show me one elected official today that would take information, knowing that one of the most horrible events in the history of this Nation was going to occur, and they would sit on it. Show me one. It does not exist.

So before any of my colleagues go out there and make the implication or the allegation or the outright statement that the President of this country, who has done a tremendous job in his leadership as a result of September 11, show me, just show me one time where any of these people would have gone out and in effect have been a traitor to the country. It does not exist. We all care about the security of this Nation. It is incumbent upon us to provide for the security of the people of this country, and we are doing the best job we can.

If we can improve our job in a constructive fashion, I am all for it. Last week, instead of contributing to or initiating the media circus, in my opinion, the minority leader maybe even could have called the President himself and said, Mr. President, I do not want to go out and talk to the media implying you knew something prior to September 11. How can I help?

□ 2030

That phone call did not take place, and that is what ought to be happening. Instead of making our President spend an entire weekend trying to defend this position, we should have had our President spending the entire weekend doing what he was going to do, and that was focus on the immediate needs of all of the citizens of the United States instead of having to focus on political defense strategy throughout the weekend.

I will yield to my colleague but would advise we are probably down to the last few minutes.

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I wanted to say we have heard so much from the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GEPHARDT), Senator DASCHLE, and the partisans about the August 6 memo; but there was not a warning in there and it was not a threat report. What it was it was an analysis of al Qaeda and Osama bin Laden, and it talked in general terms about the threat that they posed to general world problems; and they did not mention anything about using aircraft as missiles. It did say they could hijack a plane, but up until then no one had used an airplane as a missile.

So all of this stuff sounds really great for Senator DASCHLE and the Democratic National Committee to sit around and say this is what they

should have done, but the reality is nobody knew this information. But, again, if he wants to criticize President Bush; let him attack him for health care, Social Security, whatever, but a war effort while we have soldiers on the ground and a very unstable situation in the Middle East with our ally, Israel, is very poor judgment, not just bad politics but poor judgment.

Mr. MCINNIS. The gentleman agrees with me there is something to be learned by September 11. We have learned a lot of things, whether it the design of our skyscrapers, what we could have done to assist our firefighters and our policemen more, maybe what we could have done for our fighter jets that scramble out there. There are lots of things we could learn from that. That was not the effort that was being made on Thursday. It was not an approach that said let us get together and figure this out. Maybe put our minds together and think out what constructively we could do to improve the situation.

Instead, it was a very targeted attack on the President of the United States alleging or implying or outright saying the President of the United States had knowledge prior to September 11 that would have allowed us to avoid September 11. That did not exist. And there is not anybody in these Chambers that had that kind of information. And to the best of our knowledge only the hijackers and bin Laden and his organization knew what was going to happen on September 11.

If we come together as a team, we can continue to put together or march forward to do, again, what was our number one calling. And our number one calling is to provide for the security and the protection and safety of the people of the United States of America.

## LIFT THE RUSSIAN POULTRY BAN

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

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I am actually here tonight in cooperation with the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. DEAL), who I understand to be on his way over here, but wanted to talk about an issue to Georgia that has become a big economic issue; but it is also one of international trade having to do with Russia and its trade embargo against United States poultry.

I wanted to make a few points about that, Mr. Speaker, that according to the U.S.A. Poultry and Ag Export Council no U.S. poultry exports shipments have moved since the ban on American poultry was lifted in Russia. And Russia because of the competition used a non-tariff trade barrier to stop American chickens from coming into Russia, and then that ban was lifted. However, nothing has happened since then. And because of Russian paperwork, at least 20,000 metric tons of U.S. poultry shipped prior to the ban that was imposed on March 10 now sit in Russian ports waiting to be unloaded. The import ban is costing the U.S. poultry industry more than $25 million a week.

Although Russia has issued few import permits, it is abundantly clear that Russia wants to stop or substantially reduce the United States poultry program. Again, it is such a huge issue to our area, a big employer in Georgia.

Here are some of the impediments that Russia is using to stop the poultry: all previously issued import permits have been rescinded by Russia, even though these licenses were valid for additional quantities.

Russian importers are being advised that not only must they apply for new import permits to import poultry from the United States, they are also being told they must apply for new import permits for products currently waiting unloading at the port.

The Russian minister of agriculture told the U.S. that permits would be issued more or less automatically. That is not the case. Russia issues an import license but it is only a portion, sometimes as little as 25 percent of the requested quantity. So one cannot get in there with this.

Russia has issued as few of these import permits as possible. Even though they are not adequate standing alone, they still will not issue all of them. Despite the fact that on March 31, U.S. and Russia protocol does not call for the original USDA export certificate to be on board the ship that is transporting the poultry, the Russian minister of agriculture is demanding that the original certificate be on the transport ship. This is extremely costly and cumbersome. No other nation does these kinds of things.

Mr. Speaker, I can go on because there are lots of other issues that Russia is using as basically a paper tiger to stop American imports, but it is something that we urge the President to bring up on his trip to Russia and do something about it.

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman who has been a lead on this. The gentleman from Georgia (Mr. DEAL) is from the poultry country of Georgia. He is the one that has been leading our experts to try to get Russia to quit playing games and open their borders.

## RUSSIAN POULTRY BAN

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

Mr. DEAL of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, many of us have lived through some very interesting times in the international political atmosphere. I think all of us were very pleased, of course, years ago when we saw the Berlin Wall collapse and when we saw the Soviet Union literally dissolve. And over the years that have passed, one of the things that many of us have been encouraged about is the fact that Russia has become a new partner with the United States.

I know personally I was very pleased with the past visit with President Putin with our own President Bush and the relationship that they developed. I think that is certainly an encouraging sign, certainly something that our two nations will benefit from in the short term as well as the long term.

But I am here tonight to talk about a subject that I believe the Russian Government must address if they are to lay a foundation for a continued good working relationship with our country; and that is a result of a ban that was placed by the Russian Government on March 10 of this year on the import of all American poultry.

Poultry is somewhat unique in the agricultural scheme of things. It is totally unsubsidized. We have debated a farm bill, and it was a controversial bill in many respects in which we were attempting to do what we could to support production agriculture in this country. Much of it did involve subsidies; it involved quotas and allocations of production capacity. But the poultry industry stands on its own.

It is a very successful industry, and it has proven that it can compete all around the world. What has happened, though, is that Russia with this import ban has placed a tremendous burden on American poultry companies. In fact, it is estimated that they are currently losing in the neighborhood of $25 million a week. Now, even though the ban has been supposedly lifted, as the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. KINGSTON) referred to, there have been all sorts of artificial barriers that have been placed that as a practical matter have made it impossible for us to be able to ship any poultry. In fact, the indications are from the United States Poultry and Ag Export Council that no United States poultry export shipments have been moved since this ban was supposedly lifted. And, further, due to the Russian paperwork impediments, at least 20,000 metric tons of United States poultry that was shipped prior to the ban on March 10 are still sitting in Russian ports awaiting being unloaded or disbursed. And it is costing approximately $10,000 a day for those shipments to remain there in the Russian ports.

There is a serious problem. It is one that the United States Poultry Industry needs the assistance of the President and his visit to Russia to talk with President Putin to stress on him the importance of taking affirmative action to remove these impediments.

Currently there are still bans on some States in the United States, namely, North Carolina, Virginia, Maine, and Pennsylvania; and that is because of an avian influenza outbreak and they are on the restricted list. My State of Georgia, which currently is the largest poultry producer in the United States, supplying somewhere in

the neighborhood of 42 percent of all poultry produced in the United States and the exports from my State of Georgia alone are about $300 million a year.

It is a tremendous issue economically and one that impacts not only poultry but it has a spillover effect because as poultry prices continue to decline and supplies continue to build up domestically, it begins to affect the beef industry, the pork industry, the turkey industry, and, likewise, the grain producers who supply the feed that goes into feeding the poultry flocks. So it does have a very detrimental effect overall unless Russia is willing to make some changes and to live up to their trade agreements.

They have done that before. I believe it was in 1998 that Russia first imposed an embargo on American poultry. And as a result of that, it had tremendous economic impacts on the poultry industry in the United States. And the industry, even though it is heavily located in my State and in other southern States, it is an industry that employs people in 38 of our States. And half of the poultry exports of the United States are actually going to Russia. So when we see this import ban being placed by Russia, we know that it has long-term consequences.

Now, we also know that Russia wants some things from the international community. From the United States they want the repeal of the Jackson-Vanick statute. They also want admission into the World Trade Organization. All of these are issues that I think we are all willing to consider. But we expect them to do so as they approach international trade with a fair and even hand, and that is what we are asking.

## LIFTING THE RUSSIAN POULTRY EMBARGO

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

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate what the gentleman has said and what he brings before the House here tonight about the embargo and how the Russians are holding up the shipment of poultry products from Georgia.

□ 2045

We all in Georgia have poultry plants within our districts, and I do have a letter I would like to submit to the RECORD, a letter that the delegation has sent to the President asking him to involve with the President of Russia on his visit later this week to talk about this very important issue because not only will it have an effect on the poultry business, but it will have an effect on trade between our two countries and could be negative, but it could also be turned into a positive position.

At this point, I will insert the letters into the RECORD.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
*Washington, DC, May 17, 2002.*

President GEORGE W. BUSH,
*The White House, Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, DC.*

DEAR PRESIDENT BUSH: We, the members of the Georgia Congressional delegation, appreciate your Administration's active engagement to restore U.S. poultry exports to Russia to normal, pre-embargo trade levels. Since there remain a number of hurdles in achieving this goal, we are writing to request your continued personal involvement so that this issue can be resolved as timely as possible.

With poultry contributing one-fourth of total U.S. exports to Russia, the severe trade disruption has exacerbated the trade imbalance Russia has with the United States. The disruption of poultry exports to Russia has caused U.S. chicken companies to experience a cost of over $25 million per week in terms of lost sales opportunities overseas and depressed domestic prices for chicken. Further, the price impact has rippled to competing meats, such as pork and beef, because the chicken leg quarters originally destined for Russia are now competing with other meats in U.S. supermarkets. Corn and soybean farmers are beginning to feel the economic impact too, as chicken companies start to adjust their production plans in the wake of the depressed Russian market for U.S. poultry.

Georgia is the Nation's leading poultry state so the economic damage is being felt more severely than in many other states. Also, with much of Georgia's exports being shipped to Russia, the problem is compounded.

Of particular concern is Russia's demand that a new U.S./Russian veterinary agreement be negotiated and agreed-upon by June 29, 2002. Such a demand will be very difficult to meet for a number of reasons. On April 30, 2002, Russia proposed a new, revised veterinary agreement to replace the 1996 agreement. This version contains many unworkable provisions, such as prohibition against the feeding of genetically modified grains and oilseeds, banning of many FDA-approved antibiotics, and other so-called sanitary requirements that do not improve food safety but are, in fact, potential non-tariff trade barriers for U.S. poultry.

We are very concerned that Russia has not accepted the idea that international trade is a two-way path. Russia has a more than two to one favorable trade balance with the United States.

Sincerely,

Jack Kingston, Johnny Isakson, John Linder, Charlie Norwood, Cynthia McKinney, John Lewis, Saxby Chambliss, Mac Collins, Bob Barr, Nathan Deal, Sanford Bishop, Members of Congress.

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
*Washington, DC, May 13, 2002.*

Hon. ROBERT B. ZOELLICK,
*U.S. Trade Representative, Department of State, Washington, DC.*

DEAR AMBASSADOR ZOELLICK: I am writing today to express my concerns about the continuing ban by Russia on U.S. poultry and poultry products. The Russian government, despite an announcement that it was ending its embargo on April 15, 2002, is continuing to prevent U.S. poultry and poultry products form entering the country. According to some estimates, no U.S. poultry products have been imported into Russia since the announcement was made that the ban was being lifted. Also, at least 20,000 metric tons of U.S. poultry products, shipped before the embargo was announced on March 10, are still at Russian ports waiting to be unloaded. This ongoing ban on U.S. poultry is costing producers in this country at least $25 million dollars per week.

Sending $308 million in poultry and poultry products abroad in 2000, Georgia is the leading exporter of poultry and poultry products in the United States. On behalf of the growers and 18,000 employees who process chicken in Georgia. I request that you contact the Russian government and urge them to quickly end this de facto embargo of U.S. poultry.

I appreciate your on going efforts to ensure fair trade practices and international market access for U.S. products.

Sincerely,

MAC COLLINS,
*Member of Congress.*

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GEORGIA POULTRY FEDERATION,
*Gainsville, GA, May 15, 2002.*

Hon. MAC COLLINS,
*Member of Congress, Longworth House Office Bldg., Washington, DC.*

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: On Monday, Congressman Jack Kingston volunteered to coordinate a Georgia delegation letter to the President and other key officials about the Russian situation and we were very appreciative of this.

Russia continues to ban U.S. exports of poultry through various unreasonable trade demands. This unfair situation is having a tremendous impact on the poultry industry in Georgia and if not reversed will have a serious impact on all agriculture in our State and Nation.

As mentioned before, even with full poultry exports, Russia ships produces valued at $6.5 billion to the U.S. while receiving goods valued at only $2.7 million from the U.S. This 2.4 times ratio is not good for the U.S. balance of payments or for poultry and agriculture. It is a very dangerous trend.

We hope that you will join with Congressman Kingston and others and sign this very important letter.

Sincerely yours,

ABIT MASSEY.

## MEDICARE PRESCRIPTION DRUG BENEFIT

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ISSA). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take the time this evening during this special order to discuss the need for a Medicare prescription drug benefit.

Mr. Speaker, I have been to the floor many times in the last few weeks, within the last few months, concentrating on the need for a Medicare prescription drug benefit, and the reason I say that is because I get more and more calls every day, every week, every month from my constituents, my senior constituents, complaining about the cost of prescription drugs, the inadequacy of Medicare or whatever kind of health insurance they have to cover prescription drugs, because Medicare generally does not provide for a prescription drug benefit, and most seniors do not have it through any kind of other supplemental health insurance that they might have.

The need for an affordable, adequate prescription drug coverage, in my opinion, continues to grow, and I am very

concerned about the failure of the Republican leadership in this House to address this concern in any meaningful way.

The House Republican leadership presented itself to the media a few weeks ago in a way that would suggest that they intended to bring up a prescription drug proposal. In fact, they promised to mark up the legislation in committee last week and to have it on the floor of the House by Memorial Day, by the Memorial Day recess, which most likely will begin this Thursday or Friday.

Obviously, the time has come, and once again promises have come and gone unfulfilled. I do not hear anything from the House Republican leadership about addressing or bringing up a prescription drug proposal this week. The legislation that has been announced for the floor this week is the supplemental appropriations bill, bioterrorism conference, a few other suspensions, but no mention of prescription drugs, even though it was much heralded just a few weeks ago.

It makes me believe that the Republican leadership does not want to even address this issue, but what concerns me even more is that when they do talk about it, and again, they are not talking about it much right now, what they seem to be planning to introduce is a proposal that they claim is under Medicare and that will cover all seniors but, in reality, is not under Medicare. It covers very few seniors and is administered in a way to give money to private insurance companies in the hope that they will insure seniors, and I do not think that will ever happen. I do not think that will ever occur.

Based on what I know about the GOP prescription drug proposal that was discussed, not in any detail a couple of weeks ago, but what was discussed at a press conference, I think that there is very little likelihood that their proposal would provide any kind of meaningful relief in terms of prescription drug coverage for most of the 30 million seniors who have no prescription drug coverage.

It appears that what they have in mind is trying to provide a benefit for very low income seniors, maybe about 6 percent of the seniors, but even if that were to be the case, even if they did try to pass such a bill, I think because of the way they go about it, as I said before, in just trying to throw some money to private insurance companies and hoping that they will take care of these very low income seniors is not likely to even help those very low income seniors that maybe they are trying to help.

The problem is that when my colleagues talk about privatization, when they talk about trying to give money to insurance companies so that they offer a drug-only, a prescription drug policy, most of the health insurance companies will tell us that they do not want to provide that type of coverage. In other words, they tend to provide coverage that is more broad-based, not just for prescription drugs, and we even had representatives of the Health Insurance Association of America testify before the Committee on Energy and Commerce and the Committee on Ways and Means in the last session of Congress when the Republican leadership tried to bring up a similar type of privatized drug-only policy for seniors. We even had the representatives of the Health Insurance Association of America say that they wanted nothing to do with this kind of a proposal.

What I would like to explain in a little bit of detail, if I could, is that right now when someone has Medicare, Medicare covers every senior, about 40 million seniors, and they have their hospitalization covered in Part A. They have their doctor bills covered in Part B if they choose to participate. They pay a premium of maybe $44, $45 a month for their doctor bills and 80 percent of their doctor bills are paid for by Medicare but they can go to any doctor if they are in a traditional program. If they are not in an HMO, they do not have to go any HMO, they can go to any doctor, and 80 percent of the doctor's care is covered.

What the Democrats have been saying is that the easiest way to expand Medicare or to provide a prescription drug benefit is to simply expand Medicare and add another part, maybe call it Part C to Medicare and use Part B for their doctor's care. As an example, in other words, have a very low premium that they pay per month, $25, $30, $40, then say that the Federal Government will pay, if they use Part B, as an example, about 80 percent of the cost of their prescription drug coverage, very low deductible, very low copayment, just like Part B, and all seniors get a prescription drug benefit, and most of it is paid for by the Federal Government.

It is a very simple concept. It is what Medicare does now, as I said, with doctor bills, but what we are finding is that the Republicans do not like that. They never liked Medicare from the beginning. When Medicare was passed back in the 1960s, most of the Republican Members of the House then voted against it, and I think from an ideological, rather than a practical perspective, most of the people, most of the Members who were in the leadership of the Republican party do not like Medicare. So they do not want to expand Medicare, a program they do not like in order to cover prescription drugs, and give all seniors a guaranteed prescription drug benefit. Instead, they are trying, through their ideological mischief, to come up with some kind of program outside of Medicare where they would throw money to private insurance companies and hope that they will be able to provide policies for low income seniors.

The problem is it does not work, and last week, Mr. Speaker, there was a report that was put out by Families USA, which is one of the senior organizations that is the biggest advocate for a prescription drug benefit under Medicare, and I am not going to read the whole report, but I just wanted to run through sort of a summary of what it said about trying to cover prescription drugs through private insurance or through privatization.

I am reading from the report from last week. It says, ''The report is failing America's seniors. Private health plans provide inadequate Rx drug coverage. The United States House of Representatives will soon consider legislation to provide prescription drug coverage for America's seniors. The proposal that will be considered, developed by Republican Ways and Means Committee Chairman William Thomas, relies on private health insurance companies to provide drug coverage and to bear the financial risk entailed. Insurance companies will be expected to offer drug only insurance policies that cover no other health services.

''In its reliance on the private sector to provide coverage, the pending bill is similar to H.R. 4680, the Medicare Rx 2000 Act which passed the House of Representatives on a partisan basis during the last Congress. At that time when H.R. 4860 was being considered, the insurance industry, acting through the Health Insurance Association of America, made clear that it had no intention of offering drug-only policies.

''The industry reasoned that drug-only insurance policies would be subject to adverse risk selection, that is, they would disproportionately attract consumers who have existing health conditions or are sick or disabled. As a result, the policies would be very expensive and would have few takers among younger, healthier Medicare beneficiaries.''

I do not want to go through the whole thing, but I want to read a little more here. It says, ''The reliance on drug-only policies is not the only troubling feature of the pending Republican proposal. In the traditional Medicare program, beneficiaries can count on a uniform benefit no matter where they live.

''As the following analysis demonstrates, relying on private insurance companies to deliver drug coverage for Medicare beneficiaries, rather than incorporating a drug benefit into the Medicare program, virtually guarantees that coverage will be uneven in availability, cost and value.''

Now, the last point that this Families USA report makes is that the problem with privatization in terms of providing drugs already exists when we look at the Medicare Plus choice, the HMO program, under Medicare. It says in the report, ''This unevenness is common both in the Medicare Plus choice program under which HMOs offer Medicare coverage, often with some drug coverage, and in medigap policies which provide supplemental coverage for seniors. Experience under Medicare Plus choice and medigap policies shows that those that offer prescription drugs

are very expensive, are not always available and, when available, offer vastly different coverage in their costs from one geographic area to another. In addition, the coverage diminishes and the prices increase significantly over time. Because of these limitations, such private insurance policies provide an unreliable mechanism for delivering much-needed prescription drug coverage to America's seniors.''

There is a whole report, Mr. Speaker, about 20 pages here, where they have done an in-depth survey to show why the privatization does not work. Yet we hear the Republicans talk about it like it is the panacea for tomorrow and for all the problems that seniors have with prescription drugs.

I do not understand where the Republicans are coming from other than that ideologically they are in some sort of straitjacket that determines that they cannot add a Medicare benefit because of some right-wing ideology against government.

I see that one of my colleagues is here who has been out in front on this issue, particularly on the rising cost of prescription drugs which I have not even mentioned so far tonight. So I would yield to the gentleman from Maine (Mr. ALLEN).

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

Mr. PALLONE. I yield to the gentleman from Maine.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding. I was interested in what he was saying.

We are going to see sometime eventually here over the next week or two or three the unveiling of a Republican prescription drug benefit plan. It will be dressed up. It will be described as a Medicare prescription drug benefit, but it will not be real. That will be the paint, that will be the veneer, that will be the cover, but it will not be real, and it will not be real for a couple of reasons.

First, as my colleague mentioned, the Republican plans that we have heard of so far are plans which say to the American public, we are going to tell my colleagues here is the plan, these will be the benefits, and this will be the cost. Of course, we are not going to provide it to seniors, they will not be able to get it through Medicare; we are going to rely on private insurance companies to come in and offer seniors these benefits at this cost.

In the true private sector, those decisions about benefits and costs are made by private insurance companies. They are made by the private sector, but the Republican prescription drug plan will basically say here they are and now we put all our faith in the insurance industry to come in and give seniors these benefits at that cost. That is the first problem.

It is not the real world, and as my colleague pointed out so well, this is great theater down here in Washington right now. We have the two biggest lobbies in this city, the pharmaceutical industry and the health insurance industry. The pharmaceutical industry says what we need to do is rely on the health insurance industry. They will provide people with stand-alone prescription drug coverage.

□ 2100

And the health insurance industry says, well, we really do not want to do that. And the response of the House Republicans is, well, we think you will if we just pass this plan. And it will never happen.

Back in Maine, I say over and over again to people, you know, if 85 percent of the people in Maine filed a claim for flood insurance every year, you would not be able to buy flood insurance in Maine at any price. But 85 percent of our seniors use prescription drugs, and it just is not possible for insurance companies that have 20 percent overhead and profit that they have to earn, it is not possible for them to provide prescription drug coverage to seniors at a price lower than Medicare could provide.

What we are working on is a real prescription drug plan, a Medicare prescription drug plan, a plan that will provide a benefit that is generous enough to attract everyone, get everyone into the pot. Medicare's overhead is generally around 2 or 3 percent, not 20 percent, because they do not pay huge salaries to their executives and they do not have the same kind of overhead. That is the kind of efficient plan that we really, I think, need to pass. But I do not think we will see it coming out of the Republican majority right now.

The gentleman from New Jersey was talking not so long ago about the issue of price. Here is another case. If you want to have an affordable prescription drug benefit, and by that I mean affordable to seniors on the one hand and affordable to the Federal Government on the other, you have to contain price. As the gentleman knows, I have a bill that would reduce prescription drug prices for seniors by about 35 percent simply by saying we will not let you charge our seniors more than you charge people in Britain, in France, in Germany, in Italy, in Canada, and Japan. That is it, end of story. 35 percent average discount.

Every time this comes up, the House majority, the Republicans, or the pharmaceutical industry will stand up and say you cannot do that. If we have discounts of that size, then we will not be able to do research and development anymore. We will not be able to develop new drugs, and people in this country will not be able to get the medicines that they need. And yet these companies have just started promoting their discount cards. And what do they say the discount will be? Oh, 25 to 40 percent.

One company is out there with a card for a significant percentage of Medicare beneficiaries; and they are saying to that group, we will charge you $15 a month for all of our drugs. For any of our drugs, $15 a month. Now, the average cost of those drugs right now at the pharmacy is $61 or $62. They are not talking about a 35 percent discount, they are talking about a huge discount, from roughly $61, $62 to $15 for all their drugs.

Now, it turns out that, according to them, that discount will not affect the bottom line. That discount will not affect their research and development. But here is this discount card, here is another discount card. What are we really talk about here?

The bottom line is this, and then I will yield back to the gentleman, the bottom line is that if we are to contain drug prices for our seniors, all of whom are in a Federal health care plan called Medicare, if we are to do that, Medicare has to have the negotiating power to drive down price for the benefit of our seniors and for the benefit of our taxpayers. That is what we need to do. And if we do that, we can have the kind of Medicare prescription drug benefit that will not be just a veneer, just a sort of painting, something that will never happen in the real world; but it will be something that will be of great benefit to all Medicare beneficiaries.

At some point here I think what we will hear from the other side is smoke and mirrors and surface, anything to avoid a confrontation with the pharmaceutical industry. But, frankly, we cannot help our seniors without doing something that the pharmaceutical industry will not like.

Mr. PALLONE. Well, I want to thank my colleague from Maine. I am so glad the gentleman constantly brings up the cost issue, because I think it really is the key. The bottom line is, when my constituents are calling, and they do not even have to be seniors, and they are complaining about their inability to get prescription drugs, it is because of the cost. The cost is the main issue. I think if anyone around here, on the Republican or Democrat side of the aisle, thinks that we are going to be able to address this issue in a meaningful way without reducing costs, they are from another planet.

As the gentleman knows, in putting together a benefit under Medicare, which we as Democrats want, we have to be mindful of how much it is going to cost. If you do not find some way for the Secretary of Health and Human Services or the government in general to reduce cost, then the price of the benefit will skyrocket. It has to be an important part of this; otherwise we are kidding ourselves in saying we are going to provide a meaningful benefit.

The Republicans have just totally ignored this. Again, they have the press conference in the same way that they say, oh, this is going to be a Medicare benefit, and then we find out it is not; in the same way they say everyone is going to get this benefit, and then we find out it is not, it is maybe just a few low-income people; and then they say, oh, and we are going to lower cost, and there is nothing in it to lower cost.

The only thing we have seen so far, which the gentleman has mentioned, was President Bush's pronouncement about the drug discount cards. And that is a sham, first of all, because they are already available. On closer reflection, when asked by some reporters about what the government was going to do, the President actually said we are going to promote the existing cards. He was not proposing some new program or new benefit, just promotion of what drug companies already offer. So what is there? There is nothing. The government is doing nothing.

I guess he announced this about a year ago, this discount card promotion; and at that point he said, well, this is just an interim measure until we come up with a prescription drug benefit. But now, when the Republicans talk about cost, they talk about the discount card only. So the interim measure, which was nothing, has now become their permanent solution to cost. And, obviously, it is no solution at all.

There are many ways of going about the cost, and I would just like to address a few of them. I think the gentleman's bill is great, and I have cosponsored it, and I think now the gentleman links it, he said, to the cost in other developed countries. Is that how it is done?

Mr. ALLEN. Basically, it works the way other companies hold down the cost to their citizens. It is really simple. It would allow pharmacies to buy drugs for Medicare beneficiaries at what is called the average foreign price. That is defined in the bill to be the price at which that drug can be purchased in Britain, in France, Germany, Italy, Canada and Japan, the rest of the G–7 countries, industrialized countries.

It would obviously hold down costs, because in those countries the average foreign price for any particular drug is typically about $60, $63 or $64 compared to $100 a month here. So it is about a 35 to 40 percent reduction that we would be talking about.

Mr. PALLONE. And the fact of the matter is, and the thing that really bothers me, and the gentleman is in Maine so he really sees it, and those in Michigan and other border States with Canada, you see people taking buses on a regular basis to go to Canada to buy the drugs at a significant reduction. It is outrageous they have to do that.

My understanding is that in some of the border States, like Maine, that is routine. People take a bus once a month or whatever.

Mr. ALLEN. If the gentleman will continue to yield, in my office we are helping people all the time purchase their drugs at discount, and there are ways to purchase drugs through a Canadian physician and get that help.

But let me tell my colleague about the last bus trip that seniors took to Canada from Maine. It was a few months ago. There were 25 seniors on this trip. Twenty-five. They went over the border. They checked in with a Canadian doctor. They got their prescriptions written, and they went to the pharmacy and came back. Those 25 people saved $16,000 on their prescription drugs; $16,000 for 25 people in one bus trip.

Let us talk about one important drug, Tamoxifen. Tamoxifen, as the gentleman knows, for 15 or 16 years has been the standard accepted treatment for breast cancer in this country. Well, in Maine, as in I assume most of the United States, if someone does not have health insurance, a month's supply of Tamoxifen is about $112, $114. In Canada, it is $13 or $14. There is a ten-to-one differential. Now, that is greater than the average of other drugs, but it gives us some indication.

Here are people out there fighting for their lives, needing Tamoxifen in order to get by, low-income people, middle-income people; and they have to worry about how on Earth they are going to pay for their drugs.

I heard a story the other day, an older couple in Maine, both of them have significant drug expenses, so what do they do? How do they manage to both eat and pay the bills and then purchase their prescription drugs? Well, one month he takes his medicine and she does not. The next month she takes her medicine and he does not. There is not a doctor on the planet that thinks that is the way you should manage your prescription drugs. But they have no choice.

I have talked to people who are basically slowly sliding into bankruptcy because of the cost of their prescription drugs. Through my office, we do everything we can for them, but what they need is what working Americans have. Working Americans who have health insurance typically have prescription drug coverage through their health insurer. For seniors, the health insurer is Medicare. And yet, on the Republican side of the aisle, the thought of strengthening Medicare, strengthening Medicare, because it is a Federal Government program, the thought of strengthening it to provide a significant additional benefit seems to be something they just cannot abide. So they try to find out how possibly the private sector could do something that they cannot possibly do as efficiently as Medicare itself.

Mr. PALLONE. It is an ideological problem, I am convinced of that. They have a problem with Medicare because it is a government-run program, and they do not believe in government-run programs.

I always say that when you come down here you cannot be that ideological. You have to be practical about what works, and Medicare works. So we should expand it to include prescription drugs.

I hate to say this, and I do not want to cast aspersions, but at least in Maine there is an option to go someplace. If you are in New Jersey, it is too far. And I think that is the unfortunate part of this. We are looking at these options, but they are not options really for most people.

The gentleman's bill is great, and I certainly support it and would love to see it enacted, but there are many other ways we could reduce costs that the Republicans have essentially rejected. Obviously, if you have a Medicare benefit, and all 39 or 40 million American seniors are in that program, that gives the Department of Health and Human Services tremendous bargaining power, like we do with the VA or like we do with the military hospitals; and they should be able to negotiate prices that would bring costs down.

There are other things. I know that my colleague, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BROWN), has a bill with regard to generics to try to encourage generics, which is another way of bringing costs down. But we do not see that happening. Republicans do not like that too much. Some do, but the leadership does not, so we do not see anything on that.

In the other body a couple of weeks ago, one of our former House Members, the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. STABENOW), introduced a bill, which I will introduce in the House, which basically says you cannot get any tax credit or deduction on your advertising expenses. In other words, as the gentleman said before, most of the pharmaceuticals say, well, we need to drive up prices in the U.S. because you are paying for the research.

Well, I do not know if I agree with that. I do not know why we should be paying for all the research here in the United States and no one else does in these other countries. But right now they are mixing the advertising cost and the research, and they are getting some kind of tax deduction or credit for it; and there is absolutely no reason why they should get that kind of credit or deduction on the advertising portion, which I think is a huge part of it. So her bill says that you cannot get the tax credit or the deduction on the advertising.

There are so many ways to reduce costs, but so far we cannot even get the bill in committee at this point. We cannot even get a markup on the bill, so they are not even considering some of these cost measures.

□ 2115

Mr. ALLEN. I am glad the gentleman brought up the question of TV advertising. A few months ago the Kaiser Foundation came out with a study. They looked at the difference in cost, the difference in spending on prescription drugs in the year 2000 as compared to the year 1999, just that 1-year differential. They found a 20 percent increase in expenditures on prescription drugs. Then they started looking more closely at particular drugs. They surveyed almost 10,000 drugs and looked at the price increases and increased spending on prescription drugs. They found that half of that 20-percent increase was related to just 50 drugs.

Fifty drugs accounted for half of the increase. They were the 50 drugs that were most heavily advertised. Those were the drugs that were on television all the time. So half of the increased expenditure came with 50 drugs and the other half of the increased expenditure came with 9,950 drugs. Fifty drugs over here; 9,550 drugs over here. Each of those accounted for half of the increased expenditure.

There is no question that pharmaceutical spending on advertising is driving up the cost of prescription drugs in this country at an alarming rate. That is why they do it. Let us face it. That is why they do this heavy advertising. Part of the problem has nothing to do with Medicare. Part of it has to do with our businesses. Health care costs for small businesses and large businesses in this country are skyrocketing. We have got small businessmen and women in Maine who just cannot abide 20 percent, 30 percent, 40 percent increases this year. I have been talking to them. I have got a piece of legislation that I think would help. But that kind of increase is going to drive the small business community out of small business entirely if we are not really careful. One of the major drivers is the high cost of prescription drugs and one of the drivers for that, it is not really research. It is really the advertising.

Look, the pharmaceutical industry has to maximize the bottom line. God bless them, that is the American way. There is nothing wrong with that. What is wrong is for government to sit back and do nothing to protect our consumers from inflated prices. This is not a free market. This is a case where we provide money, tax credits. We do half of the basic research through the National Institutes of Health for the development of new drugs. Then we provide a research and experimentation tax credit to encourage the development of new drugs. Through that mechanism, the pharmaceutical industry winds up paying one of the lowest taxes as an industry in the country. Yet they are the most profitable industry. And we do not do a thing. We give extended lengths of time in the patents.

This is not about them. This is a good industry. They make a good product. But the Federal Government has fallen down. We have not protected our people. That is why we need a Democratic prescription drug benefit, one that works through Medicare, that covers everyone, that provides a generous enough form of coverage so everyone will sign up. If we do that, we will finally, I think, get this problem of our seniors and ultimately of the business community as well, start to get this problem of health care costs under control. I get a little wound up about this.

Mr. PALLONE. I appreciate it. I am amazed how people do not even know about generics. We know, for example, when we talk about generics that in many cases, probably in most cases, there is a generic alternative to some of the name-brand drugs; but the problem is that people, physicians and seniors just get hit and bombarded with all this advertising, they do not even have any education about generics, they do not even know whether there is an equivalent, the fact that it is just as good, they have no knowledge whatsoever.

Then, as you say, you get the companies coming in trying to extend the patents and using all kinds of gimmicks to prevent the generics from even coming to market, using procedural tactics and lawsuits and everything else half the time; and if that does not work, then they invite a Member of Congress to sponsor a private bill to just extend the patent. There is getting to be less of that because it has been brought out into the light; but for years that was happening on a regular basis, and it is probably still happening.

But I think the ultimate irony is that they get some kind of a tax break for the advertising. Here they are, convincing people that this is the only alternative, which is not true; and then they get to take some sort of a tax break to pay for the advertising. It is unbelievable.

If I could maybe just conclude, and the gentleman may want to join me on this, I just wanted to explain again what we have in mind as a Democratic alternative, because I spent a lot of time criticizing what I think the Republican plan is going to be, and my biggest concern is that they have not unveiled it and they have not moved on it. Maybe I will get criticized for saying this, but the way they have handled themselves in the last 2 weeks in promising that they were going to come out with this, and then promising it was going to come to committee and promising it was going to be on the floor before the Memorial Day recess and all of a sudden there is quiet and a big hush, I have not heard anything for a week and the Memorial Day recess is in a couple of days. I am beginning to think they are never going to bring this up in this session of Congress, between now and the end of this session. I hope I am wrong.

Mr. ALLEN. We should be so lucky and the American people should be so lucky. We would be better off if we got a real plan. There is no reason to put up a plan which is just a shell, the kind of plan which is going to be supposedly funded or operated by an insurance industry that does not want to do it; that purports to cover everyone, but in fact will only make economic sense for people at the lower-income levels and at the end of the day will not be a Medicare prescription drug benefit at all. It will be some sort of shell of a benefit. Many of the proposals seem to be saying that one way to pay for this is to drag money out of other health care providers. But the doctors and the home health care agencies, they cannot keep going.

When you really think this through, it is worth remembering a little bit of history. The reason in 1965 that Medicare was created was because the private insurance market would not cover people who were older and sicker than the general population, people over 65. In 1965, half of all seniors in this country had no hospital coverage. It was the trip to the hospital and surgery that would drive people into bankruptcy. That is still true today for people who do not have health insurance. But our seniors have it. They have Medicare. The problem, of course, is they do not have the kinds of prescription drug coverage they need. Almost 40 years ago, the answer of the Republican Party, the position of the Republican Party, is that somehow the private sector will provide; and that is still the same answer today. But if you look at the Medicare+Choice, managed care under Medicare, that is not working. That is not working. It costs more according to the GAO to fund Medicare+Choice, Medicare managed care plans, than it does clunky old ordinary Medicare.

And what are we talking about here? The way to do real Medicare reform is to provide seniors with a Medicare benefit that they need, not to try to go back to pre-1965 times when it was the insurance companies, that we are going to rely on insurance companies to provide health insurance and prescription drug coverage to a population that they did not want to cover then and do not want to cover now.

Mr. FRANK. If the gentleman will yield, I appreciate the leadership, Mr. Speaker, that both of my colleagues from New Jersey and Maine have shown on this issue, but I do not want us to appear too partisan. I do want to acknowledge that the Republican Party, the President, Members of this body, have not been totally neglectful of the health problems of older people. The difficulty is that they really have so far only tried to deal with the health problems after they are quite severe, in fact, after they are fatal.

So far, what we have to deal with the problems of elderly people who are severely ill is a total repeal of the estate tax. Now we are told that we cannot afford to have a Medicare drug prescription benefit because there is no room for it in the Republican budget. One of the things that crowded it out was the ability of an older person worth $47 million to die and have the heirs who inherit this pay no tax at all. Obviously, older people who have died have had severe health problems; and it is not as if, as I said, the Republicans have ignored them. They have chosen, however, to focus all of the financial relief on those people who were elderly and quite wealthy who died, and that has left us no money for the people who were middle class and sick.

So we do not want to suggest that there was no concern whatsoever. If, in fact, we would have adopted a plan that, for example, exempted the first $5

million of someone's estate from taxation and put a reasonable level of graduated taxation above that, we would have, as my colleagues know, a significantly larger amount of money. And simply doing a reasonable reform of the estate tax rather than a total repeal would free up this money so you could have a meaningful prescription drug program.

So we are deciding at what stage in the illness cycle to intervene. I think this is a case where our Republican colleagues have waited far too long, literally after people have unfortunately passed away, and they have taken that money and that is the money that could have been used to make a prescription drug benefit a significant one.

Mr. PALLONE. That is a good point. I think it also dovetails with what my colleague from Maine said before, and one of the reasons I believe why the Republicans are having difficulty coming up with a plan and probably have postponed this at least until after Memorial Day if not indefinitely is because they have insisted that if they are going to pay for it, they have to take money from other parts of Medicare, in other words, cut back on the amount of money that goes to hospitals, cut back on payments to doctors. They cannot do those things, practically speaking, because hospitals will close, doctors will simply close the door and they have put themselves in this financial box, if you will, that has made it impossible for them to offer any kind of generous plan the way the Democrats feel we need to have it.

Before we close tonight, I think we should talk a little bit about what the Democrats have in mind.

Mr. ALLEN. Before the gentleman describes the Democratic plan, and I know he wants to do that, but the gentleman from Massachusetts made a good point and I cannot resist going back to it for a moment, because back in the campaign for President, the current President said during a time of great economic prosperity that what this country needed was a huge tax cut. He said, ''It's not the government's money. It's your money.'' Eventually, 5 months after he was put in office, the tax cut went through. Of course by the time the tax cut went through, we were slipping into a recession. And then the argument was not that the tax cut will not overstimulate the economy, it was that the tax cut will help stimulate the economy. So whether we were talking in times of prosperity and budget surpluses or whether we are talking about a time of a bit of a recession and budget deficits, in any case the solution is always the same, ''What we really need is a tax cut.'' I should have brought down my chart that I have got here, but it is remarkable. The gentleman from Massachusetts was talking about the benefits to someone who dies with millions and millions and millions of dollars from that estate tax. The Republican majority was down here recently saying, We have got to make this tax cut permanent. That is what is needed for this economy.

When you look at the numbers, which they will not show you, but when you look at the numbers, here is what it shows: the bottom 60 percent of people in this country in terms of income run from $44,000 on down. Sixty percent of the entire country comes from households of $44,000 or less. From the tax cuts that have been passed but not implemented, that group will get an average annual tax cut of $104. $104. When you look at the top 1 percent, the people in this country who earn over $370,000 a year, the top 1 percent in income, they will get from tax cuts passed but not yet implemented an average annual tax cut of $50,000.

In other words, the tax cuts that the Republican majority is rushing to make permanent, if they can, those tax cuts will give a tax cut on an annual basis to people earning over $370,000 a year. They will get a tax cut that is more than roughly 60 percent of the people in this country even earn in a year. That is somehow described as a notion of fairness. But if we are going to do that, if that is a higher priority than making sure that seniors struggling to get by on 20 or $25,000 a year, struggling to pay for their prescription drugs, if tax cuts for those wealthy people are more important than prescription drugs, I have to say that is a value system I do not understand.

I am actually anxious to hear the gentleman's description of the Democratic plan which is a real plan, a real Medicare prescription drug plan for seniors.

Mr. PALLONE. I think that what we need to point out is that we are talking about expanding Medicare to include a prescription drug benefit for all seniors because, practically speaking, we know that Medicare works. The reason this works is it makes sense. If you take the 39 or 40 million seniors that now are eligible for Medicare, all seniors are eligible for Medicare, and you make a huge pool that includes all these seniors, then it basically goes along with the whole idea of insurance. In other words, the idea with insurance policies is to have as many people participate in the plan as possible because then those who run up huge costs are in it, but those who spend very little if anything on drug costs are also in it.

□ 2130

That evens the cost. We know that the Republicans have boxed us in, so to speak, in terms of the financing of this.

But if you think about it from a practical sense, the best thing to do is to pool all the people, which is really what Medicare is all about. The Republican proposal, which says give a little money to private insurance companies and hope that they will attract some low-income seniors to this benefit, does not make sense, and the insurance companies have said it, because the only people that will seek out that option will be people who have huge drug costs and who figure by paying so much a month, or whatever, they are going to get a huge windfall in terms of their drug benefit.

If you do what the Democrats are proposing, which is to analogize our proposal to Part B, where you pay a very low premium per month, I don't know if it will be $25, $35, $40 a month, you get 80 percent under Part B of your doctor bills paid for by the Federal Government, the deductible, I think, is $100, and, of course, the copay is the other 20 percent that the Federal Government is not paying, then you are going to create an incentive for almost every senior to join. I do not know what the percentage is, but it is something like 90-something percent of seniors pay the premium and join Part B, because it is worth doing.

So if you have the same phenomena, where you have a very low premium and you get 90-something percent of the seniors to participate in this Part C or Part D Medicare benefit, you have created this huge pool, which I think from a financing point of view makes sense. That is what the insurance pool is all about.

Then you go ahead and you say through some way, either you give the Secretary of Health and Human Services the authority to negotiate prices, I do not know if you do something like what the gentleman is proposing, or just give a negotiation ability with a mandate to reduce prices, he or she is going to have the ability to go out with the 40 million seniors and really get a good deal, presumably because he has such bargaining power. So we are trying to address the costs by giving the Secretary that power.

We are trying to come up with a guaranteed Medicare benefit that everyone would be able to take advantage of, which is generous enough for people so that they would sign up for it, so that you would have everyone participate in it, and I have no doubt it would be as successful as what we have under Medicare now with Parts A and B.

The one thing I would say, because sometimes people say what about the seniors who cannot afford the premium, the Democrats would do the same thing we do with Part B. If you are below a certain income, then the Government pays for your premium, or if you are a little better off, you have to pay a little less than the average premium and the Government subsidizes your premium. Those people would have the advantage now, as they do with Part B.

Mr. ALLEN. Could the gentleman describe the catastrophic coverage.

Mr. PALLONE. The catastrophic would also be very low. I will not get into the details, but you have to have a very low catastrophic figure, too. In other words, above a certain point, whether it be $2,000 or $3,000, whatever it is, if your out-of-pocket expenses exceed that, then all your costs would be paid for by the Federal Government. That should be fairly low as well, if it is going to be meaningful, I would say.

Again, this is not rocket science here. We are just basically talking about what we already have for your hospital bills, and we are just saying we want to build on a very successful Medicare program to provide coverage for all seniors. There is no magic here. I believe that with the cost factor and the large pool, that the cost probably would not be that much, considering what we are spending on everything else, as our colleague from Massachusetts pointed out.

So if I could just conclude and thank my colleagues for participating tonight, the main concern I have right now, to be perfectly honest, is that we do not have any action by the Republicans on this issue. They talked about it 2 or 3 weeks ago and promised they were going to bring it up before Memorial Day. They have not.

I disagree with the gentleman in the sense that I would just as soon they bring some bill to the floor and have a debate, because I am fearful we are not going to get to it at all. Clearly when that debate occurs, what the Republican leadership talked about is not acceptable. It is not going to do anything. It is not going to provide any meaningful coverage for anybody. Hopefully we will have the ability as Democrats to bring up a proposal similar to what we outlined today and have a debate on something so important to the American people. I would say we are going to come back here. I know the gentleman from Maine is going to come back here, and we are going to keep talking about this over and over again until the Republicans bring it up and allow an opportunity to address the issue.

## SUPPORTING ISRAEL

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

Mr. FRANK. Mr. Speaker, I apologize to the hard-working members of our staff for keeping them here at this hour. I do not often indulge in long speeches at this time of night, but I do feel an obligation to talk about the situation in the Middle East, particularly the security of Israel and the position of Israel vis-a-vis the United States, for 2 reasons.

First, it is a subject both very important and very emotional. A large number of people in my district, as in every other, care deeply about this. I believe the people who feel the most strongly and the largest number are people who, like myself, have both an emotional attachment to Israel and also a strong intellectual degree of support for it. There are others who are troubled by what is happening in the Middle East and are somewhat critical or harshly critical of the Israeli government.

I think it is an obligation of those of us in elected office when an issue is of this importance to explain ourselves, and I find here, given the complexity of the issue, I think it is an essentially simple one. I believe that simplicity consists of the fact that for more than 50 years, until maybe recently, and we still do not know this, there has been an unwillingness on the part of the Arab community in the Middle East to allow Israel to exist.

The troubles began when the UN voted in a resolution, UN resolutions have become the currency in the Middle East of late, but the most important UN resolution, the one which said that there should be 2 states, Israel and Palestine, was not only disregarded by the Arab world at that time, but became the occasion for violent attack, and it always ought to be remembered if the Arab world had abided by UN resolutions 50-some years ago, we would have the 2-state solution which so many, including myself, think is the best ultimate answer, without a lot of killing and without a lot of misery and pain. But while there is essential simplicity to the issue, there are, when things have been going on for 55 years, a great deal of complexity, and that needs to be addressed.

But I also want to talk about it because precisely because I do believe very strongly that the continued existence of Israel as a free, democratic society, with secure boundaries, is important morally for the world, as well as in our interests as a country. I worry that some people, particularly within Israel, may have misinterpreted recent events in the United States.

I think there continues to be very strong support for Israel's right to exist and for its right to have secure boundaries. I think there is a great deal of admiration, as there should be, for what Israel has accomplished economically and socially and politically in the broadest sense, that is, maintaining a democracy.

The excuse we often hear from violators of human rights, people who disregard democratic procedures, is that democracy is kind of a luxury for a nation that is at peace, but we are often told when a nation is at war, it really cannot afford to be democratic, it cannot afford such luxuries as electing a government and then throwing it out of office by open means, a freely critical parliament, open press, free speech.

In fact, Israel, from the moment of its existence, was under siege, indeed, people were attacking it before it existed as a sovereign nation. It has been in a war-like state, unfortunately, I think not through its own choice, for its entire existence, and, despite that, has brought forward one of the most flourishing democracies in the world and, sadly, the only democracy of any consistency in that part of the world. So I am grateful to the people of Israel for showing that democracy is not a source of weakness, not something to be put aside when things are tough, but a source of great strength.

That respect for Israel, that admiration for it, that understanding that it has played a very important role as an ally of America, all contribute to a great deal of American support for Israel, as does the fact as it is, as we know, the successor state to that horror, the Holocaust, in which an organized state tried to wipe out a people, and came closer than anyone would have thought before could have been done.

Yes, there is a moral obligation to the remnants of the Holocaust and they were given a safe haven. As we know, had there been such a place during the time of the Holocaust, many who died, many who escaped only to be sent back because no one would take them, would still be alive.

So there is legitimately a great deal of support for Israel. What I fear, however, is that some within Israel will assume that that support is there, here in America, no matter what, despite policy decisions Israel might take.

Now, Israel is a democracy, as I said, and people will say, you know, a democracy has a right to make its own choices. Of course it does. The people of Israel have a right to elect governments, advocate positions, as any democracy does. I will note that there is a certain inconsistency from some who now say that because when Ehud Barak was prime minister and trying very hard with the support of former President Clinton to reach a reasonable peace, some of those who now tell me that it is inappropriate to differ with the government of Israel were much less reluctant to do that under Prime Minister Barak or under the martyred Prime Minister Yitzak Rabin. But Israel has a right to make decisions.

On the other hand, it is also the case that the United States is a democracy and it has a right to make decisions.

Now, American support at a very high level is essential, I believe, for Israel to be able to survive as a free and secure society. It is a small population. They have done wonders. But they are so heavily outnumbered, they are devoid of the kind of resources that many of their historic enemies have had, and there has been, for reasons that do the rest of the world no credit, a great deal of unfair criticism, I think, of Israel, so Israel has really found itself consistently bereft of friends in many cases when it counted, with the consistent exception of the United States.

It is entirely valid for the United States, in my judgment, to provide a degree of military assistance to Israel. This is a nation which is forced to survive to spend a very high percentage of its own income on the military. I think America plays a very useful role in helping them deal with that.

It is a nation which has had a policy of taking in people from the former Soviet Union, from Ethiopia, from Arab countries who were driven out, Yemen, Morocco and elsewhere. It is very important that they be able to play that role, and I think the money we provide is helpful.

We should note, of course, Israel is the number one recipient of American foreign aid, and Egypt is the second largest recipient of foreign aid, and that is probably because 25 years ago the leaders of Egypt and Israel, Menachem Begin and Anwar Sadat, took great risks for peace and engaged in a great transfer of land, really a somewhat extraordinary example in history, where the victorious nation, Israel, gave back to the defeated nation a very large piece of land, the Sinai desert, so that you could begin to have peace.

While there have been problems and difficulties, peace has in fact survived there, and I think the work of Menachem Begin and Anwar Sadat was vindicated. People should note that Menachem Begin, who was one of the intellectual and political founders of the current conservative movement in Israel, not only made peace with Egypt, not only gave back land, but presided over the dismantlement of a settlement, a Jewish settlement, in the Sinai, so that it could be given back. I think that is a very important precedent that I will get back to.

But we should understand that the United States gives high levels of aid to Israel and Egypt in part because of a perception that these are allies, in part because of the great admiration we have for Israeli society, but also since 1977–78 because these two nations undertook that peace agreement, and I think it was an entirely constructive policy begun in the Carter administration and carried through Presidents Reagan and Bush and Clinton, and now President Bush again, to say that if countries in an area that is very important to America take risks for peace and try very hard to overcome these difficulties, the United States will try to help out. That was an entirely fitting situation and people should understand.

□ 2145

That is the biggest single reason why there was this ongoing degree of aid. So I think that is entirely appropriate. I look forward to continuing to support a level of aid appropriate to Israel until and unless there is a peace; and if and when peace is achieved, yes, it will be possible to reduce the level of aid.

For a variety of reasons, then, it is clearly important for Israel to be able to maintain this degree of support in America. I worry that there are people in the United States, some of whom are genuine, strong, emotional supporters of Israel; some of whom are unable to resist the temptation to use Israel for domestic American political purposes, who may be giving Israel the wrong kind of support. It is no service to a friend to encourage that friend to misunderstand the situation and, in particular, to feel that it has a degree of invulnerability when there may be some vulnerability.

In particular, Mr. Speaker, I think the recent resolution by the Likud Party to say that under no circumstances would they support, if they were in control, those who passed that resolution of the Government of Israel that under no circumstances would they support a Palestinian state in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. I think that was a grave error.

Now, I think it was a grave error from the policy standpoint. As I have said, one of the great sources of strengths of Israel is that it is a democracy. I mentioned how democratic Israel is, even in the face of all these attacks. I recently got a great example of Israel's commitment to human rights in an area that probably would not have gotten much attention 20 years ago; it probably would have not been able to be something to be discussed 20 years ago.

But when I was in Israel in January of this year, having participated for 5 days in various political discussions with Israeli officials and others, including the Palestinians, about the state of peace, I then spent a few days meeting with people in Israel's gay and lesbian community. I was very pleased to be at a meeting in Tel Aviv of a city council member in Israel who is a lesbian and able to be open about it. I went to the Jerusalem Open House, a community center, for gay and lesbian people of Arab or Jewish background in Israel. I met with the head of the Aguda, the overall umbrella Israeli activist organization.

I was pleased to learn that not only do gay and lesbian people serve openly in the Israeli Army; by the way, for those who think that having open gay and lesbian military people undermines the morale and the effectiveness of the Army, I think they will have a hard time explaining that to people in the Israeli Defense Force whose morale and effectiveness I do not think has recently been questioned and where openly gay and lesbian officers not only serve, but whose domestic partners have benefits.

I contrast that, Mr. Speaker, sadly, with the degree of oppression of the gay and lesbian people that takes place in the Arab world. I have recently had occasion to write several letters along with my colleague who is the ranking Democrat on the Committee on International Relations and my colleague, who is the Republican Chair of the subcommittee of the Committee on International Relations, the gentleman from Florida, and some others, the gentleman from Connecticut. We have had to complain to the government of Egypt because of a pattern of systematic oppression of gay people simply because they were gay. They gave other excuses, but that is clearly not what is at issue. Nobody was imposing himself on anyone else, no one was molesting young people. These were gay men who were being prosecuted.

Well, the contrast between an Israel in which, frankly, Palestinians who are gay who live in the occupied territories come to Israel proper because they can get protection, because they get a degree of security within Israel that they cannot get at home. I am very proud of that. I am very proud of the democracy of Israel. I am proud, I say, because I have been a supporter of that state, and I believe it is a very important example it gives to the world about how to be democratic. And let me repeat, the Israeli Defense Forces, there are few militaries in the world that have been under consistently a greater strain, and they have openly gay and lesbian military officials, and they serve with great distinction and no negativism whatsoever.

Now, it is important, I believe, for Israel's position that it continue to be democratic. When we have a major political party say that they do not want to see a Palestinian state, the implication there is that Israel continues to be a nation which has a democratic population, a democratic legal population, which includes, of course, a considerable Arab population; and while there are shortcomings in the way in which Israel has dealt with its Arab population, the fact is that Arabs have been in the parliament, Arabs have full political rights, and the democracy that exists even regarding Arabs in Israel sadly exceeds that in terms of democracy for most of the Arabs in the Middle East who are not allowed the freedom to criticize the government. I hope that the Israelis will understand the importance of preserving that. I believe that they do.

But in addition to a democratically ruled society within Israel, Israel has found itself presiding over territories inhabited by Palestinians outside Israel who do not have those kinds of rights.

Now, at this point I do think it is important to look at history. One of the problems that has affected, unfairly, it seems to me, negatively, the opinion people have had of Israel is that history is not always known to people. If one just turns on the television today or picks up a newspaper and sees a situation where this nation, Israel, is ruling over Arabs in the Gaza Strip and West Bank, if one believes in democracy and self-rule, that does not look good. And if, in fact, Israel had gratuitously simply marched into those territories at some point and established some deal with them, Israel would have been wrong. It is, therefore, important at this point to look at the history.

I mentioned that the history here begins with a universal Arab rejection by Iraq, by Jordan, by Egypt, by Syria. A universal rejection of these nations of Israel's right to exist, and an invasion of this small group of Jews, many of whom are recently come from the Holocaust, others, of course, who had been there for some time; and the new Nation of Israel managed without a lot of help at that point to defend itself and establish its position. So at that point in 1948, when Israel was able to declare its independence right about this time of year, we had the State of Israel.

Now, I have a question for those who say, well, what we really need is a two-state solution. Why did the Arab world not implement one 54 years ago? The U.N. called for a two-state solution, Palestine and Israel. The Arabs attacked and tried to prevent that from happening. The nation that became Israel was able to defend itself. At that point, there was an Israel. Also at this point, the lands that we now refer to as being occupied by Israel, the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, were under the control of Arabs. Jordan controlled the West Bank, including eastern Jerusalem, the Old City. Egypt controlled the Gaza Strip.

From 1948 to 1967, the Gaza Strip, the West Bank in east Jerusalem, were controlled by Arab nations. Why, and I really think this is a valid question not often enough asked, why did they not create a Palestine then? If the Arab world genuinely believes in a two-state solution, why did they not implement one when they had the chance? There was certainly a period when Israel did not have the strength, even if it had the interest, in trying to prevent that from happening. I do not understand why the Egyptians and Jordanians did not get together and create that two-state solution. They talk about how much of the West Bank they had; they had it all, by definition, before 1967.

The reason, I am afraid, is, and this is very relevant and continues to be, the reason the Arab world did not implement the two-state solution is that they were not for a two-state solution. They were for a one-state solution. Palestine, no Israel. They did not use their ability to implement an Arab nation of Palestine in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank from 1948 to 1967 because to do so would have meant accepting the reality of Israel, and they were not ready to do that. Instead, what they did was to use the Gaza Strip and the West Bank and the Golan Heights of Syria and other lands as a basis for continuing to attack Israel. There was a continuing effort to undo Israel's existence militarily.

So in 1967, I believe entirely in self-defense, Israel moved into those adjacent areas, which had been used as places from which Israel was attacked. That is when Israel moved into the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, after the Arab nations, for 19 years, declined to create a state there and, instead, preferred to use them as bases to attack Israel. Israel wound up with the Sinai Peninsula from Egypt, the Gaza Strip, the West Bank, and the Golan Heights.

Since that time, the Israelis and, obviously, a lot of history goes back to the 1973 war, which was more of a standoff, although it was again an effort by the Arabs to destroy Israel, the 1973 war was the Arabs taking another chance, as they did in 1948, of trying to dismantle Israel and they made some gains at first but were ultimately unable to do that with some help from the Nixon administration; the Israelis were able to defend themselves and maintain that status quo. Then ensued a period of people feeling each other out.

The next thing that happened was that Menachem Begin met with Anwar Sadat; Menachem Begin, the leader of the right in Israel and the man who undid the previously uninterrupted rule of the left in Israel politically, and what he did was to proceed to give the Sinai Peninsula back to Egypt, not for any material gain, but remember what the deal was. Israel gave back the Sinai Peninsula and dismantled a settlement of Jews in that peninsula solely for Egypt's recognition of Israel's right to exist. Until then, that did not exist.

That was a big deal when Anwar Sadat, the leader of Egypt said yes, okay, there can be an Israel. That took from 1948 to 1978. Sadat, of course, was reviled by many of the Arabs and ultimately murdered within his own country. Why? Because he dared accept back a big chunk of Egyptian territory and said, in return, it is okay, they can be in Israel. That is a sign of how, as recently as 21 years ago when he was murdered, how deeply rooted the unwillingness to even allow Israel to exist was.

Things evolved further. Obviously, many Israelis believed, I think accurately, that while they had the right to defend themselves, if they could come to some peaceful agreement, that would be preferable to living the way they were living. If they could find a way for there to be some self-rule in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank that would relieve them of the need to be there, would relieve them of the contradiction in their democratic idealogy of ruling over people in a way that was necessarily undemocratic, if they could refrain from the military attacks on both sides, that would be healthy.

So they began a process, ultimately, of trying to negotiate a global peace. It culminated, most recently, in the Barak administration offering to give back almost all of the Golan Heights to Syria, a hostile nation not just to Israel, but to the U.S., a nation whose record of harboring terrorists is one of the worst, run by one of the most brutal dictators, and now his son is in power and there appears to be no significant improvement from any human rights rule, but still Israel was willing to try. That culminated with the offers made by Prime Minister Barak, with the support of President Clinton, to Yasar Arafat in the year 2000.

There was a lot of debate about why there was an agreement, but we do know this. Prime Minister Barak offered a significant return of territory that had been captured in what I think were legitimate defensive wars, including almost all of the Golan Heights. By the way, he had previously, of course, drawn away from Lebanon where Israel had gone in before, and he offered a great deal more with regard to the West Bank than people had thought previously would happen.

□ 2200

At the time, I remember the argument was not that this was an unfair deal, but I ask people to go back and look at this. We were told this was a mistake because Arafat was not ready to make peace. Arafat, we were told, could not at that point really still sell to the rest of the Arab world a deal which, once again, meant the entire acceptance of Israel's right to exist.

It is significant here to remember what a fuss was made a couple of months ago when Saudi Arabia said, do you know what, if Israel totally withdraws from every inch that it captured in 1967, we will recognize its existence. Now, that was considered to be a major breakthrough in 2002, and given the eternal hostility that they had pledged to Israel, it was.

But understand this point: If, in fact, it was a breakthrough for Saudi Arabia in 2002 to say that there should be an Israel, what that means is that in 2000, when Bill Clinton and Ehud Barak were trying to get Yasser Arafat to make a deal, the Saudis were on the other side. The Saudis obviously, by their own acknowledgment, were not ready to support that in 2000. It could not have been a big deal in 2002 for them to say, okay, we are ready to recognize you, if they had been ready to do that in 2000.

In fact, by the closing days of the Clinton administration, an offer was made to Arafat which obviously from one standpoint was not perfect, it was made by the military victor in a more generous way than victors usually are, but it did not become the basis for negotiation. It still was essentially rejected.

Then, of course, the Clinton administration was out of office and the Barak administration soon after that, and I think the Bush administration made then the very grave error of instead of picking up where it had left off trying to find out if things were close enough, the Bush administration decided to just let things alone, incredibly thinking somehow this would make it better.

I do not think there is a worse prediction in recent diplomatic history than the Bush administration view that walking away from any effort to bring the Israelis and Palestinians into a negotiation early in 2001 would somehow make things better. Clearly, the consequence has been that things were much worse.

At any rate, that is where we now are. And it is in this context that I think it is a mistake for former Prime Minister Netanyahu and his allies in the Likud party to announce that they are no longer interested in trying to reach an agreement that would lead to a Palestinian State in the West Bank and Gaza. And as I said, from the standpoint of Israel's own interest, that seems to me a mistake, but I have no authority to make that decision for the Israelis.

On the other hand, a continued strong degree of support in the United

States is important to Israel if it is going to be able to continue to live as a free and prosperous society, which it has become through its own extraordinarily successful efforts.

And here is where the problem is. I think people within Israel, particularly within the Likud, and obviously former Prime Minister Netanyahu, misunderstand the nature of American support for Israel. It is strong, it is morally based, it is based on a recognition of a common strategic interest, it is based on an admiration of what Israel has done, it is based on a recognition of the debt on the Holocaust, but it is not infinite. It is not a support that will be there in the same degree, no matter what Israel's policy is.

The one area where I think there is a danger that the degree of American support that Israel deserves and needs could erode has to do with the policy of settlements, and whether or not there should be ultimately a willingness on Israel's part to withdraw from the Gaza strip and most of the West Bank.

I would remind people that in recent times, there was one occasion when those of us who were strong supporters of Israel in Congress were unable to accomplish a policy of American assistance to Israel. It was when former Prime Minister Shamir made a pronouncement that sounded like he was saying that he had no intention of giving up any of the West Bank or Gaza strip to a Palestinian state; that he intended to maintain all of the settlements and that the land would remain under Israeli control indefinitely.

It was at that point that President George Bush, the President's father, was able to revoke what people had thought was a commitment to provide loan guarantees to Israel. Remember, this is a time when the Soviet Union had collapsed and there was massive immigration possible from the former Soviet Union, from Jews who had enough of the anti-Semitism in their areas. There was a continuation of the policy of taking Ethiopian Jews from Ethiopia. There was really great need for absorption of the immigrants. The U.S. had promised to guarantee some loans.

When George Bush became angry at the settlement policy and for other reasons, not just the settlement policy, but when it became the perception that Israel was no longer interested in a negotiated settlement in which it would withdraw from much of the West Bank and from the Gaza strip, George Bush said no to the loan guarantees.

While people talk about the great power of the friends of Israel in Congress, this was a time when that did not avail. George Bush won that fight: There were no loan guarantees. He won that fight because on that issue, American public opinion was not sympathetic to Israel.

It is important for people in Israel to understand that there is, as there should be, a great deal of sympathy and support and admiration for Israel, but it is not unconditional. Indeed, it is based on aspects of Israeli government and society which include its democracy and its openness. If it can be made to appear that Israel forever might be maintaining, or indefinitely, a situation in which it is an occupying power in the West Bank and Gaza strip without any effort to implement an ultimately democratic solution, that will cause trouble for Israel within the United States.

Now, I want to be very clear: I do not believe that the critical elements in American public opinion will hold Israel responsible if it fails to reach an agreement on setting up a Palestinian state. It may not be possible to do that. As I have said, from 1948 until fairly recently, there did not seem to me to be a willingness on the part of the Arab world to accept the legitimate needs of Israel to the point where such a state could be accomplished.

Maybe that has changed. The Saudi offer is a step forward, but it is far from an acceptable offer for Israel. People who talk about a right of return, which would allow millions of Arabs hostile to the very notion of Israel to move back into Israel, cannot seriously think Israel would accept that, or be critical of Israel for turning that down.

While the Gaza strip does not appear to me to pose strategic problems, there are legitimate concerns about the West Bank, particularly in the areas close to Jerusalem. There is the great sensitivity of Jerusalem. I think if Israel tries sincerely to reach an agreement and it fails over some of the specifics in the areas closest to Jerusalem, that is a sustainable position politically in America.

But I do not think it is sustainable, and I must say that I think people here should note that while Prime Minister Sharon is a member of Likud, this resolution was adopted to embarrass him and his government, and it is not the policy of Prime Minister Sharon and his government, but a major political party led by a very popular political figure, Benjamin Netanyahu, said this.

And that is, I think, a mistake; a mistake, as I said, not from the standpoint of what is good or bad policy for Israel. I have my views on that, but I acknowledge that the democratic country of Israel has a right to make its own decisions. But I believe it is a mistake from the standpoint of maintaining within the United States the degree of support Israel ought to have.

Now, I think part of the misunderstanding came because of the terms in which we debated a resolution a couple of weeks ago. I voted for the resolution that spoke out for Israel's right to defend itself. I must say that I do not believe Israel has behaved any differently with regard to the suicide bombings that have plagued it than the United States would.

Indeed, we have been very aggressive in Afghanistan, thousands of miles away, and sadly, some innocent people have been killed. Some appear to have been killed just recently who were quite innocent. That is a terrible incident of war. When people are in a warlike situation, innocent people die. We can try to minimize that, but it cannot be totally avoided.

Thus, we had that situation in Afghanistan and we had it to some extent in Israel. The basic right of self-defense is there. It needs to be exercised very carefully. But when a nation has its young people at war defending it, they are not going to err wholly on the side of avoiding any collateral damage to innocent civilians.

I believe there was a great deal of support for Israel's defending itself in that way, as Americans felt we had a right to defend ourselves. I think it helped that it showed that some of the arguments about how many people had been killed in Jenin were in fact greatly exaggerated.

So overwhelmingly the House of Representatives voted to support Israel's right to defend itself. But I think that the leadership of the House made a mistake. That resolution came before the House unamendable. I voted for the resolution, but I voted against the procedural motion which brought it forward. It is not, it seems to me, appropriate that this great democratic institution, the United States House of Representatives, ought to be expressing its support for the democratic nation of Israel in an undemocratic fashion. I do not think it was a good idea to come to the defense of democracy in Israel by degrading it in the United States.

And I think it has contributed to a misunderstanding. There was overwhelming support for that resolution. I was glad to join in. A number of people voted present, 20 or so. Some others who voted for it voted for it with misgivings.

I think much of the difficulty came not from people who disagreed with what the resolution said, but who disagreed with what it was not allowed to say; that is, I think many of us believed, as I did, that Israel, given the history of that part of the world, had the right to defend itself and was by and large doing the best it could to exercise that right in a reasonable way, but we also felt that it ought to be reiterated, particularly in that context, that our hope would be for an ultimate solution of a 2-state solution.

Now, again, I do not think anybody should say that the Israelis have to come to that deal. It may not be possible. Making a deal with Yasser Arafat has to be one of the least attractive propositions put before any important group of people, and he is under a great deal of attack from people, Hamas and others, Jihad, Islamic Jihad, who are still as viciously opposed to Israel's existence, who want to drive the Jews into the sea. These are societies that have perpetuated vicious anti-Semitic slurs.

So it is important to make this distinction: It is not essential for Israel to

reach a deal that will lead to a 2-state solution to maintain support in America, but I think it is essential that Israel be seen to be willing to try. I do not think support for Israel was ever stronger in the United States than when Ehud Barak took some real risks for peace.

So my view is that we made a mistake, and I voted against this, so I should not say we, they made a mistake, Mr. Speaker, those in control of the House, by bringing forward that resolution in an up-or-down fashion. Yes, it got support because so many of us agreed with Israel's right of self-defense, but I think some people in Israel may have misinterpreted it, misinterpreted the silence on a 2-state solution, and that may have contributed to what I think was a mistaken decision by Likud to say, ''We are not going to have any support for a Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza.''

Israel is not under any obligation to accept an unreasonable and unfair deal, but if it wishes to maintain maximum support in America, precisely because its democratic internal rule was an important part of this and for other reasons, then I think it is important that it be seen to be willing to try.

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

Mr. FRANK. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding. I would like to second not only everything the gentleman has said so far, but perhaps go one step further. I voted, as the gentleman did, for the bill last week. I was concerned that it came unamendable, and it came around our committee of jurisdiction. It never had an opportunity, even in the Committee on International Relations, where we deal on a day-to-day basis with the good, the bad, and the ugly of the situation in the Middle East.

I also would add that whenever we do these resolutions, we have to remember that we are giving confidence to one side, but we cannot allow ourselves to take away hope from the other side. As the gentleman so aptly said, when we did not talk about the desire and the conviction of this country to keep working toward a lasting and sustainable peace, we took away some of the hope of the very people whose adverse behavior we wanted to dissuade.

Mr. FRANK. And not just the hope, but no society is monolithic. They may pretend they are in North Korea, but we know they are not even there. Israel is obviously not monolithic, it is democratic. It is fractious to, I think, a wonderful degree.

Palestinian society is not monolithic. It is in our interest to discourage the rejectionists in Palestinian society. It is in our interest to find responsible Palestinians who understand that the tactics I think they have followed so far have had the major negative impact on Palestinians, and who will not continue to insist on an unachievable goal, but will think about an achievable one.

But when we pass a resolution that does not mention that as well, I think we make a mistake. I think it was inaccurately perceived in both places.

Again, I want to be clear. Yes, the people in Israel should understand that America supports its right of self-defense, and the resolution accurately reflected that. I also believe that that support could be endangered. And, you know, the easiest thing to do with a friend is to say, yes, everything is wonderful. A true friend will tell the other friend when things may be reaching a danger point.

Anyone who encourages the Israeli people to believe that if that Likud resolution became official policy there would be no erosion of support for Israel is doing Israel a great disservice.

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And I regret the fact that that resolution was sent forward. Frankly, I think political calculations were involved. People said, well, let us put people on the spot. Make them vote yes or no. Well, if we are playing with a local domestic issue, that is one thing; but we should not send a partial answer, and that was a partial answer. And I think it is not unrelated that shortly after we passed the resolution; and I saw an earlier draft of the resolution, and from the earlier draft I saw, some of the Israel's strongest supporters acknowledged that part of the ultimate solution ideally would be a Palestinian state if that could be agreed to. If I knew it, everyone knew it. It was not a secret. When that disappeared from the resolution, I think that may have encouraged people who took what I think was a position which would ultimately be damaging to Israel's abilities to maintain the kind of support it should have to the United States.

Mr. Speaker, I would yield to the gentleman again.

Mr. ISSA. I would like to second what the gentleman said and go one step further. We did some good with that resolution, but we could have done more. There was no question that had we encouraged the Palestinians to get their house in order, what is now kind of a whisper the idea that there needs to be a shifting of Chairman Arafat's position to more symbolic and the strengthening of the support of real leaders who do not have to be on both sides of issues, especially on security. That whisper could be a roar if we had included that kind of support there. And I hope that with the gentleman and I speaking tonight we are going that direction of encouraging the Saudi Crown Prince to continue his agenda, but also speaking to the Palestinians and letting them know that this body, I am sure to a person, still believes that solution that includes two separate people able to determine their own future.

Mr. FRANK. I agree and I have to say, again, I think people need to understand as they contemplate what Israel has been doing that for a very long time there was not a willingness to have a two-state solution in the Arab world. The rejection of a two-state solution came from the Arab world. I had hoped we had reached a period where there was now a willingness in the Arab nation to have a two-state solution. We know there was for a while, very actively in the Israeli government. Prime Minister Sharon to his credit has said he is still ultimately for that. It in effect invoked that favorite Nixon-going-to-China metaphor. And Prime Minister Sharon has said, given my background I could get the Israeli people to accept some things that maybe other people do not. We should be clear that includes, it has to include, telling people who live in settlements in Gaza and in much of the West Bank that they cannot continue to live under Israeli rule.

We talk about the dismantlement of the settlements. Settlements do not have to be dismantled, but people who live there have to be told that they are now going to be Palestinian citizens. And it was Menachem Begin who did that. Menachem Begin who dismantled the settlement. I was at the settlement that was dismantled in Yamit in the Sinai and met with people there. So that can be painful. It has to be done. It does not mean every inch. It does not mean that you do not count security. But it is important for us to do both.

I do fear the temptation of Israel is a wonderful success story. It is properly the repository of a great deal of admiration, and it invokes a great deal of emotion. Israel is entitled to be taken seriously as a country, not a political tool. It is entitled to be given a great deal of support, which I think it has earned; and it is entitled to realism in the political advice it gets. It should not be manipulated.

Let me speak now anticipatorily. We are about to get a supplemental appropriations bill that will have a number of things in it that I think will be bad public policy. I can predict now we will be told that because it includes some money for Israel and some money to aid Palestinians, although not through the Palestinian Authority, that if you support Israel you must vote for the appropriation. I resent the notion that Israel exists to shine up the sneaker. I resent the notion that you can put public policy that I find very wrong into a bill and then put in money for Israel and expect people to vote for that.

I just want to make this one statement that I have been here 22 years. Over the years I have often been told that I had to vote for an appropriations bill that included money I did not want for this program or that money because it also included money for Israel; and on several occasions when I voted no because I would not be extorted that way, the appropriation was defeated. What happened? A new appropriation came up and guess what was in the new appropriation? The money for Israel.

The notion that because there is money for Israel in the appropriation you have to vote for it or you will hurt the cause of Israel is simply flatly historically nonsensical because the money for Israel will be there. That is an example. Bringing that resolution up unamended, trying to use Israel as kind of a cat's paw to get an appropriations bill through, those are wrong.

I want to support Israel as I have all my life. I want to continue to see Israel get the kind of support it deserves from America. Part of that support is in honest assessment. And that honest assessment says Israel has a right to self-defense. It has a right to say no deal for a second state unless we have a reliable partner who means it, unless we will get secure boundaries, unless we will get other things we need. But to not let Israel understand that the policy recently adopted by Likud will in the long term cause them, maybe not in such a long term, the same kind of problems they encountered under Prime Minister Shamir and President Bush, I think that is doing them a disservice.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. ISSA. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I think that tonight two friends of Israel, two people who in fact do support and will continue to support all the legitimate needs of Israel coming to the floor, and I know the gentleman does not come to the floor very often. This is a very unusual appearance. I think what the gentleman is doing is he is sending the message that has to be sent, not just to the men and women of Israel who may hear or read about this, but also to the American Jewish community who does not always understand that it is not Israel right or wrong. It is Israel's survival protected, while at the same time our money has to have some suggestions to it.

Mr. FRANK. Let me say as a member myself of the American Jewish community, I understand there are people who may think that I am Jewish. I represent a significant number of Jewish people. I believe that people in the American Jewish community do understand that.

Yes, those of us who are Jewish are emotionally attached to Israel. I was 5 years old when World War II ended, so I was not conscious myself of the Holocaust as it was happening; but obviously I was raised by parents who lived through it and uncles and aunts and others. And the horror of the Holocaust and then the shock of living through this and knowing what was happening to people just because they shared that with you, that is deeply searing. So we have this emotional commitment.

Over and above that, I believe that the American Jewish community is proud of Israel, proud of its democracy, proud of its economic achievement. We are proud of the Israel that is, not of the Israel that becomes the tool of other people's domestic politics.

So I really believe in speaking out this way I am speaking a position that I think is largely supported by Israel's truest defenders, both Jewish and non-Jewish.

We are for an Israel that represents the best in the Jewish traditions as we see it. We support Israel as Americans which carries out those values that America expresses support for in the world and that has been cooperative. I come here tonight very much because I am afraid that maybe from some good motives, maybe from some partisan motives, some people are giving Israel bad advice. And the worst thing you can do is sit by quietly and let a good friend get bad advice.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. ISSA. Once again, I want to thank the gentleman for giving that good advice.

The gentleman and I often vote differently, but we discuss that there are at least two ways to look at every single bill that comes to the floor. And I think that this is a good example that rather than the way we did it with the vote from Israel where it came to the floor as though there was only one opinion, the gentleman has said let us look at some additional ideas.

Mr. FRANK. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for making that point. Obviously, we all cannot take an hour. But it seems clear how much better it would have been for the United States, for Israel, for the cause of an ultimate peace in the Middle East if the discussion that we are having now could have been had a couple weeks ago.

I would plead with the leadership of the House do not put us again in the position where we have this inadequate up or down vote on these complicated subjects. We are not all that busy. This is our main job. We could have taken a few more hours. I think if we had the kind of discussion on the floor of the House that we are able to have today, there would be a better understanding everywhere of what America's position is.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. BECERRA (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today on account of personal reasons.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today on account of business in the district.

Mr. DEUTSCH (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today and the balance of the week on account of a death in the family.

Ms. HARMAN (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today on account of personal business.

Mr. KANJORSKI (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today on account of business in the district.

Ms. KILPATRICK (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today on account of business in the district.

Mr. MASCARA (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today and May 21 on account of personal reasons.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN (at the request of Mr. ARMEY) for today on account of official business.

Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma (at the request of Mr. ARMEY) for today on account of personal reasons.

Mrs. EMERSON (at the request of Mr. ARMEY) for today on account of a death in the family.

Mr. FLAKE (at the request of Mr. ARMEY) for today on account of personal reasons.

## 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. KENNEDY of Rhode Island) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, for 5 minutes, today.

Mrs. CLAYTON, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. DEFAZIO, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. KAPTUR, for 5 minutes, today.

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, for 5 minutes, today.

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

Mr. DIAZ-BALART, for 5 minutes, May 21.

Mr. GUTKNECHT, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, for 5 minutes, May 21.

Mr. FOLEY, for 5 minutes, today.

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

Mr. KINGSTON, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. COLLINS, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. DEAL of Georgia, for 5 minutes, today.

## ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 25 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, May 21, 2002, at 9 a.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:

6901. A letter from the Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Grapes Grown in a Designated Area of Southeastern California; Revision to Container and Pack Requirements [Docket No. FV02-925-2 IFR] received April 29, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

6902. A letter from the Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Tart Cherries Grown in the States of Michigan, et al.; Increased Assessment Rates [Docket No. FV02-930-2 FR] received April 29, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

6903. A letter from the Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Olives Grown in California; Decreased Assessment Rate [Docket No. FV02-932-1 FIR] received April 19, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

6904. A letter from the Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Marketing Order Regulating the Handling of Spearmint Oil Produced in the Far West; Salable Quantities and Allotment Percentages for the 2002-2003 Marketing Year [Docket No. FV-02-985-1 FR] received April 29, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

6905. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's report on the Community Services Block Grant Discretionary Activities: Community Economic Development Program (CEDP) Projects Funded During Fiscal Year 1997; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

6906. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting a report entitled, ''Clinical Preventive Services for Older Americans''; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6907. A letter from the Attorney-Advisor, NHTSA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards; Interior Trunk Release [Docket No. NHTSA-01-10381] (RIN: 2127-AI69) received April 30, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6908. A letter from the Senior Legal Advisor to the Bureau Chief, Mass Media Bureau, Federal Communication Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations (Holly Springs, Mississippi) [MM Docket No. 01-211 RM-10221]; (McBain, Michigan) [MM Docket No. 01-213 RM-10226] received April 25, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6909. A letter from the Legal Advisor to Chief, Cable Services Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—1998 Biennial Regulatory Review-Streamlining of Cable Television Services Part 76 Public File and Notice Requirements [CS Docket No. 98-132] received April 30, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6910. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a copy of Transmittal No. 18-02 which informs the intent to sign a Project Arrangement concerning Phases II and III of the Joint Anti-Armor Weapon System (JAAWS) Project between the United States and the United Kingdom, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2767(f); to the Committee on International Relations.

6911. A letter from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting copies of international agreements, other than treaties, entered into by the United States, pursuant to 1 U.S.C. 112b(a); to the Committee on International Relations.

6912. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental report, consistent with the War Powers Resolution, to help ensure that the Congress is kept fully informed on continued U.S. contributions in support of peacekeeping efforts in Kosovo; (H. Doc. No. 107–217); to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed.

6913. A letter from the Director, Trade And Development Agency, transmitting the Agency's annual financial audit; to the Committee on International Relations.

6914. A letter from the Chairman, National Endowment for the Humanities, transmitting the Performance Report of the National Endowment for the Humanities for Fiscal Year 2001; to the Committee on Government Reform.

6915. A letter from the General Counsel, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Government Reform.

6916. A letter from the Chairman, Tennessee Valley Authority, transmitting the FY 2001 Annual Program Performance Report; to the Committee on Government Reform.

6917. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Interior, transmitting a report required by the Hoopa-Yurok Settlement Act, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 1300i–11; to the Committee on Resources.

6918. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Atlantic Bluefish Fishery; Commercial Quota Harvested for New York [Docket No. 010208032-1109-02; I.D. 112601D] received April 30, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

6919. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Spiny Dogfish Fishery; Commercial Quota Harvested for Period 2 [Docket No. 010319071-1103-02; I.D. 111401C] received April 30, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

6920. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Department's final rule—Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Scup Fishery; Commercial Quota Harvested for Winter II Period [Docket No. 001121328-1041-02; I.D. 110801E] received April 30, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

6921. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Atlantic Highly Migratory Species Fisheries; Atlantic Bluefin Tuna [I.D. 102201D] received April 30, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

6922. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Atlantic Highly Migratory Species Fisheries; Atlantic Bluefin Tuna [I.D. 101501B] received April 30, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

6923. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Security Zone; Waters adjacent to Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant, Avila Beach, California [COTP Los Angeles—Long Beach 02-006] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received April 25, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6924. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Jennifer Heyman's Wedding Fireworks Display, Greens Farm, CT [CGD01-02-014] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received April 25, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6925. A letter from the General Counsel, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Supplemental Standards of Ethical Conduct for Employees of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (RIN: 2700-AC45, 3209-AA15) received April 30, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Science.

6926. A letter from the General Counsel, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Standards of Conduct (RIN: 2700-AC37) received April 30, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Science.

6927. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's report entitled, ''Safety permanency Well-Being, Child Welfare Outcomes 1999: Annual Report,'' pursuant to Public Law 105–89, section 203(a) (111 Stat. 2127); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6928. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the fourth annual report on the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

## REPORTS ON COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

*[Omitted from the Record of May 16, 2002]*

Mr. BOEHLERT: Committee on Science. H.R. 3929. A bill to provide for the establishment of a cooperative Federal research, development, and demonstration program to ensure the integrity of pipeline facilities, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 107–475 Pt. 1). Ordered to be printed.

*[Submitted May 20, 2002]*

Mr. SENSENBRENNER: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 1448. A bill to clarify the tax treatment of bonds and other obligations issued by the Government of American Samoa; with an amendment (Rept. 107–417 Pt. 2). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey: Committee on Veterans' Affairs. H.R. 4015. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to revise and improve employment, training, and placement services furnished to veterans, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 107–476). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 3375. A bill to provide compensation for the United States citizens who were victims of the bombings of United States embassies in East Africa on August 7, 1998, on the same basis as compensation is provided to victims of the terrorist-related aircraft crashes on September 11, 2001 (Rept. 107–477). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 3180. A bill to consent to certain amendments to the New Hampshire-Vermont Interstate School Compact (Rept. 107–478). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 2068. A bill to revise, codify, and enact without substantive change certain general and permanent laws, related to public buildings, property, and works, as title 40, United States Code, ''Public Buildings, Property, and Works''; with an amendment (Rept. 107–479). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida: Committee on Appropriations. H.R. 4775. A bill making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes (Rept. 107–480). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

## TIME LIMITATION OF REFERRED BILL

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XII the following action was taken by the Speaker:

*[Omitted from the Record of May 16, 2002]*

H.R. 3929. Referral to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure and Energy and Commerce extended for a period ending not later than July 1, 2002.

## PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska (for himself, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. LATOURETTE, and Mr. COSTELLO):

H.R. 4770. A bill to amend the Act of June 1, 1948, to enhance homeland security and the public property protection capabilities of the Federal Government, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Government Reform, 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. HUNTER:

H.R. 4771. A bill to amend the Act popularly known as the Declaration of Taking Act to require that all condemnations of property by the Government proceed under that Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ISAKSON:

H.R. 4772. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Cerium Sulfide; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ISAKSON:

H.R. 4773. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on 1,8 Dichloroanthraquinone; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut:

H.R. 4774. A bill to direct the Secretary of Education to make grants to States to establish antibullying programs; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. YOUNG of Florida:

H.R. 4775. A bill making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes.

By Mrs. MINK of Hawaii:

H.R. 4776. A bill to prohibit the President and the spouse of the President from accepting certain gifts for personal use; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. ROEMER (for himself, Mr. GEPHARDT, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. SKELTON, Mr. SPRATT, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. ROTHMAN, Mr. FORD, Mrs. CLAYTON, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. WYNN, Mr. FARR of California, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. FILNER, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. STRICKLAND, Mr. SABO, and Mr. ISRAEL):

H.R. 4777. A bill to establish the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Intelligence (Permanent Select), and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, International Relations, and Transportation and Infrastructure, 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. SANDERS (for himself, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. GUTKNECHT, Ms. MCKINNEY, Ms. DELAURO, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. OWENS, Mr. FRANK, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, and Mr. KILDEE):

H.R. 4778. A bill to amend title I of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to provide for more effective enforcement by the Department of Labor of the requirements of such title relating to participation, vesting, benefit accrual, and funding; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. RADANOVICH (for himself, Mr. ROHRABACHER, Mr. HOLDEN, and Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island):

H. Con. Res. 406. Concurrent resolution honoring and commending the Lao Veterans of America, Laotian and Hmong veterans of the Vietnam War, and their families, for their historic contributions to the United States; to the Committee on International Relations.

## MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

253. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Kansas, relative to House Concurrent Resolution No. 5014 memorializing the Congress of the United States to enact revisions to the Federal Meat Inspection Act and the Poultry Products Inspection Act to allow interstate shipment and marketing of meat products by state inspected meat processing facilities; to the Committee on Agriculture.

254. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Maine, relative to H.P. 1681 Joint Resolution memorializing the President of the United States and the Congress of the United States to either provide 40% of the national average per pupil expenditure to assist states and local education agencies with the excess costs of educating children with disabilities or amend the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act to allow the states more flexibility in implementing its mandates; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

255. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, relative to Senate Resolution No. 115 memorializing the President and Congress of the United States to amend 42 CFR Section 435.1009 to permit the use of Federal Medicaid funds for prison mental health and mental retardation treatment programs and drug and alcohol rehabilitation programs and thereby afford states throughout the nation the ability to reduce recidivism and lower crime through Prison-administered treatment and rehabilitation programs; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

256. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of Michigan, relative to Senate Resolution No. 143 memorializing the Congress of the United States to enact legislation to provide a convenient means for consumers to choose not to receive unsolicited telemarketing calls; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

257. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Vermont, relative to Joint House Resolution 219 memorializing the Congress of the United States that the General assembly condemns, in the strongest possible terms, the most outrageous and brutal attack against the United States that occurred on September 11, 2001; to the Committee on International Relations.

258. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Maine, relative to H.P. 1701 Joint Resolution memorializing the Congress of the United States to encourage all of the United States of America to observe Patriots' Day on April 15, 2002 in remembrance of the founding of this nation and the patriotism shown by Americans after September 11, 2001; to the Committee on Government Reform.

259. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Maine, relative to H.P. 1722 Joint Resolution memorializing the Congress of the United States to support the repeal of the government pension offset and the windfall elimination provision from the federal Social Security Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

260. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Kansas, relative to House Resolution 6013 memorializing the Congress of the United States to pass legislation to provide federal funding for the placement of ultrasound equipment in crisis pregnancy centers and not-for-profit health care centers providing services to pregnant women and to require operation of such equipment by qualified persons who possess any required certification or licensure to operate such equipment; jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

261. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, relative to Senate Resolution No. 147 memorializing the Congress of the United States to enact legislation that would coordinate Federal and regional actions to prevent and control biological pollution, particularly through management of ballast water discharges, elimination of unintentional introductions of nonnative invasive species and reduction of the dispersal of nonnative species within Pennsylvania's ecosystems through the development of timely, effective, scientifically based, environmentally sound and economically viable management programs; jointly to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure and Resources.

262. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Georgia, relative to House Resolution 12EX2 memorializing the Congress of the United States to support the proposed study of southern rural poverty and assist the Southern Black Belt in meeting its educational, economic, and health challenges; jointly to the Committees on Education and the Workforce, Energy and Commerce, Transportation and Infrastructure, and Financial Services.

## ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

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

H.R. 13: Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Mr. WOLF, Mr. DEAL of Georgia, Mr. MCKEON, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. BISHOP, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. PASTOR, and Mr. DEUTSCH.

H.R. 488: Mr. MENENDEZ and Ms. CARSON of Indiana.

H.R. 658: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.

H.R. 765: Ms. VELAZQUEZ.

H.R. 1086: Mr. BARCIA.

H.R. 1091: Mr. SCHIFF.

H.R. 1110: Mr. GORDON.

H.R. 1205: Mrs. MEEK of Florida.
H.R. 1212: Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia.
H.R. 1464: Mr. SCHIFF.
H.R. 1701: Mr. BALLENGER and Mr. OTTER.
H.R. 1808: Mr. RODRIGUEZ.
H.R. 2020: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.
H.R. 2322: Mr. SHAYS.
H.R. 2357: Mr. BURTON of Indiana.
H.R. 2521: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.
H.R. 2570: Mr. SHERMAN and Mr. ENGEL.
H.R. 2612: Mr. LUTHER.
H.R. 2629: Mr. HOEFFEL and Mr. MURTHA.
H.R. 2670: Mr. OBERSTAR.
H.R. 2874: Ms. SANCHEZ, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Mr. MOORE, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. PLATTS, and Mr. CARSON of Oklahoma.
H.R. 2908: Mr. HINCHEY and Mr. KILDEE.
H.R. 2953: Mr. SCHIFF.
H.R. 3130: Mr. SMITH of Michigan.
H.R. 3131: Mrs. CLAYTON and Ms. HARMAN.
H.R. 3252: Mr. SCHAFFER.
H.R. 3321: Mr. TOWNS and Mr. DEUTSCH.
H.R. 3363: Mr. HOEFFEL, Mr. COYNE, Mr. BOEHNER, and Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky.
H.R. 3382: Mr. MEEHAN.
H.R. 3424: Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. NADLER, and Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.
H.R. 3478: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.
H.R. 3616: Ms. VELAZQUEZ.
H.R. 3710: Mr. WHITFIELD.
H.R. 3719: Mr. FOLEY, Ms. BROWN of Florida, and Ms. LEE.
H.R. 3770: Mr. DEAL of Georgia.
H.R. 3781: Mr. WEXLER, Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Mr. OLVER, and Mrs. LOWEY.
H.R. 3884: Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. BALDWIN, and Mr. WAXMAN.
H.R. 3897: Mr. SANDLIN.
H.R. 3915: Mr. GUTIERREZ, Ms. BROWN of Florida, and Mrs. MINK of Hawaii.
H.R. 3917: Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma.
H.R. 3929: Mr. SHAYS and Mr. COSTELLO.
H.R. 3973: Mr. HAYWORTH, Mr. BUYER, Mr. BOYD, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. SAXTON, and Mr. SHOWS.
H.R. 4015: Mrs. DAVIS of California and Ms. LOFGREN.
H.R. 4017: Mr. DOYLE.
H.R. 4018: Mr. DINGELL.
H.R. 4058: Ms. MCKINNEY and Mr. MCDERMOTT.
H.R. 4066: Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. LUCAS of Kentucky, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. ENGLISH, and Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts.
H.R. 4100: Ms. MCKINNEY, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. SANDERS, and Ms. BALDWIN.
H.R. 4113: Mr. WEXLER, Ms. RIVERS, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. FILNER, Mr. FRANK, Mr. GONZALEZ, Ms. LEE, Mr. WU, Mr. INSLEE, Mr. THOMPSON OF CALIFORNIA, Mr. GILCHREST, Mr. SAWYER, Ms. PELOSI, and Ms. WOOLSEY.
H.R. 4114: Mr. BERMAN, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, and Ms. CARSON of Indiana.
H.R. 4134: Mr. DINGELL, Mr. SANDERS, and Ms. LEE.
H.R. 4169: Mr. LAHOOD.
H.R. 4187: Mr. INSLEE, Mr. ENGEL, and Ms. WATSON.
H.R. 4561: Mr. STUMP, Mr. FILNER, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Mr. STENHOLM, and Mr. MCGOVERN.
H.R. 4592: Mr. THOMAS, Mr. HORN, Mr. KOLBE, Mr. BACA, and Ms. SANCHEZ.
H.R. 4600: Mrs. BIGGERT and Mrs. ROUKEMA.
H.R. 4611: Mr. BALDACCI, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. DELAHUNT, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. FILNER, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, Mr. KUCINICH, Ms. LEE, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. MEEHAN, Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Ms. PELOSI, Ms. RIVERS, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. SOLIS, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. WEINER, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. SHAYS, and Mr. WALSH.
H.R. 4633: Mr. SMITH of Washington.
H.R. 4642: Mr. BARR of Georgia.
H.R. 4645: Mr. STENHOLM, Ms. CARSON of Indiana, and Mr. OSBORNE.
H.R. 4647: Mr. WATT of North Carolina.
H.R. 4669: Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, Ms. WATSON, Mr. SERRANO, Mrs. CLAYTON, Mrs. MEEK of Florida, and Mr. LANTOS.
H.R. 4687: Mr. UDALL of Colorado.
H.R. 4691: Mr. ISSA, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. RYUN of Kansas, and Mr. TERRY.
H.R. 4699: Mr. PAUL and Mr. WEINER.
H.R. 4719: Mr. PAUL and Mr. RANGEL.
H.J. Res. 93: Mr. GRAHAM and Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.
H. Con. Res. 33: Mr. REYNOLDS.
H. Con. Res. 213: Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. HOEFFEL, Mr. EHLERS, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, and Mr. PITTS.
H. Con. Res. 314: Mr. FOSSELLA, Mr. BACA, and Mr. SAWYER.
H. Con. Res. 315: Mr. POMBO.
H. Con. Res. 345: Mr. DOYLE.
H. Con. Res. 364: Mr. MURTHA, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, Mr. PUTNAM, Mr. MICA, Mr. WHITFIELD, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. FORBES, and Mr. KERNS.
H. Con. Res. 382: Ms. WOOLSEY.
H. Con. Res. 385: Mr. DOYLE, MR. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. GRUCCI, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. LAMPSON, and Mr. HASTINGS of Florida.
H. Con. Res. 394: Mr. BROWN of Ohio.
H. Con. Res. 400: Mr. PHELPS, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. FROST, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Mr. HILL, Mr. STENHOLM, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. TURNER, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. LUCAS of Kentucky, Mr. FLETCHER, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. GOODE, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. BAKER, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. GEPHARDT, Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. BOYD, and Mr. PICKERING.
H. Con. Res. 405: Mr. LANTOS, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. SERRANO, and Mrs. NAPOLITANO.
H. Res. 259: Mr. MCINTYRE.
H. Res. 393: Mr. ABERCROMBIE.
H. Res. 416: Mr. KINGSTON.

## DELETIONS OF SPONSORS FROM PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

H.R. 4187: Mr. SHAYS.

## DISCHARGE PETITION—ADDITIONS OR DELETIONS

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

Petition 4, by Mr. CUNNINGHAM on House Resolution 271: Gerald D. Kleczka.

## AMENDMENTS

Under clause 8 of rule XVIII, proposed amendments were submitted as follows:

H.R. 3994

OFFERED BY: MS. JACKSON-LEE OF TEXAS

AMENDMENT NO. 3: Page 14, line 2, insert before the semicolon the following: '', with particular emphasis on health care for children who are orphans''.

Page 14, line 17, insert before the semicolon the following: '', with particular emphasis on basic education for children who are orphans''.

H.R. 3994

OFFERED BY: MS. JACKSON-LEE OF TEXAS

AMENDMENT NO. 4: Page 14, line 17, insert before the semicolon the following: '', with particular emphasis on basic education for children''.

H.R. 3994

OFFERED BY: MS. JACKSON-LEE OF TEXAS

AMENDMENT NO. 5: Page 26, line 3, insert before the semicolon the following: ''and prohibits the use of children as soldiers or combatants''.

H.R. 3994

OFFERED BY: MS. JACKSON-LEE OF TEXAS

AMENDMENT NO. 6: Page 29, line 9, strike ''Assistance'' and insert the following:

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), assistance

Page 29, after line 11, insert the following:

(2) LIMITATION.—Amounts made available to carry out this title for a fiscal year may be made available for assistance to the Government of Afghanistan only if the President first determines and certifies to Congress that the Government of Afghanistan prohibits the use of children as soldiers or combatants.

H.R. 4775

OFFERED BY: MR. MCGOVERN

AMENDMENT NO. 1: In section 307 (relating to Department of Defense assistance to Colombia), strike ''to support a unified campaign against narcotics trafficking, against activities by organizations designated as terrorist organizations such as the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), the National Liberation Army (ELN), and the United Self-Defense Forces of Colombia (AUC), and''.

H.R. 4775

OFFERED BY: MR. MCGOVERN

AMENDMENT NO. 2: In section 307 (relating to Department of Defense assistance to Colombia), strike ''to support a unified campaign against narcotics trafficking, against activities by organizations designated as terrorist organizations such as the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), the National Liberation Army (ELN), and the United Self-Defense Forces of Colombia (AUC), and''.

In section 601 (relating to Department of State assistance to Colombia), strike ''to support a unified campaign against narcotics trafficking, against activities by organizations designated as terrorist organizations such as the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), the National Liberation Army (ELN), and the United Self-Defense Forces of Colombia (AUC), and''.

H.R. 4775

OFFERED BY: MR. MCGOVERN

AMENDMENT NO. 3: In section 601 (relating to Department of State assistance to Colombia), strike ''to support a unified campaign against narcotics trafficking, against activities by organizations designated as terrorist organizations such as the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), the National Liberation Army (ELN), and the United Self-Defense Forces of Colombia (AUC), and''.

United States of America

# Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 107th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 148 WASHINGTON, MONDAY, MAY 20, 2002 No. 65

# Senate

The Senate met at 1 p.m. and was called to order by the Honorable BLANCHE L. LINCOLN, a Senator from the State of Arkansas.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Lloyd John Ogilvie, offered the following prayer:

Julian of Norwich in the 15th century prayed,

''God of Your goodness, give me Yourself, for You are sufficient for me . . . If I were to ask anything less I should always be in want, for in You alone do I have all.''

Father, in this quiet moment we seek the ultimate joy of life: We simply come to abide in Your presence. We would not interrupt what You have to say to us with chatter. More than anything that You can provide us—we need You. Make us as ready to listen as we are to talk. You have created us for communion with You. We thank You for speaking to us in our souls. Now we hear what You have been seeking to tell us: We are loved, forgiven, and cherished by You. You have plans for us: A personal will for each of us and a will for our Nation. Bless the Senators now as they wait on You. Inspire the rest of us to follow their leadership as far as they follow You. We open our minds and hearts to receive You—our Lord, Saviour, Peace, and Power. Amen.

## PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Honorable BLANCHE L. LINCOLN 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.

## APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mr. BYRD).

The legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
*Washington, DC, May 20, 2002.*

*To the Senate:*

Under the provisions of rule I, paragraph 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable BLANCHE L. LINCOLN, a Senator from the State of Arkansas, to perform the duties of the Chair.

ROBERT C. BYRD,
*President pro tempore.*

Mrs. LINCOLN thereupon assumed the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

## RECOGNITION OF THE ACTING MAJORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Nevada is recognized.

## SCHEDULE

Mr. REID. Madam President, you will announce shortly that we will be in a period of morning business until 2 o'clock today. The first one-half hour will be under the control of Senator DORGAN, and the second one-half hour will be under the control of the Republican leader or his designee. At 2 p.m. today, we are going to resume consideration of the trade act. There are no rollcall votes scheduled today. The next rollcall vote will occur tomorrow at about 11 a.m. on the cloture motion on the steel amendment to the trade act. There are numerous amendments pending, and others will be filed today. Of course, the leader has indicated that he is going to file cloture tomorrow on the bill itself.

Senators who have amendments to be offered should do so. We are going to do our very best to work out arrangements so we can have as many votes as possible prior to the cloture vote which will take place on Wednesday sometime.

There is a lot of work to do on this trade bill. The leader wants to finish it this week. We have been on it for a week. It is very possible that we could have some long days this week. There is some talk that the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, Senator BYRD, is going to be able to mark up the supplemental appropriations bill. The House has not acted on it yet. It is my understanding they are going to take this matter to the Committee on Rules and rule on it to see if they can get it over to us sometime late Wednesday.

This will be a very busy week, especially with the Memorial Day 1-week recess facing us in a few days.

## RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, leadership time is reserved.

## MORNING BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, there will now be a period for the transaction of morning business not to extend beyond the hour of 2 p.m. with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

Under the previous order, the first half of the time shall be under the control of the Senator from North Dakota, Mr. DORGAN, or his designee.

The Senator from North Dakota.

## THE NEW HOMESTEAD ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ACT

Mr. DORGAN. Madam President, I will not be taking the full half hour. So the Senator from Nevada, if he wishes to make comments, might want to make comments following mine.

It was 140 years ago today that the original Homestead Act was signed into law. I want to comment for a moment about that act and about legislation that was introduced in the Congress.

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.



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Here is a copy of the stamp that was issued in 1962—a postage stamp commemorating the original Homestead Act. A sod house from North Dakota was commemorated on that postage stamp.

President Lincoln signed the Homestead Act into law. The purpose of that was to encourage people who wanted to seek new opportunity to populate the middle part of our country—the heartland of our country. And people did go to the heartland of America.

My great-grandmother, a Norwegian immigrant who lost her husband to a heart attack, along with her six children, got on a train and went to Hettinger County, ND, and pitched a tent. She raised her family, built a home, started a farm, and ran a family farm.

That courageous Norwegian immigrant widow did what many Americans did. They just made an opportunity out of something that was there for them—the Homestead Act.

Then she had a son. That son had a daughter and that daughter had me. And that is how I came from Hettinger County, ND.

A lot of Americans have a similar story in their background about how they are living in this country.

But the Homestead Act was successful in moving people out to start farms, ranches, and small communities in this country.

One-hundred forty years later, this is what is happening to our country. You will notice that in the middle of our country—in the heartland of America—we are being systematically and relentlessly depopulated once again. As you will see, North Dakota has a substantial loss of population in almost all of its rural counties. In North Dakota, the chart shows what is happening. Ninety-one percent of our counties are suffering from substantial out-migration: Montana, 54 percent; South Dakota, 73 percent; and, Nebraska, 66 percent.

There is this relentless depopulation of the central part of our country.

Some wring their hands, gnash their teeth, and ask what they can do, and say perhaps nothing. I happen to think we can do something.

Last March, the Bismarck Tribune ran an Associated Press story talking about the cycle of what is happening in many of these States, from North Dakota to Texas. Schools are closing. Farmers are giving up. Young people are moving out, leaving behind the elderly in communities struggling to keep their names on the map.

The latest census number shows dozens of counties in South Dakota, North Dakota, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, and Illinois have lost people in the 1990s. The question is, What, if anything, can we do about that?

I have introduced a piece of legislation here in the Congress with my colleague Senator HAGEL from Nebraska. Very simply, our legislation is similar to the Homestead Act of 140 years ago, except we don't have land to give away anymore. So we say to people who would move in and stay in these local areas that are rural by nature and which have been losing population, here are the reasons for you to stay. There are incentives for you to stay.

Much of the country aspires to have what they have in many of these rural counties and local communities: good places in which to live, great places to raise a family, good neighborhoods, safe streets, strong schools and other things that people aspire to have. Yet we are trying to recreate that in other areas of the country, even as we are losing it in the heartland.

Again, the question is, What can we do about that? Senator HAGEL and I have introduced a piece of legislation called the New Homestead Economic Opportunity Act.

It says to people, if you live and work in these out-migration counties after you graduate from college, we will forgive part of your college loan.

We will provide a tax credit for a home purchased by individuals living in these counties that are suffering from out-migration.

We will protect home values by allowing losses in home value to be deducted from your Federal income tax. In many of these small towns, when you build a home, it is worth less immediately after it is built than the cost of construction.

We will establish Individual Homestead Accounts to help build savings and increase access to credit if you are living in one of these rural counties.

Then there are business incentives as well. Say you create or keep a business in one of these rural counties losing population, States can offer investment tax credits for newly constructed buildings and accelerated depreciation for equipment purchases. There are a whole series of things that represent business incentives, either to stay there and start a business or come there and create a business.

The New Homestead Economic Opportunity Act also recognizes in order to be successful in starting or keeping business in rural areas, you have to have venture capital. Our legislation would establish a national venture capital fund in order to do that.

The National Association of Counties has endorsed the New Homestead Economic Opportunity Act, saying:

> As you are aware, some of America's rural counties are facing critical hurdles . . . many rural counties are experiencing an out-migration of youth to more urbanized areas of the country due to a lack of economic opportunities . . . Your legislation is a good attempt to ameliorate this out-migration from rural America and we fully support your efforts.

The same is true with many other organizations. I will put up a chart showing just a few of them: The National Telecommunications Cooperative Association, the North Dakota Association of Builders, the North Dakota Association of Realtors, bank groups, credit unions, and more.

The question for this Congress is, Will we do something about what is happening to rural areas in the heartland of our country?

When America's cities were suffering a crisis and inner-city blight, America went right to work. It put on its work clothes and said: All right, we're going to help America's cities, we're going to do a model cities program and an urban renewal program, and we will not allow our cities to fail.

I supported that. Good for us. The fact is, many of our big cities have turned around completely, and they now have economic life and vitality. The question for the Congress and the country is, Will we do something to restore economic opportunity in the heartland of this country? I hope we will.

So I wanted, on the 140th anniversary today of the original Homestead Act, to point out there is a new Homestead Act that has been introduced in Congress by Senator HAGEL and myself. And we have done that for a very important reason. We hope our colleagues will join us in allowing us to move that piece of legislation in this Congress.

## CUBA

Mr. DORGAN. Madam President, I want to say a word on another matter, if I might, about a speech given by President Bush this morning.

President Bush, this morning, gave another speech about Cuba and said: No, our 40 years of embargo against Cuba really work. We want to continue this embargo. And we want to get even tougher now.

The President is going to Florida this evening for a $25,000-per-person fundraiser. I suspect there is a lot of politics and probably very little policy in this speech. But let me say this: I do not think it does anything to hurt Fidel Castro to continue an embargo that has failed for 40 years.

An embargo that punishes Americans for traveling in Cuba, an embargo that makes it impossible, and now difficult, for our farmers to sell into Cuba, is not an embargo, in my judgment, that represents this country's best policy interests. It does not make any sense for me to embrace policies that don't allow Fidel Castro to ever miss a meal. He has never missed breakfast, lunch, supper, or dinner because of these embargoes. It is just poor, sick, and hungry people in Cuba who have been injured by these policies.

This 40-year embargo is at odds with everything else we are doing. We say, let's trade with Communist China. Why? Because China is a Communist country, yes. But trading with them will actually open up opportunities and bring democracy to China more quickly. We say, let's do that same thing with Vietnam. Yes, it is a Communist country, but engaging with Vietnam will have more impact than not engaging.

If that is the case, why is that not the case with Cuba? The answer is, of

course it is the case. It is just that there is a barrelful of politics and a teaspoonful of policy in these pronouncements we have heard this morning.

My hope is just as the Senate has expressed itself with 70 percent of the Senate, saying that what we ought to do with Cuba is what we do with China and Vietnam: Open up that market. The quickest way to get rid of Fidel Castro, in my judgment, and move to democratic reforms is for Americans to travel in Cuba, for Americans to trade with Cuba, and that replacing the policy of failure for 40 years makes much more sense for this country.

Madam President, I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. REID. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

## TRIBUTE TO SENATOR JIM JEFFORDS

Mr. REID. Madam President, I come to the floor today to pay tribute to my friend and my colleague, JIM JEFFORDS.

Although he made news and history last year—and it will be widely discussed again this week because, of course, it is the anniversary of his changing political parties—JIM JEFFORDS really prefers to be outside the limelight, though he has been in the limelight this past year. As a result, few people knew much about him before a year ago, despite his many accomplishments in Congress and contributions to our country during this remarkable career he has had in public service.

JIM JEFFORDS grew up in Vermont where the Jeffords family first settled during the 1700s.

After graduating from Yale University, he served in the Navy, on active duty for 4 years, from 1956 to 1959. He later served in the Naval Reserve, retiring as a captain in 1990.

Senator JEFFORDS' late father was a distinguished attorney who served as chief justice of the Vermont Supreme Court. No doubt this influenced Senator JEFFORDS' decision to study law.

After graduating from Harvard Law School, he returned to Vermont to practice. This very quiet, soft-spoken man is a person who has a tremendous education: Yale undergraduate degree, Harvard Law School degree.

Within a few years after returning to Vermont to practice law, he was elected to the Vermont State Senate and then the attorney generalship of that State. From 1975 to 1988, he represented the Green Mountain State in the House of Representatives. That is where I first met him. I had the opportunity to serve with him in the House of Representatives. I was impressed then by his knowledge of the issues and his dedication to the public well-being.

He has served in the Senate since 1989 where he has continued to be a strong advocate for dairy farmers and other Vermonters but also someone from whom people in Nevada have benefited because of his legislative record. He does not focus only on issues dealing with Vermont, even though these issues come first. He has been a champion of disabled Americans, an outspoken proponent of international environmental protection. He is a person who has dealt heavily in education. While serving as chairman of the Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions Committee, Senator JEFFORDS developed a lot of legislation.

One bill I would like to pinpoint is a bill to allow the importation of prescription drugs from other countries in an attempt to help make medicine more affordable to Americans. His bill passed overwhelmingly in July of 2000 and was ultimately signed into law.

He has also proposed a ''DrugGap'' program to help low-income Medicare recipients get prescription drug coverage. He has worked to double funding for the Ryan White CARE Act.

Senator JEFFORDS has been a leading supporter of funding for services for the developmentally disabled and assisting disabled workers. He has been a key cosponsor of hate crimes legislation and antidiscrimination legislation.

He is now chairman of the Environment and Public Works Committee. There his work has been exemplary. He has always been a defender of the environment. I have been either chairman or ranking member for the Energy and Water Subcommittee of Appropriations for a number of years. No matter what we did dealing with renewables, we thought we had done a lot; JIM JEFFORDS wanted more. He always kept us on our toes. We had to come forward with something that would show we were doing more than the normal for renewable energy. He was visionary, as indicated by the energy bill we just passed.

He has been a defender of the environment. He has fought against the Bush administration to roll back protections. Some that come to mind are arsenic, allowing toxic levels of arsenic to be in the water, he has fought that. He, of course, has fought, along with Senator BOXER, to make sure that children are tested for lead poisoning; that the water is tested that children drink.

He has called on President Bush to honor America's commitment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to include carbon dioxide in laws addressing air quality and aggressively enforce laws against polluters.

Clearly, JIM JEFFORDS has demonstrated to me and, of course, to the people of Nevada that one person can make a difference. If we ever think what can one person do, it is a huge world, a big country, we come from States with thousands and millions of people in them; what difference can one person make. He has certainly shown that one person can make a difference. When he announced almost a year ago, on May 24, that he would no longer be a Republican, he made a difference. For months after, the impact of Senator JEFFORDS' switch was defined for many of us by a changed Senate agenda, changed chairmanships, and a return to divided government, some said.

But it wasn't until about 4 months later that we fully appreciated the import of what Senator JEFFORDS really did. When the attacks of September 11 shook our Nation, the service he did for our country became very clear.

Just days after the attacks, Congress, Democrats and Republicans, came together to craft an unprecedented response to the terrorist act and threats. Together we approved $40 billion in aid to New York and Virginia to recover and to help protect the Nation from future threats. Roughly 1 month after that, we enacted sweeping antiterrorism legislation to improve law enforcement to respond to terrorist threats. That was led by Senator PAT LEAHY, chairman of the Judiciary Committee.

Both of these measures—these are two of many—were incredibly important. We passed them swiftly in response to a national emergency. Because of what Senator JEFFORDS did, these measures were balanced and reflected the will of all Americans, not just the will of this administration. There was a check; there was a balance. That is all because of JIM JEFFORDS. We afforded the President the power to respond to a national crisis, preserved important checks on his authority and important protections for the civil liberties that make America great.

Every Senator has a list of issues they consider important which were affected by JIM JEFFORDS' principled and courageous decision last May. From protecting national treasures such as the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, ANWR as it is known, to preserving the balance on the Federal judiciary, providing a voice for the unemployed, campaign finance reform—we could not have done it without him—preserving Social Security, he has allowed us to have a platform to talk about the fact that we did have a $4.7 trillion surplus 10 years ago. We don't now. We are now spending Social Security surpluses. Election reform, Medicare, education, he has allowed us to have a voice on these issues and not simply ram them down the throats of the Senate.

For me, his greatest contribution was in preserving the essence of democracy, debate, consensus, and representation during an unprecedented national crisis.

JIM JEFFORDS is my friend. More than my friend, he is someone I will always look to for inspiration, knowing that one person, one of us, and anyone

within the sound of my voice, can make a difference. It was a difficult decision he made. He did it on a matter of principle. People may not agree with what he deems as principled, but he did it because it was the right thing to do. That is the story of JIM JEFFORDS' life, doing what he thinks is right.

This highly educated man is really a common person, a person to whom anyone can speak. I am very proud of him and what he did and what he has allowed our country to do.

If the Senator from Kansas wishes to speak on our time, he is welcome to do that.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Kansas.

(The remarks of Mr. BROWNBACK pertaining to the submission of S. Con. Res. 114 are located in today's RECORD under ''Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.'')

Mr. BROWNBACK. Madam President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BINGAMAN). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mrs. BOXER. What is the pending business?

## CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Morning business is closed.

## ANDEAN TRADE PREFERENCE EXPANSION ACT

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will now resume consideration of H.R. 3009, which the clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 3009) to extend the Andean Trade Preference Act, to grant additional trade benefits under that Act, and for other purposes.

Pending:

Baucus/Grassley amendment No. 3401, in the nature of a substitute.

Rockefeller amendment No. 3433 (to amendment No. 3401), to provide a 1-year eligibility period for steelworker retirees and eligible beneficiaries affected by a qualified closing of a qualified steel company for assistance with health insurance coverage and interim assistance.

Daschle amendment No. 3434 (to amendment No. 3433), to clarify that steelworker retirees and eligible beneficiaries are not eligible for other trade adjustment assistance unless they would otherwise be eligible for that assistance.

Dorgan amendment No. 3439 (to amendment No. 3401), to permit private financing of agricultural sales to Cuba.

Allen amendment No. 3406 (to amendment No. 3401), to provide mortgage payment assistance for employees who are separated from employment.

Hutchison amendment No. 3441 (to amendment No. 3401), to prohibit a country that has not taken steps to support the United States efforts to combat terrorism from receiving certain trade benefits.

Dorgan amendment No. 3442 (to amendment No. 3401), to require the United States Trade Representative to identify effective trade remedies to address the unfair trade practices of the Canadian Wheat Board.

Reid (for Kerry) amendment No. 3430 (to amendment No. 3401), to ensure that any artificial trade distorting barrier relating to foreign investment is eliminated in any trade agreement entered into under the Bipartisan Trade Promotion Authority Act of 2002.

Reid (for Torricelli/Mikulski) amendment No. 3415 (to amendment No. 3401), to amend the labor provisions to ensure that all trade agreements include meaningful, enforceable provisions on workers' rights.

Reid (for Reed) amendment No. 3443 (to amendment No. 3401), to restore the provisions relating to secondary workers.

Reid (for Nelson of Florida/Graham) amendment No. 3440 (to amendment No. 3401), to limit tariff reduction authority on certain products.

Reid (for Bayh) amendment No. 3445 (to amendment No. 3401), to require the ITC to give notice of section 202 investigations to the Secretary of Labor.

Reid (for Byrd) amendment No. 3447 (to amendment No. 3401), to amend the provisions relating to the Congressional Oversight Group.

Reid (for Byrd) amendment No. 3448 (to amendment No. 3401), to clarify the procedures for procedural disapproval resolutions.

Reid (for Byrd) amendment No. 3449 (to amendment No. 3401), to clarify the procedures for extension disapproval resolutions.

Reid (for Byrd) amendment No. 3450 (to amendment No. 3401), to limit the application of trade authorities procedures to a single agreement resulting from DohA.

Reid (for Byrd) amendment No. 3451 (to amendment No. 3401), to address disclosures by publicly traded companies of relationships with certain countries or foreign-owned corporations.

Reid (for Byrd) amendment No. 3452 (to amendment No. 3401), to facilitate the opening of energy markets and promote the exportation of clean energy technologies.

Reid (for Byrd) amendment No. 3453 (to amendment No. 3401), to require that certification of compliance with section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 be provided with respect to certain goods imported into the United States.

AMENDMENTS NOS. 3431 AND 3432 TO AMENDMENT NO. 3401

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from California.

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the pending amendment be set aside and I ask unanimous consent that two amendments be called up which I will explain: Amendment No. 3431, the Boxer-Kerry-Murray amendment, and amendment No. 3432.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from California [Mrs. BOXER], for herself, and Mr. KERRY and Mrs. MURRAY, proposes an amendment numbered 3431 to amendment No. 3401.

The Senator from California [Mrs. BOXER], for herself, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. DURBIN, and Mr. REID, proposes an amendment numbered 3432 to amendment No. 3401.

The amendments are as follows:

AMENDMENT NO. 3431

(Purpose: To require the Secretary of Labor to establish a trade adjustment assistance program for certain service workers, and for other purposes)

On page 31, between lines 20 and 21, insert the following:

''(D) SERVICE WORKERS.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of the Trade Adjustment Assistance Reform Act of 2002, the Secretary shall establish a program to provide assistance under this chapter to domestic operators of motor carriers who are adversely affected by competition from foreign owned and operated motor carriers.

''(ii) DATA COLLECTION SYSTEM.—Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of the Trade Adjustment Assistance Reform Act of 2002, the Secretary shall put in place a system to collect data on adversely affected service workers that includes the number of workers by State, industry, and cause of dislocation for each worker.

''(iii) REPORT.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of the Trade Adjustment Assistance Reform Act of 2002, the Secretary shall report to Congress the results of a study on ways for extending the programs in this chapter to adversely affected service workers, including recommendations for legislation.

AMENDMENT NO. 3432

(Purpose: To ensure that the United States Trade Representative considers the impact of trade agreements on women)

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

**SEC. ____. IMPACT OF TRADE ON WOMEN.**

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) United States international trade, social development, and international development policy should be linked with the goal of improving women's social and economic status in the United States and abroad.

(2) Enhancing women's status not only improves individual lives, but also eliminates market inefficiencies and leads to greater economic growth and trade.

(b) ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR TRADE, GENDER, AND DEVELOPMENT POLICY.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The United States Trade Representative, pursuant to section 135(c)(2) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2155(c)(2), shall establish within the Office of the United States Trade Representative a Trade, Gender, and Development Policy Advisory Committee (in this section referred to as the ''Advisory Committee'') to provide policy advice on issues involving trade, gender, and international development.

(2) DUTIES.—The Advisory Committee shall be responsible for the following:

(A) Providing the Trade Representative with policy advice on issues involving gender, development, and trade.

(B) Advising the Trade Representative on—

(i) positions, text, and other negotiating objectives and bargaining positions before the United States enters into trade agreements;

(ii) the operation of any trade agreement once entered into; and

(iii) any other matter relating to the development, implementation, and administration of United States trade policy, including issues pertaining to gender and development concerns in trade negotiations.

(C) Submitting a report to the President, to Congress, and to the Trade Representative after the bracketed texts have been drafted for bilateral and multilateral negotiations that analyzes the effects of bracketed text on women in the United States and abroad.

(D) Providing an advisory opinion on whether the agreement protects and promotes the interests of women in the United States and abroad and suggesting changes to the text to make it conform to international agreements that the United States has signed.

(E) Submitting a report to the President, to Congress, and to the Trade Representative at the conclusion of negotiations for bilateral and multilateral agreements, including an advisory opinion on the effects of the agreement on the interests of women in the United States, and in the developing world.

(3) MEMBERSHIP.—

(A) NUMBER AND APPOINTMENT.—The Advisory Committee shall be composed of not more than 35 members, appointed by the Trade Representative, who shall include, but not be limited to, representatives from women's interest groups, private voluntary organizations, international aid organizations, and appropriate representatives from Federal departments and agencies. The membership of the Advisory Committee shall be broadly representative of key sectors and groups of the economy with an interest in trade, gender, and international development policy issues.

(B) TERM.—Members of the Advisory Committee shall be appointed for a term of 2 years and may be reappointed for additional terms.

(C) POLITICAL AFFILIATION.—Members may be appointed to the Advisory Committee without regard to political affiliation.

(D) VACANCY.—A vacancy in the Advisory Committee shall be filled in the manner in which the original appointment was made.

(E) CHAIRPERSON.—The Chairperson of the Advisory Committee shall be designated by the Trade Representative at the time of appointment.

(4) DESIGNEES.—The Trade Representative may request 1 or more members of the Advisory Committee to designate a staff-level representative for discussions of technical issues related to trade and environmental policy.

(5) SUBCOMMITTEES.—The Advisory Committee may establish such subcommittees as its members deem necessary, subject to the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act and the approval of the Trade Representative's designee.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from California.

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, I have a number of problems with the fast-track legislation. It has only been confirmed as I read the Robert Caro book, ''Master of the Senate,'' which is a biography of Lyndon Johnson. The first 100 pages talk about the role of Senators. One of the very strong points made in the book is that our Founders wanted to make sure there was a check against executive power. This was, of course, the reason we have a Constitution and we have a balance of powers. The trade issue, and assuring Congress is part of that process, is mentioned over and over again in this biography as one of the issues on which the Founders focused.

The underlying premise of fast track is to write Congress out of the equation, to pat us on the head and say: Be good boys and girls; just give the President the right to do whatever he wants, and then you give up your right to amend; you can vote up or down. There are some occasions where I can see it makes sense if we are talking about a specific treaty and we want to give the President some flexibility, this is really overarching authority to the President.

I knew this President when he was the Governor of Texas, supporting a minimum wage of $3.35 an hour. I don't want to see that for our people. This is a very serious point.

I have also seen this President attack the environment such as I have never seen before. All you have to do is get on the NRDC site, the National Resources Defense Council, and there are 90 times where this administration, under this President, has in the dead of night attacked the environment by weakening clean air, Superfund cleanup, trying to stop testing kids for lead poisoning, and on and on and on. Why on Earth would we, who care about our own people and their standard of living and our environment and the health and safety of our people, give away the store to this particular administration? I am sorry, I don't get it.

I am also very concerned that there will be a cloture vote which means a lot of the amendments Members are putting forward will not get a chance for an up-or-down vote. I will talk briefly about two of those amendments. I will do everything I can to get a vote on these amendments. If I can't, there will be a lot of noise about it. One has to do with truckdrivers, the Boxer-Kerry-Murray amendment which I will talk about first, No. 3421.

AMENDMENT NO. 3431

On June 30, trucks that do not meet U.S. safety standards will be allowed into the United States to deliver products from foreign countries. That affects your State and it affects my State.

The safety issue is a problem in and of itself. We have talked about that quite extensively in our transportation bill. Trucks from Mexico simply do not have the same standards. We are letting those trucks in because of NAFTA.

We also know, in addition to these safety issues and safety problems, American truckdrivers will lose their jobs. Why do I say that? Because under the law today, if there are goods being produced in Mexico and they come to the border, the trucks stop there and an American trucking company, with American drivers, will take the product and deliver it to the rest of the country. There is nothing in this bill as it stands now to protect those truckdrivers and any others in future trade agreements.

Here is the situation. These workers deserve our help. If we are talking about trade adjustment assistance and we have a situation where in just a month from now we will have a lot of truckdrivers out of work, it seems cruel that we would not cover that issue in this trade adjustment assistance that is part and parcel of this bill.

Now, originally, as Senator DASCHLE wrote this trade adjustment assistance, we had protections for our truckdrivers. My amendment reasserts that language, directing the Department of Labor to establish a program to provide TAA assistance to truckers who lose their jobs because we are opening the border to foreign truckers to operate in the United States of America. This was part of the bill of the Presiding Officer, the original Bingaman TAA bill, as well as the Daschle substitute amendment. Very sadly, it is no longer included because our friends on the other side of the aisle did not like it. They said: Get rid of it or we are not going to go forward with this bill.

That is the kind of hard-ball tactics being played on the other side of the aisle with the lives of American workers and American truckdrivers. There is no reason on God's green Earth why such workers should not receive trade adjustment assistance. They are losing their jobs because of past trade agreements and perhaps future trade agreements. They should be covered.

This is not some theoretical issue; these are real people. I recently received a letter from Carlos Cervantes, a trucker from California. He writes:

> I am worried if Mexican trucks are allowed to drive through the United States, I will lose my job. Mexican drivers make a lot less money than U.S. drivers do. And if U.S. trucking companies can use those drivers to move their loads then I will be out of work in no time. If that happens, I will have to take two jobs to provide for the income, health, and welfare of my family. It will be extremely helpful if the U.S. truckers were provided some sort of assistance if they lost their jobs.

That is what our amendment tries to do. It tries to help people such as Carlos Cervantes who want to do nothing more than take care of their families. Where are our family values? We talk about them every single day. We are not doing anything to help truckers in this Trade Adjustment Assistance Act. That is wrong.

Take the case of Guy Adams, a trucker in Kansas. He drives the I–35 corridor which stretches from the United States-Mexican border far into the interior of the United States. He is eligible to retire, but he has not done so because his wife is unable to work because of a heart condition, and the treatment and the prescription drug costs are too high to handle without the full insurance his job provides.

We have the coming together of a lack of a prescription drug benefit, forcing a trucker to work past retirement age, and now he may well lose his job because of the competition from Mexican truckdrivers. He will not receive the TAA benefits under this bill. His wife's medical needs will not be met. So, again, this is not theory. This is reality. That is why your amendment originally did the right thing. I am heartsick that the folks on the other side said: Do you want to do this bill? Take this trade adjustment assistance out for truckers.

U.S. truckdrivers are some of the hardest working people in the world. They make between $35,000 and $50,000

a year—that is their starting salary. Those fortunate enough to be represented by a union earn the higher end and get good benefits.

Compare these figures with the salaries of Mexican drivers, and you will see a major difference. Mexican drivers make about $18,000 a year at best. They do not receive any benefits outside of their own Social Security Program. Here is the really incredible fact: There are no time limits on how long they can drive. The Mexican Government has no hours of service regulations, so theoretically a Mexican driver could drive 20 hours to the border and drive another 10 in the United States.

A reporter for the San Francisco Chronicle recently rode with a Mexican driver on a 1,800-mile run. The 46-year-old driver drove 3 straight 21-hour days, sleeping only 7 hours in all. Another Mexican driver just quoted in the Kansas City Star said:

> U.S. truckers are lazy. In Mexico you can drive 24 hours straight. I do it all the time.

Mr. President, you know if there are workers who are willing to work 24 hours straight and work at half the wages that our good people do, they are going to get hired as soon as the June 20 date has passed, and we are going to have our good people out of work. We know it is inevitable, and U.S. drivers cannot compete.

So Senators BINGAMAN and BAUCUS, once again, recognized that when they drafted S. 1209, the original trade adjustment assistance bill that moved out of the Finance Committee. Again, Senator DASCHLE recognized it when he included this program in a substitute bill. But he was forced to delete it if he wanted to go ahead with this bill.

Finally, my amendment will direct the Department of Labor to put in place a system to collect data on adversely affected service workers who work under contract with firms closed or downsized. These workers include the janitors at a plant that closes, the cafeteria workers there, and those who work at companies, which have contracts with the plants, who also lose their jobs. For example, there are plants that shut down that, instead of hiring the janitors themselves, contract out to another company. So because of that quirk, the service worker loses a job.

We want a study to get to the bottom of this. We want to help these workers. We want to help truckers like Guy and Carlos.

I am deeply disappointed that this important assistance was taken out of the bill. I am even more disappointed that we may not get a chance to vote on this issue if cloture is invoked, and I am going to fight against invoking cloture on this bill. Why should this not be voted upon? Because people are afraid to be seen voting the wrong way, to do the right thing? I do not think that ought to stand. So I am going to do everything I can.

AMENDMENT NO. 3432

Mr. President, turning to my other amendment, amendment No. 3432, it would help the U.S. Trade Representative make trade work for women. What we mean by that is that women's organizations and labor groups have made a convincing case that increased trade and trade rules have different implications for women and men, and the U.S. Trade Representative is not taking these effects into account.

For example, a little village in Mexico, Felicitas Villalobos, creates intricately woven needle baskets. On the export markets these baskets could fetch from 40 cents to $1.25, but trade rules require women to produce an official invoice and official identification in order to export. Since she lives in a poverty-stricken area of Mexico with little access to government services, she does not have an official identification and cannot export her goods.

This situation is one that an advisory committee on gender and trade at the USTR could have foreseen and prevented. They could have produced recommendations to exempt women who are caught in this bind where they cannot export their products.

In order to help the USTR take the needs of women in account in the agreements they negotiate, I am introducing this amendment with Senators MIKULSKI, DURBIN, and HARRY REID. Our amendment would create an advisory committee on gender and trade at the USTR in order to help our negotiators understand and mitigate the negative consequences of trade for women and also help women share in the opportunities that trade creates.

Now that I have talked about a woman in Mexico, let me talk about a woman, Joyce Ruthier, who is a garment worker in Maine. She will lose her job when the plant closes due to foreign competition, as so many others have over the last decade. She has worked at the plant for 23 years. We know the USTR is not doing a good enough job in looking at the impact of trade on Joyce. It is exceedingly clear that trade affects women and men differently, creating opportunities for some and causing others to lose their jobs. The GAO found that, nationally, 66 percent of the workers qualifying for NAFTA trade adjustment assistance were women. That kind of job loss concentration has implications for how we design job training and assistance programs and can help us predict which communities will suffer job losses as a result of trade.

The advisory committee I and my colleagues are proposing would include representatives from the private sector, nonprofits, academia, and the public sector. Their viewpoints, focused on the interests of women and trade, would add a much needed perspective to trade negotiations.

So it is very important that we look at the facts. Of the 134-member country delegations to the World Trade Organization, only 9 member countries have delegations led by women. Yet women make up 45 percent of the world's workforce and make up 70 percent of the world's poor. Let's make sure these women have a place at the table on trade.

The AFL/CIO, Women's Edge, the Feminist Majority, and other fair trade organizations strongly support this amendment. We want a place at the table for women when it comes to trade.

When I was in the House of Representatives we took a look at what was happening with health issues in the Congress. We found that women were not being used in clinical trials. Whenever the NIH or CDC made a recommendation, that was based on studies where only men were included. They pointed out this is so unfair to the women of our country who make up a majority of the population. We changed things.

On trade, we have a parallel situation. Where the people making decisions are predominantly male, overwhelmingly women in foreign countries and women in this country are disproportionately hurt.

My understanding is there is no objection to this amendment on the Democratic side of the aisle, but there is objection on the other side. I am very distressed, again. We have to admit that in this kind of trade agreement there are winners and losers. One time or another, we have to stand up and say we are going to look at who is losing out and what we can do to better understand what is happening. Why the other side of the aisle cannot accept a simple amendment that sets up a commission to look at this is beyond me. I, frankly, think the result of this is going to be a more mean-spirited bill than it has to be.

On both of these issues, on both of these amendments, I hope we can get some strong support from colleagues. We know truckers are going to suffer. We know women are going to suffer. The least we can do is stand up and fight for the people in our country who are going to be adversely impacted.

With that, I yield the floor.

Mr. REID. Before yielding the floor, will the Senator allow a question to be asked?

Mrs. BOXER. I will be happy to respond.

Mr. REID. I have been listening to the Senator making her statement. Of course, I hope, also, we can figure out a way to get votes on a number of these amendments.

I have been looking for an opportunity to talk to the Senator from California about some of the things she has done. It is not easy to be an advocate as the Senator from California has been ever since I have known her. I want the Senator to know how much I appreciate and how much the people appreciate her advocacy on environmental issues.

I know the famous Erin Brockovich was from California. I think the Senator from California is the Erin Brockovich of the Senate because with her advocacy we have been able just in

recent days to put a stop to the prevention of children being tested for lead in their water. The Senator from California was the first to have raised that issue. She is also the one who raised the concern about chromium, and she in fact appeared at an event with Erin Brockovich's lawyer, Ed Masry, who allowed her to do what she did. The Senator alerted us to that and introduced legislation in that regard and, of course, the famous arsenic-in-the-water subject that the Bush administration started. She said they have 90 violations. I have narrowed it down to six or seven about which we haven't talked.

But I want the Senator from California to know that being out front on these issues is sometimes difficult for her because we have a very popular President. It is not in vogue to criticize anything he or his administration does. But had it not been for the loud voice of the Senator from California, we might not have been able to accomplish the things we did accomplish.

Mrs. BOXER. I thank my friend so much. As my friend knows, the majority leader, Senator DASCHLE, and Senator REID, the majority whip, have set up the task forces in the Senate to look at different issues. We know that, for example, Senator LIEBERMAN is working on pension reform and pension protection. I was given the assignment to look at the environment.

I really thank my friend because I think we are finding out that when we shine the light of truth on an issue, the country is better for it. Senator KENNEDY headed up an education team on a proposal that would make it very difficult for students in this country to pay back their loans. This President was about to put that policy in place. Senator KENNEDY roared like a lion on the point. He came here and roared like a lion on the point. Guess what. They backed off and the people won.

We came down and said, for years we had been testing poor children for lead in their blood. We know that if there is so much lead in their blood—as a baby, or as a child—they are going to have mental difficulties. They could even go into a coma and even die; they could go blind; they could have kidney failure. We pointed it out and, by God, a couple of weeks after they backed off.

I want to pick up on what my friend said. We are speaking the truth as we believe it. That is why we are in the Senate.

My friend compliments me. I am so grateful. To me, it is why we are here. It isn't our job to come here and button up our lips and not talk because we are afraid the administration will attack us.

I know my friend is reading a Robert Caro book, ''Master of the Senate.'' I mentioned it to the President of the Senate before. The first 100 pages deal with what Senators do and how we were sent here not just for fun but to make sure there is a check and balance on whatever the executive power is being asserted here. It is not politics. It is our job. It is not partisan. I opposed President Clinton on a number of issues dealing with what I considered to be unfair trade. It is our job.

So I thank my friend. I hope he takes to the floor time and time again pointing out to the American people what our job is. If we don't do it, if we don't speak the truth as we see it, if we don't challenge the executive, if we believe perhaps they can do more, or if they are leading us down the wrong path, then we don't deserve to be here.

I thank my friend.

Mr. REID. Also, before the Senator leaves the floor, I would like to say that I am a great fan of public radio. I cannot listen to it as much as I would like. But every morning when I go running, I have my little radio and I listen to public radio. I don't run as far and as fast as I used to. So I probably listen to the radio more. It takes me longer to get from one place to another. But that is one of the good things.

This morning, they had a wonderful program about what the Senator just talked about. Senate Democrats are making progress. They talked about a poll by a Republican pollster and a Democratic pollster. They joined together in this poll. They came up with an interesting fact—that what we are trying with our messages through our task forces and other ways to communicate to the American public is really reverberating through the American public. By almost 10 percentage points, the American people like what we are doing more than what the Republicans are doing. Tax cuts are not the name of the game. Privatizing Social Security isn't what the American people want. They want to do something about real education. They want to do something about environmental issues. One of the issues is pensions. The Presiding Officer is leading that task force. Dealing with medical care, prescription drugs, and making things affordable for people who go to the doctor are what people care about. That is what we have been talking about.

We fought those tax cuts. I tell people that if I had to vote again, I would vote the same way. I didn't have a single rich person in Nevada come to me and say we should cut their taxes.

Today, I had a half-hour interview on public radio, KECP Radio. On that program were some women who are working with the Head Start Program. In Las Vegas, there are fewer than 2,000 children who benefit from the Head Start Program. That is a school district with 240,000 kids. This year, the Head Start Program around the country is being straight-lined with not even inflation. We have to fight to bring the Head Start Program up to inflation. Fewer than 2,000 children benefit from the Head Start Program in this huge metropolitan area of Las Vegas.

My friend, the Senator from California, and I voted against the tax cut. It is not easy to vote against tax cuts. But people in the country are suffering as a result.

The top 1 percent of the income earners in America are doing extremely well.

Mrs. BOXER. It is good that my friend raises the point. Tax cuts for the middle class are one thing. Tax cuts for the people who earn a million dollars a year are another thing. People who are earning $1 million a year don't want to see this tax. They are going to get back $50,000 a year for every year. That is more than twice as much as a person earning minimum wage gets. A person earning $20,000 or $30,000 a year gets back $150 a year.

I am all for focusing on the people who need it—people who tell me, I am doing fine. I want to make sure there is no crime. I want cops on the street—a program the administration has cut. I want to make sure children don't get in trouble after school, which my friend knows has been one of my priorities. The fact is, after the President signed the education bill with great flourish, he has flat-lined afterschool.

Mr. REID. If I could interrupt the Senator, I talk to the women about afterschool programs. They are desperate for more afterschool programs because that is when kids get into trouble. We are desperate for afterschool programs. The Senator is absolutely right.

Mrs. BOXER. That is the point. In other words, all of life involves shortages.

The Presiding Officer has worked for so many years, ever since I have been here, to help provide for dropout kids. And he has won approval on many amendments.

But it does not do any good if this President does not fund those programs. It does not do any good when we pass an authorization for afterschool, and the President does not fund those programs. It does not do any good if we have money for rebuilding our schools, and the President does not fund the programs or fund Head Start or fund special education.

The reason he cannot do it is because of the tax cut to the people earning over $1 million a year. That is the bottom line. I think if we go to the people earning $1 million a year—and I have a lot of those people in my State, I say to my friend, because we have 35 million people in my State, and we have people who do very well—they will tell me to do all I can to redirect their tax cut, that they do not need, to those things that the communities need: prescription drugs for our seniors; education for our children; a clean, healthy environment; beautiful parks that are maintained.

I say to my friend, the majority whip, who holds such a high position here, I am so proud he is on this floor day after day, bringing us back to the reality of why we are here, which is to help the people do the best they can do: live long, healthy, productive lives, being well educated, and able to

breathe clean air and drink clean water, and not have kids get in trouble by dropping out of school where then their future is destroyed.

So I thank my friend.

The more the administration says, shame on you, saying something against what we believe, the more I have decided that is why I am here, and that is why I came here. I promised the people when I walked up those steps and those doors opened up, and I came in this magnificent Chamber, that I would never forget those who cannot put on the Gucci suits and shoes and beautiful ties and come up here and lobby. I think about them. And the more the administration fights against them, and fights for those who have so much more—whether it is Enron executives or anyone else; and that is a whole other story we can't get into—the more I will speak up for them. And I know my friend will be there with me.

Mr. REID. The Senator from California understands that last year at this time we had a $4.7 trillion surplus projected over the next 10 years. Today, 1 year later, we are spending Social Security money surpluses, Medicare money. The surplus is gone. Sure, 20 to 25 percent of that is due to the war. We recognize that. The other 75 percent is because of economic policies of this administration.

Remember, we had surpluses the last 3 years of the Clinton administration. We were spending in the black, not in the red. We were making money. We were doing fine. We were starting to pay down the $5 trillion debt. It is going to go up now.

So the Senator is right. We have to focus on issues that are important. The people of Nevada are very concerned about prescription drug benefits. The average senior citizen fills 18 prescriptions a year. And with managed care kind of going out of style, these people are suffering a lot.

So I say to my friend, the Senator from California, thank you very much for not forgetting why you came here.

Mrs. BOXER. I thank my friend and yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. REID. Will the Senator withhold suggesting the absence of a quorum.

Mrs. BOXER. I withhold my suggestion.

Mr. REID. Will the Presiding Officer indicate what the matter before the Senate is now?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The matter pending before the Senate is H.R. 3009.

AMENDMENT NO. 3456 TO AMENDMENT NO. 3401

Mr. REID. Mr. President, on behalf of Senator DURBIN, I send an amendment to the desk. And I, of course, ask unanimous consent that the pending amendment be laid aside.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the amendment.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. REID], for Mr. DURBIN, proposes an amendment numbered 3456 to amendment No. 3401.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To extend the temporary duty suspensions with respect to certain wool, and for other purposes)

At the end of title XXXII, insert the following:

**SEC. 3204. DUTY SUSPENSION ON WOOL.**

(a) EXTENSION OF TEMPORARY DUTY REDUCTIONS.—

(1) HEADING 9902.51.11.— Heading 9902.51.11 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by striking ''2003'' and inserting ''2005''.

(2) HEADING 9902.51.12.— Heading 9902.51.12 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended—

(A) by striking ''2003'' and inserting ''2005''; and

(B) by striking ''6%'' and inserting ''Free''.

(3) HEADING 9902.51.13.—Heading 9902.51.13 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by striking ''2003'' and inserting ''2005''.

(4) HEADING 9902.51.14.—Heading 9902.51.14 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by striking ''2003'' and inserting ''2005''.

(b) LIMITATION ON QUANTITY OF IMPORTS.—

(1) NOTE 15.—U.S. Note 15 to subchapter II of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended—

(A) by striking ''from January 1 to December 31 of each year, inclusive''; and

(B) by striking '', or such other'' and inserting the following: ''in calendar year 2001, 3,500,000 square meter equivalents in calendar year 2002, and 4,500,000 square meter equivalents in calendar year 2003 and each calendar year thereafter, or such greater''.

(2) NOTE 16.—U.S. Note 16 to subchapter II of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended—

(A) by striking ''from January 1 to December 31 of each year, inclusive''; and

(B) by striking '', or such other'' and inserting the following: ''in calendar year 2001, 2,500,000 square meter equivalents in calendar year 2002, and 3,500,000 square meter equivalents in calendar year 2003 and each calendar year thereafter, or such greater''.

(c) EXTENSION OF DUTY REFUNDS AND WOOL RESEARCH TRUST FUND.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The United States Customs Service shall pay each manufacturer that receives a payment under section 505 of the Trade and Development Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–200) for calendar year 2002, and that provides an affidavit that it remains a manufacturer in the United States as of January 1 of the year of the payment, 2 additional payments, each payment equal to the payment received for calendar year 2002 as follows:

(A) The first payment to be made after January 1, 2004, but on or before April 15, 2004.

(B) The second payment to be made after January 1, 2005, but on or before April 15, 2005.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 506(f) of the Trade and Development Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–200) is amended by striking ''2004'' and inserting ''2006''.

(3) TRUST FUND.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—There is established in the Treasury of the United States a trust fund to be known as the ''Worsted Wool Fabric Manufacturer Trust Fund'' (in this paragraph referred to as the ''Wool Fabric Trust Fund''), consisting of $32,000,000 transferred to the Wool Fabric Trust Fund from funds in the general fund of the Treasury.

(B) GRANTS.—

(i) GENERAL PURPOSE.—From amounts available in the Wool Fabric Trust Fund, the Secretary of Commerce is authorized to provide grants to manufacturers of worsted wool fabric to assist such manufacturers in maximizing employment in the production of textile products, and meeting their obligations to workers, former workers, and retirees in the textile industry.

(ii) APPLICATION FOR GRANTS.—Qualified applicants shall apply for such grants no later than 30 days after enactment of this paragraph in accordance with guidelines prescribed by the Secretary and the Secretary shall award such grants no later than 60 days after receiving a completed application.

(C) DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS.—Of the amounts in the Wool Fabric Trust Fund—

(i) $16,000,000 shall be made available to manufacturers of worsted wool fabric whose aggregate domestic production of fabric of the kind described in heading 9902.51.12 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States during calendar years 1999, 2000, and 2001 equals or exceeds 60 percent of all worsted wool fabric produced by all such manufacturers, and shall be allocated based on the percentage of each such manufacturer's production of the fabric described in such heading for such 3 years compared to the production of such fabric for all such applicants who qualify under this clause; and

(ii) $16,000,000 shall be made available to manufacturers of worsted wool fabric who do not qualify under clause (i), and shall be allocated based on the percentage of each such manufacturer's aggregate domestic production of the fabric described in heading 9902.51.11 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States during calendar years 1999, 2000, and 2001 compared to the production of such fabric during such years for all applicants who qualify under this clause.

(D) NO APPEAL.—Any grant awarded by the Secretary under this paragraph shall be final and not subject to appeal or protest.

(4) AUTHORIZATION.—There is authorized to be appropriated and is appropriated out of amounts in the general fund of the Treasury not otherwise appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out the provisions of this subsection.

(d) REQUESTS FOR MODIFICATION OF LIMITATION ON QUANTITY OF FABRICS.—

(1) GENERAL RULE.—Manufacturers may request modifications to the limitation on the quantity of imports of worsted wool fabrics under heading 9902.51.11 or 9902.51.12 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States pursuant to section 504(b) of Public Law 106–200, only upon a finding by the United States International Trade Commission that domestic fabric manufacturers have reduced their capacity from the levels existing at the end of calendar year 2002 to produce the fabric described under such heading by 25 percent, or have reduced their sales of such fabric by 50 percent.

(2) REQUEST FOR FINDING.—The United States International Trade Commission shall make a finding regarding the extent of any such reduction in capacity or sales upon the request of a manufacturer of apparel products made of such worsted wool fabric.

(3) LIMITATION.—No modification may be made pursuant to section 504(b) of the Trade and Development Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–200) for fabric imported during calendar years 2002 or 2003.

(e) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a)(2)(B) applies to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after January 1, 2002.

**SEC. 3205. PARTIAL PAYMENT OF TAX LIABILITY IN INSTALLMENT AGREEMENTS.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) Section 6159(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to authorization of agreements) is amended—

(A) by striking ''satisfy liability for payment of'' and inserting ''make payment on'', and

(B) by inserting ''full or partial'' after ''facilitate''.

(2) Section 6159(c) of such Code (relating to Secretary required to enter into installment agreements in certain cases) is amended in the matter preceding paragraph (1) by inserting ''full'' before ''payment''.

(b) REQUIREMENT TO REVIEW PARTIAL PAYMENT AGREEMENTS EVERY TWO YEARS.—Section 6159 of such Code is amended by redesignating subsections (d) and (e) as subsections (e) and (f), respectively, and inserting after subsection (c) the following new subsection:

''(d) SECRETARY REQUIRED TO REVIEW INSTALLMENT AGREEMENTS FOR PARTIAL COLLECTION EVERY TWO YEARS.—In the case of an agreement entered into by the Secretary under subsection (a) for partial collection of a tax liability, the Secretary shall review the agreement at least once every 2 years.''.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to agreements entered into on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

AMENDMENT NO. 3457 TO AMENDMENT NO. 3401

Mr. REID. Mr. President, on behalf of Senator DURBIN, I send an amendment to the desk. I ask unanimous consent that the pending amendment be set aside.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the amendment.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. REID], for Mr. DURBIN, proposes an amendment numbered 3457 to amendment No. 3401.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To extend the temporary duty suspensions with respect to certain wool, and for other purposes)

After section 3201, insert the following:

**SEC. 3202. DUTY SUSPENSION ON WOOL.**

(a) EXTENSION OF TEMPORARY DUTY REDUCTIONS.—

(1) HEADING 9902.51.11.— Heading 9902.51.11 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by striking ''2003'' and inserting ''2005''.

(2) HEADING 9902.51.12.— Heading 9902.51.12 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended—

(A) by striking ''2003'' and inserting ''2005''; and

(B) by striking ''6%'' and inserting ''Free''.

(3) HEADING 9902.51.13.—Heading 9902.51.13 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by striking ''2003'' and inserting ''2005''.

(4) HEADING 9902.51.14.—Heading 9902.51.14 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by striking ''2003'' and inserting ''2005''.

(b) LIMITATION ON QUANTITY OF IMPORTS.—

(1) NOTE 15.—U.S. Note 15 to subchapter II of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended—

(A) by striking ''from January 1 to December 31 of each year, inclusive''; and

(B) by striking '', or such other'' and inserting the following: ''in calendar year 2001, 3,500,000 square meter equivalents in calendar year 2002, and 4,500,000 square meter equivalents in calendar year 2003 and each calendar year thereafter, or such greater''.

(2) NOTE 16.—U.S. Note 16 to subchapter II of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended—

(A) by striking ''from January 1 to December 31 of each year, inclusive''; and

(B) by striking '', or such other'' and inserting the following: ''in calendar year 2001, 2,500,000 square meter equivalents in calendar year 2002, and 3,500,000 square meter equivalents in calendar year 2003 and each calendar year thereafter, or such greater''.

(c) EXTENSION OF DUTY REFUNDS AND WOOL RESEARCH TRUST FUND.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The United States Customs Service shall pay each manufacturer that receives a payment under section 505 of the Trade and Development Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–200) for calendar year 2002, and that provides an affidavit that it remains a manufacturer in the United States as of January 1 of the year of the payment, 2 additional payments, each payment equal to the payment received for calendar year 2002 as follows:

(A) The first payment to be made after January 1, 2004, but on or before April 15, 2004.

(B) The second payment to be made after January 1, 2005, but on or before April 15, 2005.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 506(f) of the Trade and Development Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–200) is amended by striking ''2004'' and inserting ''2006''.

(3) TRUST FUND.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—There is established in the Treasury of the United States a trust fund to be known as the ''Worsted Wool Fabric Manufacturer Trust Fund'' (in this paragraph referred to as the ''Wool Fabric Trust Fund''), consisting of $32,000,000 transferred to the Wool Fabric Trust Fund from funds in the general fund of the Treasury.

(B) GRANTS.—

(i) GENERAL PURPOSE.—From amounts available in the Wool Fabric Trust Fund, the Secretary of Commerce is authorized to provide grants to manufacturers of worsted wool fabric to assist such manufacturers in maximizing employment in the production of textile products, and meeting their obligations to workers, former workers, and retirees in the textile industry.

(ii) APPLICATION FOR GRANTS.—Qualified applicants shall apply for such grants no later than 30 days after enactment of this paragraph in accordance with guidelines prescribed by the Secretary and the Secretary shall award such grants no later than 60 days after receiving a completed application.

(C) DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS.—Of the amounts in the Wool Fabric Trust Fund—

(i) $16,000,000 shall be made available to manufacturers of worsted wool fabric whose aggregate domestic production of fabric of the kind described in heading 9902.51.12 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States during calendar years 1999, 2000, and 2001 equals or exceeds 60 percent of all worsted wool fabric produced by all such manufacturers, and shall be allocated based on the percentage of each such manufacturer's production of the fabric described in such heading for such 3 years compared to the production of such fabric for all such applicants who qualify under this clause; and

(ii) $16,000,000 shall be made available to manufacturers of worsted wool fabric who do not qualify under clause (i), and shall be allocated based on the percentage of each such manufacturer's aggregate domestic production of the fabric described in heading 9902.51.11 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States during calendar years 1999, 2000, and 2001 compared to the production of such fabric during such years for all applicants who qualify under this clause.

(D) NO APPEAL.—Any grant awarded by the Secretary under this paragraph shall be final and not subject to appeal or protest.

(4) AUTHORIZATION.—There is authorized to be appropriated and is appropriated out of amounts in the general fund of the Treasury not otherwise appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out the provisions of this subsection.

(d) REQUESTS FOR MODIFICATION OF LIMITATION ON QUANTITY OF FABRICS.—

(1) GENERAL RULE.—Manufacturers may request modifications to the limitation on the quantity of imports of worsted wool fabrics under heading 9902.51.11 or 9902.51.12 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States pursuant to section 504(b) of Public Law 106–200, only upon a finding by the United States International Trade Commission that domestic fabric manufacturers have reduced their capacity from the levels existing at the end of calendar year 2002 to produce the fabric described under such heading by 25 percent, or have reduced their sales of such fabric by 50 percent.

(2) REQUEST FOR FINDING.—The United States International Trade Commission shall make a finding regarding the extent of any such reduction in capacity or sales upon the request of a manufacturer of apparel products made of such worsted wool fabric.

(3) LIMITATION.—No modification may be made pursuant to section 504(b) of the Trade and Development Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–200) for fabric imported during calendar years 2002 or 2003.

(e) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a)(2)(B) applies to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after January 1, 2002.

AMENDMENT NO. 3458 TO AMENDMENT NO. 3401

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I send another amendment to the desk on behalf of Senator DURBIN. I ask unanimous consent the pending amendment be set aside.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The amendment will be set aside.

The clerk will report the amendment.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. REID], for Mr. DURBIN, proposes an amendment numbered 3458 to amendment No. 3401.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish and implement a steel import notification and monitoring program, and for other purposes)

At the appropriate place, insert the following new title:

**TITLE ___—STEEL IMPORT NOTIFICATION AND MONITORING; EARLY RELEASE OF IMPORT DATA**

**SEC. ___01. STEEL IMPORT NOTIFICATION AND MONITORING PROGRAM.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this title, the Secretary of Commerce, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, shall establish and implement a steel import notification and monitoring program. The program shall include a requirement that any

person importing a product classified under chapter 72 or 73 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States obtain an import notification certificate before such products are entered into the United States.

(2) EXPIRATION.—The program established under paragraph (1) shall expire on March 5, 2005.

(b) STEEL IMPORT NOTIFICATION CERTIFICATES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In order to obtain a steel import notification certificate, an importer shall submit to the Secretary of Commerce an application containing—

(A) the importer's name and address;

(B) the name and address of the supplier of the goods to be imported;

(C) the name and address of the producer of the goods to be imported;

(D) the country of origin of the goods;

(E) the country from which the goods are to be imported;

(F) the United States Customs port of entry where the goods will be entered;

(G) the expected date of entry of the goods into the United States;

(H) a description of the goods, including the classification of such goods under the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, including chapters 72 and 73;

(I) the quantity (in kilograms and net tons) of the goods to be imported;

(J) the cost insurance freight (CIF) and free alongside ship (FAS) values of the goods to be entered;

(K) whether the goods are being entered for consumption or for entry into a bonded warehouse or foreign trade zone;

(L) a certification that the information furnished in the certificate application is correct; and

(M) any other information the Secretary of Commerce determines to be necessary and appropriate.

(2) ENTRY INTO CUSTOMS TERRITORY.—In the case of merchandise classified under chapter 72 or 73 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States that is initially entered into a bonded warehouse or foreign trade zone, a steel import notification certificate shall be required before the merchandise is entered into the customs territory of the United States.

(3) ISSUANCE OF STEEL IMPORT NOTIFICATION CERTIFICATE.—The Secretary of Commerce shall issue a steel import notification certificate to any person who files an application that meets the requirements of this section. Such certificate shall be valid for a period of 30 days from the date of issuance.

(c) STATISTICAL INFORMATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Commerce shall compile and publish on a weekly basis information described in paragraph (2).

(2) INFORMATION DESCRIBED.—Information described in this paragraph means information obtained from steel import notification certificate applications concerning steel imported into the United States and includes with respect to such imports the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States classification (to the tenth digit), the country of origin, the port of entry, quantity, value of steel imported, and whether the imports are entered for consumption or are entered into a bonded warehouse or foreign trade zone. Such information shall also be compiled in aggregate form and made publicly available by the Secretary of Commerce on a weekly basis by public posting through an Internet website. The information provided under this section shall be in addition to any information otherwise required by law.

(d) FEES.—The Secretary of Commerce may prescribe reasonable fees and charges to defray the costs of carrying out the provisions of this section, including a fee for issuing a certificate under this section.

(e) SINGLE PRODUCER AND EXPORTER COUNTRIES.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Commerce shall make publicly available all information required to be released pursuant to subsection (c), including information obtained regarding imports from a foreign producer or exporter that is the only producer or exporter of goods subject to this section from a foreign country.

(f) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary of Commerce may prescribe such rules and regulations relating to the steel import notification and monitoring program as may be necessary to carry the provisions of this section.

**SEC. ___02. AMENDMENTS TO SECTION 332 OF THE TARIFF ACT OF 1930.**

Section 332 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1332) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(h)(1) Any entity, including a trade association, firm, certified or recognized union, or group of workers, which is representative of a domestic industry that produces an article that is like or directly competitive with an imported article, may file a request with the President pursuant to paragraph (2) for the monitoring of imports of such article under subsection (g).

''(2) If the request filed under paragraph (1) alleges that an article is being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to cause serious injury, or threat thereof, to a domestic industry, the President, within 45 days after receiving the request, shall determine if monitoring is appropriate.

''(3) If the determination under paragraph (2) is affirmative, the President shall request, under subsection (g), the Commission to monitor and investigate the imports concerned for a period not to exceed 2 years.''.

**SEC. ___03. EARLY RELEASE OF IMPORT DATA.**

In order to facilitate the early identification of potentially disruptive import surges, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget may grant an exception to the publication dates established for the release of data on United States international trade in goods and services in order to permit public access to preliminary international trade import data, if the Director notifies Congress of the early release of the data.

AMENDMENT NO. 3459 TO AMENDMENT NO. 3401

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the pending amendment be set aside, and I send to the desk an amendment by Senator HARKIN.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the amendment.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. REID], for Mr. HARKIN, proposes an amendment numbered 3459 to amendment No. 3401.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To include the prevention of the worst forms of child labor as one of the principal negotiating objectives of the United States)

At the end of section 2102(b), insert the following:

(15) WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR.—The principal negotiating objectives of the United States regarding the worst forms of child labor are—

(A) to prevent distortions in the conduct of international trade caused by the use of the worst forms of child labor, in whole or in part, in the production of goods for export in international commerce; and

(B) to redress unfair and illegitimate competition based upon the use of the worst forms of child labor, in whole or in part, in the production of goods for export in international commerce, including through—

(i) attaining universal ratification and full compliance by all trading nations with ILO Convention No. 182 Concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor, particularly with respect to meeting enforcement obligations under that Convention and related international agreements;

(ii) reinforcing the right under Article XX(a) and (b) of GATT 1994 to enact and enforce national measures that are necessary to protect public morals and to protect animal or plant life and health, including measures that limit or ban the importation of goods or services rendered in international trade that are produced through the use of the worst forms of child labor;

(iii) ensuring that any multilateral or bilateral trade agreement that is entered into by the United States obligates all parties to such agreements to enact and enforce national laws that satisfy their international legal obligations to prevent the use of the worst forms of child labor, especially in the conduct of international trade; and

(iv) providing for strong enforcement of international and national laws that obligate all trading nations to prevent the use of the worst forms of child labor, especially in the conduct of international trade, through accessible, expeditious, and effective civil, administrative, and criminal enforcement mechanisms.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, hereby move to bring to a close the debate on the Baucus-Grassley substitute amendment for Calendar No. 295, H.R. 3009, the Andean Trade Act:

Max Baucus, Chuck Grassley, Orrin Hatch, Zell Miller, Blanche L. Lincoln, John Breaux, Mitch McConnell, Chuck Hagel, Robert F. Bennett, Christopher Bond, Ron Wyden, Ben Nelson of Nebraska, Patty Murray, Jeff Bingaman, Pete Domenici, Pat Roberts, Harry Reid.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. AKAKA). Without objection, it is so ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 3433

Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, tomorrow morning, at 11 o'clock, we will have a cloture vote on amendment No. 3433, which has been offered by my colleague, Senator ROCKEFELLER, and my dear colleague from Maryland, Senator MIKULSKI, with respect to the issue of health benefits for retired steelworkers.

I rise in strong support of that amendment, but especially to urge my colleagues to vote to put cloture into place so we can move to the amendment and vote on its merits, on its substance.

I know there is some difference of opinion in this Chamber about the substance of this amendment, and I obviously respect that difference of opinion, although I disagree with those who oppose the amendment. But at least the body ought to be allowed to move forward and actually vote on the amendment itself. In order to do that, we have to invoke cloture in the morning because, up until now, we have been precluded from having a vote on this amendment.

The amendment itself is straightforward and simple. It would give a health insurance credit for eligible steel retirees. Actually, it is a credit covering 70 percent of the total cost of health care coverage.

The retirees would have to pay 30 percent of the cost of their health care coverage. But this is an effort to get at the problem of what is going to happen to people who are now retired, who have been getting their health benefits covered through the company and their companies have now shut down. It covers companies' operations before January 1 of 2000 that are either now closed or closed before January 1, 2004, and are operating under the protection of the bankruptcy code.

The setting for this problem is: The steel industry has been severely hit by a flood of imports coming into the country, and they are coming in on an unfair basis. These imports are being, in effect, subsidized either directly or indirectly, and they simply undercut the American producers.

The steel industry went through a major restructuring in which they eliminated a lot of inefficient producers and downsized. Active workers were encouraged to take early retirement in order to slim down the workforce. Having taken retirement and being dependent on the company plan for their health benefits, now they find that the company is no longer able to pay the benefits. What is to happen to the retired worker? What is to be done for these retired workers and their dependents?

The International Trade Commission found unanimously there was serious injury done to the U.S. steel industry by the unprecedented flood of imports coming into the country. In fact, the President has undertaken a program of imposing tariffs on steel imports as a consequence. That decision was not simply made out of the thin air. It was a decision based on these findings about the harm being done to the steel industry and based on the fact that we know that this steel has been coming in at underwritten cost, which makes it impossible for our producers to compete with. So that is the context. In other words, you have individuals and their families in the end who are sort of victimized, and the reason they are victimized is because we have been taken advantage of with respect to the trading relationship and steel producers in other countries.

This is a very limited amendment. There are other amendments that were under consideration that were much more far reaching. This is really what they call a bridge amendment. It is to provide 1 year of support to these retirees in order to give them some breathing space while they try to straighten out their situation, so they do not simply fall off the edge of the cliff with respect to health care coverage for themselves and for their dependents.

This goes only to eligible retirees. Most steel contracts require 15 years of service in order for the benefit to vest, so they, in effect, would have been long-term permanent employees. It is for the retirees and dependents and spouses who qualify for the retiree health benefit but have lost their coverage because of the closure of their former employer.

Unless Members are simply going to walk away from this human problem, they must face up to what is to be done for them. This amendment that has been put forward by my colleagues, Senator MIKULSKI and Senator ROCKEFELLER, is an effort to address that in a sensible way. They have provided offsets for the cost of the amendment. It is being offered in the context of what has been done to our steel industry by unfair competition.

It seems to me the least we can do in trying to address this situation is to provide for this 1-year bridge coverage for these eligible retirees and their families with respect to their health care costs.

People may have different ideas about how this ought to be done. Conceivably, some people may think nothing should be done. I find that difficult to comprehend. From my point of view, it is impossible to support the idea we should simply do nothing. I think this represents a very sensible effort to try to help people through a very difficult transition period.

I will close by again observing, the vote we are talking about at 11 a.m. is not a vote on the substance of the amendment. It is a vote as to whether we should end this extended debate that has been going on about this amendment so we can then get to a vote.

Obviously, under the rules of the Senate, as long as the extensive debate goes on, we are frustrated from getting to the amendment and actually having a vote on it. So I implore my colleagues to let us move on, let us get beyond this unlimited debate situation so we can then get to the amendment in a reasonable period of time and have a vote up or down on it in order to try to address the very difficult situation in which our steel industry retirees find themselves with respect to their health care costs.

In some ways, it is unfortunate. We have a system in this country in which the health care costs in certain industries, in fact in many industries—and steel is one example—is borne by the employer and/or the employee dependent. This puts an extra burden on our companies when they compete with foreign companies.

In many countries, they do not finance the health care plans in that respect, and they do not have to build it into the cost of the product. We do it the other way, and that is one of the reasons it is very difficult for us in a global economy.

In any event, in this instance it is very clear that the companies encounter these difficulties because of the unfair competition. Our Government failed, in effect, to respond to that challenge, although President Bush has now made a response, and we are left with a situation that we have thousands of retirees who find themselves facing imminently, in some instances already, a situation of how are they going to provide for these health care costs.

I think Senators MIKULSKI and ROCKEFELLER have drafted a carefully crafted amendment. I very much hope we will be able to get to it. I am supportive of the amendment, and I certainly hope my colleagues will support the cloture motion tomorrow morning in order to bring the debate on the amendment to an end and allow us to move forward and deal with the substance of this issue.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the order for the quorum call be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 3461 TO AMENDMENT NO. 3401

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the present amendment be set aside, and I send an amendment to the desk on behalf of Senator CORZINE.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. REID], for Mr. CORZINE, proposes an amendment numbered 3461 to amendment No. 3401.

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent the reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To help ensure that trade agreements protect national security, social security, and other significant public services)

Amend section 2102(b)(2) to read as follows:

''(2) TRADE IN SERVICES.—(A) The principal negotiating objective of the United States regarding trade in services is to reduce or eliminate barriers to international trade in services, including regulatory and other barriers that deny national treatment and market access or unreasonably restrict the establishment or operations of service suppliers, except that trade agreements should not include a commitment to privatize significant public services, including services related to

(i) national security;

(ii) social security;

(ii) public health and safety; and

(iv) education.

(B) PRIVATIZE.—In subparagraph (A), the term 'privatize' includes the transfer of responsibility for, or administration of, a government function from a government entity to a non-government entity.''

AMENDMENT NO. 3462 TO AMENDMENT NO. 3401

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent the present amendment be set aside, and I send an amendment to the desk on behalf of Senator CORZINE.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. REID], for Mr. CORZINE, proposes an amendment numbered 3462 to amendment No. 3401.

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent the reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To strike the section dealing with border search authority for certain contraband in outbound mail)

Strike section 1143.

AMENDMENT NO. 3463 TO AMENDMENT NO. 3401

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent the pending amendment be set aside, and I send an amendment to the desk on behalf of Senator HOLLINGS.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. REID], for Mr. HOLLINGS, proposes an amendment numbered 3463 to amendment No. 3401.

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent the reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To provide for the certification of textile and apparel workers who lose their jobs or who have lost their jobs since the start of 1999 as eligible individuals for purposes of trade adjustment assistance and health insurance benefits, and to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to prevent corporate expatriation to avoid United States income tax)

At the appropriate place, insert the following;

**SEC. . TRADE ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE AND HEALTH BENEFITS FOR TEXTILE AND APPAREL WORKERS.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—An individual employed in the textile or apparel industry before the date of enactment of this Act who, after December 31, 1998—

(1) lost, or loses, his or her job (other than by termination for cause); and

(2) has not been re-employed in that industry, is deemed to be eligible for adjustment assistance under subchapter A of chapter 2 of title II of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2271 et seq.).

(b) NEW BENEFITS.—If this Act, by amendment or otherwise, makes additional or different trade adjustment assistance or health benefits available to groups of workers with respect to whom the Secretary makes a certification under section 222 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2272) after the date of enactment of this Act, then any individual described in subsection (a) is deemed to be eligible for such additional or different trade adjustment assistance or health benefits without regard to any eligibility requirements that may be imposed by law under this or any other Act.

(c) ADDITIONAL OR DIFFERENT BENEFITS DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''additional or different trade adjustment assistance or health benefits'' means—

(1) adjustment assistance under subchapter A of chapter 2 of title II of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2271 et seq.) that was not available under that subchapter on the day before the date of enactment of this Act but that becomes available under that subchapter thereafter; and

(2) health care benefits for which groups of workers with respect to whom the Secretary makes a certification under section 222 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2272) after the date of enactment of this Act are eligible under this Act or any amendment made by this Act.

(d) LIMITATION ON DUPLICATE BENEFITS.—Subsection (a) does not apply to any individual who received adjustment assistance under subchapter A of chapter 2 of title II of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2271 et seq.) before the date of enactment of this Act with respect to a loss of employment in the textile or apparel industry.

(e) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section takes effect on October 1, 2003.

**SEC. . PREVENTION OF CORPORATE EXPATRIATION TO AVOID UNITED STATES INCOME TAX.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Paragraph (4) of section 7701(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (defining domestic) is amended to read as follows:

''(4) DOMESTIC.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the term 'domestic' when applied to a corporation or partnership means created or organized in the United States or under the law of the United States or of any State unless, in the case of a partnership, the Secretary provides otherwise by regulation.

''(B) CERTAIN CORPORATIONS TREATED AS DOMESTIC.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—The acquiring corporation in a corporate expatriation transaction shall be treated as a domestic corporation.

''(ii) CORPORATE EXPATRIATION TRANSACTION.—For purposes of this subparagraph, the term 'corporate expatriation transaction' means any transaction if—

''(I) a nominally foreign corporation (referred to in this subparagraph as the 'acquiring corporation') acquires, as a result of such transaction, directly or indirectly substantially all of the properties held directly or indirectly by a domestic corporation, and

''(II) immediately after the transaction, more than 80 percent of the stock (by vote or value) of the acquiring corporation is held by former shareholders of the domestic corporation by reason of holding stock in the domestic corporation.

''(iii) LOWER STOCK OWNERSHIP REQUIREMENT IN CERTAIN CASES.—Subclause (II) of clause (ii) shall be applied by substituting '50 percent' for '80 percent' with respect to any nominally foreign corporation if—

''(I) such corporation does not have substantial business activities (when compared to the total business activities of the expanded affiliated group) in the foreign country in which or under the law of which the corporation is created or organized, and

''(II) the stock of the corporation is publicly traded and the principal market for the public trading of such stock is in the United States.

''(iv) PARTNERSHIP TRANSACTIONS.—The term 'corporate expatriation transaction' includes any transaction if—

''(I) a nominally foreign corporation (referred to in this subparagraph as the 'acquiring corporation') acquires, as a result of such transaction, directly or indirectly properties constituting a trade or business of a domestic partnership,

''(II) immediately after the transaction, more than 80 percent of the stock (by vote or value) of the acquiring corporation which is sold in a public offering related to the transaction), and

''(III) the acquiring corporation meets the requirements of subclauses (I) and (II) of clause (iii).

''(v) SPECIAL RULES.—For purposes of this subparagraph—

''(I) a series of related transactions shall be treated as 1 transaction, and

''(II) stock held by members of the expanded affiliated group which includes the acquiring corporation shall not be taken into account in determining ownership.

''(vi) OTHER DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this subparagraph—

''(I) NOMINALLY FOREIGN CORPORATION.—The term 'nominally foreign corporation' means any corporation which would (but for this subparagraph) be treated as a foreign corporation.

''(II) EXPANDED AFFILIATED GROUP.—The term 'expanded affiliated group' means an affiliated group (as defined in section 1504(a) without regard to section 1504(b)).''

(b) EFFECTIVE DATES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The amendment made by this section shall apply to corporate expatriation transactions completed after September 11, 2001.

(2) SPECIAL RULE.—The amendment made by this section shall also apply to corporate expatriation transactions completed on or before September 11, 2001, but only with respect to taxable years of the acquiring corporation beginning after December 31, 2003.

AMENDMENT NO. 3464 TO AMENDMENT NO. 3401

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent the present amendment be set aside, and I send an amendment to the desk on behalf of Senator HOLLINGS.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. REID], for Mr. HOLLINGS, proposes an amendment numbered 3464 to amendment No. 3401.

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent the reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To ensure that ISAC Committees are representative of the producing sectors of the United States economy)

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

**SEC. . TO ENSURE THAT ISAC COMMITTEES ARE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE PRODUCING SECTORS OF THE UNITED STATES ECONOMY.**

Section 135(c)(2) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2155(c)(2)) is amended as follows:

(1) by striking ''and'' in paragraph (a);

(2) by striking ''related'' in subparagraph (B) and inserting ''related; and''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(C) in the case of each such sectoral committee identified with a particular product sector or commodity grouping (such as textiles and apparel), ensure that a majority of its members consist of manufacturers, or representatives of manufacturers, whose value added in the United States in that industry comprises more than 50 percent of the firm's sales value in that industry.''

AMENDMENT NO. 3465 TO AMENDMENT NO. 3401

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent the pending amendment be set aside, and I send an amendment to the desk on behalf of Senator HOLLINGS.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. REID], for Mr. HOLLINGS, proposes an amendment numbered 3465 to amendment No. 3401.

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent the reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

**SEC. . EXTRADITION REQUIREMENT.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any provision of law, the benefits provided under any preferential tariff program, excluding the North American Free Trade Agreement, shall not apply to any product of a country that fails to comply within 30 days with a United States government request for the extradition of an individual for trial in the United States if that individual has been indicted by a Federal grand jury for a crime involving a violation of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 101 et seq.). For purposes of this subsection, the term ''preferential tariff program'' means benefits received under the General System of Preferences, the Caribbean Basin Initiative, the African Growth and Development Act, or the Andean Trade Preference Act.

(b) ANNUAL CERTIFICATION REQUIRED.—The President shall annually provide certification to the Senate and to the House of Representatives that all countries receiving preferential tariff access to the United States are assisting the United States in the war against drugs.

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, I rise today to speak in strong support of the trade adjustment assistance legislation. I will keep my comments short and to the point.

I want to begin by emphasizing the positive. From what I have heard on the floor over the last couple of weeks there is a substantial majority of Senators in the Senate that believe a strong and expanded trade adjustment assistance is essential for our country. They understand it is a fair and appropriate approach for those Americans who lose their jobs as a result of trade. They understand that these Americans are not looking for hand-outs. They are looking for a chance to provide for their families and contribute to our country's economic welfare. This program offers them a chance to do just that. I find the increasing consensus on Trade adjustment assistance to be encouraging.

But I have also heard some tough criticism of trade adjustment assistance lately, and since this is a bill that I introduced, I feel compelled to respond to it.

There are two points that have been repeated by opponents of trade adjustment assistance. The first is that it should not be tied to fast-track legislation. I strongly disagree. In fact, I think the two bills complement each other. Passing fast-track suggests that the U.S. government supports a multilateral trading system because it provides long-term advantages for the United States and its people. Passing trade adjustment assistance suggests that the U.S. government recognizes that its trade policies have short-term costs for Americans.

Taken together, the bills suggest that we have a real strategy on trade policy, one that shows we are committed to expanding the international trading system, but equally committed to the American people.

I have said this before and I want to say it again because it matters: Contrary to the assertions of some of my colleagues, we cannot measure the success of our trade policy only by the cost of the products we buy. We also have to look at whether or not our trade policies make Americans more economically secure. By this I mean whether they have a high-wage job, whether they can buy a home, whether they can afford an education for their children, and whether they have retirement security. Without these things, we are poor by any measure.

The second criticism is that the trade adjustment assistance program is too expansive. I disagree. I believe that the program offers only the basics for people who are trying desperately to make ends meet. $1000 or so a month in unemployment insurance is not going to make anyone rich. It certainly does not make them complacent, as some of my colleagues have suggested. Giving someone funds so they can get training, and the support services they need to get training, and the health care they need to get through hard times, is hardly unreasonable. It is common sense, and it's the least we can do for our neighbors and friends back home.

For some of my colleagues to suggest that workers would want to lose their job just to take advantage of the trade adjustment assistance program is troubling. To suggest that individuals actually use the trade adjustment assistance program to ''step backwards'' into other, lesser jobs impugns their integrity, honesty, and effort.

I ask my colleagues to keep in mind that the people on trade adjustment assistance did not ask to be dislocated. U.S. trade policy did that. Contrary to what some of my colleagues have said, the trade adjustment assistance bill does not distort the market. It does allow us to correct for market failure, and helps Americans hurt by trade to get back on their feet again.

Some of the comments about trade adjustment assistance imply that the legislation was created without any discussion with experts about what the benefits of specific parts of the program might be. The comments are incorrect and misleading. These comments also minimize the suffering of real people in real communities across my state and the United States.

At this stage of the game, it is important for my colleagues to remember that the core components of S. 1209—coverage for secondary workers and workers injured by shifts in production, the extension of benefits and allowances, health care and support service coverage, wage insurance, and TAA for communities—were derived from the needs of people I have spoken to who have been hurt by trade. These were people across my state, from Albuquerque, to Questa, to Las Cruces, to Roswell, to Silver City. These elements of the bill were reinforced by objective analyses from the Department of Labor, the General Accounting Office, the Trade Deficit Review Commission, and other groups and organizations.

When I drafted the bill, it was not my intent to push a partisan agenda. It was my intent to help the people in my state and across the country that needed to be helped. This bill does that in a modest way.

It is time to move forward and do what has to be done to get trade adjustment assistance legislation passed. There is too much at stake for American workers and communities to wait any longer. The program expired last September, and it is time to get trade adjustment assistance to those that need it.

## MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to a period of morning business with Senators permitted to speak therein for not to exceed 5 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

## TUNA INDUSTRY IN MINDANAO

Mr. INOUYE. Mr. President, I rise today to discuss a matter of grave national importance, the canned tuna industry in Mindanao. As I was listening to the debate last week, I heard my friend, the gentleman from Texas, advocating rejection of the Dodd amendment that sought to apply the same labor and environmental standards used in the Jordan Free Trade Agreement to trade agreements negotiated under Trade Promotion Authority.

During the debate, the Senator from Texas attempted to distinguish between the Jordan Free Trade Agreement and future trade agreements by saying ''that free trade agreement was a foreign policy action, not a trade action.'' I would say to you that all trade actions are foreign policy actions.

We are currently debating a multifaceted trade package that includes expansion of the Andean Trade Preference Act. The reasons given for expansion of the current ATPA include the need to expand the economies of the Andean region to provide alternatives to the illegal drug trade. The United States would like to provide alternatives to drug production in order to reduce the drug supply reaching our nation. This is the essence of foreign policy conducting relations with other nations in a manner intended to improve our Nation.

An element of the expansion under consideration would provide limited duty-free access to the U.S. market for canned tuna from the Andean region. This provision, intended to complement our war on drugs, conflicts squarely with our Nation's efforts to fight international terrorism. This point is eloquently described in an article that recently appeared in the New York Times entitled, ''Drugs, Terror and Tuna: How Goals Clash.''

The article describes the canned tuna industry in the Philippines, which is entirely based in Mindanao, where the Philippine Government is waging a war against Muslim terrorists and the poverty that breeds them. Damaging the Philippines' export of canned tuna to the United States would seriously harm many workers in Mindanao. Morever, American commitments made by the United States to President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo, and the common struggle against worldwide terrorism would be in jeopardy.

At present, at the invitation of the Philippine government, we have American troops in Mindanao advising and training Philippine troops. Much of the success of our efforts depends on the outcome of the Andean Trade debate. Our trade policy must not undermine our foreign policy efforts to fight terrorism worldwide and protect our citizens.

I have filed amendments that I will not call up today, but that I have submitted to ensure the continued cooperation of one of our most vital partners in the international war against terrorism, the Philippines.

I urge my colleagues to read the article and to study this situation.

I ask unanimous consent that a copy of the article be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the New York Times, May 16, 2002]

DRUGS, TERROR AND TUNA: HOW GOALS CLASH

(By Keith Bradsher)

GENERAL SANTOS CITY, THE PHILIPPINES, May 15.—This industrial city on the southern coast of Mindanao Island illustrates how America's various strategic aims in the wars on drugs and terrorism can clash, alienating important allies engaged in battling terrorism.

Among leaders of the Philippines' important tuna industry here, resentment is running high over trade legislation now on the Senate floor in Washington. The bill includes a provision to eliminate steep import taxes on canned tuna from Andean nations while keeping taxes in place for other countries like the Philippines.

The provision has attracted Congressional support because it is seen as bolstering America's war on drugs. The idea is that the bill will help create well-paid jobs in Ecuador and Colombia as an alternative to the drug trade.

But in another war—the one against terrorism—the legislation is causing anger in a country that has become an important part of the administration's plans.

It comes at a time when 600 American soldiers are helping the Philippine Army track Abu Sayyaf Muslim insurgents in the southernmost Philippines, and President Gloria Macapagal Arroyo has staked much political capital on helping the United States fight terrorism.

Virtually all of the tuna industry of the Philippines is located here and it employs thousands of migrant workers from small Muslim fishing communities that used to be bastions of various Muslim insurgencies. Local officials warn that the legislation could wipe out the tuna industry.

President Arroyo said that passage of the trade provision would deal a severe blow to the economy here while handing a propaganda victory to the Abu Sayyaf movement.

The combination would create heavy domestic pressure for the Philippines to retreat from its active support for the American war on terrorism, she warned in a telephone interview tonight.

''I will try very hard not to, but I will be under tremendous pressure,'' she said.

In much of the developing world, including Latin America and Africa, trade restrictions or tariffs on products ranging from steel to textiles are causing growing resentment toward the United States. The perception that the Bush administration is a protectionist one is growing.

President Arroyo argued that General Santos, the main city on the southern coast of Mindanao and home to most of the Philippines' tuna fishing fleet and canneries, was central both to the economic future of this region and to the fight against terrorism.

A powerful pipe bomb packed with nails exploded on a crowded sidewalk outside a supermarket here on April 21, killing 15 people and wounding dozens. A second pipe bomb was safely defused before it exploded at another supermarket the same day, and two shopping complexes have recently burned down here in the middle of the night in separate, unexplained incidents.

Police detectives here say that they are still unsure whether the attacks were terrorist incidents, criminal attempts at extortion or some combination of the two. But President Arroyo expresses no such doubts, saying tonight, ''The Abu Sayyaf has been trying to get into General Santos and it has been very difficult for us to justify our support for the United States.''

In a city where tunas festoon everything from billboards to restaurant signs, and where even the golf tournament is the Tuna Cup, the fishing industry's influence is impossible to miss.

Workers heave baskets of fish onto crude steel carts, which they then pull by hand over a long open-sided shed. Women wash and sort the fish on long tables, the concrete floor beneath them dark and slippery with fish blood. A few larger tuna, some the size of a man, are carried individually to large, white boxes packed with half-melted ice, to be shipped directly to Japan to be turned into sashimi.

Renato Alonzo, 47, a fisherman in a ragged T-shirt and flip-flops whose boat had just docked after two weeks at sea, said that he had sold his tiny farm and joined a boat crew 10 years ago after learning he could nearly double his income, to roughly $4,000 a year. Now he can afford to send his two sons, aged 12 and 8, to school.

The bustling fishing port here and the nearby row of tuna canneries contrast sharply with most of Mindanao, where peasants still toil on subsistence farms or on large pineapple and coconut plantations. Years of drought, coupled with inadequate irrigation, have crippled agriculture while the global glut of low-priced steel has forced the closing of a big steel mill in northern Mindanao.

The tuna industry here barely existed until the late 1980's when the United States led Japan, Italy and other donor nations in an ambitious foreign aid program aimed at rebuilding the Philippines after the fall of Ferdinand Marcos.

A full-scale guerrilla war was being waged in Mindanao then, a far broader conflict than the handful of kidnappings and possibly bombings linked to Abu Sayyaf now. General Santos City was nearly surrounded by several very large insurgencies that attracted poor youths from the island's Muslim minority. The city had a small fishing fleet, but it mostly caught fish for local consumption.

But the world's richest tuna fishing grounds lay between here and Indonesia, although boats from Thailand mainly fished them then. Foreign donors built the fishing port here as well as a large cargo airport, a container port, extensive roads and a modern phone system, hiring security guards from rebel forces and buying sand, gravel and other construction materials from rebel leaders' businesses.

With ready transportation to foreign markets, six big canneries were built, each employing more than 1,000 workers. The only two other tuna canneries in the Philippines are in Zamboanga City in southwestern Mindanao, the staging area for American troops pursuing Abu Sayyaf. Some 30,000 fishermen now supply the canneries.

The tuna boom has helped persuade all the rebel movements except the Abu Sayyaf splinter group to lay down their arms under armistices with the government. Many former rebel commanders and foot soldiers have taken jobs at the canneries, which have had no problem with the bombings that have afflicted shopping centers.

Abuhasan Jama is a former major in the Moro National Liberation Front who studied guerrilla warfare in Malaysia in 1979 and 1980 and then spent 13 years fighting the Philippine government in the jungles of Mindanao.

Now he is the security chief at Ocean Canning here, his eldest daughter is in college and he has found jobs at the same cannery for three cousins who are also former guerrillas. ''I like to work,'' said Mr. Jama, 41, recalling that in the jungle ''sometimes you'd just eat leaves, the roots.''

Mariano M. Fernandez, the general manager of Ocean Canning, said that he used to carry two Smith & Wesson handguns, one strapped on each hip. ''It was like the Wild West here,'' he said, adding that he carries only a cellphone now.

Most of the tuna canned here is sold in the United States under less famous brands like Geisha and Dagim. Bumble Bee and Starkist used to buy large quantities of tuna here but have recently begun relying on Ecuador instead, allowing that country to edge past the

Philippines last year to become the second-largest foreign supplier of tuna to the United States, after Thailand Starkist in particular is now pushing for the elimination of import tariffs on canned tuna from Ecuador.

## THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF CUBA'S INDEPENDENCE FROM SPAIN

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. President, today I joined President Bush and the Cuban-American community in Miami to observe the 100th anniversary of Cuba's independence from Spain. This is a bittersweet celebration because Cubans today are not free.

Centuries ago, when Spaniards first arrived on Cuban shores, they marveled at the breathtaking beauty of the island and recognized the importance of its geographical location. It is no wonder why this island became known as the ''Pearl of the Antilles.''

After years of Spanish control, Cuban patriots such as Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, Maximo Gomez, Antonio Maceo, and Jose Marti, gave unselfishly of themselves to ensure that Cuba would become free and independent. But it was not until May 20, 1902, that Cuba's first sovereign government was established and Tomas Estrada Palma became Cuba's first President.

As the years passed, Cuba prospered and was recognized around the world for its many educational, cultural and financial accomplishments. Regrettably, many of these advances came to a halt with the arrival of Fidel Castro's revolution. Sadly, this regime is notorious for its repression and tyranny, and its human rights record has been so deplorable that the United Nations Human Rights Commission continues to condemn the Cuban government year after year.

On this day, when all Cubans should be celebrating the many accomplishments of the past 100 years, you cannot help but wonder how many more achievements could have been attained in a free, democratic and prosperous Cuba.

Today, I want to take the opportunity to recognize the many contributions of our Cuban-American friends whose hard work and sacrifices have added so much to our nation. At the same time, we cannot forget those brave individuals in Cuba who are at risk for promoting democracy and human rights in their homeland.

Here in America, we look forward to the day when Cubans are able to speak freely without fear of retribution and when democratic reforms will replace the only remaining dictatorship in our hemisphere. Viva Cuba Libre!

# ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

## IN RECOGNITION OF THE 7TH ANNUAL ASIAN SPRING FESTIVAL

• Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize the 7th Annual Asian Spring Festival. This special event was initiated by the Asian American Civic Association in 1996.

The Asian Spring Festival is annually held in conjunction with Asian Pacific American Heritage Month in May. This event provides a unique opportunity for members of this diverse community to come together and celebrate the unique aspects of their culture. It is also an opportunity to honor outstanding Asian-Americans within their communities.

Throughout its history, our Nation has grown and evolved in a positive way as peoples of many backgrounds, beliefs, and ideas have come together to make America the greatest Nation on Earth. With this in mind, it is important to honor the special aspects of our society that create this unique whole.

I wish the Asian-American community the best on this special occasion.•

## TRIBUTE TO INTERNATIONAL PAPER'S MADISON LUMBER MILL

• Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. Mr. President, today I pay tribute to International Paper's Madison Lumber Mill of Madison, NH, which was named this year's Manufacturing Business of the Year by the New Hampshire Chamber of Commerce and Business NH Magazine.

As the ranking Republican member of the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee, I applaud Madison Lumber Mill on its outstanding environmental efforts. As the neighbor to 1,800 acres of conservation land owned by the Nature Conservancy, the mill makes extraordinary efforts to create a minimum impact on the environment. Through courtesy and a shared commitment to land conservation, the two neighbors have developed a solid relationship. Along with a dedication to conservation, the mill is constantly looking to reduce any environmental impact, and their environmental compliance goes above and beyond the requirements of the law. One of the mill's main goals is to operate under the principles of the Sustainable Forestry initiative program, which ensures the perpetual growth and harvesting of trees while protecting wildlife, plants, soil, air and water quality.

I commend the dedication Madison Mill exemplifies within the community and surrounding areas. Not only does the mill purchase 90 percent of its log supply from predominantly private land owners within a 60 mile radius of the plant, but they also require their loggers to complete safety training courses. Continuing a tradition of community service, Madison Mill annually grants $10,000 to local libraries, schools and civic organizations. Along with donations, the mill has developed a Community Advisory Council partnership to keep the lines of communication between the mill and local community open. One of the council's main goals is to facilitate community economic development and awareness. The 13 member council meets quarterly to discuss regional issues, raise concerns with the mill and discuss plans for the future.

I applaud Madison Lumber Mill and their dedication to surrounding communities and the environment. Their environmental efforts and positive additions to the community exemplify why Madison Mill was this year's award recipient. It is an honor to represent you in the United States Senate.•

## TRIBUTE TO RIVERWOODS AT EXETER

• Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. Mr. President, today I pay tribute to the Riverwoods at Exeter healthcare facility. Riverwoods was named this year's Health Care Business of the Year by the New Hampshire Chamber of Commerce and Business NH Magazine.

I applaud the Riverwoods community on their positive impact in their surrounding community. By consistently giving back to their community, the 350 residents set a superb example for all Granite Staters to follow. Before the facility had even been built, Riverwoods set the tone of their philanthropic efforts by donating land to the Town of Exeter for baseball and soccer fields for the town youth programs. The tradition of giving has continued over the years as Riverwoods has been named by the Exeter Area Chamber of Commerce as one of the Top 10 Corporate Citizens for 1999, 2000 and 2001.

Alongside the acclaim Riverwoods has received, one of their biggest rewards is being actively involved in their community. More than 50 percent of the residents and staff contribute to the United Way of the Greater Seacoast. Their contributions have grown from $2,381 to an astounding $28,544 in the past six years. The children of Exeter are enjoying their new ''Planet Playground'' thanks in part to the Road Race which the Riverwoods organized and sponsored to benefit the playground. The road race profits exceeded $35,000 and helped build Exeter's newest playground. The children of Exeter were not the only residents to benefit from Riverwood's generosity, the local teen center was bought and refurbished with the gala dinner which Riverwoods organized and co-chaired. The benefit dinner raised $63,000 for the teens, and gave the center its first real ''home.''

I commend the residents, staff and philosophy of the Riverwoods community, and thank them on behalf of Exeter and the Seacoast communities. It is with continued dedication to the community that Riverwoods has been named this year's award recipient. It is an honor to represent you in the United States Senate.•

## TRIBUTE TO VILLAGE BANK & TRUST COMPANY

• Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. Mr. President, today I pay tribute to Village Bank & Trust Company of Gilford. Named this year's Financial Services Business of the Year by the New Hampshire Chamber of Commerce and Business NH Magazine, Village Trust has established a unique niche in New Hampshire.

Disguised as a typical bank, Village Trust couldn't be further from traditional financial institutions. Their unique relationship with the community has made them an extremely deserving candidate for this award. From the Bank's beginning in 1982, Founder and President Gregory Dickinson has focused on giving to the community. As Gregory said, ''We are committed to the community and the community is loyal to us.'' Village Bank's track record with their community includes sponsoring the first affordable housing project for the Laconia Area Community Land Trust, being among the first contributors to the Belknap County Economic Development Council, financing the bond for the Main Street Project in Laconia as well as numerous other housing authority projects. Along with these projects, Village Bank is known for its commitment to economic initiatives and its consistent support for local businesses.

I applaud the dedicated efforts in improving the community which Village Bank continually demonstrates. They are a positive example to the Granite State not only in their business practice, but also their philanthropic efforts. I wish them continued success in the coming years, and thank them for their contributions to New Hampshire. It is an honor to represent you in the United States Senate.•

## TRIBUTE TO JACK B. MIDDLETON

• Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. Mr. President, today I pay tribute to Jack B. Middleton, recently named Business Leader of the Year 2002, by the NH Chamber of Commerce and Business NH Magazine. Jack's efforts both in his profession and in his community are unsurpassed, and set an impressive standard for his peers to follow.

Jack currently serves as President of the New Hampshire based law firm McLane, Graf, Raulerson & Middleton. Joining the firm in 1956, he entered a tradition of community service and dedicated practice. He became a partner in 1962 and later became President. His countless accomplishments both in his professional career and philanthropic efforts have led him to a position of mentor, friend and leader.

I applaud Jack's continued service to the legal profession and willingness to accept leadership roles in numerous organizations. His service extends to state and regional bar associations, legal foundations, the Interest on Lawyer's Trust Account, IOLTA, program, and his own firm. He is the longest serving Chair of the NH Bar Foundation and Secretary of the Board of Governors of the American Bar Association. His position on the American Bar Association is one of great pride to the New Hampshire legal community, as he is only the second person from New Hampshire to hold a position at the national level of the ABA. He is the former President of the New Hampshire Bar Association, the New England Bar Association, the National Conference of Bar Foundations, the National Conference of Bar Presidents and a Fellow of the American College of Trial Lawyers. Along with these positions of service, Jack has also received numerous awards such as Citizen of the Year 1994 by the Greater Manchester Chamber of Commerce, New Hampshire's Distinguished Citizen of the Year 2000 by the Daniel Webster Council and has twice been awarded the President's Award for Special Service to the Profession by the New Hampshire Bar Association.

Jack's community service sets a positive example for all Granite Staters and his dedication to improving his community is beyond compare. His role in developing the IOLTA program, which offers legal assistance for the needy as well as public education about the law, was critical to helping the people of New Hampshire. This program allows lawyers to place money that they are holding for short periods of time into a pooled interest-bearing account. The proceeds of which fund the program. Since the start of the program in 1982, the account has raised more than $13 million dollars. Jack's efforts to develop this already existing program in New Hampshire as well as his many contributions in other fundraising efforts and community service have led the Bar Foundation to name Jack an ''Honorary Fellow.''

Jack Middleton is an extraordinary example of someone who serves his community as he would serve his career. By continuing the long-standing tradition of philanthropy that his firm has set forth, Jack has shown once and again why he is such a deserving candidate of this year's award. I congratulate him and wish him continued success in future years. It is an honor to represent Jack Middleton in the United States Senate.•

## TRIBUTE TO MANCHESTER NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSING SERVICES, INC.

• Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. Mr. President, today I pay tribute to Manchester Neighborhood Housing Services, MNHS, of New Hampshire. MNHS is this year's recipient of the Real Estate/Construction Business of the Year Award by the New Hampshire Chamber of Commerce and Business NH Magazine.

I commend the efforts of MNHS to improve the City of Manchester and provide affordable housing to low-income residents. Founded in 1992, MNHS began as a revitalization project for Manchester's inner city neighborhoods. One of the largest and most visible projects thus far has been the $11 Million Elm Street Restoration Project, which created 68 affordable apartments in two of the historic downtown brownstones. This project is one of the largest nonprofit affordable housing projects in New Hampshire's history.

I would also like to recognize the Renaissance, a 24 unit family rental project and the first Low Income Housing Tax Credit project, created for first-time home buyers. Among these many accomplishments, MNHS has also loaned or granted more than $6.5 million dollars for home purchase and rehabilitation. The outstanding performance by this organization is not only making positive changes to the community but more importantly to peoples lives. There is nothing more important to me than to make sure that people are taken care of. It is an honor and privilege to represent the fine people that make these advancements possible.•

## TRIBUTE TO UNITIL CORPORATION

• Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. Mr. President, today I pay tribute to Unitil Corporation of Hampton, which has been named the Business Services Business of the Year 2002 by the New Hampshire Chamber of Commerce and Business NH Magazine.

I applaud Unitil's unique and innovative approach to business and their customers. By taking a fresh approach to the utility industry, Unitil has proven that quantity does not necessarily reflect quality. Unitil was established after a union between Concord Electric Company and Exeter & Hampton Electric Company in 1984. The company now employs 333 people as well as servicing 110,000 customers.

Unitil was among the frontrunners of the industry with the creation of their program, USource, which matches buyers on the Internet with pre-qualified energy suppliers. Unitil's approach to business has resulted in the lowest electric rates available in New England as well as excellent performance ratings from the majority of their clients.

Aside from Unitil's low rates and high quality of service, the real treasure of the company lies within its employees and their dedication to community service. By operating with an emphasis on giving and volunteering in their local communities, Unitil has encouraged employees to volunteer their time and make a positive impact. Led by example, Unitil's CEO Bob Schoenberger is President of the Board of the United Way of the Greater Seacoast. Employees are each granted eight hours of paid leave for volunteering. Last year, Unitil's employees volunteered 1,000 hours of community service and raised more than $8,000 in a matched contribution program. Unitil also donated $90,000 to 200 local nonprofit organizations in 2001.

Unitil serves as a positive example for all Granite Staters, and I applaud their dedication to improving their community, both in the personal and the business arena. I commend their leadership as well as their employees and wish them continued success in the coming years. It is an honor to represent you in the United States Senate.●

## TRIBUTE TO COURT APPOINTED SPECIAL ADVOCATES OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

● Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. Mr. President, today I pay tribute to the Court Appointed Special Advocates, CASA, of New Hampshire. Named this year's Education/Non-Profit Business of the Year by the New Hampshire Chamber of Commerce and Business NH Magazine.

The CASA program is crucial to New Hampshire's abused and neglected children, offering support, guidance, and a sound outlook on the children for New Hampshire's Family and District Court judges. Started in New Hampshire in 1988 by Marcia Sink, CASA has advocated for 3,045 young victims in 2,276 cases within district and family court during the past 14 years. A national program, CASA trains volunteers to advocate for abused and neglected children in the court system. Typically taking just one case at a time, CASA volunteers gain an intimate knowledge of the children, family situation and current arrangements which proves invaluable to judges upon their rulings.

Aside from the Business of the year award, CASA has been the recipient of the Citadel Broadcasting Company's 2001 Year of Service Award, Brown and Company's Pro Bono Award, the Walter J. Dunley Award for Excellence in Non-Profit Management and WMUR Channel Nine's Community Champion award. Along with these distinguished awards for their service and contributions, CASA has made an impact in the lives of numerous children which is the greatest award of all. New Hampshire thanks you for your continued service to the children of the Granite State.

I applaud the dedication to New Hampshire's youth that CASA has shown over the years. Currently representing more than 75 percent of New Hampshire's abused and neglected children, these volunteers have spent countless hours defending the best interest of these children. They offer a unique and innovative approach to placing children in the best possible situation and their efforts are crucial during these trying times. I commend the CASA program of New Hampshire and wish them continued success in the coming years. It is an honor to represent you in the United States Senate.●

## HONORING THE TOWN OF WILTON, CT, ON ITS BICENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY

● Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I rise today to commemorate the Town of Wilton, CT, on celebrating its bicentennial anniversary as a separate municipality.

Incorporated by the Connecticut General Assembly from the parent Town of Norwalk, CT, on Monday, May 20, 1802, Wilton is a vibrant community steeped in both history and culture, and a paradigm of the quintessential New England town. Settled as early as 1640, Wilton grew from 40 recorded families in 1726 to its present population of over 17,000. While the town has been successful in maintaining a small tight-knit community atmosphere, it has greatly benefitted from its location in Fairfield County and proximity to New York City. Modern Wilton is blessed with a diverse population, a strong economy, and a plethora of different industries.

From the day 263 residents volunteered to fight to uphold American liberty in the Revolutionary War, the people of Wilton have continually demonstrated admirable patriotism during many different eras. Over the years, the town has also become keenly aware of its own heritage. Through a variety of innovative preservation efforts undertaken by the Wilton Historical Society, dozens of historical houses and buildings dating from the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries have been protected for the benefit of future generations. One of these estates happens to be the only National Park in Connecticut, the Weir Farm National Historic Site. Home to impressionist painter Julian Alden Weir for over 40 years, the residence is considered a birthplace of the American Impressionist movement in the 1890s.

To celebrate the town bicentennial, the people of Wilton will be holding several different traditional festivities during the month of May. In addition, 20 Wilton residents will be cycling from Washington, DC, to Wilton in a special ''BikeCentennial.'' The entourage will travel across Maryland, New Jersey, New York, and part of Connecticut before arriving at Wilton on July 4.

Once again, I would like to commemorate the town of Wilton on its bicentennial anniversary. I wish the town and its residents continued vibrancy and success for many generations to come.●

## IN RECOGNITION OF REVEREND DAVID ARIAS

● Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize the Rev. David Arias, Auxiliary Bishop of Newark and Regional Bishop of Hudson County on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of his Ordination.

Rev. Arias' background is as wide and as varied as the United States. Born and ordained to the priesthood in Spain, he has worked in Spain, Mexico City, Texas, Kansas City, California, and now Hudson County, NJ.

In 1996, as a member of the Archdiocese of New York, Rev. Arias was named head of the Spanish Cursillo Movement and later named director of Hispanic Affairs for the Archdiocese of New York by Cardinal Terrence Cooke. He was named the Auxiliary Bishop of Newark, NJ in 1983 and has served as Pastor of St. Joseph of the Palisades in West New York, NJ since 1994.

The Archdiocese of Newark has been fortunate to have the services. of Rev. Arias and I wish him the best in his continued ministry.●

## MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message from the President of the United States was communicated to the Senate by Ms. Evans, one of his secretaries.

## EXECUTIVE MESSAGE REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States submitting a nomination which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services.

(The nomination received today is printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

## 2002 COMPREHENSIVE REPORT ON U.S. TRADE AND INVESTMENT POLICY TOWARD SUB-SUBHARAN AFRICA AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AFRICAN GROWTH AND OPPORTUNITY ACT—PM 87

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Finance:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

As required by section 106 of title I of the Trade and Development Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–200), I am providing a report prepared by my Administration entitled, the 2002 Comprehensive Report on U.S. Trade and Investment Policy Toward Sub-Saharan Africa and Implementation of the African Growth and Opportunity Act.

GEORGE W. BUSH.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *May 20, 2002*.

## EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, which were referred as indicated:

EC–7092. A communication from the Regulations Coordinator, Indian Health Services, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Tribal Self-Governance Amendments of 2000'' (RIN0917–AA05) received on May 16, 2002; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

EC–7093. A communication from the General Counsel, Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a nomination for the position of Deputy Director for Management, received on May 14, 2002; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC–7094. A communication from the Deputy Secretary, Office of General Counsel, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Mandated EDGAR Filing for Foreign Issuers'' (RIN3235–AI08) received on May 15, 2002; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–7095. A communication from the Director, Office of Surface Mining, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Arkansas Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation Plan and Regulatory Program'' (AR–036–FOR) received on May 14, 2002; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC–7096. A communication from the Director, Office of Surface Mining, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law the report of a rule entitled ''Illinois Regulatory Program'' (IL–101–FOR) received on May 14, 2002; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC–7097. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to the Arms Export Control Act, the report of a certification regarding the proposed transfer of major defense equipment valued (in terms of its original acquisition cost) at $14,000,000 or more to the Government of Austria; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–7098. A communication from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report on the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program for Fiscal Year 2000; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–7099. A communication from the Chief of the Regulation Unit, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Applicable Federal Rates—March 2002'' (Rev. Rul. 2002–10) received on May 17, 2002; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–7100. A communication from the Chief of the Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Weighted Average Interest Rate Update Notice'' (Notice 2001–71) received on May 15, 2002; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–7101. A communication from the Chief of the Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Mid-Contract Change in Taxpayer'' ((RIN1545–AY31)(TD8995)) received on May 15, 2002; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–7102. A communication from the Chief of the Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Electing Small Business Trust'' ((RIN1545–AU76)(TD8994)) received on May 15, 2002; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–7103. A communication from the Chief of the Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''April-June 2002 Bond Factor Amounts'' (Rev. Rul. 2002–24) received on May 14, 2002; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–7104. A communication from the Chief of the Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''New User Fee Airport'' (TD02–27) received on May 14, 2002; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–7105. A communication from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, a report entitled ''2002 Integrated Section 305(b) Reports and 303(d) Lists and the Impact of the 305(b) Reports on Annual S106 Grant Funding Targets''; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–7106. A communication from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Allocation of Fiscal Year 2002 Operator Training Grants'' received on May 14, 2002; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–7107. A communication from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Award of Grants for Counter-Terrorism Coordination Activities by States and Territories'' received on May 14, 2002; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–7108. A communication from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Clean Air Approval and Promulgation of State Implementation Plan; Utah; Revisions to Air Pollution Regulations'' (FRL7201–3) received on May 14, 2002; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–7109. A communication from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Clean Air Act Final Approval of Operating Permit Program Revision; Indian'' (FRL7212–6) received on May 14, 2002; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–7110. A communication from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Marine Sanitation Devices (MSDs) Regulation to Establish a NonDischarge Zone (NDZ) for State Waters Within the Boundary of the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary (FKNMS)'' (FRL7212–4) received on May 14, 2002; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–7111. A communication from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Revisions to the California State Implementation Plan, Bay Area Air Quality Management District'' (FRL7202–1) received on May 14, 2002; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–7112. A communication from the Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, Fruit and Vegetable Programs, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Raisins Produced from Grapes Grown in California; Reduction in Production Cap for 2002 Diversion Program'' (Doc. No. FV02–989–2FIR) received on May 16, 2002; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–7113. A communication from the Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, Fruit and Vegetable Programs, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Dried Prunes Produced in California; Undersized Regulations for the 2002–03 Crop Year'' (Doc. No. FV02–993–1FR) received on May 16, 2002; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–7114. A communication from the Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, Fruit and Vegetable Programs, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Avocados Grown in South Florida; Increased Assessment Rate'' (Doc. No. FV02–915–2FR) received on May 16, 2002; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–7115. A communication from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Change in Disease Status of Slovakia and Slovenia Because of BSE'' (Doc. No. 01–122–2) received on May 16, 2002; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–7116. A communication from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Oriental Fruit Fly; Removal of Quarantined Areas'' (Doc. No. 01–080–2) received on May 16, 2002; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–7117. A communication from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Imported Fire Ant; Addition to Quarantined Areas'' (Doc. No. 01–081–2) received on May 16, 2002; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–7118. A communication from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Importation of Used Farm Equipment from Regions Affected with Foot-and-Mouth Disease'' (Doc. No. 01–037–1) received on May 16, 2002; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–7119. A communication from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Citrus Canker; Quarantined Areas'' (Doc. No. 02–029–1) received on May 16, 2002; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–7120. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Revision of Braking Systems Airworthiness Standards to Harmonize with European Airworthiness Standards for Transport Category Airplanes'' (RIN2120–AG80) received on May 16, 2002; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–7121. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives: PIAGGIO AERO INDUSTRIES SpA Model P 180 Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(2002–0229)) received on May 16, 2002; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–7122. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives Airbus Model A319, A320, and A321 Series Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(2002–0230)) received on May 16, 2002; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–7123. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives: Boeing Model 767 Series Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(2002-0231)) received on May 16, 2002; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–7124. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives: Pratt and Whitney JT9D Series Turbofans Engines'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(2002-0232)) received on May 16, 2002; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–7125. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives: Airbus Model A319, A320, and A321 Series Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(2002-0225)) received on May 16, 2002; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–7126. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives: Airbus Model A300 B2 and B4; A300 B4-600, B4-600R, and F4 600R and A310 Series Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(2002-0226)) received on May 16, 2002; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–7127. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives: Empresa Brasileira de Aeronautica SA Model EMB 135 and 145 Series Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(2002-0227)) received on May 16, 2002; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–7128. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives: Airbus Model A300 B2 and B4 Series Airplanes; Equipped with General Electric CF6–50 Engines'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(2002–0228)) received on May 16, 2002; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–7129. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives: Hartzell Propeller, Inc. Compact Series Propellers'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(2002–0218)) received on May 16, 2002; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–7130. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives: Honeywell International, Inc. Former Military T53 Series Turboshaft Engines'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(2002-0219)) received on May 16, 2002; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–7131. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives: Bombardier Model CL 600 2B16 (CL 601 3R and CL 604) Series Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(2002–0220)) received on May 16, 2002; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–7132. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives: Airbus Model A330 and A340 Series Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(2002–0224)) received on May 16, 2002; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–7133. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives: McDonnell Douglas Model DC–9 81, 82, 83, and MD 88 Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(2002–0214)) received on May 16, 2002; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–7134. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives: Pratt and Whitney 4000 Series Turbofan Engines'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(2002–0215)) received on May 16, 2002; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–7135. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives: Cessna Aircraft Company Model CESSNA 441 Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(2002–0216)) received on May 16, 2002; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–7136. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives: CFC Company Model CFE738-1-1B Turbofan Engines'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(2002–0217)) received on May 16, 2002; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–7137. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives: Airbus Model A319, 320, 321, 330, and 340 Series Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(2002–0212)) received on May 16, 2002; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–7138. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives: General Electric Company CF6 80A, 80C2, and 80E1 Series Turbofan Engines'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(2002–0213)) received on May 16, 2002 ; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–7139. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives: McDonnell Douglas Model DC 9 31 Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(2002–0211)) received on May 16, 2002; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–7140. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives: General Electric Company GE90 Series Turbofan Engines; CORRECTION'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(2002–0209)) received on May 16, 2002; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–7141. A communication from the Administrator of the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''New Entrant Safety Assurance Process'' (RIN2126–AA59) received on May 16, 2002; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–7142. A communication from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives: Boeing Model 737–600, 700, 700C Series Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(2002–0210)) received on May 16, 2002; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–7143. A communication from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Modification of Class E Airspace; Green Bay, WI'' ((RIN2120-AA66)(2002-0083)) received on May 16, 2002; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–7144. A communication from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Modification of Class D and Class E Airspace; Mosinee, WI'' ((RIN2120–AA66)(2002–0082)) received on May 16, 2002; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–7145. A communication from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Revision of Federal Airway V–220; NE'' ((RIN2120–AA66)(2002–0086)) received on May 16, 2002; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–7146. A communication from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Establishment of Class E Airspace; Boyceville, WI'' ((RIN2120–AA66)(2002–0078)) received on May 16, 2002; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–7147. A communication from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Modification of Class E Airspace; Manistee, MI'' ((RIN2120–AA66)(2002–0079)) received on May 16, 2002; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–7148. A communication from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Modification of Class D and E Airspace; Bloomington, IL'' ((RIN2120–AA66)(2002–0084)) received on May 16, 2002; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–7149. A communication from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Establishment of Class E Airspace; Lake Geneva, WI'' ((RIN2120–AA66)(2002–0075)) received on May 16, 2002; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–7150. A communication from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Modification of Class E Airspace; Winona, MN'' ((RIN2120–AA66)(2002–0076)) received on May 16, 2002; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–7151. A communication from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Establishment of Class E Airspace; Walhalla, ND'' ((RIN2120–AA66)(2002–0077)) received on May 16, 2002; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–7152. A communication from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Modification of Class E Airspace; St. James, MN'' ((RIN2120–AA66)(2002–0072)) received on May 16, 2002; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–7153. A communication from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule

entitled ''Modification of Class D Airspace; Columbus, OH'' ((RIN2120–AA66)(2002–0073)) received on May 16, 2002; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–7154. A communication from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Modification of Class E Airspace; Greenville, MI'' ((RIN2120–AA66)(2002–0074)) received on May 16, 2002; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–7155. A communication from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Revision of Class E Airspace; Greely, CO; CORRECTION'' ((RIN2120–AA66)(2002–0068)) received on May 16, 2002; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–7156. A communication from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Realignment of Federal Airway V–385; TX'' ((RIN2120–AA66)(2002–0069)) received on May 16, 2002; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–7157. A communication from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Modification of Class E Airspace; Daggett, CA'' ((RIN2120–AA66)(2002–0070)) received on May 16, 2002; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–7158. A communication from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Establishment of Class D Airspace; Greenville Donaldson Ctr, SC'' ((RIN2120–AA66)(2002–0071)) received on May 16, 2002; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–7159. A communication from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Standard Instrument Approach Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments (114); Amdt. No. 3001'' ((RIN2120–AA65)(2002–0031)) received on May 16, 2002; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–7160. A communication from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Standard Instrument Approach Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments (51); Amdt. No. 3004'' ((RIN2120–AA65)(2002–0030)) received on May 16, 2002; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–7161. A communication from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Standard Instrument Approach Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments (56); Amdt. No. 3003'' ((RIN2120–AA65)(2002–0023)) received on May 16, 2002; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–7162. A communication from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''IFR Altitudes; Miscellaneous Amendments (8); Amdt. No. 435'' ((RIN2120–AA63)(2002–0003)) received on May 16, 2002; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–7163. A communication from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Relief for Participants in Operation Enduring Freedom'' (RIN2120–AH58) received on May 16, 2002; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

## INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS ON MAY 17, 2002

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Ms. COLLINS:

S. 2531. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to authorize the Commissioner of Food and Drugs to conduct oversight of any entity engaged in the recovery, screening, testing, processing, storage, or distribution of human tissue or human tissue-based products; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. SCHUMER:

S. 2532. A bill to amend the Federal Meat Inspection Act and the Poultry Products Inspection Act to improve the safety of meat and poultry products; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. SMITH of Oregon (for himself and Mrs. FEINSTEIN):

S. 2533. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide for miscellaneous enhancements in Social Security benefits, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

## SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS ON MAY 17, 2002

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. NELSON of Florida:

S. Res. 272. A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate regarding the success of the Varela Project's collection of 10,000 certified signatures in support of a national referendum and the delivery of these signatures to the Cuban National Assembly; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. HATCH (for himself, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. INOUYE, Mr. CORZINE, Mr. JOHNSON, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. BREAUX, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. FRIST, Mr. EDWARDS, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. TORRICELLI, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. VOINOVICH, Mr. MURKOWSKI, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. AKAKA, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. KERRY, Mr. BAYH, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. SARBANES, Ms. STABENOW, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mrs. CARNAHAN, Mr. DAYTON, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mrs. CLINTON, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. MILLER, Mr. CLELAND, Mr. WELLSTONE, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. THOMAS, Mr. SCHUMER, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. THURMOND, Mr. BROWNBACK, Mr. BOND, Mr. CHAFEE, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. SMITH of Oregon, Mr. LEVIN, and Mr. DASCHLE):

S. Con. Res. 112. A concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress regarding the designation of the week beginning May 19, 2002, as ''National Medical Services Week''; considered and agreed to.

By Mrs. CLINTON:

S. Con. Res. 113. A concurrent resolution recognizing and supporting the efforts of the State of New York to develop the National Purple Heart Hall of Honor in New Windsor, New York, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

## SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS ON MAY 20, 2002

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon) as indicated:

By Mr. NELSON of Florida:

S. Res. 272. A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate regarding the success of the Varela Project's collection of 10,000 certified signatures in support of a national referendum and the delivery of these signatures to the Cuban National Assembly; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. BROWNBACK (for himself and Mr. KENNEDY):

S. Con. Res. 114. A concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress regarding North Korean refugees who are detained in China and returned to North Korea where they face torture, imprisonment, and execution; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

## ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 948

At the request of Mr. LOTT, the name of the Senator from Missouri (Mrs. CARNAHAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 948, a bill to amend title 23, United States Code, to require the Secretary of Transportation to carry out a grant program for providing financial assistance for local rail line relocation projects, and for other purposes.

S. 1707

At the request of Mr. JEFFORDS, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. DOMENICI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1707, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to specify the update for payments under the medicare physician fee schedule for 2002 and to direct the Medicare Payment Advisory Commission to conduct a study on replacing the use of the sustainable growth rate as a factor in determining such update in subsequent years.

S. 1712

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. HUTCHINSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1712, a bill to amend the procedures that apply to consideration of interstate class actions to assure fairer outcomes for class members and defendants, and for other purposes.

S. 1785

At the request of Mr. CLELAND, the names of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KERRY) and the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAPO) were added as cosponsors of S. 1785, a bill to urge the President to establish the White House Commission on National Military Appreciation Month, and for other purposes.

S. 1867

At the request of Mr. LIEBERMAN, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. CORZINE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1867, a bill to establish the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States, and for other purposes.

S. 1967

At the request of Mr. KERRY, the name of the Senator from New York

(Mrs. CLINTON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1967, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to improve outpatient vision services under part B of the medicare program.

S. 2051

At the request of Mr. REID, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2051, a bill to remove a condition preventing authority for concurrent receipt of military retired pay and veterans' disability compensation from taking effect, and for other purposes.

S. 2246

At the request of Mr. DODD, the name of the Senator from Missouri (Mrs. CARNAHAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2246, a bill to improve access to printed instructional materials used by blind or other persons with print disabilities in elementary and secondary schools, and for other purposes.

S. 2480

At the request of Mr. LEAHY, the name of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. ALLEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2480, a bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to exempt qualified current and former law enforcement officers from state laws prohibiting the carrying of concealed handguns.

S. 2509

At the request of Mrs. HUTCHISON, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BAYH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2509, a bill to amend the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 to specify additional selection criteria for the 2005 round of defense base closures and realignments, and for other purposes.

S. RES. 185

At the request of Mr. ALLEN, the names of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. COCHRAN) and the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 185, a resolution recognizing the historical significance of the 100th anniversary of Korean immigration to the United States.

S. CON. RES. 109

At the request of Mr. CHAFEE, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. REED) was added as a cosponsor of S. Con. Res. 109, a concurrent resolution commemorating the independence of East Timor and expressing the sense of Congress that the President should establish diplomatic relations with East Timor, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 3431

At the request of Mr. KERRY, his name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3431 proposed to H.R. 3009, a bill to extend the Andean Trade Preference Act, to grant additional trade benefits under that Act, and for other purposes.

## STATEMENTS ON SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

### SENATE RESOLUTION 272—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE SUCCESS OF THE VARELA PROJECT'S COLLECTION OF 10,000 CERTIFIED SIGNATURES IN SUPPORT OF A NATIONAL REFERENDUM AND THE DELIVERY OF THESE SIGNATURES TO THE CUBAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Mr. NELSON of Florida submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 272

Whereas Article 88 of the Cuban Constitution states that the Cuban National Assembly should schedule a national referendum if it receives the verified signatures of 10,000 legal voters;

Whereas on May 10, 2002, a group of Cuban citizens led by Oswaldo Paya delivered 11,020 verified signatures to the Cuban National Assembly in support of a referendum;

Whereas Mr. Paya's petition drive is inspired by the 19th-century priest and Cuban independence hero, Padre Felix Varela, and is known as the Varela Project;

Whereas the Varela Project seeks a referendum on civil liberties, including freedom of speech, amnesty for political prisoners, support for private business, a new electoral law, and a general election;

Whereas the Varela Project is supported by 140 opposition organizations in Cuba and has received no money or support from foreign citizens or foreign governments;

Whereas the Varela Project is the largest petition drive in Cuban history;

Whereas the Varela Project seeks amnesty for all of those who have been detained, sanctioned, or jailed for political motives and who have not participated in acts directly threatening the lives of others;

Whereas the Varela Project seeks to guarantee citizens the right to form private businesses, to carry out economic activities that could be productive and of service, and to establish contracts between workers and businesses for the development of these businesses in fair and just conditions so that no one may obtain profits by exploiting the work of others;

Whereas the Varela Project is a step in moving Cuba toward achieving international standards for human rights;

Whereas the goal of United States policy in Cuba is to promote a peaceful transition to democracy through an active policy of supporting the forces of change on the island; and

Whereas the Varela Project is engaged in the promotion of a peaceful transition to democracy in Cuba: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved,* That the Senate—

(1) supports the constitutional right of the citizens of Cuba who have signed the Varela Project to petition the Cuban National Assembly for a referendum;

(2) calls on the Cuban government to accept the Varela Project petition and, in accordance with its obligation under Article 88 of the Cuban Constitution, to hold a referendum on civil liberties, including freedom of speech, an amnesty for political prisoners, support for private business, a new electoral law, and a general election;

(3) praises the bravery of Oswaldo Paya and his colleagues in collecting 11,020 verified signatures in support of the Varela Project;

(4) calls on the Cuban government to provide its citizens with internationally accepted standards for civil and human rights, and the opportunity to vote in free and fair elections;

(5) urges the President and his representatives to take all appropriate steps to support the Varela Project and any future efforts by the Cuban people to assert their constitutional right to petition the National Assembly in support of a referendum; and

(6) urges the President to pursue an action-oriented policy of directly assisting the Cuban people and independent organizations to strengthen the forces of change and to improve human rights in Cuba.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Senate shall transmit a copy of this resolution to the President.

### SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 114—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING NORTH KOREAN REFUGEES WHO ARE DETAINED IN CHINA AND RETURNED TO NORTH KOREA WHERE THEY FACE TORTURE, IMPRISONMENT, AND EXECUTION

Mr. BROWNBACK (for himself and Mr. KENNEDY) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. CON. RES. 114

Whereas the Government of North Korea is one of the most oppressive regimes and was identified by the President of the United States as one of the three countries forming an ''axis of evil'';

Whereas the Government of North Korea is controlled by the Korean Workers Party, which does not recognize the right of North Koreans to exercise the freedoms of speech, religion, press, assembly, or association;

Whereas the Government of North Korea imposes severe punishments for crimes such as attempted defection, slander of the Korean Workers Party, listening to foreign broadcasts, possessing printed matter that is considered reactionary by the Korean Workers Party, and holding prohibited religious beliefs;

Whereas at least 1,000,000 North Koreans are estimated to have died of starvation since 1995 because of the failure of the centralized agricultural system operated by the Government of North Korea and because of severe drought;

Whereas the combination of political, social, and religious persecution, economic deprivation, and the risk of starvation in North Korea is causing many North Koreans to flee to China;

Whereas between 100,000 and 300,000 North Korean refugees are estimated to be residing in China without the permission of the Government of China;

Whereas the Governments of China and North Korea have reportedly begun aggressive campaigns to locate North Koreans who reside without permission in China and to forcibly return them to North Korea;

Whereas North Koreans who seek asylum in China and are refused, are returned to North Korea where they have reportedly been imprisoned and tortured, and in many cases killed;

Whereas the United Nations Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees of 1951, as modified and incorporated by reference by the Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees of 1967, defines a refugee as a person who ''owing to well-founded fear of being

persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country'';

Whereas despite China's obligations as a party to the United Nations Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees of 1951 and the Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees of 1967, China routinely classifies North Koreans seeking asylum in China as ''economic migrants'' and returns the refugees to North Korea without regard to the serious threat of persecution they will face upon their return;

Whereas the Government of China is party to the United Nations Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees of 1951 and the Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees of 1967 and must respect the term of these agreements;

Whereas in recent weeks, Chinese authorities have increased security around diplomatic properties and reportedly have stepped up detentions of North Koreans hiding in the country, in response to 28 North Koreans seeking asylum who rushed several foreign embassies;

Whereas on May 9th, eight North Koreans seeking political asylum rushed the United States and Japanese consulates in the northeastern Chinese city of Shenyang, including three who scaled a wall and made it into the United States mission; and

Whereas Chinese police captured the other five, including a toddler, allegedly by entering the Japanese Consulate compound without permission, and dragging five people out, in clear violation of the provisions of the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations ensuring the inviolability of consular missions: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),* That Congress encourages—

(1) the Government of China to honor its obligations under the United Nations Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees of 1951, as modified and incorporated by reference by the Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees of 1967, by—

(A) making genuine efforts to identify and protect the refugees among the North Korean migrants encountered by Chinese authorities, including providing the refugees with a reasonable opportunity to petition for asylum;

(B) allowing the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to have access to all North Korean asylum seekers and refugees residing in China;

(C) halting the forced repatriations of North Korean refugees seeking asylum in China; and

(D) cooperating with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in efforts to resettle the North Korean refugees residing in China to other countries;

(2) the Government of China to permit access to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in order to evaluate the asylum claims and to facilitate the resettlement of the North Korean refugees residing in China in other countries; and

(3) the United States Government to consider asylum claims and refugee claims of North Koreans arising from a well-founded fear of persecution.

Mr. BROWNBACK. Madam President, I appreciate the opportunity to speak a few minutes ahead of the Republican time. I want to draw my colleagues' attention to an issue Senator KENNEDY and I are working on together and that is increasing in importance and focus. And that is what is taking place in North Korea and its border with China.

We have in that area approximately 150,000 to 300,000 North Korean refugees who have fled North Korea and the very oppressive regime there and are now being hunted down and sent back to North Korea to prison camps, to, in some cases, death and other circumstances that are horrible that may be just short of death in North Korea.

I want to outline what is taking place and a couple of action items this body can take up.

If a picture is worth 1,000 words, this picture says it all. On May 9, eight North Koreans were rushed inside the United States and Japanese consulates in Shenyang in northeastern China some 125 miles from the North Korean border. Five of those sought refuge in the Japanese consulate, including this 2-year-old girl who has the beautiful pigtails and in any other sitting you might think is cute—she is cute in this one as well—sought refuge in the Japanese consulate. They were forcibly removed from inside the consulate compound by the Chinese paramilitary security forces—two of whom you see arresting this girl's mother and why she is crying—and placed in Chinese police detention.

This morning's news came out that a Korean-American pastor had been detained by Chinese authorities for protecting 14 North Korean orphans in this same area.

Pastor Joseph Choi, 47, an American citizen, was detained in Yanbian, northeastern China, on May 9 along with 14 North Korean children. He was protecting these 14 orphans and providing them food and shelter. He was arrested, and that news came out this morning.

As you may know, the facts regarding this particular child and her family are at dispute, although the videotape of the incident, which I have reviewed, leaves no doubt that the Chinese authorities trespassed on the Japanese consulate compound. Chinese authorities allege that these five persons in Shenyang never made it inside the Japanese consulate compound. Once inside that compound, this is Japanese sovereign territory. They said the consulate had requested that the Chinese security forces remove the asylum seekers. Japanese consulate officials deny these allegations. A videotape filmed by a Japanese journalist documents their entry into the Japanese consulate compound and the forcible removal that took place.

Tokyo has demanded that Beijing apologize, release the detainees, and assure safe passage for these asylum-seekers and a promise that such intrusions won't happen again. As of this morning, China continues to detain the five individuals including the 2-year-old child, including the pastor and 14 other orphans.

A large-scale problem exists of North Koreans fleeing political and religious oppression and starvation and seeking refuge in northeastern China. There are an estimated 150,000 to 300,000 North Korean refugees living illegally in China. China has a treaty with North Korea under which China agrees to view these individuals as illegal immigrants or ''economic migrants'' and to send them back, without consideration of the persecution they may face upon their return. The Chinese Government refuses to permit the UNHCR to screen fleeing North Koreans to determine whether they deserve political asylum. Furthermore, under Chinese law, anyone aiding a fleeing North Korean is subject to a fine, and bounties are paid to Chinese citizens who turn in North Koreans to the Chinese authorities—bounty hunting.

Since the end of April, Chinese authorities have increased the use of the People's Armed Police, a paramilitary security force guarding foreign diplomatic properties, in order to thwart further asylum attempts. An estimated 312 North Koreans have defected to South Korea to date.

The United States is the leading donor of food to North Korea, which cannot feed its 22 million people. American negotiators should insist on assurances that this aid is reaching those most in need.

Since 1995, the United States has provided more than $500 million in food and other commodities to North Korea—up to 350,000 metric tons of food each year. This year this aid is down to 155,000 metric tons because of demands for aid in Afghanistan; other countries are also sending less to North Korea. But American deliveries of food and fuel remain critical to Pyongyang.

More than 2 million North Koreans are reported to have died from starvation and related diseases between 1994 and 1998, and large pockets of hunger and starvation remain. At least 40 percent of children under 5 are malnourished, according to the World Food Program, a United Nations agency.

No one really knows, however, how much donated food is diverted to the North Korean military, police, Communist Party officials, essential workers, and those loyal to the regime. The World Food Program argues that food aid is not going to the military because the military has the first cut from national harvests. But the agency has no evidence because there is no independent monitoring of donated food.

In the coming negotiations, the United States should insist upon unrestricted access to all areas of the country where food is delivered. It should require lists of the actual institutions to which food and medicines are going and uncontrolled access for the World Food Program. It should press the North Korean Government to allow international aid groups to set up feeding stations of their own that are accessible to all hungry North Koreans.

More importantly, the precarious situation of the North Koreans who have crossed into China should also be on

the table. These desperate people foraging for food are treated as illegal immigrants and hunted down. When forcibly returned to North Korea, they may face imprisonment or worse. And we should demand of the Chinese government to let these people go—let them go to a third country.

The Government of Korea is one of the most repressive regimes in the world and was identified by the President as one of three countries forming an ''axis of evil.'' It is also an economic disaster in which a centralized agricultural system has led to millions starving to death. Yet it is flanked on all sides by some of the most successful economies in the world.

This picture and the video tape that has been played continuously in Japan, Korea, and around the world has shocked the conscience of people everywhere. Yet, we should be reminded it was not so long ago that the world at times ignored similar pictures and stories—during World War II, Cambodia, and Kosovo, to mention just a few. In North Korea today, we are facing a similar evil.

I am reminded of a story during World War II about a church along a railroad track that routinely carried people in trains on their way to the Nazi concentration camps. When members of the congregation could no longer ignore the cries for help from those trains, some insisted that they sing louder. I hope we will listen, learn and act. What we should be afraid of is not the deeds of ''evil'' but the conscience of the world. This child is watching us, judging us. I hope China does the right thing.

At this time, I ask unanimous consent to submit a sense-of-the-Senate resolution, along with Senator KENNEDY, my colleague and chairman of the Immigration Subcommittee, where I serve as the ranking member. The purpose of this resolution is simple and direct: under both international laws and on humanitarian grounds, China should release this girl and her family as well as the Korean American pastor and 14 orphans immediately and provide them safe passage to a third country. I encourage my colleagues in joining Senator KENNEDY and myself in supporting this resolution and getting quick passage so that we can send a strong message to China to let these people go.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered. The resolution will be received and appropriately referred.

## AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 3456. Mr. REID (for Mr. DURBIN) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3401 proposed by Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill (H.R. 3009) to extend the Andean Trade Preference Act, to grant additional trade benefits under that Act, and for other purposes.

SA 3457. Mr. REID (for Mr. DURBIN) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3401 proposed by Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill (H.R. 3009) supra.

SA 3458. Mr. REID (for Mr. DURBIN) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3401 proposed by Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill (H.R. 3009) supra.

SA 3459. Mr. REID (for Mr. HARKIN) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3401 proposed by Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill (H.R. 3009) supra.

SA 3460. Mrs. MURRAY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3401 proposed by Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill (H.R. 3009) supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3461. Mr. REID (for Mr. CORZINE) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3401 proposed by Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill (H.R. 3009) supra.

SA 3462. Mr. REID (for Mr. CORZINE) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3401 proposed by Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill (H.R. 3009) supra.

SA 3463. Mr. REID (for Mr. HOLLINGS) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3401 proposed by Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill (H.R. 3009) supra.

SA 3464. Mr. REID (for Mr. HOLLINGS) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3401 proposed by Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill (H.R. 3009) supra.

SA 3465. Mr. REID (for Mr. HOLLINGS) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3401 proposed by Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill (H.R. 3009) supra.

SA 3466. Mr. BROWNBACK submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3401 proposed by Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill (H.R. 3009) supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

## TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

**SA 3456.** Mr. REID (for Mr. DURBIN) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3401 proposed by Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill (H.R. 3009) to extend the Andean Trade Preference Act, to grant additional trade benefits under that Act, and for other purposes; as follows:

At the end of title XXXII, insert the following:

**SEC. 3204. DUTY SUSPENSION ON WOOL.**

(a) EXTENSION OF TEMPORARY DUTY REDUCTIONS.—

(1) HEADING 9902.51.11.— Heading 9902.51.11 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by striking ''2003'' and inserting ''2005''.

(2) HEADING 9902.51.12.— Heading 9902.51.12 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended—

(A) by striking ''2003'' and inserting ''2005''; and

(B) by striking ''6%'' and inserting ''Free''.

(3) HEADING 9902.51.13.—Heading 9902.51.13 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by striking ''2003'' and inserting ''2005''.

(4) HEADING 9902.51.14.—Heading 9902.51.14 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by striking ''2003'' and inserting ''2005''.

(b) LIMITATION ON QUANTITY OF IMPORTS.—

(1) NOTE 15.—U.S. Note 15 to subchapter II of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended—

(A) by striking ''from January 1 to December 31 of each year, inclusive''; and

(B) by striking '', or such other'' and inserting the following: ''in calendar year 2001, 3,500,000 square meter equivalents in calendar year 2002, and 4,500,000 square meter equivalents in calendar year 2003 and each calendar year thereafter, or such greater''.

(2) NOTE 16.—U.S. Note 16 to subchapter II of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended—

(A) by striking ''from January 1 to December 31 of each year, inclusive''; and

(B) by striking '', or such other'' and inserting the following: ''in calendar year 2001, 2,500,000 square meter equivalents in calendar year 2002, and 3,500,000 square meter equivalents in calendar year 2003 and each calendar year thereafter, or such greater''.

(c) EXTENSION OF DUTY REFUNDS AND WOOL RESEARCH TRUST FUND.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The United States Customs Service shall pay each manufacturer that receives a payment under section 505 of the Trade and Development Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–200) for calendar year 2002, and that provides an affidavit that it remains a manufacturer in the United States as of January 1 of the year of the payment, 2 additional payments, each payment equal to the payment received for calendar year 2002 as follows:

(A) The first payment to be made after January 1, 2004, but on or before April 15, 2004.

(B) The second payment to be made after January 1, 2005, but on or before April 15, 2005.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 506(f) of the Trade and Development Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–200) is amended by striking ''2004'' and inserting ''2006''.

(3) TRUST FUND.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—There is established in the Treasury of the United States a trust fund to be known as the ''Worsted Wool Fabric Manufacturer Trust Fund'' (in this paragraph referred to as the ''Wool Fabric Trust Fund''), consisting of $32,000,000 transferred to the Wool Fabric Trust Fund from funds in the general fund of the Treasury.

(B) GRANTS.—

(i) GENERAL PURPOSE.—From amounts available in the Wool Fabric Trust Fund, the Secretary of Commerce is authorized to provide grants to manufacturers of worsted wool fabric to assist such manufacturers in maximizing employment in the production of textile products, and meeting their obligations to workers, former workers, and retirees in the textile industry.

(ii) APPLICATION FOR GRANTS.—Qualified applicants shall apply for such grants no later than 30 days after enactment of this paragraph in accordance with guidelines prescribed by the Secretary and the Secretary shall award such grants no later than 60 days after receiving a completed application.

(C) DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS.—Of the amounts in the Wool Fabric Trust Fund—

(i) $16,000,000 shall be made available to manufacturers of worsted wool fabric whose aggregate domestic production of fabric of the kind described in heading 9902.51.12 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States during calendar years 1999, 2000, and 2001 equals or exceeds 60 percent of all worsted wool fabric produced by all such manufacturers, and shall be allocated based on the percentage of each such manufacturer's production of the fabric described in such heading for such 3 years compared to the production of such fabric for all such applicants who qualify under this clause; and

(ii) $16,000,000 shall be made available to manufacturers of worsted wool fabric who do not qualify under clause (i), and shall be allocated based on the percentage of each such manufacturer's aggregate domestic production of the fabric described in heading 9902.51.11 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States during calendar years

1999, 2000, and 2001 compared to the production of such fabric during such years for all applicants who qualify under this clause.

(D) NO APPEAL.—Any grant awarded by the Secretary under this paragraph shall be final and not subject to appeal or protest.

(4) AUTHORIZATION.—There is authorized to be appropriated and is appropriated out of amounts in the general fund of the Treasury not otherwise appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out the provisions of this subsection.

(d) REQUESTS FOR MODIFICATION OF LIMITATION ON QUANTITY OF FABRICS.—

(1) GENERAL RULE.—Manufacturers may request modifications to the limitation on the quantity of imports of worsted wool fabrics under heading 9902.51.11 or 9902.51.12 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States pursuant to section 504(b) of Public Law 106–200, only upon a finding by the United States International Trade Commission that domestic fabric manufacturers have reduced their capacity from the levels existing at the end of calendar year 2002 to produce the fabric described under such heading by 25 percent, or have reduced their sales of such fabric by 50 percent.

(2) REQUEST FOR FINDING.—The United States International Trade Commission shall make a finding regarding the extent of any such reduction in capacity or sales upon the request of a manufacturer of apparel products made of such worsted wool fabric.

(3) LIMITATION.—No modification may be made pursuant to section 504(b) of the Trade and Development Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–200) for fabric imported during calendar years 2002 or 2003.

(e) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a)(2)(B) applies to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after January 1, 2002.

**SEC. 3205. PARTIAL PAYMENT OF TAX LIABILITY IN INSTALLMENT AGREEMENTS.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) Section 6159(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to authorization of agreements) is amended—

(A) by striking ''satisfy liability for payment of'' and inserting ''make payment on'', and

(B) by inserting ''full or partial'' after ''facilitate''.

(2) Section 6159(c) of such Code (relating to Secretary required to enter into installment agreements in certain cases) is amended in the matter preceding paragraph (1) by inserting ''full'' before ''payment''.

(b) REQUIREMENT TO REVIEW PARTIAL PAYMENT AGREEMENTS EVERY TWO YEARS.—Section 6159 of such Code is amended by redesignating subsections (d) and (e) as subsections (e) and (f), respectively, and inserting after subsection (c) the following new subsection:

''(d) SECRETARY REQUIRED TO REVIEW INSTALLMENT AGREEMENTS FOR PARTIAL COLLECTION EVERY TWO YEARS.—In the case of an agreement entered into by the Secretary under subsection (a) for partial collection of a tax liability, the Secretary shall review the agreement at least once every 2 years.''.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to agreements entered into on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

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**SA 3457.** Mr. REID (for Mr. DURBIN) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3401 proposed by Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill (H.R. 3009) to extend the Andean Trade Preference Act, to grant additional trade benefits under that Act, and for other purposes; as follows:

After section 3201, insert the following:

**SEC. 3202. DUTY SUSPENSION ON WOOL.**

(a) EXTENSION OF TEMPORARY DUTY REDUCTIONS.—

(1) HEADING 9902.51.11.— Heading 9902.51.11 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by striking ''2003'' and inserting ''2005''.

(2) HEADING 9902.51.12.— Heading 9902.51.12 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended—

(A) by striking ''2003'' and inserting ''2005''; and

(B) by striking ''6%'' and inserting ''Free''.

(3) HEADING 9902.51.13.—Heading 9902.51.13 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by striking ''2003'' and inserting ''2005''.

(4) HEADING 9902.51.14.—Heading 9902.51.14 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by striking ''2003'' and inserting ''2005''.

(b) LIMITATION ON QUANTITY OF IMPORTS.—

(1) NOTE 15.—U.S. Note 15 to subchapter II of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended—

(A) by striking ''from January 1 to December 31 of each year, inclusive''; and

(B) by striking '', or such other'' and inserting the following: ''in calendar year 2001, 3,500,000 square meter equivalents in calendar year 2002, and 4,500,000 square meter equivalents in calendar year 2003 and each calendar year thereafter, or such greater''.

(2) NOTE 16.—U.S. Note 16 to subchapter II of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended—

(A) by striking ''from January 1 to December 31 of each year, inclusive''; and

(B) by striking '', or such other'' and inserting the following: ''in calendar year 2001, 2,500,000 square meter equivalents in calendar year 2002, and 3,500,000 square meter equivalents in calendar year 2003 and each calendar year thereafter, or such greater''.

(c) EXTENSION OF DUTY REFUNDS AND WOOL RESEARCH TRUST FUND.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The United States Customs Service shall pay each manufacturer that receives a payment under section 505 of the Trade and Development Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–200) for calendar year 2002, and that provides an affidavit that it remains a manufacturer in the United States as of January 1 of the year of the payment, 2 additional payments, each payment equal to the payment received for calendar year 2002 as follows:

(A) The first payment to be made after January 1, 2004, but on or before April 15, 2004.

(B) The second payment to be made after January 1, 2005, but on or before April 15, 2005.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 506(f) of the Trade and Development Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–200) is amended by striking ''2004'' and inserting ''2006''.

(3) TRUST FUND.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—There is established in the Treasury of the United States a trust fund to be known as the ''Worsted Wool Fabric Manufacturer Trust Fund'' (in this paragraph referred to as the ''Wool Fabric Trust Fund''), consisting of $32,000,000 transferred to the Wool Fabric Trust Fund from funds in the general fund of the Treasury.

(B) GRANTS.—

(i) GENERAL PURPOSE.—From amounts available in the Wool Fabric Trust Fund, the Secretary of Commerce is authorized to provide grants to manufacturers of worsted wool fabric to assist such manufacturers in maximizing employment in the production of textile products, and meeting their obligations to workers, former workers, and retirees in the textile industry.

(ii) APPLICATION FOR GRANTS.—Qualified applicants shall apply for such grants no later than 30 days after enactment of this paragraph in accordance with guidelines prescribed by the Secretary and the Secretary shall award such grants no later than 60 days after receiving a completed application.

(C) DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS.—Of the amounts in the Wool Fabric Trust Fund—

(i) $16,000,000 shall be made available to manufacturers of worsted wool fabric whose aggregate domestic production of fabric of the kind described in heading 9902.51.12 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States during calendar years 1999, 2000, and 2001 equals or exceeds 60 percent of all worsted wool fabric produced by all such manufacturers, and shall be allocated based on the percentage of each such manufacturer's production of the fabric described in such heading for such 3 years compared to the production of such fabric for all such applicants who qualify under this clause; and

(ii) $16,000,000 shall be made available to manufacturers of worsted wool fabric who do not qualify under clause (i), and shall be allocated based on the percentage of each such manufacturer's aggregate domestic production of the fabric described in heading 9902.51.11 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States during calendar years 1999, 2000, and 2001 compared to the production of such fabric during such years for all applicants who qualify under this clause.

(D) NO APPEAL.—Any grant awarded by the Secretary under this paragraph shall be final and not subject to appeal or protest.

(4) AUTHORIZATION.—There is authorized to be appropriated and is appropriated out of amounts in the general fund of the Treasury not otherwise appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out the provisions of this subsection.

(d) REQUESTS FOR MODIFICATION OF LIMITATION ON QUANTITY OF FABRICS.—

(1) GENERAL RULE.—Manufacturers may request modifications to the limitation on the quantity of imports of worsted wool fabrics under heading 9902.51.11 or 9902.51.12 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States pursuant to section 504(b) of Public Law 106–200, only upon a finding by the United States International Trade Commission that domestic fabric manufacturers have reduced their capacity from the levels existing at the end of calendar year 2002 to produce the fabric described under such heading by 25 percent, or have reduced their sales of such fabric by 50 percent.

(2) REQUEST FOR FINDING.—The United States International Trade Commission shall make a finding regarding the extent of any such reduction in capacity or sales upon the request of a manufacturer of apparel products made of such worsted wool fabric.

(3) LIMITATION.—No modification may be made pursuant to section 504(b) of the Trade and Development Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–200) for fabric imported during calendar years 2002 or 2003.

(e) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a)(2)(B) applies to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after January 1, 2002.

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**SA 3458.** Mr. REID (for Mr. DURBIN) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3401 proposed by Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill (H.R. 3009) to extend the Andean Trade Preference Act, to grant additional trade benefits under that Act, and for other purposes; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following new title:

**TITLE ___—STEEL IMPORT NOTIFICATION AND MONITORING; EARLY RELEASE OF IMPORT DATA**

**SEC. ___01. STEEL IMPORT NOTIFICATION AND MONITORING PROGRAM.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this title, the Secretary of Commerce, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, shall establish and implement a steel import notification and monitoring program. The program shall include a requirement that any person importing a product classified under chapter 72 or 73 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States obtain an import notification certificate before such products are entered into the United States.

(2) EXPIRATION.—The program established under paragraph (1) shall expire on March 5, 2005.

(b) STEEL IMPORT NOTIFICATION CERTIFICATES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In order to obtain a steel import notification certificate, an importer shall submit to the Secretary of Commerce an application containing—

(A) the importer's name and address;

(B) the name and address of the supplier of the goods to be imported;

(C) the name and address of the producer of the goods to be imported;

(D) the country of origin of the goods;

(E) the country from which the goods are to be imported;

(F) the United States Customs port of entry where the goods will be entered;

(G) the expected date of entry of the goods into the United States;

(H) a description of the goods, including the classification of such goods under the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, including chapters 72 and 73;

(I) the quantity (in kilograms and net tons) of the goods to be imported;

(J) the cost insurance freight (CIF) and free alongside ship (FAS) values of the goods to be entered;

(K) whether the goods are being entered for consumption or for entry into a bonded warehouse or foreign trade zone;

(L) a certification that the information furnished in the certificate application is correct; and

(M) any other information the Secretary of Commerce determines to be necessary and appropriate.

(2) ENTRY INTO CUSTOMS TERRITORY.—In the case of merchandise classified under chapter 72 or 73 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States that is initially entered into a bonded warehouse or foreign trade zone, a steel import notification certificate shall be required before the merchandise is entered into the customs territory of the United States.

(3) ISSUANCE OF STEEL IMPORT NOTIFICATION CERTIFICATE.—The Secretary of Commerce shall issue a steel import notification certificate to any person who files an application that meets the requirements of this section. Such certificate shall be valid for a period of 30 days from the date of issuance.

(c) STATISTICAL INFORMATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Commerce shall compile and publish on a weekly basis information described in paragraph (2).

(2) INFORMATION DESCRIBED.—Information described in this paragraph means information obtained from steel import notification certificate applications concerning steel imported into the United States and includes with respect to such imports the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States classification (to the tenth digit), the country of origin, the port of entry, quantity, value of steel imported, and whether the imports are entered for consumption or are entered into a bonded warehouse or foreign trade zone. Such information shall also be compiled in aggregate form and made publicly available by the Secretary of Commerce on a weekly basis by public posting through an Internet website. The information provided under this section shall be in addition to any information otherwise required by law.

(d) FEES.—The Secretary of Commerce may prescribe reasonable fees and charges to defray the costs of carrying out the provisions of this section, including a fee for issuing a certificate under this section.

(e) SINGLE PRODUCER AND EXPORTER COUNTRIES.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Commerce shall make publicly available all information required to be released pursuant to subsection (c), including information obtained regarding imports from a foreign producer or exporter that is the only producer or exporter of goods subject to this section from a foreign country.

(f) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary of Commerce may prescribe such rules and regulations relating to the steel import notification and monitoring program as may be necessary to carry the provisions of this section.

**SEC. ___02. AMENDMENTS TO SECTION 332 OF THE TARIFF ACT OF 1930.**

Section 332 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1332) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(h)(1) Any entity, including a trade association, firm, certified or recognized union, or group of workers, which is representative of a domestic industry that produces an article that is like or directly competitive with an imported article, may file a request with the President pursuant to paragraph (2) for the monitoring of imports of such article under subsection (g).

''(2) If the request filed under paragraph (1) alleges that an article is being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to cause serious injury, or threat thereof, to a domestic industry, the President, within 45 days after receiving the request, shall determine if monitoring is appropriate.

''(3) If the determination under paragraph (2) is affirmative, the President shall request, under subsection (g), the Commission to monitor and investigate the imports concerned for a period not to exceed 2 years.''.

**SEC. ___03. EARLY RELEASE OF IMPORT DATA.**

In order to facilitate the early identification of potentially disruptive import surges, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget may grant an exception to the publication dates established for the release of data on United States international trade in goods and services in order to permit public access to preliminary international trade import data, if the Director notifies Congress of the early release of the data.

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**SA 3459.** Mr. REID (for Mr. HARKIN) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3401 proposed by Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill (H.R. 3009) to extend the Andean Trade Preference Act, to grant additional trade benefits under that Act, and for other purposes; as follows:

At the end of section 2102(b), insert the following:

(15) WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR.—The principal negotiating objectives of the United States regarding the worst forms of child labor are—

(A) to prevent distortions in the conduct of international trade caused by the use of the worst forms of child labor, in whole or in part, in the production of goods for export in international commerce; and

(B) to redress unfair and illegitimate competition based upon the use of the worst forms of child labor, in whole or in part, in the production of goods for export in international commerce, including through—

(i) attaining universal ratification and full compliance by all trading nations with ILO Convention No. 182 Concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor, particularly with respect to meeting enforcement obligations under that Convention and related international agreements;

(ii) reinforcing the right under Article XX(a) and (b) of GATT 1994 to enact and enforce national measures that are necessary to protect public morals and to protect animal or plant life and health, including measures that limit or ban the importation of goods or services rendered in international trade that are produced through the use of the worst forms of child labor;

(iii) ensuring that any multilateral or bilateral trade agreement that is entered into by the United States obligates all parties to such agreements to enact and enforce national laws that satisfy their international legal obligations to prevent the use of the worst forms of child labor, especially in the conduct of international trade; and

(iv) providing for strong enforcement of international and national laws that obligate all trading nations to prevent the use of the worst forms of child labor, especially in the conduct of international trade, through accessible, expeditious, and effective civil, administrative, and criminal enforcement mechanisms.

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**SA 3460.** Mrs. MURRAY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3401 proposed by Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill (H.R. 3009) to extend the Andean Trade Preference Act, to grant additional trade benefits under that Act, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

**SEC. ___. EXEMPTION OF CERTAIN UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL PORTS FROM HARBOR MAINTENANCE TAX.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Paragraph (2) of section 4462(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (defining port) is amended by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

''(D) SPECIAL RULE FOR CERTAIN PORTS LOCATED NEAR FOREIGN INTERNATIONAL CONTAINER PORTS.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—The term 'port' does not include any port—

''(I) which is located within 200 miles of a container port of a country contiguous to the United States, and

''(II) at which no Federal funds received in the Treasury under section 4461 (relating to the harbor maintenance tax) are used for construction, maintenance, or operation in the port authority area after the date of the enactment of this subparagraph.

''(ii) CONTAINER PORT.—For purposes of clause (i)(I), the term 'container port' means a port at which during the period January 1, 2001, through December 31, 2001, not less than 400,000 cargo containers were loaded or unloaded on or from vessels.

''(iii) CARGO CONTAINER.—For purposes of clause (ii), no container shall be treated as a cargo container unless the inside volume of such container is not less than a 20-foot equivalent measure.''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply to the loading or unloading of cargo after the date of enactment of this Act.

**SA 3461.** Mr. REID (for Mr. CORZINE), proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3401 proposed by Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill (H.R. 3009) to extend the Andean Trade Preference Act, to grant additional trade benefits under that Act, and for other purposes; as follows:

Amend section 2102(b)(2) to read as follows:

(2) TRADE IN SERVICES.—(A) The principal negotiating objective of the United States regarding trade in services is to reduce or eliminate barriers to international trade in services, including regulatory and other barriers that deny national treatment and market access or unreasonably restrict the establishment or operations of service suppliers, except that trade agreements should not include a commitment to privatize significant public services, including services related to (i) national security; (ii) social security; (iii) public health and safety; and (iv) education.

(B) PRIVATIZE.—In subparagraph (A), the term ''privatize'' includes the transfer of responsibility for, or administration of, a government function from a government entity to a non-government entity.

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**SA 3462.** Mr. REID (for Mr. CORZINE) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3401 proposed by Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill (H.R. 3009) to extend the Andean Trade Preference Act, to grant additional trade benefits under that Act, and for other purposes; as follows:

Strike section 1143.

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**SA 3463.** Mr. REID (for Mr. HOLLINGS) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3401 proposed by Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill (H.R. 3009) to extend the Andean Trade Preference Act, to grant additional trade benefits under that Act, and for other purposes; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

**SEC. . TRADE ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE AND HEALTH BENEFITS FOR TEXTILE AND APPAREL WORKERS.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—An individual employed in the textile or apparel industry before the date of enactment of this Act who, after December 31, 1998—

(1) lost, or loses, his or her job (other than by termination for cause); and

(2) has not been re-employed in that industry, is deemed to be eligible for adjustment assistance under subchapter A of chapter 2 of title II of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2271 et seq.).

(b) NEW BENEFITS.—If this Act, by amendment or otherwise, makes additional or different trade adjustment assistance or health benefits available to groups of workers with respect to whom the Secretary makes a certification under section 222 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2272) after the date of enactment of this Act, then any individual described in subsection (a) is deemed to be eligible for such additional or different trade adjustment assistance or health benefits without regard to any eligibility requirements that may be imposed by law under this or any other Act.

(c) ADDITIONAL OR DIFFERENT BENEFITS DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''additional or different trade adjustment assistance or health benefits'' means—

(1) adjustment assistance under subchapter A of chapter 2 of title II of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2271 et seq.) that was not available under that subchapter on the day before the date of enactment of this Act but that becomes available under that subchapter thereafter; and

(2) health care benefits for which groups of workers with respect to whom the Secretary makes a certification under section 222 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2272) after the date of enactment of this Act are eligible under this Act or any amendment made by this Act.

(d) LIMITATION ON DUPLICATE BENEFITS.—Subsection (a) does not apply to any individual who received adjustment assistance under subchapter A of chapter 2 of title II of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2271 et seq.) before the date of enactment of this Act with respect to a loss of employment in the textile or apparel industry.

(e) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section takes effect on October 1, 2003.

**SEC. . PREVENTION OF CORPORATE EXPATRIATION TO AVOID UNITED STATES INCOME TAX.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Paragraph (4) of section 7701(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (defining domestic) is amended to read as follows:

''(4) DOMESTIC.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the term 'domestic' when applied to a corporation or partnership means created or organized in the United States or under the law of the United States or of any State unless, in the case of a partnership, the Secretary provides otherwise by regulations.

''(B) CERTAIN CORPORATIONS TREATED AS DOMESTIC.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—The acquiring corporation in a corporate expatriation transaction shall be treated as a domestic corporation.

''(ii) CORPORATE EXPATRIATION TRANSACTION.—For purposes of this subparagraph, the term 'corporate expatriation transaction' means any transaction if—

''(I) a nominally foreign corporation (referred to in this subparagraph as the 'acquiring corporation') acquires, as a result of such transaction, directly or indirectly substantially all of the properties held directly or indirectly by a domestic corporation, and

''(II) immediately after the transaction, more than 80 percent of the stock (by vote or value) of the acquiring corporation is held by former shareholders of the domestic corporation by reason of holding stock in the domestic corporation.

''(iii) LOWER STOCK OWNERSHIP REQUIREMENT IN CERTAIN CASES.—Subclause (II) or clause (ii) shall be applied by substituting '50 percent' for '80 percent' with respect to any nominally foreign corporation if—

''(I) such corporation does not have substantial business activities (when compared to the total business activities of the expanded affiliated group) in the foreign country in which or under the law of which the corporation is created or organized, and

''(II) the stock of the corporation is publicly traded and the principal market for the public trading of such stock is in the United States.

''(iv) PARTNERSHIP TRANSACTIONS.—The term 'corporate expatriation transaction' includes any transaction if—

''(I) a nominally foreign corporation (referred to in this subparagraph as the 'acquiring corporation') acquires, as a result of such transaction, directly or indirectly properties constituting a trade or business of a domestic partnership.

''(II) immediately after the transaction, more than 80 percent of the stock (by vote or value) of the acquiring corporation is held by former partners of the domestic partnership (determined without regard to stock of the acquiring corporation which is sold in a public offering related to the transaction), and

''(III) the acquiring corporation meets the requirements of subclauses (I) and (II) of clause (iii).

''(v) SPECIAL RULES.—For purposes of this subparagraph—

''(I) a series of related transportations shall be treated as 1 transportation, and

''(II) stock held by members of the expanded affiliated group which includes the acquiring corporation shall not be taken into account in determining ownership.

''(vi) OTHER DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this subparagraph—

''(I) NOMINALLY FOREIGN CORPORATION.—The term 'nominally foreign corporation' means any corporation which would (but for this subparagraph) be treated as a foreign corporation.

''(II) EXPANDED AFFILIATED GROUP.—The term 'expanded affiliated group' means an affiliated group (as defined in section 1504(a) without regard to section 1504(b)).''

(b) EFFECTIVE DATES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The amendment made by this section shall apply to corporate expatriation transactions completed after September 11, 2001.

(2) SPECIAL RULE.—The amendment made by this section shall also apply to corporate expatriation transactions completed on or before September 11, 2001, but only with respect to taxable years of the acquiring corporation beginning after December 31, 2003.

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**SA 3464.** Mr. REID (for Mr. HOLLINGS) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3401 proposed by Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill (H.R. 3009) to extend the Andean Trade Preference Act, to grant additional trade benefits under that Act, and for other purposes; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

**SEC. . TO ENSURE THAT ISAC COMMITTEES ARE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE PRODUCING SECTORS OF THE UNITED STATES ECONOMY.**

Section 135(c)(2) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2155(c)(2)) is amended as follows:

(1) by striking ''and'' in paragraph (a):

(2) by striking ''related'' in subparagraph (B) and inserting ''related; and''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(C) in the case of each such sectoral committee identified with a particular product sector or commodity grouping (such as textiles and apparel), ensure that a majority of its members consist of manufacturers, or representatives of manufacturers, whose value added in the United States in that industry comprises more than 50 percent of the firm's sales value in that industry.''

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**SA 3465.** Mr. REID (for Mr. HOLLINGS) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3401 proposed by Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill (H.R. 3009) to extend the Andean Trade Preference Act, to grant additional trade benefits under that Act, and for other purposes; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

**SEC. . EXTRADITION REQUIREMENT.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any provision of law, the benefits provided under any preferential tariff program, excluding the North American Free Trade Agreement, shall not apply to any product of a country that fails to comply within 30 days with a United States government request for the extradition of an individual for trial in the

United States if that individual has been indicted by a Federal grand jury for a crime involving a violation of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 101 et seq.). For purposes of this subsection, the term ''preferential tariff program'' means benefits received under the General System of Preferences, the Caribbean Basin Initiative, the African Growth and Development Act, or the Andean Trade Preference Act.

(b) ANNUAL CERTIFICATION REQUIRED.—The President shall annually provide certification to the Senate and to the House of Representatives that all countries receiving preferential tariff access to the United States are assisting the United States in the war against drugs.

**SA 3466.** Mr. BROWNBACK submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3401 proposed by Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill (H.R. 3009) to extend the Andean Trade Preference Act, to grant additional trade benefits under that Act, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title XXXI, insert the following:

**SEC. 3104. TREATMENT OF CERTAIN FOOTWEAR UNDER CARIBBEAN BASIN ECONOMIC RECOVERY ACT.**

Section 213(1)(B) of the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (19 U.S.C. 2703(b)(1)(B)) is amended to read as follows:

''(B) Footwear provided for in any of subheadings 6402.91.90, 6402.99.30, 6402.99.80, 6402.99.90, 6403.91.60, 6403.91.90, 6403.99.60, 6403.99.90, 6404.11.50, 6404.11.60, 6404.11.70, 6404.11.80, 6404.11.90, 6404.19.80, and 6404.19.90 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States that was not designated at the time of the effective date of this title as eligible articles for the purpose of the generalized system of preferences under title V of the Trade Act of 1974;''.

## NOTICES OF HEARINGS/MEETINGS

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, I would like to announce that the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry will conduct a hearing on May 23, 2002, in SE–106 at 3:00 p.m. The purpose of this hearing will be to discuss disaster assistance.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND FORESTS

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the information of the Senate and the public that a hearing has been scheduled before the Subcommittee on Public Lands and Forests of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

The hearing will take place on Wednesday, May 29, beginning at 11 a.m. at the Deschutes County Fairgrounds, located at 3800 SW Airport Way in Redmond, Oregon.

The purpose of the hearing is to explore the relationship between how public lands are managed and the impact on rural economies, review the environmental health of national forests, evaluate economic assistance to natural resource-dependent communities, and assess the implementation of the Steens Mountain Act (Public Law 106–399).

Because of the limited time available for the hearing, witnesses may testify by invitation only. Those wishing to submit written testimony for the hearing record should bring it to the hearing or fax it to (202) 224–4340.

For further information, please contact Kira Finkler of the committee staff at (202) 224–8164.

## AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON AGING

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Special Committee on Aging be authorized to meet on Monday, May 20, 2002, from 1 p.m.–5 p.m. in Dirksen 215 for the purpose of conducting a hearing entitled: ''Financial Exploitation of the Elderly.''

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

## ORDERS FOR TUESDAY, MAY 21, 2002

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn under the previous order until 9 a.m. tomorrow, Tuesday, May 21.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

## PROGRAM

Mr. REID. Mr. President, the Senate will convene on Tuesday at 9 a.m. with a period of morning business until 9:30. At 9:30 the Senate will resume consideration of the trade act, with 90 minutes of debate in relation to the steel amendment prior to a rollcall vote on cloture on the amendment at approximately 11 a.m.

The Senate will recess from 12:30 to 2:15 p.m. for our regular weekly party conferences.

## ORDER OF PROCEDURE—H.R. 3009

Mr. REID. Cloture was filed on the Baucus substitute amendment earlier today. I ask unanimous consent to waive the mandatory quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I also ask unanimous consent that, notwithstanding the recess, Senators have until 1 p.m. tomorrow to file first-degree amendments to the substitute amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, in addition, I ask unanimous consent that Senators have until 10 a.m. to file second-degree amendments to the Rockefeller steel amendment. That is also tomorrow.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

## ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 9 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. REID. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent the Senate stand in adjournment under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 3:34 p.m., adjourned until Tuesday, May 21, 2002, at 9 a.m.

## NOMINATIONS

Executive nomination received by the Senate May 20, 2002:

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

*To be vice admiral*

REAR ADM. RICHARD J. NAUGHTON, 0000

# EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

## SENSENBRENNER'S NET WORTH

### HON. F. JAMES SENSENBRENNER, JR.

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 16, 2002*

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, through the following statement, I am making my financial net worth as of March 31, 2002, a matter of public record. I have filed similar statements for each of the twenty-three preceding years I have served in the Congress.

| *Property Assets* | |
|---|---|
| Single family residence at 609 Ft. Williams Parkway, City of Alexandria, Virginia, at assessed valuation. (Assessed at 785,000). Ratio of assessed to market value: 100% (Encumbered) | $785,000.00 |
| Condominium at N76 W14726 North Point Drive, Village of Menomonee Falls, Waukesha County, Wisconsin, at assessors estimated market value. (Unencumbered) | 111,800.00 |
| Undivided 25/44ths interest in single family residence at N52 W32654 Maple Lane, Village of Chenequa, Waukesha County, Wisconsin, at 25/44ths of assessor's estimated market value of $807,800. | 458,977.27 |
| Total real property | $1,355,777.25 |

2002 DISCLOSURE

| Common and preferred stock | No. of shares | Per share (Dollars) | Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| Abbott Laboratories, Inc. | 12200 | $52.80 | $644,160.00 |
| Allstate Corporation | 370 | 37.77 | 13,974.90 |
| American Telephone & Telegraph | 1194.445 | 15.70 | 18,752.79 |
| AT&T Wireless | 414 | 8.95 | 3,705.30 |
| Avaya, Inc. | 58 | 7.38 | 428.04 |
| Bank One Corp. | 3439 | 41.78 | 143,681.42 |
| Bell South Corp. | 1280.7747 | 36.86 | 47,209.36 |
| Benton County Mining Company | 333 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| BP Amoco | 3604 | 53.10 | 191,372.40 |
| Chenequa Country Club Realty Co. | 1 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Pharmacia (Cognizant) | 2500 | 40.08 | 100,200.00 |
| Covanta Engery (Ogden) | 910 | 0.72 | 655.20 |
| Darden Restaurants, Inc. | 1440 | 40.59 | 58,449.60 |
| Delphi Automotive | 212 | 15.99 | 3,389.88 |
| Dunn & Bradstreet, Inc. | 2500 | 40.01 | 100,025.00 |
| E.I. DuPont de Nemours Corp. | 1200 | 47.15 | 56,580.00 |
| Eastman Chemical Co. | 270 | 48.79 | 13,173.30 |
| Eastman Kodak | 1080 | 31.17 | 33,663.60 |
| El Paso Energy | 150 | 44.03 | 6,604.50 |
| Exxon Mobil Corp. | 9728 | 43.83 | 426,378.24 |
| Gartner Group | 651 | 12.90 | 8,397.90 |
| General Electric Co. | 15600 | 37.45 | 584,220.00 |
| General Mills, Inc. | 2280 | 48.85 | 111,378.00 |
| General Motors Corp. | 304 | 60.45 | 18,376.80 |
| Halliburton Company | 2000 | 17.07 | 34,140.00 |
| Highlands Insurance Group, Inc. | 100 | 3.30 | 330.00 |
| Imation Corp. | 99 | 26.53 | 2,626.47 |
| IMS Health | 5000 | 22.45 | 112,250.00 |
| Kellogg Corp. | 3200 | 33.57 | 107,424.00 |
| Kimberly-Clark Corp. | 18978 | 64.65 | 1,226,927.70 |
| Lucent Technologies | 696 | 4.73 | 3,292.08 |
| Merck & Co., Inc. | 34078 | 57.58 | 1,962,211.24 |
| Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing | 1000 | 115.01 | 115,010.00 |
| Monsanto Corporation | 8360 | 31.59 | 264,092.40 |

2002 DISCLOSURE—Continued

| Common and preferred stock | No. of shares | Per share (Dollars) | Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| Moody's | 2500 | 41.10 | 102,750.00 |
| Morgan Stanley/Dean Whitter | 312 | 57.31 | 17,880.72 |
| NCR Corp. | 34 | 44.75 | 1,521.50 |
| Newell Rubbermaid | 1676 | 31.96 | 53,564.96 |
| One Group Prime Money Market Fund | | | 604,179.00 |
| Pactiv Corp. | 200 | 20.02 | 4,004.00 |
| PG&E Corp. | 175 | 23.56 | 4,123.00 |
| Pfizer | 18711 | 39.74 | 743,575.14 |
| Qwest | 571 | 8.22 | 4,693.62 |
| Reliant Energy | 300 | 25.79 | 7,737.00 |
| RH Donnelly Corp. | 500 | 30.43 | 15,215.00 |
| Sandusky Voting Trust | 26 | 85.00 | 2,210.00 |
| SBC Communications | 2247.11 | 37.44 | 84,131.80 |
| Sears Roebuck & Co. | 200 | 51.27 | 10,254.00 |
| Solutia | 1672 | 8.70 | 14,546.40 |
| Synavant | 250 | 3.37 | 842.50 |
| Tenneco Automotive | 182 | 4.00 | 728.00 |
| Unisys, Inc. | 167 | 12.63 | 2,109.21 |
| US Bank Corp. | 3081 | 22.57 | 69,538.17 |
| Verizon (Bell Atlantic) | 1105.0593 | 46.10 | 50,943.23 |
| Vodaphone Airtouch | 370 | 27.15 | 10,045.50 |
| Weenergies (Wisconsin Energy) | 1022 | 24.88 | 25,427.36 |
| Total common and preferred stocks and bonds | | | 8,243,100.22 |

2002 DISCLOSURE

| Life insurance policies | Face (Dollars) | Surrender (Dollars) |
|---|---|---|
| Northwestern Mutual #4378000 | $12,000.00 | $51,961.02 |
| Northwestern Mutual #4574061 | 30,000.00 | 134,238.33 |
| Massachusetts Mutual #4116575 | 10,000.00 | 8,884.61 |
| Massachusetts Mutual #4228344 | 100,000.00 | 208,399.96 |
| Old Line Life Ins. #5–1607059L | 175,000.00 | 34,437.84 |
| Total life insurance policies | | 437,921.76 |

2002 DISCLOSURE

| *Bank and savings and loan accounts* | *Balance* |
|---|---|
| Bank One, Milwaukee, N.A., checking account | $2,558.74 |
| Bank One, Milwaukee, N.A., preferred savings | 66,531.53 |
| M&I Lake Country Bank, Hartland, WI, checking account | 10,941.39 |
| M&I Lake Country Bank, Hartland, WI, savings | 358.66 |
| Burke & Herbert Bank, Alexandria, VA, checking account | 5,246.64 |
| Firstar, FSB, Butler, WI, IRA accounts | 85,449.49 |
| Total bank and savings and loan accounts | 171,086.45 |

| *Miscellaneous* | *Value* |
|---|---|
| 1994 Cadillac Deville—retail value | $8,290.00 |
| 1989 Cadillac Fleetwood—retail value | 4,525.00 |
| 1996 Buick Regal—retail value | 8,285.00 |
| 1991 Buick Century automobile—retail value | 2,885.00 |
| Office furniture & equipment (estimated) | 1,000.00 |
| Furniture, clothing & personal property (estimated) | 170,000.00 |
| Stamp collection (estimated) | 65,000.00 |
| Interest in Wisconsin retirement fund | 257,696.66 |
| Deposits in Congressional Retirement Fund | 138,871.52 |
| Deposits in Federal Thrift Savings Plan | 151,855.24 |
| Traveller's checks | 7,418.96 |
| 20 ft. Manitou pontoon boat & 40 hp Yamaha outboard motor (estimated) | 4,000.00 |
| 17 ft. Boston Whaler boat & 70 hp Johnson outboard motor (estimated) | 7,500.00 |
| Total miscellaneous | 827,327.38 |
| Total assets | 10,999,288.25 |

| *Liabilities* | |
|---|---|
| Bank of America Mortgage Company, Louisville, KY on Alexandria, VA residence Loan #39758–77 | $24,511.10 |
| Miscellaneous charge accounts (estimated) | 0.00 |
| Total liabilities | 24,511.10 |
| Net worth | 10,974,777.15 |

| *Statement of 2001 taxes paid* | |
|---|---|
| Federal income tax | $152,137.00 |
| Wisconsin income tax | 28,288.00 |
| Menomonee Falls, WI property tax | 2,231.00 |
| Chenequa, Wl property tax | 17,096.00 |
| Alexandria, VA property tax | 7,837.00 |

I further declare that I am trustee of a trust established under the will of my late father, Frank James Sensenbrenner, Sr., for the benefit of my sister, Margaret A. Sensenbrenner, and of my two sons, F. James Sensenbrenner, III, and Robert Alan Sensenbrenner. I am further the direct beneficiary of four trusts, but have no control over the assets of either trust. My wife, Cheryl Warren Sensenbrenner, and I are trustees of separate trusts established for the benefit of each son.

Also, I am neither an officer nor a director of any corporation organized under the laws of the State of Wisconsin or of any other state or foreign country.

## HONORING WILLIE RUFF AS HE RECEIVES AN HONORARY DOCTORATE OF HUMANE LETTERS FROM ALBERTUS MAGNUS COLLEGE

### HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, May 20, 2002*

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise today to join Albertus Magnus College in recognizing the achievements of Willie Ruff as they honor him with an Honorary Doctorate of Humane Letters. The City of New Haven has been fortunate to be home to this composer, musician, film maker, recording artist, writer and teacher for over fifty years.

Born in Sheffield, Alabama, Willie Ruff was first inspired by the words of legendary blues artist, W.C. Handy—the father of the blues. He

came to New Haven to study at the Yale School of Music and our great City has never been the same. Throughout his career, he has blended both his passion for music and his love for teaching—bringing his own unique magic to performances and classrooms alike.

For nearly five decades, Willie Ruff and his collaborator and pianist, Dwike Mitchell, have enchanted audiences across the globe with the sweet tones of his French horn and bass. The duo has accomplished much in their time together, perhaps most notably for introducing jazz to both the Soviet Union and China. Perhaps even more impressive is that Mr. Ruff mastered Russian and Chinese—his seventh and eighth languages—so that he could bring the international language of music to them in their own tongues.

In addition to his outstanding achievements as a musician, Mr. Ruff has been a professor of music and Afro-American studies at Yale University for over thirty years. As the founder of the Duke Ellington Fellowship, he is also credited with bringing legendary jazz musicians to New Haven to teach at Yale and in the city's public schools. His work in establishing this unique program has brought the likes of Duke Ellington, Dizzy Gillespie, Pearl Bailey, Charlie Mingus and Ahmad Jamal among others, to perform for more than 150,000 city schoolchildren—providing an extraordinary opportunity for children who would not otherwise have the opportunity to experience such wonderful artistry.

I have often spoke of my firm belief in the importance of educating our young people in the arts in any medium. Over the course of his career, whether through his inspirational melodies or his dedication to teaching, Willie Ruff's generosity and commitment has touched the lives of thousands—making a real difference in their lives. I am honored to join with Albertus Magnus College as they bestow upon him an honorary Doctorate of Humane Letters in recognition of his many contributions to our community.

## AMENDING THE ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT TO ESTABLISH REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DESIGNATION OF CRITICAL HABITAT IN HAWAII

### HON. PATSY T. MINK

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, May 20, 2002*

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, on May 2, 2002, I introduced H.R. 4656, which calls on the government to produce scientific support for the taking of 99,000 acres of land on the island of Kauai as critical habitat for the protection, preservation, and rehabilitation of specific endangered species.

The Endangered Species Act calls for a recovery plan for the preservation of each of the endangered species prior to the designation of critical habitat. I have read the 1998 so-called recovery plans for the endangered species on Kauai and found that the basic plan for all were to fence in the areas, keep the pigs, goats, rats, and other animals out of the area, keep the alien plants that are encroaching the areas under control, and to harbor the seeds, germplasm, and plants at the National Tropical Botanical Gardens. I hardly consider this a ''recovery'' plan. My conclusion is the Fish and Wildlife Service, FWS, merely produced a textbook variety plan for all the species and drew arbitrary lines around the sites and came up with a compound consisting of 99,000 acres, nearly one third of the island of Kauai.

My bill merely seeks compliance to the Endangered Species Act by requesting scientific basis for each designation of the critical habitat for each species, endangered or threatened. Further, it asks for peer review by the National Academy of Science of both the recovery plan as well as the final designation.

With H.R. 4656, I do not seek an exemption for Hawaii. All I seek is fairness.

## A PROCLAMATION HONORING RICHARD SCHOOL

### HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, May 20, 2002*

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, whereas, Richard School has reached the safety milestone of One Million Miles driven without a preventable accident; and

Whereas, Richard School has been awarded the rank of ''Individual Million Mile Safe Driver'', a rank of accomplishment reached by only a few professional drivers; and

Whereas, Richard School must be commended for his service to the community, providing safe transportation on our nation's highways;

Therefore, I join with the residents of the entire 18th Congressional District in recognizing Richard School as a recipient of the Individual Million Mile Safe Driver award.

## BOYER GRADUATE SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

### HON. LORETTA SANCHEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, May 20, 2002*

Ms. SANCHEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise to support the Boyer Graduate School of Education as it continues its efforts to obtain accreditation by accrediting bodies recognized by the U.S. Department of Education.

The School, which offers a Doctor of Education program, was founded in 1999 and relocated to California's 46th Congressional District in 2001.

The mission of the Boyer Graduate School of Education is to offer distance learning educational opportunities at a reasonable cost to qualified English-speaking applicants throughout the world. The school has a particular focus on adults, employed on a full-time basis, and for those whose place of residence, travel requirements, or finances are constraining factors.

The mission of the institution is accomplished through a course of instruction presented on a directed independent study basis supplemented by short-term focused seminars leading to a Doctor of Education degree. While material and instruction are presented primarily through indirect methodology, program content and academic standards are consistent with, and comparable to, regionally accredited resident programs in the same discipline at the same degree level.

The institution acts to fulfill the purposes of the Doctor of Education Program through appropriate coursework, coupled with continuing direction, evaluation of student progress, and regular assessment of student learning outcomes, by qualified faculty.

Recognizing the importance of accreditation to the credibility of the institution, I urge the accrediting bodies to review the Boyer Graduate School of Education, its faculty, and curriculum in an objective and timely manner.

## HONORING SISTER MARY FAITH GEELAN AS SHE RECEIVES AN HONORARY DOCTORATE OF HUMANE LETTERS FROM ALBERTUS MAGNUS COLLEGE

### HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, May 20, 2002*

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, is with great pleasure that I rise today to join Albertus Magnus College in congratulating Sister Mary Faith Geelan as she is awarded an honorary Doctorate of Humane Letters. Sister Mary Faith was born and raised in New Haven and later entered into the Dominican Sisters of Saint Mary, Albertus' founding order, where she currently serves as prioress—leading the 300-member international congregation.

The daughter of former U.S. Congressman James Patrick Geelan, Sister Mary Faith followed his example of public service throughout her life. A teacher, principal, administrator, social worker, and spiritual leader, Sister Mary Faith has generously dedicated her life to making a difference in the lives of others. As a teacher and administrator, she touched the lives of thousands of children, providing them with a strong academic foundation on which to build their futures. In her role as a social worker, she worked in family therapy, bringing families closer together and helping to strengthen the bonds between them. Her good work with children and families is a reflection of her continued commitment to enrich the community.

First and foremost, Sister Mary Faith has committed herself to service within the Dominican Sisters of Saint Mary. Their mission is to fulfill the motto of the Dominicans—''to contemplate and to give to others the fruits of contemplation.'' Past president of the Dominican Leadership Conference, vice chairperson of the Leadership Conference of Women Religious, Region VI, member of New York City's Dominican Academy, Mohun Health Care Center, Ohio Dominican College, and Albertus Magnus College—Sister Mary Faith certainly continues to exemplify the Dominican motto. Her dedication, generosity, and commitment are unparalleled and her good work continues to inspire others throughout the Order.

In joining Albertus' founding order, Sister Mary Faith found a way to use her chosen path to benefit her hometown community. Albertus Magnus College has been fortunate to have Sister Mary Faith Geelan as a member of their Board and I am honored to join with them today as they bestow upon her an Honorary Doctorate of Humane Letters in recognition of all of her good work.

## IN HONOR OF THE ORATORIO SOCIETY OF QUEENS

### HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, May 20, 2002*

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and pay tribute to The Oratorio Society of Queens on the occasion of its 75th anniversary.

As one of the oldest performing arts institutions of Queens, The Oratorio Society has established itself as a leading chorus group in the County. Since its establishment in the Spring of 1927, its membership has grown in number and programs have increased in quality.

Among its many accomplishments, The Oratorio Society of Queens offers outlets for the interests of amateur musicians in the community; assists local schools with their musical programs and development; promotes an appreciation of classical music in the community; and contributes to the overall quality of life in Queens County by providing the residents of New York's premier borough with first-class cultural entertainment.

Practicing and performing without interruption through the Great Depression and briefly interrupted during World War II, this choral society illustrated early on its commitment to providing quality entertainment to the borough of Queens. Through diligent work, and with beautiful voices, the choral group has helped countless New Yorkers forget about their troubles and live life as usual during some of our nation's most trying times.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the members of The Queens Oratorio Society and to pay tribute to an organization that has made Queens a much richer and more enjoyable place to live. I ask that all of my colleagues in the United States House of Representatives join me now in congratulating The Queens Oratorio Society President, Ardelle Donohue, Artistic Director, David Close and all members, both past and present, on their 75 years of enriching the lives of the people of Queens.

## HONORING DR. RICHARD D. NICHOLS, ON HIS RETIREMENT

### HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, May 20, 2002*

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Dr. Richard D. Nichols on the occasion of his retirement from the Henry Ford Health System.

Dr. Nichols began his career with the Henry Ford Health System on July 1, 1967, when he became a member of the Otolaryngology. He received both his undergraduate degree and medical degree from the University of Michigan. Dr. Nichols completed his internship and General Surgery residency at St. Joseph Mercy Hospital in Ann Arbor and graduated from his Otolaryngology residency from the University of Michigan in 1967.

In 1971 Dr. Nichols was named Chairman of Otolaryngology, one of the youngest physicians to chair a clinical department at Henry Ford Hospital. He has continued to be a pioneer in his field. Dr. Nichols performed the first cochlear implants at Henry Ford Hospital.

Dr. Nichols has a wide variety of clinical interests, but is best known for his expertise in salivary gland disease and tumors of the head and neck. He has excelled in his department, but Dr. Nichols' leadership extended to the administration of both the medical staff and hospital. He also played a major role in establishing the first medical staff compensation committee, serving as chairman for many years.

Mr. Speaker, not only has Dr. Nichols had a deep impact within the Henry Ford Health System, but he has also been recognized for his contributions to teaching. He was instrumental in creating the first regular specialty rotation at Henry Ford Hospital for students from the University of Michigan.

Mr. Speaker, as Dr. Nichols leaves the Henry Ford Health System, and in honor of his many professional achievements, I would ask that all my colleagues rise and salute his service to the people of Southeast Michigan.

## INTRODUCING A BILL REGARDING PRESIDENTIAL GIFTS

### HON. PATSY T. MINK

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, May 20, 2002*

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, today I introduce a bill to help eliminate the appearance of quid-pro-quos that always arise when the President accepts a gift.

The President of the United States accepts over 15,000 gifts every year on behalf of the people of the United States. These gifts are expressions of goodwill and a sign of respect for the office of the Presidency. Surprisingly, the President may accept gifts from citizens with little government oversight.

Federal employees who receive gifts must abide by the Ethics Reform Act of 1989. Representatives and Senators must follow the code of ethics established by their respective Ethic Committees. The President should have a similar code regarding all domestic gifts.

My bill will cover the President and First Lady by the gift rules currently used by Senators. Under my bill, the President or the spouse of the President may accept a gift that has a value of less than $50. Other gifts will be accepted on behalf of the United States and will be treated as the property of the people of the United States.

I urge my colleagues to cosponsor this bill and help eliminate even the appearance of impropriety that could come from accepting gifts.

## HANK STRAM-TONY ZALE AWARDS

### HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, May 20, 2002*

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct pleasure to announce that the Silver Bell Club, Lodge 2365 of the Polish National Alliance of the United States, will be hosting the 29th Annual Hank Stram-Tony Zale Sports Award Banquet on May 20, 2002, at the Radisson Hotel in Merrillville, Indiana. Fourteen outstanding Northwest Indiana High School athletes will be honored at this notable event for their dedication and hard work. These exceptional students were chosen to receive the award by their respective schools on the basis of academic and athletic achievement. All proceeds from this event will go toward a scholarship fund to be awarded to local students.

This year's Hank Stram-Tony Zale Award recipients include Sandra Bolles of Lake Station Edison High School, Michael Cieslak of Highland High School, Meredith Cusic of Lowell High School, Adam Itczak of Hanover Central High School, Jeremy Krzekotowski of Bishop Noll High School, Lisa Matie of Hobart High School, Katie Mosca of Hammond Morton High School, Rebecca Nelson of Lake Central High School, Craig Olis of Merrillville High School, Ryan Orzechowicz of Crown Point High School, Brandon Powell of Griffith High School, Francis Raycroft of Whiting High School, Kristy Siminski of Portage High School, and Anne Wirtz of Andrean High School.

The featured speaker at this gala event will be Mr. Mike Adamle. A Chicago NFL star turned broadcaster, Adamle serves as Sports Director for CBS 2 News. He joined the station in the fall of 2001 and covers sports for the evening newscasts. Adamle's Chicago roots date back to 1968, when he came to the ''Windy City'' to play football for Northwestern University. After Adamle graduated in 1971, he went on to play for the Kansas City Chiefs (1971–72) and the New York Jets (1973–74), before returning home to play for the Chicago Bears (1975–77). Adamle has been recognized for excellence in journalism throughout his career. His many honors include the Illinois Associated Press Award for ''Best Feature'' (2001), a Peter Lisagor Award for outstanding sports coverage (2001), and two local Emmy Awards for his coverage of the Chicago Auto Show (2001, 2000).

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my distinguished colleagues to join me in commending the Silver Bell Club, Lodge 2365 of the Polish National Alliance of the United States, for hosting this celebration of success in sports and academics. The effort of all those involved in planning this worthwhile event is indicative of their devotion to the very gifted young people in Indiana's First Congressional District.

## A PROCLAMATION RECOGNIZING TIMOTHY L. CURRY

### HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, May 20, 2002*

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, Whereas, Timothy L. Curry has devoted himself to serving others through his membership in the Boy Scouts of America; and

Whereas, Timothy L. Curry has shared his time and talent with the community in which he resides; and

Whereas, Timothy L. Curry must be commended for the hard work and dedication he put forth in earning the first Eagle Scout Award for Troop 257 since 1944;

Therefore, I join with Troop 257 and the entire 18th Congressional District in congratulating Timothy L. Curry as he receives the Eagle Scout Award.

## HONORING JOHN QUINCY ADAMS PRIMARY SCHOOL

### HON. STEVE ISRAEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, May 20, 2002*

Mr. ISRAEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the John Quincy Adams Primary School for their admirable job in raising money for St. Jude Children's Research Hospital. Since 1991 the John Quincy Adams School has generated $73,197.57 for the hospital through their Math-A-Thon program. This program has continued to grow; in just the last year they raised over $10,000 to aid children who suffer from heartrending illnesses.

Through the considerable funds raised by the faculty, students, and parents of John Quincy Adams, over 160 children are provided with the best medical care possible. These funds have gone towards research, patient care, and educational programs at St. Jude's. Parents of the children are also provided for; money is given to these families to provide for their children's medical expenses.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize the students, faculty, and parents of John Quincy Adams Primary School for making a significant difference in the lives of numerous children at the St. Jude Children's Research Hospital who suffer from the most tragic childhood diseases. They have made a commendable and estimable contribution to others in their community.

## 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF CHMURA'S BAKERY

### HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, May 20, 2002*

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, it is a privilege for me today to pay tribute to a landmark in the western Massachusetts community as it celebrates its centennial celebration this year.

Since 1902, Chmura's Bakery has provided the folks in Indian Orchard, Ludlow, and a variety of surrounding villages and towns with the highest quality, handmade baked goods. Started by John Chmura a century ago, the bakery has for years served the community not only as its baker of rye bread, danish, and other Polish and Portuguese delicacies, but also as a central hub of conversation and community activity.

In the early days, Chmura's Bakery distinguished itself from others with its quality food and by bringing its baked goods directly to the community. In fact, Chmura's logo today reflects back to a day gone by, as it adorns the horse-drawn delivery carriage that made daily delivery runs throughout the surrounding neighborhoods.

Chmura's bakery continued for years to be run as a family-owned business. The Chmuras are known throughout western Massachusetts not only as successful business people, but also as dedicated and committed public servants. The Chmura family has served in many capacities as community leaders.

In 1988, the Chmuras sold their bakery to a group of owners which include Joe Anselmo, the operating owner who for years worked at and operated the bakery; Yvette Anselmo, Joe's wife; Fred and Kelley Salvador; Antonio and Maria Salvador; Horacio and Linda Salvador; Julio and Vera Rodrigues; and Gus and Maria Zina. In 1989, Chmura's II, as it is affectionately referred to, opened its doors in Palmer, Massachusetts, and it too has been an extremely successful undertaking.

Mr. Speaker, at this time, I would like to recognize and congratulate before the U.S. Congress Chmura's bakery on its 100th anniversary. On Wednesday, May 22, at the Gremio Lusitano Club in Ludlow, there will be a celebration to mark this momentous occasion. Sadly, I anticipate that due to the Washington voting schedule I will be unable to attend this event. I extend my congratulations and best wishes to all of the folks at Chmura's. As John Chmura's Polish ancestors would say, I wish Chmura's Bakery ''Stolat''—or 100 more years of success.

## HONORING SIDNEY AND LIBBY GLUCKSMAN AS THEY RECEIVE AN HONORARY DOCTORATE OF HUMANE LETTERS FROM ALBERTUS MAGNUS COLLEGE

### HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, May 20, 2002*

MS. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I am very proud to rise today to pay tribute to two outstanding members of the New Haven community, and my dear friends, Sidney and Libby Glucksman, as they receive Honorary Doctorates of Humane Letters from Albertus Magnus College.

Theirs is a compelling story as both Sidney and Libby survived the darkest of times and triumphed in spite of the gravest of circumstances. As a young woman, Libby was a member of an underground group who delivered messages for Russian Partisans. Sidney was born in Chwonow, Poland and was just twelve years old when his homeland was taken by Nazi Germany. Taken out of school, he spent the next six years as a prisoner in labor and concentration camps and would never again see his parents, brother or sister. He remained a prisoner until American servicemen liberated Dachau in 1945. Sidney and Libby met in a displaced persons camp in Bad Reichenholen, Germany and soon made their way to America where they married and began a new life together. Settling in New Haven, where they have made their home for over fifty years, Sidney opened a successful tailoring business which has been thriving for four decades. It is also the center of Greater New Haven community.

Sidney and Libby boldly faced one of the darkest times in our history. Few of us can truly comprehend the reality of Gross-Rosen, Dachau, Auschwitz and the many other camps where Jews were held prisoner for so many years. Even fewer want to relive these memories. I am continually inspired by Sidney and Libby's dedication to ensure that future generations will never forget the unspeakable horrors of the Holocaust. For many years, they have been very active in both national and local Holocaust organizations. Sidney often shares his experiences with students and community groups. Just two years ago, he was asked by the Justice Department to recount his story at the trial of a former Nazi camp guard with the Waffen SS ''Death Head'' Battalion at Gross-Rosen. His testimony detailing the guard's treatment of prisoners was the crucial evidence needed for his conviction. Sidney, once again, gave a strong voice to the millions lost in the Holocaust.

Today, survivors of the Holocaust are aging and soon we will not have many who can recount that which we should never forget. It is people like Sidney and Libby, who willingly share their stories, that ensure future generations will remember. It is with great pleasure that I stand today and join their children, grandchildren, friends and colleagues in congratulating them as they are honored with Honorary Degrees from Albertus Magnus College. The Glucksmans are an inspiration to us all and this honor is a reflection of all that they have brought to our community.

## WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT UNIVERSITY

### HON. LORETTA SANCHEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, May 20, 2002*

Ms. SANCHEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize William Howard Taft University for providing quality distance education programs to adults and professionals for over 25 years.

The University, which offers graduate degree programs in law and business, was founded by its current president, David L. Boyd, in Fountain Valley. The school relocated to Santa Ana in 1995. The mission and purpose of William Howard Taft University is to offer unique and innovative distance learning educational programs at a reasonable cost to qualified applicants, with a particular focus on those who are mature adults, employed on a full-time basis, or for whom place of residence, travel requirements, or finances are constraining factors.

The University is committed to providing a quality education responsive to the needs of society, now and into the future. Valuing the rich variety of cultures, races, ages, religions and ethnic backgrounds in the world today, the University seeks students from all regions of the United States, and English-speaking students from around the world.

The University's first degree program was the Juris Doctor Program that was first offered through its School of Law in 1984. Since July, 1987 more of its graduates have passed the California Bar Examination on the first attempt than any other distance education law school.

Its Graduate School of Business was established in 1987 and presently offers three Master of Business Administration Programs emphasizing entrepreneurship, health care administration, and professional practice management. The MBA–PPM (Professional Practice Management) is believed to be the first program of its kind in the country. The School also offers a Master of Science in Taxation Program to certified public accountants and other tax professionals.

In 1994 and 1999 the University's efforts in developing quality education programs were rewarded with the receipt of full institutional approval for a period of five years by the California Bureau for Private Postsecondary Education. Full institutional approval is the highest

status awarded by the State of California and the five-year approval period is the maximum permissible under California law.

Recently the University became eligible to seek accreditation by a national accrediting body recognized by the United States Department of Education. Recognizing the importance of accreditation to the credibility of the University, I urge the accrediting body to review William Howard Taft University in an objective and timely manner.

## PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY, WORK, AND FAMILY PROMOTION ACT OF 2002

SPEECH OF

### HON. WM. LACY CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 16, 2002*

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I voted against the rule and H.R. 4700 because they do not address the transportation needs of TANF program participants and this rule does not provide any opportunity for members to support a Mobile Allowance program for TANF participants.

It is time to admit that the working poor cannot keep their jobs if they cannot get to work. The working poor are fighting to overcome poverty. They are hard working Americans who are struggling to keep low paying jobs, hoping to find a way out of their poverty. Their family resources are most limited. These households can barely meet their basic needs. Very often they have no chance of ever accumulating the savings needed for unexpected financial needs. TANF recipients have few assets and very often a poor credit history. These circumstances make it almost impossible for the working poor to ever acquire automobiles. And yet, we know that transportation is the key to helping people keep their jobs. Without transportation, the working poor risk losing their jobs and remaining confined to the cycle of poverty. Studies have shown that when the working poor are given the help they need to stay employed, their use of public assistance drops significantly.

If this body is going to authorize a Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program we must at the very least, recognize that such a program should address the transportation needs of the working poor or we must admit that TANF has very little chance of genuinely helping families overcome poverty.

The role of transportation in the successful transition from welfare to work cannot be overstated. It is time to include the transportation issue in the debate about how to improve Temporary Assistance to Needy Families. TANF is meant to provide a safety net for the poor and a lifeline to economic stability. The TANF program cannot achieve this goal without addressing the critical link between jobs and transportation. Some states have already established programs to help TANF participants meet their transportation needs. It is time to ensure that all States address this need and establish a Mobile Allowance program.

## HONORING MS. ALLISON GLOVER

### HON. CYNTHIA A. McKINNEY

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, May 20, 2002*

Ms. MCKINNEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a constituent of mine from the Fourth Congressional District of Georgia, Ms. Allison Glover of Stone Mountain. On Tuesday of this week, Ms. Glover testified in front of the Labor, Health and Human Services and Education Appropriations Subcommittee in support of increased funding for the National Institutes for Health. The purpose of Ms. Glover's testimony was to raise congressional awareness of the silent killer, Sudden Infant Death Syndrome SIDS. Those familiar with Sudden Infant Death Syndrome understand that despite scientific research no direct cause has been found for the deaths of close to 3,000 infants a year in the United States.

Ms. Glover is not your average government relations professional or lobbyist. Ms. Glover and her family are survivors. In May 2000, Ms. Glover and her husband lost their happy and healthy first-born son, Garrett, to SIDS. Garrett was peacefully sleeping in his cradle next to his parents, when he passed away.

However, Ms. Glover channeled her grief and pain into activism. Ms. Glover's perseverance despite the loss of her child serves as a role model for all of us. Ms. Glover has since become an activist for SIDS research, working toward a goal of the eradication of SIDS.

Today, Allison Glover is the SIDS Training Coordinator with the Georgia SIDS/OID Information and Counseling Program. This program offers comprehensive bereavement support services to all Georgia families who have experienced an infant death. The program also offers SIDS training courses to parents, healthcare professionals, first responders and child care providers. All of these programs are offered to the public at no cost. Ms. Glover honorably works to prevent her tragedy from becoming the tragedy of others.

I salute Ms. Allison Glover for her courage in turning a terrible personal tragedy into positive public service for her community.

## STUDENT CONGRESSIONAL TOWN MEETING

### HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, May 20, 2002*

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, today I recognize the outstanding work done by participants in my Student Congressional Town Meeting held this Spring at the University of Vermont. These participants were part of a group of high school students from around Vermont who testified about the concerns they have as teenagers, and about what they would like to see government do regarding these concerns.

JESSICA PREDOM AND AUTUMN ROZON REGARDING TEENAGE STEREOTYPES

JESSICA PREDOM. People, when they hear the word ''teen,'' think of bombs, fires, smoking, sex. Although some teens have experience with these things at a young age doesn't mean we all have. People these days are so hypocritical. Everyone was a teen, but it is like, if people hit 30, they forget what being 18 is like. I know some kids have sex and do drugs, but a majority do not. just because some teens do, teens like us get classified into a group we would rather not be in.

AUTUMN ROZON. Just the other day, I was looking at the back of Glade air freshener bottle, and it said: ''Warning. Flammable. Keep away from small children and teens to avoid substance abuse.'' I can see where the small-children statement comes in, but keeping air freshener away from teens? I mean, come on. I didn't know our reputation was that bad. It's almost painful to see someone be turned down for a job because he or she has green hair and two piercings. Automatically, when you see a teen like that, you automatically think: Druggie. What most people think is not the true story. It is almost like an instance where someone hears part of your conversation and reacts before they know the whole thing. Now, my town is small, so when you are driving down Main Street, you see some kids sitting outside the grocery store, you think to yourself: They're up to no good. When, really, they're just waiting for their friend who works there.

A few years ago, there was an incident that we all remember. The tragedy at Columbine was one of the biggest scares to our country. Because of the shooting at Columbine, teens around the world were looked as something that could explode at any time. The headlines focus on the teen part of the shooting, and not on the main issue of the two kids who did it. By stereotyping like this, teens feel the need to rebel. Rebellion is the cause of most kid's sexual experiences and drug abuse.

The way our world looks at teens causes them to do certain things. If people could stop looking at us as teens, and look at us as young adults, we would start to accept ourselves and our community more. I think everyone has a good side, and people in our world are not letting teens express their good side. Don't judge us because of what we wear or what we look like. Take time to get to know us, and you will see that most of us do not do drugs, do not have sex, and do not drink. We have lives and we are trying to live them while we still can.

DANIEL MAY REGARDING STUDENT REPRESENTATION ON SCHOOL BOARDS

DANIEL MAY. Good afternoon, Congressman Sanders.

I am presenting the issue of student representation on local school boards.

In our state of Vermont, there are 18 high schools that have at least one student representative on their board, while other high schools don't. I pity these schools who don't, because, by having at least one student on the school boards, there ought to be three impacts.

First, the boards will be able to make better decisions and be able to implement them more easily. Second, members of the student body will have raised political awareness of their school and the surroundings of their city. And third, the student representative will be provided with opportunities to assume leadership roles and gain skills.

Students should have a right for making their voices heard, because they are the people being affected by the school board's decisions. Silencing the voices of people you control isn't in the best interest of those governing bodies. Encouraging participation is a lesson that teachers need to take from the students.

I want to make sure that the students get their voices heard. I fear that some school boards may be inconsistent in allowing a student on the board. First of all, I'm concerned that some school boards will fail to

provide orientation from the student-trustees. Some student reps may begin their terms without any training. They will just attend their first meeting, not understanding the meeting procedures, nor jurisdictions, nor their own rules, rights and responsibilities. Then they will spend their first month learning how the board operates, and only be able to play a more meaningful role towards the end of term.

My other concern is that student reps be excluded from the debate and compromise that it is a part of decisionmaking. Many student reps that feel their participation in the decision-making process is limited to their formal role during public meetings. They feel that their input is not sought out formally when the trustees discuss issues and seek support for their positions.

As long as these two issues do not become a concern, school boards will become more efficient with a student representative.

JAMIE WALBRIDGE REGARDING GRADUATED LICENSE

JAMIE WALBRIDGE. The issue that we, the teens of the community of Barre, are raising today is the new graduated driver's license. This is an issue that has been raised among many households, and we feel it should be raised once again to the Vermont legislators. We feel the graduated driver's license law has many faults that affect the young teens as well as their families.

The effect of this law on families in our community is that the teens who have recently gotten their license and fall under this law are restricted from bringing even their siblings to school. There are some schools in Vermont, such as Spaulding, that do not provide a bussing system, forcing parents to go when one of the children is already going. Parents still have to be present when their child and a group of friends carpool to any sort of event.

In the next few years, all teenagers will be under this law. Therefore, no one can carpool, and there will be more cars on the road. With more cars on the road, the chance of getting into an accident will increase, as well as an increase in pollution going into the air. Here at Spaulding High School, parking is already a major issue. Students are having trouble finding a parking spot, and that's with approximately half the drivers under the law. Can you imagine the parking problems when every student has their own car?

Another problem we found with the graduated license is that Vermont's restrictions are more harsh and for a longer period of time than most other states that have issued the law, as well. In Vermont the law states that we have our permits for a year, then have passenger restrictions for six months. The first three months of having your license include the following restrictions: By yourself, or if there are other people in the car with you, you need to have a licensed driver of 25 years of age or older. For the second three months of your license, you can only have immediate family with you. In Wyoming, teens have their permits for ten days, and no restrictions when they get their license. Do you think that those teens are ready to drive at all? Kansas, Montana, Nevada, Oklahoma, and Alabama have no restrictions at all.

When we were researching this law, we called the Department of Motor Vehicles to get statistics, and we were told that nothing could be released because they could not prove that the graduated license was the reason for the decrease in teenage driving fatalities.

Another problem with the law is that police officers are not even familiar with the graduated license. To us, this seems very unorganized. I was pulled over for having a light out, and I got an $80 ticket for having passengers in my car. I am grandfathered from the law, but I had no proof to show the officer. I contested the ticket and got it voided, but it was a big hassle for no reason.

We don't think that every aspect of this law is negative or bad. We agree one hundred percent that, without having our permit for a full year, we would not be ready to face the responsibilities and the unexpected problems of the open road. Our solution to this problem is to shorten the restrictions after getting your license, shorten it from six months to two or three months. We don't want to completely abandon the whole law.

We think that, with all these restrictions on driving, that it has taken away the fun of being 16 and having your license. When you are a little kid, there are three birthdays that you took forward to: When you are 15, you get your permit. At 16, you get your license and can drive around with your friends. At 18, you are officially an adult. The excitement and freedom of turning 16 feels like it is being taken away.

## ON PRESIDENT BUSH'S CUBA POLICY

### HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, May 20, 2002*

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to support President Bush's policy on Cuba. The Bush Initiative, which says the United States will work with Cuba once Fidel Castro takes concrete measures to improve the abysmal human rights situation and lack of freedoms granted to his people, is the correct course for us to take.

The Bush policy clearly places the ball in Castro's court. Unlike comments made by former President Jimmy Carter last week, the Bush policy recognizes that Castro is a dictator who represses his people and that he, therefore, must take the first steps if he is serious about normalizing ties to the U.S.

I concur completely with the President that Castro must free his political prisoners, legalize political activity, permit free elections, and cease discriminating against Cuban workers before Congress can begin to even consider lifting the economic embargo. Until the Cuban people are free, trade and other favorable relations with Cuba will not help the people. Rather, it will enrich and empower Castro and his cronies so they can maintain an iron clasp on freedom.

Until Castro makes a lasting commitment to freedom, the U.S. cannot engage in activity that would prop him up

## LEHIGH VALLEY HERO—LEHIGH VALLEY REGIONAL TEAM DUI TASK FORCE

### HON. PATRICK J. TOOMEY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, May 20, 2002*

Mr. TOOMEY. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to share my Report from Pennsylvania for my colleagues and the American people.

All across Pennsylvania's 15th Congressional District there are some amazing people who do good things to make our communities a better place. These are individuals of all ages who truly make a difference and help others. I like to call these individuals Lehigh Valley Heroes for their good deeds and efforts.

Today I would like to recognize the Lehigh Valley Regional Team DUI Task Force. This organization has truly made a difference in their community.

The most recent statistics from 2000 show 1,520 people died in traffic crashes in Pennsylvania. One-third of those were alcohol related and many involved teenagers. Obviously this is an alarming statistic.

The purpose of Team DUI is to reduce these alcohol-related traffic crashes, fatalities and injuries related to seatbelt non-use, speeding and impaired driving among the youth of Allentown, Bethlehem and Easton. Recently, the Lehigh Valley Regional Team DUI received a two-year, $250,000 grant from the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration to educate area teenagers on the dangers of mixing alcohol with driving. Team DUI will use the money for educational programs, public awareness activities and law enforcement.

Team DUI is determined to do what they can to curb this dangerous and deadly phenomenon and therefore they are Lehigh Valley Heroes in my book.

Mr. Speaker, this concludes my Report from Pennsylvania.

## IN RECOGNITION OF CAPTAIN CHARLES BULLOCK

### HON. KEN BENTSEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, May 20, 2002*

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Captain Charles Bullock, upon the occasion of his retirement from the Houston Police Department (HPD). On May 21, 2002, the HPD Fondren Storefront Citizens Advisory Council will join his friends and family in honoring him at the Chancellor's Family Center located in Houston, Texas.

Originally from the small town of Shepherd, Captain Bullock possesses an undying love for the State of Texas. He graduated from Allen High School in 1954, before receiving his undergraduate degree from the University of Houston. He served the Nation for four years in the United States Air Force before being honorably discharged. In 1959, Captain Bullock entered HPD's Police Academy and soon after was sworn in as an officer. As a result of his hard work and devotion to the city of Houston, Captain Bullock was promoted to the rank of Captain on October 9, 1976.

Throughout his tenure at the Houston Police Department, Captain Bullock has maintained a stellar record, which reflects his commitment and dedication to serving both the Houston community and its police department. While working in the Emergency Communications Dispatch Division, he was instrumental in implementing the Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system, which has helped emergency operators respond efficiently to crisis situations.

Captain Bullock's exemplary model of community activism has earned him the respect

and praise of community leaders, such as Houston Mayors Lee Brown and Bob Lanier, former Chiefs of Police and countless community organizations. Captain Bullock is a community minded captain who has played an integral role in the revitalization of the Fondren area of southwest Houston. His suggestions and continuous support for the community's fundraising events have substantially contributed to the growth of the Fondren economy. Additionally, Captain Bullock's successful efforts to establish the Fondren Division of the HPD in 1998 exemplifies his concern for the safety of the community, as well as his drive and determination to improve the quality of life in the Houston area.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate Captain Bullock on his 43 years of exceptional service to the Houston Police Department and applaud his leadership in the development and enhancement of the Fondren community.

## HONORING COMMUNITY VETERANS

### HON. NYDIA M. VELÁZQUEZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, May 20, 2002*

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and give thanks to Latino veterans across the nation and in New York's 12th District—those brave soldiers who served in our Armed Forces during times of turmoil and crisis in our nation's history.

Today, the National Federation of Puerto Rican Pioneers, Inc., also known as Los Pioneros, of Williamsburg, Brooklyn celebrates another anniversary to honor the many Puerto Ricans who so bravely served in our Armed Services.

Given the war against terrorism our great nation is now waging both here and overseas, I believe we must take time to honor and give thanks to a few of our nation's Latino veterans from the 12th District. Many of these men were young men, unaware of how war would change them when they enlisted in the Armed Forces during World War II, the Korean War, and the Vietnam War. They joined the service with hopes of strengthening our nation's security, fighting for the ideals of democracy and freedom, and ensuring a more peaceful world. Although many returned home with lasting wounds, their spirit was never broken. These Puerto Rican veterans answered the call to duty. That is why I have been a strong advocate for them during my service in the United States Congress. These soldiers did not disappoint this nation when we needed their service, and it is our solemn obligation to guarantee that they are remembered and cared for in their time of need.

Therefore, it is with much appreciation that I honor my Puerto Ricans brothers in spirit on their special day: Luis A. Fantauzzi, 1941–49; Victor Garcia, 1952–58; Jesus Rivera, Sr., 1954–58; Jesus Rivera, Jr., 1954–58; Victor L. Robles, 1954–58; Jose R. Torres, 1954–56; Herbert Zayas, 1954–56; Israel Perez, 1954–56; Nelson Cora, 1954–56; Pedro Colon, Jr., 1960–64; Edward Elba, 1960–64; Robert Guilbe, 1960–62; Roberto Maldonado, 1966–68; Guillermo Martinez, 1966–68; Gilberto Mercardo, 1966–68; Felix Lopez, 1966–69; Hector L. Soto, 1975–78; Ismael Torres, Jr., 1975–78; Nelson Torres, 1975–78; Edison P. Rivera, 1975–78; Eugenio Maldonado, 1975–78; Gilbert Figueroa, 1979–82; Felix W. Ortiz, 1984–86; and Walter Figueroa, 1985–90.

## TRIBUTE TO REVEREND DR. SHELLIE SAMPSON JR.

### HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, May 20, 2002*

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Reverend Dr. Shellie Sampson, Jr., a remarkable spiritual counselor and community leader, on his 20th anniversary as Pastor of the Thessalonia Baptist Church in the Bronx.

Reverend Sampson was born and raised in Newark, New Jersey, but his extensive education has taken him all over the Northeast. He received a Bachelor of Arts from Rutgers University and went on to receive his Masters of Divinity and Doctorate of Ministry from Drew University. Reverend Sampson studied at the prestigious Princeton Theological Seminary and New York University. As if he had not achieved enough academically already, Reverend Sampson also received an Honorary Doctorate of Law from Virginia University and is currently a Doctoral Candidate at Temple University.

Mr. Speaker, since his arrival to New York's religious community 20 years ago, Reverend Sampson has made many unforgettable changes. He played a major role in the construction of the Thessalonia Cultural Conununity Center which has helped to unite the community and provide recreation and a number of services. Also, as a result of his efforts, the Thessalonia Elementary Academy and the Thessalonia Institute of Education were established to provide people of faith with exceptional educational opportunities.

The man I am honoring today has been an example of leadership for his congregation and many community members. The community programs that he has spearheaded dealing with education, homelessness, senior citizens, and youth are too numerous to mention. As a result of all that he does and has done, Reverend Sampson has been the recipient of a number of awards and has been placed in many leadership positions throughout his 30 years in ministry. Reverend Sampson has served as a religious guide, friend, confidant, and teacher. He has maintained not only the spiritual strength of his church, but has made sure that its physical foundation remained sound as well with renovations. Along with his intensive studies, Reverend Sampson is somehow still able to successfully lead and uplift his congregation and be a loving husband and father to his eight children. He is truly a remarkable individual.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in celebrating Reverend Dr. Shellie Sampson, Jr.'s 20 years of exceptional service to the Thessalonia Baptist Church congregation and to the entire Bronx community.

## RECOGNIZING WEST VIRGINIA SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION'S SMALL BUSINESS EXPORTER OF THE YEAR, EWELL A. FERGUSON

### HON. SHELLEY MOORE CAPITO

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, May 20, 2002*

Mrs. CAPITO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Ewell A. Ferguson, owner of GTR LABS, Incorporated, in the Second Congressional District of West Virginia. Mr. Ferguson has achieved the title of Small Business Exporter of the Year. The West Virginia District of the United States Small Business Administration, a leader in the promotion and growth of our state, gives this award annually.

Mr. Ferguson incorporated GTR LABS in 1994 in Gassaway, West Virginia with an idea to produce a new and innovative high frequency x-ray generator. His products are exported to over 15 countries worldwide. Mr. Ferguson embodies the values that created the American success story: self-reliance, hard work, perseverance, and optimism. I commend him for his contributions to the West Virginia economy.

Successful small businesses not only serve as the backbone of the economy, they anchor communities and promote civic pride. I urge my colleagues to join me in celebrating Mr. Ewell's tremendous achievement as the West Virginia Small Business Administration's Small Business Exporter of the Year.

## IN HONOR OF THE 75th ANNIVERSARY OF THE NAACP BAYONNE BRANCH

### HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, May 20, 2002*

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Bayonne branch of the NAACP on its 75th Anniversary. The ''Freedom Fund Dinner '' took place on Saturday, May 17, 2002, at the Hi-Hat Caterers. In addition to celebrating this momentous anniversary, the Bayonne NAACP honored eight exemplary citizens, including: Mario Joseph Depeine, Howard Fitch, Jane R. Roberts, Nancy Barnes, Willie J. Graham, Kathleen R. McQuilla, Richard Burroughs, and John R. McGee. Nationally renowned Emmy Award-winner Gil Noble was the featured speaker.

Founded in 1927 by Mr. Ferdinand Smith, the NAACP Bayonne branch has helped gain political, educational, and economic status for minority groups, and continues to actively promote social justice and a better life for all Americans.

Over the past 75 years, the Bayonne branch has proved to be an integral part of the Civil Rights Movement by successfully facilitating tile integration of several institutions and organizations throughout New Jersey. This dynamic Association participated in the March on Washington in 1963, organized numerous desegregation demonstrations, and helped introduce multi-ethnic textbooks in schools. It continues to serve as a resource that preserves the legacy of the Civil Rights Movement and

educates younger generations on the profound influences of this time in history.

I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the NAACP for 75 years of making real differences in the lives of our people. I wish them well in the future as we continue to make Bayonne a community that fosters social justice and equality for all.

## PAYING TRIBUTE TO FATHER JOHN S. TRIMBUR

### HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, May 20, 2002*

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, as Representative to the citizens of the 17th Congressional District of Ohio, it brings me great pleasure to pay tribute to Father John S. Trimbur, as he is honored on this date, May 20, 2002.

Born in Warren, Ohio on January 15, 1947, Father John Trimbur graduated from Niles McKinley High School in 1964. He entered the seminary after graduation, receiving degrees from Duquesne University in Pittsburgh and St. Thomas Seminary in Denver, Colorado. Father Trimbur was ordained for the Archdiocese of Denver on May 25, 1974. He then served as an Associate Pastor of Notre Dame Parish in Denver, St. Thomas Moore in Englewood and the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, also in Denver.

Father Trimbur transferred to the Youngstown Diocese in 1978, and served as Associate pastor at Warren St. James, Canton St. Joan of Arc, Austintown St. Joseph and Immaculate Heart of Mary Parishes. From 1987 through 1988, Father Trimbur served as Administrator of St. Joseph's Mantua. He was then appointed as Pastor of St. John's Baptist in Campbell in 1989, where he resides at the current time. Father Trimbur also served as Pastor of St. Stephen of Hungary Parish from 1991 through 1995, and St. Lucy in Campbell from 1995 to 1996.

Father John Trimbur served on the diocesan ''Walking Together'' committee, and currently serves on the diocesan Board of Education, and recently served on the committee to rewrite the Diocesan curriculum for catechesis. He is a member of Poland Council #4471, where he serves Chaplain, and is also a member and Faithful Friar of Msgr. John Lettau Assembly.

In the City of Campbell Father Trimbur served on the advisory board for Campbell Commons Partnership Program and is President of Ecumenical Council, the Diocese Cemetery Board, the St. John's Cemetery Board, as well as a member of ACTION.

I join with the citizens of this district in honoring Father John Trimbur. He is to be commended for his dedication and commitment to the diocese, the City of Campbell and to the community as a whole. Today, and everyday, we are so very thankful for Father John Trimbur's presence in our lives. I wish him well in his future endeavors, and may God bless him in the years to come.

## COMMENDING THE NORTH AMERICAN BOARD OF RABBIS AND THE GERMAN EDUCATIONAL MINISTRY

### HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, May 20, 2002*

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, April 6th, ten high school students from Berlin, Germany, arrived at New York's Kennedy Airport to spend two weeks with their Jewish counterparts and families in a pilot program designed to foster a better understanding between young Germans and the Jewish community in the United States.

Organized by the North American Board of Rabbis and the Padogischer Austauschdient (PAD), the German Educational Ministry in Bonn, the exchange was conceived as a means to bridge the gulf that sometimes exists between the United States Jewish community and Germany. Some 57 years have passed since the end of World War II, and Germany has become a dynamic and tolerant society that now contains the third largest Jewish population on continental Europe. It has also been a stalwart friend of Israel and one of America's closest allies.

The students were warmly received by their host families, and new friendships were immediately established. During their time in New York City, they had occasion to visit synagogues, learn about Jewish traditions, attend local schools, and even engage in the great American pastime of enjoying hot dogs while watching the Mets at Shea Stadium. Most important, was what the students learned from each other as they were embraced by all with whom they came into contact. The German students experienced the dynamism of the United States Jewish community and came away impressed by both its spirit and commitment to universal justice.

In late August the ten American students who served as hosts will go to Berlin, where they no doubt will be as warmly received and will have the opportunity to experience the German community.

Particular praise for this effort should be extended to Rabbi Jay Rosenbaum with the North American Boards of Rabbis, Dr. Stefan Schleuter, who is Deputy Consul General for Germany in New York, and Allienze AG from Munich, Germany, the corporation that fully funded the pilot program.

In closing Mr. Speaker, I want to commend all of the parties involved for making this program a huge success. To our young people from Berlin and New York, I hope and trust that this experience had expanded your horizons and that the exposure will prove enlightening as you soon begin your adult life venture.

## PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY, WORK, AND FAMILY PROMOTION ACT OF 2002

SPEECH OF

### HON. EARL POMEROY

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 16, 2002*

Mr. POMEROY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to say that I will be voting for H.R. 4737, the majority's plan for reauthorizing the welfare program, but doing so with some reluctance. We have made significant progress in reducing the welfare rolls since Congress authorized Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, TANF, in 1996, and we must build on those successes as we reauthorize this program. However, we must not ignore the important lessons learned since 1996.

H.R. 4737 is founded on the appropriate philosophy of time-limited assistance and mandated annually increasing levels of work participation by welfare recipients. I strongly support this approach to providing assistance—we don't just offer handouts, we promote self-sufficiency through work, and we offer assistance for a defined amount of time. I believe this combination of progressing milestones, assistance with an end in sight, and work requirements is a good formula for success in reducing poverty. The North Dakota Department of Human Services shares this sentiment, stating their support for ''keeping work the primary focus of TANF reauthorization.''

However, Mr. Speaker, I want my colleagues in Congress and my constituents to know that I believe the majority plan falls short in a couple of key areas and that I plan to work to correct these shortcomings as the legislation moves forward. Specifically, I want to see improvements in the areas of job training and child care. We must be realistic in setting goals for reducing poverty, and this can best be done by providing beneficiaries better access to skills and resources that will help them permanently escape poverty. I support providing substantially greater resources for child care to help states and welfare recipients meet the work requirements in this legislation. It just makes sense that if we are going to expect more hours at work from beneficiaries, then we should also expect to make available the necessary child care resources to allow beneficiaries to meet those higher standards. Likewise, if we expect welfare recipients to move off assistance and become self-sufficient, then we should equip them with the training and skills they need by encouraging job training and vocational education. H.R. 4737 does not go far enough to this end.

Providing states with greater discretion and flexibility to determine the best mix of activities needed to move recipients toward self-sufficiency should also be a key component of this plan, and I think it is inadequate in that regard. Flexibility to the States is very important because one size does not fit all in welfare reform and what works well in California may not work at all in North Dakota. Welfare policy must recognize these differences by providing discretion and flexibility to the state agencies that will ultimately implement this policy. We have to correct these deficiencies, and I am confident we can do that by working with the Senate before this bill becomes law.

Mr. Speaker, common sense dictates that by removing hurdles to job training and education, by providing better access to child care, and by providing flexibility to those who will implement this policy, we greatly enhance the potential for welfare recipients to achieve self-sufficiency. I will vote in favor of H.R. 4737, but I urge my colleagues to join me in making these important improvements as the legislation moves to the Senate.

## IN RECOGNITION OF THE FLOOD RELIEF ASSISTANCE GIVEN BY THE STUDENTS OF KEYSTONE COLLEGE, PENNSYLVANIA TO THE RESIDENTS OF KEYSTONE, WEST VIRGINIA

### HON. DON SHERWOOD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, May 20, 2002*

Mr. SHERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to rise today in praise of the efforts of the students and faculty of Keystone College, LaPlume, Pennsylvania, who recently came to the aid of the residents of Keystone, West Virginia. Due to recent devastating flooding in West Virginia, Keystone College President, Dr. Edward (Ned) G. Boehm, Jr., put out the call and challenge for his students and college to rally to the aid of the flood victims. I am pleased to report that they all met that challenge head on.

On May 14, Keystone College representatives delivered a check for $ 1,000, food and clothing, which they had collected, to Mayor Larry Martin at the Keystone Town Hall for distribution to the flood victims. It is clear that the communities of Keystone College and Keystone, West Virginia, share more than a common name. They share a bond which was formed out of adversity and need.

Community service is part of the curriculum taught at Keystone College. It is one thing to be taught an idea or concept, such as community service, but it is through its implementation that true learning occurs. The students and faculty are to be commended for their thoughtful and giving deeds. But the story does end with this one finite act. This fall, a group of Keystone students will travel to Keystone, West Virginia, to help with the repair and recovery efforts.

Truly, community service is the ''keystone'' which brings all our communities closer together. It is through such selfless deeds and acts that we see our true reflection.

## IN HONOR OF THE 25TH ANNUAL JOSÉ MARTÍ STUDENT AID FUND AWARD DINNER

### HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, May 20, 2002*

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the 25th annual José Martí Student Aid Fund Award Dinner, which was held on May 18, 2002, at the Radisson Hotel in Secaucus, NJ. Two important individuals were honored at this event, Carmen Pardo and Clara Garcia, for their many years of dedicated service to the José Martí Student Aid Fund.

In 1975, Mrs. Carmen Pardo and Mrs. Clara Garcia began recognizing students who excelled in the study of the Spanish language. In 1978, the resulting scholarship fund was legally registered as a nonprofit organization. Today, it is a scholarship for high school students graduating from Union Hill, Emerson, and Memorial High Schools, which promotes the understanding and appreciation of the Spanish language, heritage, and culture.

Thanks to charitable contributions, and various civic and social activities organized by the institution, the José Martí Scholarship Fund has awarded over $120,000 in scholarships. Over two hundred outstanding students have been honored.

Today, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the José Martí Student Aid Fund Award for its positive influence and the important role it plays in celebrating our Nation's Hispanic heritage.

## RECOGNITION OF SBC COMMUNICATIONS FOR RECEIVING THE RON BROWN AWARD FOR CORPORATE LEADERSHIP

### HON. CIRO D. RODRIGUEZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, May 20, 2002*

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. Mr. Speaker, today it is my privilege to recognize SBC Communications for receiving the Ron Brown Award for Corporate Leadership. This award highlights SBC Communications' commitment to South Texas and many other communities it serves. It is a tribute to SBC's desire to expand small business and volunteer opportunities in America.

Few companies have matched SBC's efforts to foster economic development in the communities it serves. By creating and maintaining relationships with diverse companies, the Supplier Diversity Program, an initiative developed to ensure minority-owned companies are an integral part of SBC's supply chain, has been extremely successful in integrating local minority entrepreneurs into its economic development strategy. In 2001, SBC spent $2.8 billion, or 23.5 percent of all procurement, the companies highest level of diversity spending ever, with companies owned by minorities, women, and disabled veterans. SBC continues to be a model of corporate responsibility.

SBC has not only been recognized by Commerce Secretary Donald L. Evans with this Presidential award, but it has also been recognized by the Women's Business Enterprise Council, the National Minority Business Council, Working Woman magazine, Fortune magazine, and the National Minority Supplier Development Council, NMSDC, for its tireless efforts to provide opportunities for minorities. The company has set the standard for minority involvement and has never shied away from its responsibility to facilitate community involvement and service.

As evidence of this commitment, SBC spends more than $1 billion annually with diverse businesses and was one of 10 companies inducted into the Billion Dollar Roundtable, an initiative of the publishers of Minority Business News U.S.A. and Women's Enterprise Magazine to recognize corporations that make investments in minority owned enterprises a priority. In addition, SBC challenged its fellow telecommunications companies to improve their supplier diversity and, because of that challenge, 70 telecommunications companies have pledged to do so.

We should all commend SBC for its 30 years of dedication to creating opportunities for minority business owners. I am proud that SBC calls San Antonio home. The city is a better place because of SBC's efforts, and our communities across America are stronger because of its service. I wish SBC Communications the best in its future endeavors and urge it to continue to reach out to minority communities.

## THE PROMPT COMPENSATION ACT OF 2002

### HON. DUNCAN HUNTER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, May 20, 2002*

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, I wish to bring to my colleagues' attention an issue that is extremely important to all of our constituents: private property rights. We have all heard from constituents in our districts who are frustrated with the process by which the federal government provides compensation to landowners for property it obtains through condemnation proceedings. While the federal agencies obtain land for a variety of reasons, the acquisition process often takes years to complete. Though legally the property owner may develop their property during this process, realistically they are discouraged from doing so. In essence, they are being held at the federal govenmnent's whim. It is for this reason that I have introduced The Prompt Compensation Act of 2002.

Currently, the federal government has two available procedures for obtaining property. The first is ''straight condemnation,'' wherein a federal agency requests that the Justice Department file a ''complaint in compensation'' with a district court. It is the court's responsibility to ascertain the value of the land. Once the court has come to a decision, the federal government has the option of compensating the property owner with the adjudicated price or moving for dismissal. However, the landowner is compensated only if the federal government accepts the adjudicated price. While the federal government forfeits its interest in the property if they move for a dismissal, the property owner has been deprived of time, revenue, and in some cases, the overall value of their land.

The second and more expeditious procedure is commonly referred to as ''quick take.'' In this procedure, the United States assumes title of the property immediately by simply filing a ''declaration of taking'' along with the complaint in condemnation and depositing with the court an amount of money equal to the estimated value of the land. Normal protocol is then followed with the court ascertaining the value of the property and the balance being issued to the landowner.

The Prompt Compensation Act will ensure that private land holders are not held in limbo by the federal government during a land purchase. My bill will require the government to obtain land only through the ''quick take'' procedure. The Prompt Compensation Act will make a significant impact in curbing the abuses of the federal takings proceedings, while at the same time strengthening the private property rights of America's landowners. I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to cosponsor this important legislation and take the power from the federal government and place it back in the hands of the private property owners.

## PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY, WORK, AND FAMILY PROMOTION ACT OF 2002

SPEECH OF

### HON. PATSY T. MINK

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 16, 2002*

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, welfare rolls have been cut in half. In 1996 we had over 5 million families on welfare. Today, there are about 2.2 million families on welfare. The work requirement has forced over 3 million families to leave welfare. Most States will advise that they are not certain whether these parents are working. The guess is that about half are not. We are not sure how these families are doing. Just getting off welfare does not mean that the family is no longer in need. We certainly don't know whether the children have adequate food, clothing, or shelter. Reports tell us that most are still in poverty.

Welfare should be about children. But sadly this debate is not about what is good for children in poverty. Congress and the White House have turned welfare into a hardball game aimed at the single moms. Few have turned their questions to the children.

There is no real dispute that preschool age children are better off if they can be cared for by their own mothers. If their mothers must work then these children must be placed in quality child care programs. Secretary Tommy Thompson says they must be provided with child care. Anticipating this work requirement Congress has provided some child care funds under this program, but not nearly enough. A child care program is made available for all low income working families. Currently there are over 15 million preschool age children eligible for federally funded child care programs. But only 1.8 million are actually provided with help.

Welfare mothers mostly have to fend for themselves in finding child care. They ask neighbors or family to help if they live close by. It is a myth to say that welfare mothers are made to work and that child care is provided. Any wonder that 30 percent of these moms work nights and another 30 percent work weekends to make their work hours as required under TANF. They obviously have to work these odd hours because they can't find child care and by working nights or weekends they can leave their small children in the care of the older children in the family or with acquaintances in the building. This is a far cry from quality child care.

Poor children are already at risk. Keeping them apart from their mothers is pushing them further into harm. If welfare is about children, we need to pay special attention to the fragile frames upon which their lives are built.

When children are of school age, it is reasonable to expect that the mother could use her free time to work or to improve her chances of getting a good paying job by stepping into various education career-building opportunities.

Legislation must be designed to make this possible. Education must be considered a work activity. As such, it would qualify for child care support. The parent could qualify for a Pell grant, work study program, or a subsidized student loan.

The reports indicate that 42 percent of welfare recipients today lack a high school diploma. Their first priority must be to get a GED diploma. After that further post secondary options should be considered.

Any reauthorization of TANF must provide for educational opportunity. If Welfare to Work is about ending poverty, education is the best tool to make that happen.

It is important to recognize that many on welfare come for help because of the dire circumstances they face. Personal problems like divorce, husbands sent to prison, serious illnesses in the family, substance abuse, domestic violence, severe depression and mental illness in the family are some of the reasons families have been forced into welfare. All of the above are barriers to getting a job and to holding on to one. With good intentions they find a job, but find that they can't keep it. Without work, they soon find themselves pushed off of welfare.

We should be helping these families. We should be referring them to other programs that can help them recover, offer treatment, counseling, etc. The Republican bill provides only three months of treatment once in two years. Without help these families will be locked into poverty and the children will pay the price of our neglect. Those that cannot be helped should be moved into permanent assistance programs like SSI.

In the long run, if we help them overcome these barriers, they will be able to hold down a job, and support their families as society expects them to.

All we are talking about today is continued eligibility for cash assistance for a welfare family. Current law says the longest they can stay on welfare is 5 years. But please note that 21 States have enacted much lower time limits. Texas for one has a limit of 1 to 3 years, Tennessee is 18 months, Connecticut is 21 months, Arkansas, Idaho, Indiana, Nevada, North Carolina, Nebraska, Arizona, Florida, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Virginia, Oregon, and South Carolina all have 2-year time limits. Delaware, Ohio, and Utah have a 3-year limit and Georgia is four.

And what about the cash assistance?; 24 states pay a family of three $141 to $291 a month. At $291 a month that's not even $3,500 a year that a family of three would receive.

Under current law that welfare family is expected to work at least 30 hours a week. At minimum wage the total monthly income would be about $700 a month.

Often the states will reduce the cash benefit when the single mother finds a job, or drop her entirely.

There are two ways to reduce the welfare rolls: the single mom gets a minimum wage job or fails to find or hold a job and is sanctioned. That is basically how the rolls were so dramatically cut in half in the past 5 years.

Yet the Republican bill complains that the States have not done enough. They haven't kicked the welfare families off fast enough. They complain that of the current case load 57 percent are not working. Consequently their new bill increases the work participation rate to 70 percent in 5 years. This means that the heat will be on, and the States will have to press harder for the welfare mothers to find work or be pushed off of welfare.

The 70 percent work rate is an unconscionable demand upon the States who all have made good faith efforts up to now. This pressure coupled with the increased hours to 40 of approved activity leaves little room for any mother to nurture and care for her children.

Two weeks ago, in Missouri, a 9-year-old girl died a horrible death in a fire caused by a lit candle. Her mother could not pay her electric bill. Without electricity, she used candles to light her apartment that housed 11 people.

This tragic end of a child's life, because the family was too poor to pay the electric bill is a reminder that we must think of our children as we write laws that purport to benefit them.

Sadly I had prepared four basic amendments to offer for this debate which the Rules Committee refused to allow.

The first would have provided services for single mothers who were victims of domestic violence so that they could comply with the work requirements, and while being treated would not be sanctioned. Reports advise that perhaps as many as 60 percent of the women on welfare have suffered from domestic violence at some point in their lives, and that 30 percent report abuse within the last year. Many live in shelters and are still in danger for their lives.

The second amendment would have prohibited sanctions against mothers who could not work because they could not find child care.

The third amendment would have allowed all education programs as a work activity.

The fourth amendment would have included participation in services and programs to help recipients with barriers to employment as allowable work activity. The barriers are mental and physical illness, substance abuse, literacy and learning disabilities. A GAO report states that 38 percent of the adult welfare recipients have severe physical impairments. Further it reports that 20 percent of the families have a child with a disability, and that 20 percent have a substance abuse problem. Four out of ten mothers report severe clinical depression. Help for all these conditions are prerequisites for successful work experiences.

Until we face the reality of why people apply for welfare, and help them we are not fulfilling our responsibility to provide a safety net for the neediest of this country.

I urge a ''no'' vote against H.R. 4737.

## TRIBUTE TO HONORABLE KATHLEEN O'FERRALL FRIEDMAN

### HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, May 20, 2002*

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Honorable Kathleen O'Ferrall Friedman whose legal career and civic works have made life better and safer for all Marylanders.

A 1962 graduate of the College of Notre Dame of Maryland, Judge Friedman received her LLB from the University of Maryland School of Law and was awarded an MSW from the University of Pennsylvania School of Social Work.

She began her legal career in January 1971 as a staff attorney at the Legal Aid Bureau. For the next six years, she specialized in domestic law, becoming the Managing Attorney of the Domestic Law Unit. In private practice from 1977–1985, she specialized in domestic law, and was named in the Seaview/Putnam Book The Best Lawyers in America.

Active in professional and civic organizations, Judge Friedman is a founding member of both The House of Ruth, Inc. Baltimore, and the Women's Law Center. As a member of the Women's Law Center she wrote the first manual for battered women and her work on domestic violence became the foundation for Baltimore's House of Ruth.

From 1975–1978, Judge Friedman was the Chair of the Governor's Commission to Study Implementation of the Equal Rights Amendment in Maryland. As Chair, she led and organized effort to improve the legal status of both men and women with the enactment of major legislation in criminal law, domestic law, employment, education, insurance, credit and house.

March 1, 2001, marked Judge Friedman's 16th year as an Associate Judge of the Circuit Court for Baltimore City. For nine years between 1987 and 1996, she served as the Judge in Charge of the Domestic Dockets. During this period, Judge Friedman sought to continue efforts to create a Family Court in Maryland. As Judge in Charge, she instituted a variety of innovative projects, including a Domestic Violence Project, Parenting Seminars, and Differential Case Management. Judge Friedman's visions of a family court was realized on Oct. 18, 2001 with the dedication of the Circuit Court Family Division.

I hope that my colleagues will join me in wishing Judge Friedman a well deserved retirement and thanking her for her commitment to justice and to public service.

## HONORING COMMUNICATING FOR AGRICULTURE AND SELF-EMPLOYED ON ITS 20TH ANNIVERSARY

### HON. COLLIN C. PETERSON

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, May 20, 2002*

Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, one of our country's leading rural organizations, Communicating for Agriculture and the Self-employed, is celebrating their 30th anniversary this year.

In the beginning, CA stood for Creamery Association and was made up largely of dairy farmers in cooperative creameries in western Minnesota and eastern North Dakota. In 1972 Milt Smedsrud founded the modern CA in Fergus Falls, Minnesota and the organization has since grown into a highly-respected national non-profit association representing tens of thousands of members, including farm, ranch, small business and self-employed members nationwide.

CA is a non-partisan organization known for legislative advocacy of common sense public policy, support of the private market system, dependable information, and for effective service programs for its members.

One example of CA's advocacy work is their push for rural Americans' access to affordable, quality health care. In 1976, they were a lead supporter of legislation passed by the Minnesota legislature that established one of the first two state high-risk health insurance pools. Today, 30 states have passed legislation to establish health insurance risk pools guaranteeing that every one of their citizens has an opportunity to purchase health insurance protection. CA continues to work with several states to provide reliable information about risk pools.

As a strong voice for family agriculture, CA continues to work for an effective farm economic safety net. In particular, they've been known for work on federal and state finance programs helping beginning farmers and ranchers. Sixteen states operate Aggie Bond tax-exempt beginning farmers programs today, largely with CA's efforts. More than 6,000 young farmers and ranchers have been assisted through these programs since the first program was started in Iowa in 1981.

Throughout their history, CA has been a forceful advocate for small business, and a particularly strong voice for fair tax policies for the self-employed, small business and agriculture.

CA has also been a strong supporter of the education of young people. In 1985, the CA International Exchange Program was initiated to provide young people the opportunity to train and experience life and personal growth overseas. Today, CA exchange program has become the largest program of its kind in the country. Through CA's Scholarship and Education Foundation, more than $1.5 million has been raised and distributed to help young rural Americans throughout the country to further their education or take part in the international exchange program.

Mr. Speaker, In the recent past, there's been a simple slogan used to describe CA's mission—''Good Ideas for Rural America.'' I urge my colleagues to join me in recognizing the past achievements of Communicating for Agriculture and the Self-Employed and wish them continued success in the future.

## A TRIBUTE TO THE LIFE AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF WILLARD B. SIMMONS

### HON. MIKE ROSS

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, May 20, 2002*

Mr. ROSS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a distinguished constituent and colleague, a leader in the pharmacy profession, who passed away earlier this year just two weeks shy of his 96th birthday, Mr. Willard B. Simmons. Mr. Simmons' 96 years in this world were spent serving his profession, his community, and his family.

Simmons was born in Myrtis, Louisiana, on February 22, 1906. His father, Hardy A. Simmons, Sr., was a pharmacist who owned his own drugstore, a profession the younger Simmons chose to follow. He graduated from the Little Rock College of Pharmacy in 1924 and was licensed to practice in both Arkansas and Texas. He worked in his father's pharmacy in Bloomburg, Texas, for several years, and then the two formed a partnership and bought a store in Texarkana, naming it the Modern Simmons Drug Company.

In his career, Simmons assumed a position of leadership on committees in the Texas Pharmaceutical Association, serving three times as president of the Texarkana Retail Druggists Association. He served as vice president of the Arkansas Pharmaceutical Association and was a two-time president of the Texarkana Chamber of Commerce.

Willard Simmons is best remembered for his work as executive secretary and general manager of the National Association of Retail Druggists (NARD), the former namesake of National Community Pharmacists Association (NCPA). He assumed this role in 1961, and over the course of his tenure, helped the association overcome many challenges facing the pharmacy industry in the 1960's and early 1970's.

Simmons also left his mark on our Nation's Capital. He established both the NARD annual legislative conference in Washington and the NARD Political Action Committee, with its motto ''Get Into Politics or Get Out of Pharmacy.'' Simmons seemed to live that motto and became personal friends with then Representatives Wright Patman and Jake Pickle, as well as former President Lyndon B. Johnson. He was a frequent visitor to the White House and was responsible for extending the association's lobbying efforts throughout Washington. His work influenced legislation and fair trade issues affecting not only the pharmaceutical industry, but small businesses just like his across the Nation.

The NCPA has fittingly recognized Willard Simmons' outstanding career and exemplary life by establishing the Willard B. Simmons Independent Pharmacist of the Year award, which recognizes an independent pharmacist for exemplary leadership and commitment to independent pharmacy and to the community.

While Willard Simmons may no longer be with us, his legacy and spirit will live on in all whose lives he touched. I wish to extend my continued sympathies to his wife, Eloise, his son Willard, Jr., his granddaughter, Savannah, his brother and sisters, Hardy Simmons, Dorothy Simmons, and Mary Blizzard, and all his family and friends. They can take great pride in his lifetime of accomplishment and service to the pharmacy profession and his fellow citizens.

## IN RECOGNITION OF DONALD W. JONES

### HON. RALPH M. HALL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, May 20, 2002*

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Donald Wallice Jones, and his brother Jack V. Jones, both veterans of World War II. The Jones brothers both left high school early to join the Navy and fight for the United States during World War II. After the war, Donald Jones continued his education by receiving a GED, taking courses at the University of Houston, and completing a 5-year apprenticeship program in plumbing, but he never received his high school diploma. That will change on June 1st, 2002, as a result of a Texas Senate bill, passed in May, 2001, that authorizes certain WWII veterans to apply for and receive a high school diploma. Donald W. Jones will participate in graduation ceremonies and receive his high school diploma from Davis High School in the Houston, Texas Independent School District, along with his brother, Jack V. Jones. The two brothers will share their proud moment with friends and family who are arriving for the ceremony from all over the country. Two of Donald Jones' granddaughters work in my office in Washington, DC, and will fly to Texas to see their

grandfather receive his honorary degree. Jean E. and Laura Jones are extremely proud of their grandfather and great uncle and their service to the United States.

Donald Wallice Jones enlisted in the U.S. Navy in January, 1942, at the age of sixteen. His first mission was aboard the USS *Pennsylvania*, which participated in the Coral Sea–Midway Battle. In July, 1943 he was transferred to the newly commissioned Fred C. Davis 136, which eventually received high security radio control jamming equipment that was used during the Invasion of Sicily. Jones later served as gun pointer in Anzio and was responsible for shooting down 13 planes and one mini-submarine. He was next transferred to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba in 1945 and boarded the DE195-Thornhill. The Thornhill traveled through the Panama Canal headed to Pearl Harbor ready to engage again, but before the ship reached its destination, President Truman announced his decision to bomb Japan. When the second bomb was dropped on August 9, 1945, Jones had just reached his 20th birthday. He returned to the United States on a ''victory ship'' and was honorably discharged on October 17, 1945 from the U.S. Navy. Donald W. Jones volunteered almost four years of his life in service to his country.

Jack Jones enlisted in the U.S. Navy in January, 1941, at seventeen years of age. He went to Dearborn, Michigan to the Ford Motor Company to train as a motor machinist. Jack was then transferred to the USS *Tennessee* where he served over 2 years. He survived the December 7, 1941 Japanese invasion of Pearl Harbor, and had the difficult job of burial detail following the attack. He, along with his brother Donald, was in the Coral Sea–Midway Battle. He then continued to serve his country on a Troop Carrier ship during the European Theater in the Mediterranean. He also experienced the Sicily Invasion and Salerno, Italy Invasion. Jack was finally transferred to the *Viviane* in the Atlantic, where he served before he was honorably discharged in Jacksonville, Florida at the end of 1947. He proudly served his country for 7 years.

Mr. Speaker, I want to commend Donald and Jack Jones for their contributions during World War II, and congratulate them as they receive their honorary high school diplomas from Davis High School on June 1, 2002.

## HONORING DR. WILLIAM D. LAW, JR.

### HON. KEVIN BRADY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, May 20, 2002*

Mr. BRADY of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise today to honor Dr. William D. Law, Jr., a constituent and more importantly, a good friend. Bill Law has served North Harris Montgomery Community College District and Montgomery College as a president and executive officer with unmatched energy and care since 1992.

Dr. Law created the vision and leadership for the founding and significant growth and success of Montgomery College; oversaw the planning, management and construction of the campus; directed a nationwide recruitment effort for faculty and staff; created the organizational structure and led the development of the college's academic programs.

Dr. Law's commitment to breaking the geographic barriers within Montgomery County to better serve its entire population—uniting the north and south, east and west of the county to create a better climate for economic prosperity for all—will leave a lasting legacy.

Bill Law has provided critical leadership in helping to establish The University Center adjacent to the Montgomery College campus and helping to provide increased access to higher education, including bachelor's and master's degrees.

Bill Law has participated in and provided leadership for many civic, business, political, and community development groups contributing important ideas and energy to all of his affiliations; serving with distinction on the boards of numerous organizations, including Montgomery County Youth Services, the Education for Tomorrow Alliance, The John Cooper School, and the Montgomery County United Way.

Bill Law has made significant efforts to reach the underserved populations in the area, including the growing number of Hispanics in the county, as well as the Tamina community. He created programs and services to better meet the needs of potential first-generation college students.

Dr. Law's success at Montgomery College helped by example to lead to the expansion of the North Harris Montgomery Community College District service area, with the successful elections of Splendora and Willis ISDs in 1996, Klein ISD in 1999, and Magnolia and Cy-Fair ISDs in 2000.

Bill Law has worked tirelessly to establish a much-needed, comprehensive technology training center for all the citizens of Montgomery County; partnering with business, industry and education to create the Center for Business & Technology Training, which will train workers for the kinds of careers on which they can raise a family.

Bill Law has earned numerous recognitions for his service to the community, and was twice selected as Citizen of the Year by the South Montgomery County Woodlands Chamber of Commerce, and Key Person of the Year by the Greater Conroe/Lake Conroe Area Chamber of Commerce.

Dr. Law's vision for Montgomery College has resulted in significant achievements and recognitions for the college, including selection as a ''Showcase College'' by the Consortium for Community College Development, a ''21st Century Learning College Champion'' by the League for Innovation in the Community College, and various other honors.

Mr. Speaker, this statement shall serve as a permanent record in the United States House of Representatives of the esteem and respect accorded to Dr. William D. Law, Jr. by his colleagues, faculty, staff, students, and community. His many contributions to Montgomery College and the North Harris Montgomery Community College District will not be soon forgotten.

Like many others, I consider Bill Law a good and true friend. He is as near to irreplaceable as a leader can be, and I speak for our entire community when I say that he is a well-loved and will be sorely missed. Bill Law enriched our lives by our mere association with this remarkable education leader.

## THE SCREENING OF THE TURKISH HOLOCAUST DOCUMENTARY ''DESPERATE HOURS''

### HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, May 20, 2002*

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I am honored today to mark a special occasion, the screening of the film documentary ''Desperate Hours,'' the story of Turkish assistance to European Jews seeking to flee the Holocaust. Produced and directed by Victoria Barrett, the film will be shown at 7:15 p.m. in room HC–7 in the Capitol. I am proud to be a co-sponsor of this event.

Mr. Speaker, I first visited Turkey as a young man in 1956. My wife Annette and I have returned to enjoy Turkish hospitality many times since. When I first visited Turkey, it was just a few short years after Turkey had made the crucial decision to join NATO, where it has always been a loyal Western ally, first against Soviet tyranny, later against ethnic cleansing in the Balkans, and now against global terrorism.

But what most ennobles Turkey for me is Its role as a savior of so many Jews during the two greatest Jewish tragedies of the past millennium, the Inquisition and the Holocaust. During the Inquisition of the late fifteenth century, the Ottoman Sultan Bayezit invited the fleeing Jews of Spain and Portugal to find comfort in his realm. The 500th anniversary of this episode—both sad and redemptive—was marked by Turkish Jews and non-Jews alike in 1992.

The documentary ''Desperate Hours'' commemorates Turkey's rarely cited role in that other Jewish tragedy—the greatest crime of the bloody twentieth century—the Holocaust. Turkey's efforts were as important and dramatic as they are little known. Turkey offered refuge to hundreds of Germans—non-Jews as well as Jews—during the 1930s. Its diplomats in France, often without waiting for instructions from the capital, conferred Turkish citizenship on thousands of desperate Jews trapped in Nazi-occupied and Vichy France. In some cases Turkish diplomats, at great personal risk, stared down Gestapo officers to protect their new fellowcitizens, as was the case with the saintly Necdet Kent. All this, while Nazi troops stood poised on Turkey's borders.

My wife and I were saved by Raul Wallenberg. I am pleased that the Turkish versions of Wallenberg are at last receiving their due.

The intimate links between Turks and Jews continue, of course, to this day. A community of some 25,000 Jews thrives in contemporary Turkey. Tens of thousands of Turkish Jews living nearby in Israel cherish their links to Turkey. All of this is a testament to the Muslim-Jewish friendship that has been a hallmark of the Turkish historical experience.

In recent times, Turkish-Jewish friendship has been enriched and deepened by the close relations Israel and Turkey have forged in recent years. Journalists have focused on the security relationship—and that indeed is important—but the non-security aspects of this relationship are growing even more rapidly: burgeoning commercial trade now worth over a billion dollars a year, Israeli tourists by the hundreds of thousands flocking annually to

Turkey, and a vibrant intellectual exchange between Turkish and Israeli universities.

No other Muslim society rivals Turkey's record regarding the Jews; in fact, few societies of any type anywhere in the world do. I congratulate my dear friend former Ambassador Baki Ilkin, who so strongly supported this documentary project, and my dear friend the current Turkish ambassador Faruk Logoglu. I strongly commend all those associated with the film ''Desperate Hours'' for helping to elucidate and publicize one of the most important chapters in the long, dramatic, and mutually rewarding history shared by the Jewish and Turkish peoples.

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

### HON. JAMES H. MALONEY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, May 20, 2002*

Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, on May 16, 2002, 1 was absent for rollcall Vote No. 167. Had I been present, I would have voted ''yea'' on rollcall No. 167.

## CONGRESS SHOULD CLOSE THE LOOPHOLE ON CORPORATE TAX DODGING

### HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, May 20, 2002*

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I believe most taxpayers will share my deep concern at the ongoing practice of American corporations reincorporating offshore to avoid their tax responsibilities to state and federal taxpayers.

Several months ago, the New York Times broke the story that more and more American companies are avoiding U.S. corporate income taxes by reincorporating in tax havens like Bermuda and the Cayman Islands. This means they can keep their headquarters and all of their operations in the United States, continue to benefit from the ''Made in the USA'' label, but also pay a small fee to maintain a mail drop in another country (like Bermuda) and dodge tens of millions of dollars in U.S. taxes.

By dodging their tax responsibilities, these companies claim they are acting in the best interests of their shareholders. But now it turns out that even their investors—like taxpayers—are getting the short end of the stick.

Now the New York Times reports today that ''the government's loss in taxes is the chief executives' gain.'' I am inserting for my colleagues a complete copy of today's article.

Top executives at Connecticut-based Stanley Works, for example, win take home up to fifty-eight cents for every dollar the company avoids in taxes. These executives will reap millions of dollars through huge bonuses and stock option windfalls, leaving workers, shareholders, and the rest of taxpaying America to pay the bill.

Today's article provides further justification for bringing to a vote in the House a bill by my colleagues JIM MALONEY of Connecticut and RICHARD NEAL of Massachusetts—the Corporate Patriot Enforcement Act of 2002. There is no reason for Republican leaders to deny Congress—and the American people—the opportunity to correct this gross injustice.

We don't need a temporary prohibition to this practice, as some are suggesting. We need to end it immediately. If Stanley Works and other companies are indeed proud to be American companies, they should stay American—in both practice and in name and pay their fair share for the benefits of being an American company.

[From the New York Times, May 20, 2002]

OFFICERS MAY GAIN MORE THAN INVESTORS IN MOVE TO BERMUDA

(By David Cay Johnston)

The parade of companies that in recent months have proposed incorporating in Bermuda to reduce their American taxes usually provide the same rationale. They are doing it, they say, to increase their profits and, in turn, to benefit their shareholders.

But left unsaid is another fact: the biggest beneficiaries could actually be the chief executives of these companies. At a minimum, these executives could pocket millions in additional pay. In some cases, they could well take home extra pay equal to half the company's tax savings or more. In effect, the government's loss in taxes is the chief executives' gain, in the form of higher pay, bonuses and profits on the sale of stock options.

While each company's Bermuda strategy differs in details, chief executives always profit because their compensation is based partly on the profitability of the company or its stock price. If taxes fall, both would be expected to rise.

But, in some cases, like that of Stanley Works, other shareholders may not fare nearly so well, because many would owe taxes that the chief executive does not.

Eugene M. Isenberg, of Nabors Industries; John M. Trani, of Stanley Works, H. John Riley Jr., of Cooper Industries; Herbert L. Henkel, of Ingersoll-Rand, and Bernard J. Duroc-Danner of Weatherford International are among the chief executives who stand to benefit.

At Nabors Industries of Houston, the world's largest operator of land-based oil drilling rigs, Mr. Isenberg could see his pay rise by tens of millions of dollars each year if shareholders approve on June 14 his plan to incorporate in Bermuda and establish the company's legal residency in Barbados, said Brian Foley, an executive compensation lawyer who analyzed Mr. Isenberg's employment contract.

Mr. Isenberg is already well paid. Over the past two years, he made more than $126 million, including profits from the sale of stock options, from a company with $2 billion in annual revenues. That is partly because his contract pays him 6 percent of the company's cash flow—a measure of profits before certain charges are subtracted—once cash flow exceeds a certain amount. The company's No. 2 executive gets 2 percent of this cash flow.

The company expects the Bermuda move to increase cash flow significantly. Mr. Foley and five other compensation lawyers said that beginning in the year after the Bermuda move, the related payments to Mr. Isenberg and his deputy also should begin rising.

What is more, Mr. Foley said, details of the Nabors stock option plan indicate that Mr. Isenberg will make an additional $100 million on the exercise of his 10.3 million options of Nabors shares, currently at $42.99, rise by $9.72. The company has said that lower taxes and higher cash flow should increase share prices, but has not said by how much.

Mr. Isenberg owns 1.1 million shares outright, but it is not known how many of these are in retirement and charitable accounts, which would shield his gains from taxes. Mr. Isenberg declined to comment, as did a spokesman for the company.

At Stanley Works, the New Britain, Conn., tool maker, Mr. Trani stands to pocket an amount equal to 58 cents of each dollar the company would save in corporate income taxes in the first year after its proposed move to Bermuda.

Mr. Trani has estimated that, as a result of the tax savings alone, the company's stock should rise 11.5 percent. Corporate income taxes would fall $30 million annually, while the value of his existing options would increase $17.5 million if the stock rises as much as he expects.

In a presentation to Wall Street analysts, Mr. Trani estimated that 60 percent of Stanley shares are held in retirement and charitable accounts where no tax will be due. Investors holding Stanley shares in taxable accounts, however, would suffer losses during that first year. They would have to pay $150 million in capital gains taxes, he estimated, on holdings worth $1.6 billion, so the deal can go through. Even if their shares rise 11.5 percent, they will barely break even after taxes.

At the time of the move, Mr. Trani, however, would owe less than $50,000, less than he earns each week in salary and bonuses, on his 16,688 shares where the gains are taxable. The rest of his holdings are in options and retirement accounts, neither of them taxable in the move. Mr. Trani has campaigned hard for the Bermuda vote, personally calling pension fund trustees and having executives call Stanley employees at home.

Mr. Trani, in an interview, said that, to avoid any taxes, he might give his taxable holdings to charity. He would then be able to reduce his federal income taxes by about $300,000.

Mr. Trani has said that building wealth for all shareholders is his only motive in proposing the move to Bermuda.

The move is more likely to greatly benefit Stanley shareholders over the longer run, which is how Mr. Trani prefers to look at it. If the move to Bermuda doubles the company's stock price in eight years—a prospect that the company has no quarrel with—all shareholders will increase their wealth by about $3.3 billion. The government will lose $240 million of corporate income taxes.

Such an increase would no doubt mean a bigger salary and bonus for Mr. Trani. In addition, if he receives all the additional options he is eligible for under the company's current plan, he could gain at least $385 million from exercising those options, or far more than the taxes the company would save.

On May 9, Stanley shareholders approved the Bermuda move by the slimmest of margins. But after union officials accused the company of rigging the outcome, and the state of Connecticut sued to throw the election out, the company announced a new election to be held later this year. The company denied any wrongdoing.

Spokesmen for Cooper Industries, Ingersoll-Rand and Weatherford International all said that increased pay for executives was the inevitable result of packages that reward executives for lowering costs, including taxes, and increasing share prices. John Breed, the Cooper spokesman, noted that none of the company's executives received bonuses last year.

Simply by changing their corporate addresses to Bermuda, which has no income tax, a growing number of large American businesses are saving tens of millions each in United States taxes on profits made overseas. Also establishing a separate legal residence in another tax haven, like Barbados,

allows companies to save on taxes on their United States profits as well.

By reducing their tax bills, companies can increase their profits and better compete against rivals both in the United States and abroad. Many American companies assert that some profits are taxed twice, at home and abroad, putting them at an unfair disadvantage against rivals in countries abroad with lower or no taxes.

But the corporate flight from taxes has raised concerns among some members of both parties in Congress. Bipartisan legislation to block such moves has been proposed, but House Republican leaders have refused to allow it to reach a vote.

Congress permits companies to move their headquarters outside the United States, but it requires shareholders to pay taxes on capital gains earned until that time. These taxes can be paid by the company or by the shareholders. The Stanley board decided that shareholders should foot the bill.

## NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT

### HON. PETER A. DeFAZIO

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, May 20, 2002*

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, over the next few days, I will be taking time to comment on legislation recently approved by the House of Representatives, H.R. 4546, the fiscal year 2003 National Defense Authorization Act.

I voted against this legislation because it perpetuates the misguided spending priorities and lack of accountability that is ingrained at the Pentagon.

In my upcoming series of floor statements, I will be outlining some of the reasons I opposed this bill. I will also be describing several common sense amendments I drafted to H.R. 4546 that were blocked from consideration on the floor by the House Rules Committee.

Before I get into some of specific reasons why I opposed this bill, I wanted to mention a few of the provisions I felt are worthwhile.

I am pleased H.R. 4546 continues the effort begun a few years ago to improve the pay and benefits for our men and women in uniform. This legislation includes a 4.1 percent pay raise, with other targeted raises of 6.5 percent for mid-grade and senior noncommissioned officers and mid-grade officers.

The bill also reduces out-of-pocket housing costs for military personnel by increasing housing allowances to cover 92.5 percent of all housing costs. The ultimate goal is to eliminate out-of-pocket expenses by 2005.

The bill extends the practice of authorizing special pay and bonus incentives for key personnel. These incentives will also be extended to National Guard and Reserve members.

H.R. 4546 also includes long overdue provisions to assist military retirees. For example, for individuals with a disability rating of at least 60 percent, the bill would eliminate the requirement that retirement pay be reduced by an amount equal to any disability compensation received through the Department of Veterans Affairs. Congress should now work toward repealing the disability compensation offset for all veterans.

Important enhancements to TRICARE were also included in the bill.

I was pleased these quality-of-life improvements for active duty and retired personnel were proposed. I have consistently worked throughout my congressional career to ensure our military men and women are not forgotten in military budget debates. After all, having adequately compensated, fed, and trained troops is arguably more important to our national security than gold-plated weapons systems.

Unfortunately, these worthy provisions were heavily outweighed by the many problems in the rest of the bill.

The problems with the bill include the gag rule under which it was brought to the floor.

There were more than 80 amendments submitted to the Rules Committee for the defense authorization bill. Only 25 were allowed on the House floor. Of those 25, around half were noncontroversial amendments that were eventually rolled into a manager's amendment.

What would be the harm in providing 10 minutes of debate on all of the amendments submitted to the Rules Committee? That would allow approximately six amendments to be debated per hour, which would mean it would take 2–3 days to finish the bill, assuming we actually would work a full day. Is that really too much to ask—that we should have 2–3 days to debate Pentagon spending which, after all, accounts for $1 of every $2 available to Congress for discretionary spending?

This House used to debate the defense authorization bill for a week or more at a time. Apparently, the Rules Committee believes that Congress doesn't have the right to debate Pentagon priorities during a time of war. Stifling debate does a disservice to the American people and does not constitute national security readiness for our country.

Under the gag rule on H.R. 4546, Congress was authorizing $833 million in spending for the Pentagon for every minute of debate. It was an expensive debate, but not an extensive debate.

So what type of issues did the Rules Committee and the House Republican leadership believe the American people did not deserve to have a debate about?

I offered five amendments questioning the merits of weapons systems like the Crusader artillery system, the Comanche helicopter, and the F–22 fighter jet. I also offered an important amendment with Representative RON PAUL to reinforce Congress' constitutional prerogatives relating to war.

The Rules Committee blocked all of these amendments from even being debated on the House floor.

Since the Rules Committee wouldn't allow a debate during floor consideration of the bill, over the next several days, I will take time on the House floor to explain my amendments and why the House should have adopted them.

Two of my amendments were offered on behalf of Secretary Rumsfeld to help him carry out his stated intention of terminating the unjustifiable $11 billion Crusader artillery system.

Even President Bush has lambasted the program. During the campaign, when asked for an example of a wasteful Pentagon program that would be sacrificed in the name of military transformation, he said, ''I'll give you an example—the Crusader Howitzer program. It looks like it's too heavy, it's not lethal enough.''

Even soldiers on the front line know the Crusader is a turkey. I recently met the father of an Army artillery soldier. I asked him what his son thought of the Crusader. He said his son considered it ''a joke.''

Despite universal support among independent military analysts as varied as the CATO Institute, the Center for Defense Information, and the Center for Strategic and Budgetary Assessments for terminating the Crusader, some powerful Members of Congress have decided that they know best and included nearly half a billion dollars for the Crusader in H.R. 4546 as well as report language prohibiting the cancellation of this ridiculous program.

My amendments sought to overturn this misguided effort to keep the Crusader program.

One of my amendments would have cut the $475.2 million from the Army's research, development, test and evaluation account that was provided by the House Armed Services Committee for the Crusader.

My other Crusader-related amendment would have prohibited the funds in H.R. 4546 from being spent on the Crusader program until the Secretary of Defense submitted a report to Congress certifying his continued support for the program as well as an analysis of a number of problematic aspects of the Crusader program.

Proponents of the Crusader claim it is faster and can fire farther than the system it's replacing, the Paladin. The Army even faxed talking points to some select members of the House Armed Services Committee with the disingenuous, outrageous claim that U.S. soldiers would be killed if the Crusader program was cancelled.

The Crusader is essentially a computer simulation. I think there have been a few laboratory tests. But, make no mistake, the Crusader essentially doesn't exist. It's still on the drawing board. It's not scheduled for deployment until 2008. For the Army to make the claim that terminating the continued development of a computer simulated artillery system threatens the lives of U.S. soldiers is pathetic and misleading, to say the least.

So, what's wrong with the Crusader? In short, everything.

Let's start with the mission. Planning for the Crusader began after the Gulf War when the Army discovered the Paladin system had trouble keeping up with our tanks and fighting vehicles. But, the Crusader's mission—blowing holes in massive lines of approaching soldiers—is irrelevant to the real world threats we face. The Soviet Union doesn't exist. There are not going to be lines of communist troops marching across the plains of Europe.

Further, in Kosovo and Afghanistan, the two largest post-Gulf War military engagements, it became clear that aircraft with smart bombs and, in Afghanistan, on-the-ground human spotters, can effectively take out enemy positions just as effectively as any artillery system. In fact, probably more effectively since the Crusader would likely have trouble negotiating tough terrain like that found in Afghanistan.

Besides, the Army is already developing the Future Combat Systems (FCS), a portion of which has the same artillery mission and deployment date—2008—as the Crusader. So, as the Crusader is being deployed, it is immediately made obsolete by its more high-tech successor, the FCS.

The Crusader also has a number of technical problems.

A June 1997 GAO report found the cannon cannot fire if the automated loading system fails. There is no manual backup system.

The automation of the Crusader has been one of its key selling points because it would allow troops to remain under the protection of armor. But, as GAO has noted, if the automated system fails, the crew will be forced to resupply the vehicle by a ''time consuming hand process, making them more vulnerable to counterfire.''

Another key selling feature—the Crusader's theoretical rapid rate of fire—would drop dramatically if the cooling system fails.

A lot has also been written about the weight of the Crusader. While the weight has been reduced from 60 tons to about 40 tons, as GAO reported in February 2002, ''the deployability advantage gained does not appear significant.'' GAO also warns that development is not done and the weight could again increase.

Not exactly the faster, more mobile force the Pentagon says it wants.

At its current weight and size, the only possible way to load two Crusaders onto a single C–17 is back to back. But, that only leaves mere inches of room, not enough space to properly restrain them with heavy chains.

There is also some concern on how the Army has reduced the weight. The Army reduced the size and payload of the system. The Army also plans to remove the heavy armor and road wheel protection and turn them into kits that can be applied when needed in combat situations. Weight reduction by removing armor is probably not much comfort to the soldiers.

There have also been development problems.

For example, the cost of the Crusader program has increased by $1.5 billion.

Testing to date has been restricted to modeling and simulation, hardly sufficient to determine if the Crusader can operate in real-world operational environments.

As GAO noted in its February, 2002 report, many critical Crusader technologies are not sufficiently mature to start product development. GAO wrote, ''If, after starting product development, the Crusader technologies do not mature on schedule and instead cause delays, the Army may spend more and take longer to develop, produce and field the Crusader system. Crusader performance goals may be at risk.''

GAO also wrote, ''Confining delays in maturing technology to a time prior to the start of product development . . . is critical to saving time and money . . . a delay during product development costs several times more than a similar delay that occurs before product development.''

Despite all of these problems, and Secretary Rumsfeld's stated intention to kill the program, Congress fully funded the Crusader program in H.R. 4546.

The conference committee that will be created to resolve differences between the House and Senate versions of the DOD authorization bill should kill the Crusader program. If they don't, and if money is included in the upcoming DOD appropriations bill for the Crusader, I will do my best to eliminate its funding.

The Crusader is not necessary for our national security. Rather, it is a corporate welfare boondoggle for a well-connected defense firm.

## 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE WEEKLY READER

### HON. CHRISTOPHER SHAYS

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, May 20, 2002*

Mr. SHAYS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the Weekly Reader, the nation's oldest and most widely-circulated periodical for school children.

The Weekly Reader dates to 1902, when Charles Palmer Davis visited his daughter's one-room schoolhouse and found only two students who knew William McKinley was the President of the United States. After this experience, Charles Davis decided to create a children's newspaper.

Beginning with the first publication of Current Events on May 20, 1902, Weekly Reader has brought world and national news into classrooms in ways young people can understand. It has helped children learn to read and understand how events affect their lives and define their role in society.

I have a particular affection for Weekly Reader because my third grade teacher, Mrs. Kapella, encouraged me to become a member of the Weekly Reader Book Club. Over the course of the school year, I became the proud owner of seven books of my very own. This set me on a wonderful course of loving to read and sparked a lifelong interest in American history, how we became a nation, how we settled the West and how we became a world power.

The Weekly Reader's accessible style has helped students appreciate many of the important events that have shaped our world during the past century, including World War I, the Great Depression, World War II, the Civil Rights Movement, the first Moon landing, the collapse of the Soviet Union and the tragic events of September 11, 2001.

Present in 90 percent of school districts in the United States, Weekly Reader is read by nearly 11 million students each week. Weekly Reader does more than report the news; it teaches tolerance and encourages children to speak their minds about important topics.

I applaud Weekly Reader for connecting our children to the world, encouraging them to become critical and imaginative thinkers and helping them grow into the leaders of tomorrow.

The longevity and popularity of Weekly Reader speaks volumes about its importance as a learning tool, and I join with others who cherish the publication in congratulating them on their centennial anniversary.

## SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, May 21, 2002 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

## MEETINGS SCHEDULED

### MAY 22

9:30 a.m.
Governmental Affairs
Business meeting to consider S. 2452, to establish the Department of National Homeland Security and the National Office for Combating Terrorism; and pending calendar business.
SD–342

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings to examine the promotion of local telecommunication competition, focusing on greater broadband deployment.
SR–253

Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine issues surrounding Parkinson's disease.
SH–216

Energy and Natural Resources
To hold hearings on S.J. Res.34, approving the site at Yucca Mountain, Nevada, for the development of a repository for the disposal of high-level radioactive waste and spent nuclear fuel, pursuant to the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982.
SD–106

10 a.m.
Indian Affairs
To hold hearings on S. 1340, to amend the Indian Land Consolidation Act to provide for probate reform with respect to trust or restricted lands.
SR–485

10:30 a.m.
Judiciary
Crime and Drugs Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine Federal cocaine sentencing policies.
SD–226

1 p.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Consumer Affairs, Foreign Commerce, and Tourism Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine the federal regulation of the sport of boxing and boxing regulation.
SH–216

2 p.m.
Conferees
Meeting of conferees on H.R. 333, to amend title 11, United States Code.
S–211, Capitol

2:30 p.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine the National Science Foundation budget, focusing on Federal research and development activities.
SR–253

Intelligence
To hold closed hearings on pending intelligence matters.
SH–219

### MAY 23

9:30 a.m.
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions
To hold hearings to examine equal opportunity in American schools.
SD–430

Aging
To hold hearings to examine challenges women face concerning retirement and security.
SD–628

Energy and Natural Resources
To continue hearings on S.J. Res. 34, approving the site at Yucca Mountain, Nevada, for the development of a repository for the disposal of high-level radioactive waste and spent nuclear fuel, pursuant to the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982.
SH–216

10 a.m.
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
Financial Institutions Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings to examine banking and financial holding company engagement in real estate brokerage and property management.
SD–538

Judiciary
Business meeting to consider pending calendar business.
SD–226

2 p.m.
Judiciary
To hold hearings to examine pending judicial nominations.
SD–226

2:30 p.m.
Governmental Affairs
To hold hearings to examine voting representation in Congress for the citizens of the District of Columbia.
SD–342

3 p.m.
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
To hold hearings to examine disaster assistance issues.
SD–106

## POSTPONEMENTS

### MAY 22

10 a.m.
Foreign Relations
Western Hemisphere, Peace Corps and Narcotics Affairs Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine the development of biological weapons in Cuba.
SD–419

# *Daily Digest*

# Senate

## *Chamber Action*

***Routine Proceedings, pages S4549–S4575***

**Measures Introduced on Friday, May 17, 2002:** Three bills and two resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 2531–2533, and S. Con. Res. 112–113. **Page S4568**

**Measures Introduced Today:** Two resolutions were submitted today, as follows: S. Res. 272, and S. Con. Res. 114. **Page S4568**

**Andean Trade Preference Expansion Act:** Senate continued consideration of H.R. 3009, to extend the Andean Trade Preference Act, and to grant additional trade benefits under that Act, taking action on the following amendments proposed thereto: **Pages S4552–61**

Pending:

Baucus/Grassley Amendment No. 3401, in the nature of a substitute. **Page S4552**

Rockefeller Amendment No. 3433 (to Amendment No. 3401), to provide a 1-year eligibility period for steelworker retirees and eligible beneficiaries affected by a qualified closing of a qualified steel company for assistance with health insurance coverage and interim assistance. **Pages S4552, S4559**

Daschle Amendment No. 3434 (to Amendment No. 3433), to clarify that steelworker retirees and eligible beneficiaries are not eligible for other trade adjustment assistance unless they would otherwise be eligible for that assistance. **Page S4552**

Dorgan Amendment No. 3439 (to Amendment No. 3401), to permit private financing of agricultural sales to Cuba. **Page S4552**

Allen Amendment No. 3406 (to Amendment No. 3401), to provide mortgage payment assistance for employees who are separated from employment. **Page S4552**

Hutchison Amendment No. 3441 (to Amendment No. 3401), to prohibit a country that has not taken steps to support the United States efforts to combat terrorism from receiving certain trade benefits. **Page S4552**

Dorgan Amendment No. 3442 (to Amendment No. 3401), to require the United States Trade Representative to identify effective trade remedies to address the unfair trade practices of the Canadian Wheat Board. **Page S4552**

Reid (for Kerry) Amendment No. 3430 (to Amendment No. 3401), to ensure that any artificial trade distorting barrier relating to foreign investment is eliminated in any trade agreement entered into under the Bipartisan Trade Promotion Authority Act of 2002. **Page S4552**

Reid (for Torricelli/Mikulski) Amendment No. 3415 (to Amendment No. 3401), to amend the labor provisions to ensure that all trade agreements include meaningful, enforceable provisions on workers' rights. **Page S4552**

Reid (for Reed) Amendment No. 3443 (to Amendment No. 3401), to restore the provisions relating to secondary workers. **Page S4552**

Reid (for Nelson (FL)/Graham) Amendment No. 3440 (to Amendment No. 3401), to limit tariff reduction authority on certain products. **Page S4552**

Reid (for Bayh) Amendment No. 3445 (to Amendment No. 3401), to require the ITC to give notice of section 202 investigations to the Secretary of Labor. **Page S4552**

Reid (for Byrd) Amendment No. 3447 (to Amendment No. 3401), to amend the provisions relating to the Congressional Oversight Group. **Page S4552**

Reid (for Byrd) Amendment No. 3448 (to Amendment No. 3401), to clarify the procedures for procedural disapproval resolutions. **Page S4552**

Reid (for Byrd) Amendment No. 3449 (to Amendment No. 3401), to clarify the procedures for extension disapproval resolutions. **Page S4552**

Reid (for Byrd) Amendment No. 3450 (to Amendment No. 3401), to limit the application of trade authorities procedures to a single agreement resulting from DOHA. **Page S4552**

Reid (for Byrd) Amendment No. 3451 (to Amendment No. 3401), to address disclosures by publicly traded companies of relationships with certain countries or foreign-owned corporations. **Page S4552**

Reid (for Byrd) Amendment No. 3452 (to Amendment No. 3401), to facilitate the opening of energy markets and promote the exportation of clean energy technologies. **Page S4552**

Reid (for Byrd) Amendment No. 3453 (to Amendment No. 3401), to require that certification of compliance with section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 be provided with respect to certain goods imported into the United States. **Page S4552**

Boxer/Murray Amendment No. 3431 (to Amendment No. 3401), to require the Secretary of Labor to establish a trade adjustment assistance program for certain service workers. **Pages S4552–54**

Boxer Amendment No. 3432 (to Amendment No. 3401), to ensure that the United States Trade Representative considers the impact of trade agreements on women. **Pages S4552–56**

Reid (for Durbin) Amendment No. 3456 (to Amendment No. 3401), to extend the temporary duty suspensions with respect to certain wool. **Pages S4556–57**

Reid (for Durbin) Amendment No. 3457 (to Amendment No. 3401), to extend the temporary duty suspensions with respect to certain wool. **Page S4557**

Reid (for Durbin) Amendment No. 3458 (to Amendment No. 3401), to establish and implement a steel import notification and monitoring program. **Pages S4557–58**

Reid (for Harkin) Amendment No. 3459 (to Amendment No. 3401), to include the prevention of the worst forms of child labor as one of the principal negotiating objectives of the United States. **Pages S4558–59**

Reid (for Corzine) Amendment No. 3461 (to Amendment No. 3401), to help ensure that trade agreements protect national security, social security, and other significant public services. **Pages S4559–60**

Reid (for Corzine) Amendment No. 3462 (to Amendment No. 3401), to strike the section dealing with border search authority for certain contraband in outbound mail. **Page S4560**

Reid (for Hollings) Amendment No. 3463 (to Amendment No. 3401), to provide for the certification of textile and apparel workers who lose their jobs or who have lost their jobs since the start of 1999 as eligible individuals for purposes of trade adjustment assistance and health insurance benefits, and to amend the Internal Revenue code of 1986 to prevent corporate expatriation to avoid United States income tax. **Page S4560**

Reid (for Hollings) Amendment No. 3464 (to Amendment No. 3401), to ensure that ISAC Committees are representative of the Producing sectors of the United States Economy. **Pages S4560–61**

Reid (for Hollings) Amendment No. 3465 (to Amendment No. 3401), to provide that the benefits provided under any preferential tariff program, excluding the North American Free Trade Agreement, shall not apply to any product of a country that fails to comply within 30 days with a United States government request for the extradition of an individual for trial in the United States if that individual has been indicted by a Federal grand jury for a crime involving a violation of the Controlled Substances Act. **Page S4561**

A motion was entered to close further debate on Baucus/Grassley Amendment No. 3401 (listed above) and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, a cloture vote will occur on Wednesday, May 22, 2002. **Page S4558**

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that Senators have until 1 p.m. on Tuesday, May 21, 2002, to file first degree amendments to Baucus/Grassley Amendment No. 3401 (listed above). Further, that Senators have until 10 a.m., on Tuesday, May 21, 2002, to file second degree amendments to Rockefeller Amendment No. 3433 (to Amendment No. 3401), listed above. **Page S4575**

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing for further consideration of the bill at 9:30 a.m., on Tuesday, May 21, 2002, with a vote on the motion to close further debate on Rockefeller Amendment No. 3433 (to Amendment No. 3401), to occur at 11 a.m. **Page S4575**

**Messages From the President:** Senate received the following message from the President of the United States:

Transmitting, pursuant to law, the 2002 Comprehensive Report on U.S. Trade and Investment Policy Toward Sub-Saharan Africa and Implementation of the African Growth and Opportunity Act; to the Committee on Finance. (PM–87) **Page S4565**

**Nominations Received:** Senate received the following nomination:

1 Navy nomination in the rank of admiral. **Page S4575**

**Executive Communications:** **Pages S4565–68**

**Additional Cosponsors:** **Pages S4568–69**

**Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions:** **Pages S4569–71**

**Additional Statements:** **Pages S4563–65**

**Amendments Submitted:** **Pages S4571–75**

**Notices of Hearings/Meetings:** **Page S4575**

**Authority for Committees to Meet:** **Page S4575**

**Adjournment:** Senate met at 1 p.m., and adjourned at 3:34 p.m., until 9 a.m., on Tuesday, May 21, 2002. (For Senate's program, see the remarks of the Acting Majority Leader in today's Record on page S4575).

## Committee Meetings

*(Committees not listed did not meet)*

### FINANCIAL PREDATORS OF THE ELDERLY

*Special Committee on Aging:* Committee concluded hearings to examine financial crimes targeting the elderly, focusing on the nature, scope, and effect these crimes have on seniors, and to raise awareness of financial exploitation of the elderly, after receiving testimony from Delaware Attorney General Jane Brady, Wilmington; Bradley R. Graham, Tacoma Police Department, Tacoma, Washington; Chayo Reyes, Cerritos, California, on behalf of the National Committee for the Prevention of Elder Abuse; Gertrude Gingerich, Hartly, Delaware; William Blevins, Manassas, Virginia; and Justin Ray White, an incarcerated witness. Testimony was also received via live video teleconference from Carl F. Fiosche, Tacoma, Washington.

# House of Representatives

## Chamber Action

**Measures Introduced:** 9 public bills, H.R. 4770–4778; and 1 resolution, H. Con. Res. 406, were introduced. **Page H2661**

**Reports Filed:** Reports were filed today as follows:

Filed on May 16: H.R. 3929, to provide for the establishment of a cooperative Federal research, development, and demonstration program to ensure the integrity of pipeline facilities, amended (H. Rept. 107–475, Pt. 1);

H.R. 1448, to clarify the tax treatment of bonds and other obligations issued by the Government of American Samoa, amended (H. Rept. 107–417, Pt. 2);

H.R. 4015, to amend title 38, United States Code, to revise and improve employment, training, and placement services furnished to veterans, amended (H. Rept. 107–476);

H.R. 3375, to provide compensation for the United States citizens who were victims of the bombings of United States embassies in East Africa on August 7, 1998, on the same basis as compensation is provided to victims of the terrorist-related aircraft crashes on September 11, 2001 (H. Rept. 107–477);

H.R. 3180, to consent to certain amendments to the New Hampshire-Vermont Interstate School Compact (H. Rept. 107–478);

H.R. 2068, to revise, codify, and enact without substantive change certain general and permanent laws, related to public buildings, property, and works, as title 40, United States Code, "Public Buildings, Property, and Works", amended (H. Rept. 107–479); and

H.R. 4775, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002 (H. Rept. 107–480). **Pages H2660–61**

**Speaker Pro Tempore:** Read a letter from the Speaker wherein he appointed Representative Bereuter to act as Speaker pro tempore for today. **Page H2609**

**Recess:** The House recessed at 12:31 p.m. and reconvened at 2 p.m. **Page H2609**

**Suspensions:** The House agreed to suspend the rules and pass the following measures:

***VA Emergency Medical Preparedness Centers:*** H.R. 3253, amended, to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for the establishment of emergency medical preparedness centers in the Department of Veterans Affairs; **Pages H2610–14**

***Robert J. Dole Department of Veterans Affairs Center, Wichita, Kansas:*** H.R. 4608, to name the Department of Veterans Affairs medical center in Wichita, Kansas, as the "Robert J. Dole Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center." Agreed to amend the title so as to read: "A bill to name the Department of Veterans Affairs Medical and Regional Office Center in Wichita, Kansas, as the 'Robert J. Dole Department of Veterans Affairs Medical and Regional Office Center'."; **Pages H2628–30**

***AMVETS National Charter Day:*** H. Con. Res. 314, recognizing the members of AMVETS for their service to the Nation and supporting the goal of AMVETS National Charter Day (agreed to by a yea and nay vote of 360 yeas with none voting nay, Roll No. 171); **Pages H2630–32, H2634–35**

***Fibroid Tumor Research:*** H. Con. Res. 165, expressing the sense of the Congress that continual research and education into the cause and cure for fibroid cancer be addressed. Agreed to amend the title so as to read: "A concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that continual research and education into the cause and cure for fibroid tumors be addressed" (agreed to by a yea and nay vote of

363 yeas with none voting ''nay'', Roll No. 172); and **Pages H2632–33, H2635–36**

*Early Detection of Cervical Cancer:* H. Con. Res. 309, recognizing the importance of good cervical health and of detecting cervical cancer during its earliest stages (agreed to by a yea and nay vote of 361 yeas with none voting ''nay,'' Roll No. 173). **Pages H2633–34, H2636**

**Suspensions—Proceedings Postponed:** The House completed debate on the following motions to suspend the rules. Further proceedings were postponed until Tuesday, May 21. **Page H2634**

*Veterans' Major Medical Facilities Construction:* H.R. 4514, amended, to authorize the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to carry out construction projects for the purpose of improving, renovating, and updating patient care facilities at Department of Veterans Affairs medical centers; **Pages H2614–17**

*Jobs for Veterans Act:* H.R. 4015, amended, to amend title 38, United States Code, to revise and improve employment, training, and placement services furnished to veterans; and **Pages H2617–23**

*Veterans' Compensation Cost-of-Living Adjustment:* H.R. 4085, amended, to increase, effective as of December 1, 2002, the rates of disability compensation for veterans with service-connected disabilities and the rates of dependency and indemnity compensation for survivors of certain service-connected disabled veterans. **Pages H2624–28**

**Presidential Messages:** Read a message from the President wherein he transmitted the 2002 Comprehensive Report on U.S. Trade and Investment Policy toward Sub-Saharan Africa and Implementation of the African Growth and Opportunity Act—referred to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered printed (H. Doc. 107–216). **Page H2634**

**Recess:** The House recessed at 3:45 p.m. and reconvened at 6:31 p.m. **Page H2634**

**Late Report—Committee on Appropriations:** Committee on Appropriations received permission to have until midnight tonight to file a privileged report, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001. **Page H2637**

**Senate Messages:** Messages received from the Senate today appear on page H2609.

**Referral:** S. Con. Res. 112 was held at the desk. **Page H2609**

**Quorum Calls—Votes:** Three yea and nay votes developed during the proceedings of the House today and appear on pages H2634–35, H2635–36, and H2636. There were no quorum calls.

**Adjournment:** The House met at 12:30 p.m. and adjourned at 10:25 p.m.

# *Committee Meetings*

No committee meeetings were held.

## NEW PUBLIC LAWS

*(For last listing of Public Laws, see* DAILY DIGEST of May 16, 2002, *p. D502)*

H.R. 495, to designate the Federal building located in Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, United States Virgin Islands, as the ''Ron de Lugo Federal Building''. Signed on May 17, 2002. (Public Law 107–175)

H.R. 819, to designate the Federal building located at 143 West Liberty Street, Medina, Ohio, as the ''Donald J. Pease Federal Building''. Signed on May 17, 2002. (Public Law 107-176)

H.R. 3093, to designate the Federal building and United States courthouse located at 501 Bell Street in Alton, Illinois, as the ''William L. Beatty Federal Building and United States Courthouse''. Signed on May 17, 2002. (Public Law 107–177)

H.R. 3282, to designate the Federal building and United States courthouse located at 400 North Main Street in Butte, Montana, as the ''Mike Mansfield Federal Building and United States Courthouse''. Signed on May 17, 2002. (Public Law 107–178)

## COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR TUESDAY, MAY 21, 2002

*(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)*

### Senate

*Committee on Appropriations:* Subcommittee on Defense, to hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2003 for the Department of Defense, 10 a.m., SD–192.

*Committee on Armed Services:* Subcommittee on Emerging Threats and Capabilities, to hold hearings to examine management improvement of Department of Defense Test and Evaluation Facilities, 9:30 a.m., SR–232A.

*Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs:* business meeting to consider the nomination of Anthony Lowe, of Washington, to be Federal Insurance Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency, time to be announced, S–216 Capitol.

*Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:* to hold oversight hearings to examine the implementation of the Aviation Transportation Security Act, 9:30 a.m., SR–253.

Subcommittee on Consumer Affairs, Foreign Commerce, and Tourism, to hold hearings to examine U.S./Cuban trade policy, 2:30 p.m., SR–253.

*Committee on Foreign Relations:* to hold hearings on the nominations of Paula A. DeSutter, of Virginia, to be Assistant Secretary for Verification and Compliance, Michael Alan Guhin, of Maryland, for the rank of Ambassador during tenure of service as U.S. Fissile Material Negotiator, and Stephen Geoffrey Rademaker, of Delaware, to be Assistant Secretary for Arms Control, all of the Department of State, 10:30 a.m., SD–419.

*Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:* to hold hearings to examine strategies for improving nutrition and physical activity in America, 2:30 p.m., SD–430.

*Committee on the Judiciary:* to hold oversight hearings to examine the Civil Rights Division, Department of Justice, 2:15 p.m., SD–226.

## House

*Committee on Energy and Commerce,* Subcommittee on Environment and Hazardous Materials, hearing titled ''MTBE Contamination in Groundwater: Identifying and Addressing the Problem,'' 3:30 p.m., 2123 Rayburn.

*Committee on Government Reform,* Subcommittee on Civil Service, Census and Agency Organization, hearing on ''More Value for Federal Employees: Cafeteria Benefit Plans,'' 1 p.m., 2247 Rayburn.

Subcommittee on Criminal Justice, Drug Policy and Human Resources, hearing entitled ''Racial Disparities in Healthcare: Confronting Unequal Treatment,'' 12 p.m., 2154 Rayburn.

*Committee on Rules,* to consider a measure making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, 4:30 p.m., H–313 Capitol.

*Committee on Small Business,* Subcommittee on Workforce, Empowerment and Government Programs, hearing on Suggestions for improvements in SBA programs: veterans and disaster loans sales, focusing on the progress made by the National Veterans Business Development Corporation and on H.R. 3263, Veterans' Small Business Relief Act of 2001, 2 p.m., 2360 Rayburn.

*Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure,* Subcommittee on Economic Development, Public Buildings and Emergency Management, to mark up the following: the Ronald C. Sheffield Federal Property Protection Act of 2002; and 11 (b) Resolutions for Anniston, Alabama, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, San Antonio, Texas, Greenville, South Carolina; and other pending business, 10 a.m., 2253 Rayburn.

Subcommittee on Highways and Transit, hearing on Relieving Highway Congestion through Capacity Enhancements and Increased Efficiency, 10 a.m., 2167 Rayburn.

*Committee on Ways and Means,* Subcommittee on Oversight, hearing on Tax Relief Incentives for Renewal Communities, 2 p.m., 1100 Longworth.

## Joint Meetings

*Conference:* meeting of conferees on S. 1372, to reauthorize the Export-Import Bank of the United States, 4:30 p.m., S–211 Capitol.

*Next Meeting of the* **SENATE**

**9 a.m., Tuesday, May 21**

**Senate Chamber**

**Program for Tuesday:** After the transaction of any morning business (not to extend beyond 9:30 a.m.), Senate will resume consideration of H.R. 3009, Andean Trade Preference Expansion Act, with a vote on the motion to close further debate on Rockefeller Amendment No. 3433 (to Amendment No. 3401), to occur at approximately 11 a.m.

*(Senate will recess from 12:30 p.m. until 2:15 p.m. for their respective party conferences.)*

*Next Meeting of the* **HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

**9 a.m., Tuesday, May 21**

**House Chamber**

**Program for Tuesday:** Consideration of Suspensions:

(1) H.R. 3833, Dot Kids Implementation and Efficiency Act of 2002;

(2) H.R. 1877, Child Sex Crimes Wiretapping Act of 2002;

(3) H.R. 3375, Embassy Employee Compensation Act;

(4) H.R. 4626, Encouraging Work and Supporting Marriage Act of 2002;

(5) H. Con. Res. 405, Commemorating the Independence of East Timor;

(6) H.R. 4592, Bob Hope Veterans Chapel Designation; and

(7) H.R. 4231, Small Business Advocacy Improvement Act.

Consideration of H.R. 3994, Afghanistan Freedom Support Act (open rule, one hour of general debate).

Rolled Suspension Votes :

(1) H.R. 4514, Veterans' Major Medical Facilities Construction Act;

(2) H.R. 4015, Jobs for Veterans Act; and

(3) H.R. 4085, Veterans' Compensation Cost-of-Living Adjustment Act of 2002.

## Extensions of Remarks, as inserted in this issue

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