

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

REMEMBERING FORMER TRENTON  
MAYOR TOMMIE GOODWIN

**HON. JOHN S. TANNER**

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 2, 2003*

Mr. TANNER. Mr. Speaker, today I want to tell you about Tommie Goodwin, a fine public servant who dedicated himself to the people of Tennessee during a distinguished 20-year tenure as mayor of the City of Trenton, Tennessee.

Tommie first became mayor of Trenton in 1983 and served honorably in that capacity until his passing last year. Under Mayor Goodwin's leadership, our community made great strides in economic development and improvements in the quality of life of our citizens.

Mayor Goodwin's service was also beneficial to our neighbors throughout Gibson County and the state of Tennessee, leading to his recognition as Mayor of the Year in 2000 by the Tennessee Municipal League.

Tommie Goodwin cared deeply about those around him, and that was clear in the dedicated service he provided to our neighbors in Trenton. While we all miss Tommie, we will never be able to forget all he did for Tennessee.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me in honoring a distinguished public servant, an outstanding citizen and my friend, Mr. Tommie Goodwin.

HONORING MISSION SAN JOSE ROTARY CLUB'S 20TH ANNIVERSARY

**HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 2, 2003*

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Mission San Jose Rotary Club, which is celebrating its 20th anniversary in our community. This club has distinguished itself among the elite service clubs in this country.

Mission San Jose Rotary has completed more than 60 projects benefiting many nonprofit organizations and restoring buildings of historical significance in our community. The members of this club have assisted in making a college education a possibility for over 80 scholars; have provided over \$400,000 for charities; and have made major contributions to the Rotary International Polio Plus campaign, with a goal to eradicate polio from the face of the earth by 2005.

The Rotary Club has provided water wells to Central America and built houses in Mexico. This club has received local acclaim for its chili cooking, and it prepares and serves many thousands of meals at the Centerville Free Dining Room. The generous and concerned individuals who are members of this club reach out and make a difference, ensuring

promise and opportunity for this and future generations.

The spirit of community service is alive and thriving in Fremont, in some major part due to the efforts of the members of the Mission San Jose Rotary Club. I am honored to commend the Mission San Jose Rotary Club for its 20 years of generous service to the community.

RECOGNITION TO MR. BILL CLARK

**HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 2, 2003*

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to draw the attention of my colleagues to the accomplishments of Mr. Bill Clark, the executive producer of the Emmy Award-winning police drama "NYPD BLUE." Mr. Clark is being honored with the National Police Defense Foundation's "Man of the Year" award for his work on NYPD BLUE and his longtime dedication to law enforcement.

Bill Clark was born in St. John's Newfoundland. Later he and his family moved to Brooklyn, New York where he spent most of his childhood. He joined the U.S. Army at age 17 and proudly served his country with tours of duty in Europe and Vietnam. After serving in the Army, Mr. Clark joined the New York City Police Department in 1969 and earned his gold detective shield in 1972. While on the NYPD, Mr. Clark attended the New York Institute of Technology on the G.I. Bill and graduated with a B.A. in Criminal Justice. He also entered the Army Reserve at the rank of Staff Sergeant and retired in 1989 as a major. On December 31, 1994, Mr. Clark retired from the Queens Homicide Squad as a first grade detective.

Mr. Clark subsequently joined the NYPD BLUE team as a technical consultant during the show's first season. Later, he was able to add to the show's authenticity by drawing on his 25 years of experience with New York undercover and homicide units. As executive producer, Mr. Clark continues to ensure that the series accurately and realistically portrays the work of New York City detectives. Mr. Clark also coauthored the book *True Blue: The real stories Behind NYPD Blue*.

Currently, Mr. Clark is married to Karen, a former NYPD lieutenant. Together they enjoy spending time with their daughters Natalie, Jennifer and Kristine.

On this day I ask that my fellow colleagues join me in commending Mr. Clark for both his longtime service to the NYPD and his commendable work as executive producer of NYPD BLUE.

GLOBAL CHANGE RESEARCH AND  
DATA MANAGEMENT ACT OF 2003

**HON. MARK UDALL**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 2, 2003*

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to introduce the Global Change Research and Data Management Act of 2003. This bill updates the existing law that formally established the U.S. Global Change Research Program (USGCRP) in 1990. This bill is also similar to the Global Change Research and Data Management Act that I introduced in the 107th Congress.

Over the past decade, the USGCRP has significantly advanced our scientific knowledge of Earth's atmosphere and climate and has provided us with a wealth of new data and information about the functioning of our planet.

However, the program has not produced sufficient information, in terms of both content and format, to be the basis for sound decisions. The program has focused nearly all of its resources and efforts on scientific inquiry. Only one broad assessment of the impact of global change on society has ever been attempted by the program, and that assessment was completed nearly seven years after its Congressionally mandated deadline. The local, state, regional, and national policymakers responsible for managing resources, fostering economic development, and responding to natural disasters need information to guide their decisions. In my view, it is critical that Congress reorient the USGCRP toward a user-driven research endeavor.

Most people agree that the climate is changing, but there is widespread disagreement about how much is the result of human activities. I think this bill deserves the support of people on both sides of that argument.

We need to move beyond debates about whether global change is occurring and allocating responsibility for the changes. I continue to believe fervently that we must do all we can to soften our impact on the environment and to slow the pace of global change. But we are going to have to deal with climate change with some mix of mitigation and adaptation. We must acknowledge the interdependence of our social, economic and environmental systems and learn to anticipate and adjust to changes that will inevitably occur.

In its recent review of the Administration's draft strategic plan for the USGCRP, the National Academy of Sciences acknowledged the need for research to evaluate strategies to mitigate and adapt to the impacts of global change, and the Academy recommended that the plan be revised to enhance efforts to support decision-making. The Global Change Research and Data Management Act of 2003 reorients the program to accomplish these goals.

The NAS praised the Administration for including the development of decision support tools in the strategic plan, but criticized the

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

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

plan for its failure to “recognize the full diversity of decision makers” and for failing to “describe mechanisms for two-way communication with stakeholders.”

The Global Change Research and Data Management Act would address these criticisms by requiring the Administration to identify and consult with members of the user community in developing the USGCRP research plan. The bill would also mandate the involvement of the National Governors Association in evaluating the program plan from the perspective of the user community. These steps would help to ensure that the information needs of the policy community will be met as generously as the funding needs of the academic community.

The 1990 law outlined a highly specific organizational structure for the USGCRP. My bill would eliminate this detailed organizational structure and provide the President with the flexibility to assemble an Interagency Committee and organizational structure that will best deliver the products Congress is requesting. My bill would, however, retain many of the key features of current law—the requirements for a ten-year strategic plan, for periodic assessments of the effects of global change on the natural, social, and economic systems upon which we depend, and for increased international cooperation in global change science.

My bill would establish a new interagency working group to coordinate federal policies on data management and archiving. Advances in computer, monitoring, and satellite technologies have vastly expanded our ability to collect and analyze data. We must do a much better job of managing and archiving these important data resources to support the work of current and future scientists and policymakers.

As was clear from the impasse on the climate provisions of the energy bill in the 107th Congress, we have yet to agree on how much more information, if any, is needed before we take actions to slow the effects of human activities on global change. These are tough policy questions that we will continue to wrestle with. This bill does not offer specific policy direction, but it does affirm the need for the continued strong federal support for global change research, and it does map out a new emphasis on production of information needed to inform these important policy debates. As the world's leader in science and technology, it is incumbent on us to develop solutions that will protect our planet's resources and permit continued economic and social progress for our nation and for the world.

HONORING DR. WILLIS K. “BILLY”  
DUFFY JR.

**HON. LORETTA SANCHEZ**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 2, 2003*

Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Dr. Willis K. “Billy” Duffy Jr., a member of one of Orange County's pioneering black families.

Mr. Duffy was born in a small house in Santa Ana, where his father became the first black property owner in 1920. He attended Santa Ana High School where he became an all-State football star and student body president.

At 17, Billy graduated high school early to train as a Tuskegee Airman during World War II. He then went home to attend UCLA where he played halfback on the football team.

Billy also studied dentistry at Howard University in Washington, DC, and ran a successful practice in Los Angeles before his retirement in 1992. He was also active with the NAACP and the Los Angeles Police Department.

Billy's drive and ambition for success was truly an inspiration to those he met. During Black History month, we should all reflect upon the contributions of citizens like Billy Duffy who have made significant contributions to our Nation.

INTRODUCING THE REALIZING THE  
SPIRIT OF IDEA ACT

**HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 2, 2003*

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to introduce the “Realizing the Spirit of IDEA Act” with my colleague Representative RUSH HOLT (D-NJ) who serves on the Committee for Education and the Workforce.

For twenty-five years the federal government has made hollow promises to fully fund the Individual with Disabilities in Education Act or IDEA. This legislation makes good on these promises. However, it does more than that. By linking funding to better outcomes, it also makes sure that the spirit of IDEA is truly realized for children with disabilities.

IDEA opened the school doors to children with disabilities. But, more needs to be done to make special education work for these students. National statistics suggest that there is still a sizable disparity in the outcomes of students with disabilities when compared to other students.

When compared to students without disabilities, between 19 and 42 percent fewer students with disabilities are able to pass state proficiency examinations.

The drop out rate for students with disabilities is double that of other students.

Only 55 percent of students with disabilities receive a regular high school diploma (compared to 75 percent of individuals within the general school population).

Individuals with disabilities are 50 percent less likely to attend college than are individuals who are not disabled.

Students with disabilities often avoid the painful experience of school and their attendance suffers.

The Census Bureau reports that 50 percent of individuals with disabilities are employed, compared with 84 percent of individuals without disabilities.

The under-funding of IDEA could help explain why students with disabilities fare so poorly on these critical outcomes. While Congress has doubled federal appropriations for IDEA over the last decade, federal funding for IDEA is still less than half of what Congress originally promised.

Unfortunately, recent increases in federal funding have translated into very modest improvement in the overall outcomes of children with disabilities. This would suggest that we not only need more federal funding for stu-

dents with disabilities, but we need to use our resources more wisely.

Disappointingly, the Republican bill, the “Improving Education Results for Children With Disabilities Act of 2003 (HR 1350),” provides no financial incentives for states and local school districts to close the glaring gaps in educational achievement for students with disabilities. The Republican bill requires that states and local school districts meet new performance standards, but guarantees no new funding if they achieve these goals.

Instead, the Republican legislation only authorizes appropriations to achieve full funding of IDEA over the next decade, but it leaves the fate of whether this will actually happen to the appropriations process. With Republicans recently voting to reduce spending on education in their budget, it is unlikely that schools will ever get full federal funding through the appropriations process. Just like the “No Child Left Behind Act,” the Republicans want better results from schools with less federal government funded resources.

In contrast, the “Realizing the Spirit of IDEA Act” will dramatically increase the financial support for children with disabilities by making all funding mandatory. However, in order to receive increases, school districts must make sure special education students are not left behind. In return for mandatory increases in funding for IDEA, school districts must help these students: Increase their attendance, increase academic proficiency, lower the incidence of drop out, increase graduation rates, and improve rates of post-secondary employment and education.

The bill will also provide mandatory increases in funding for research and development as well as for programs that help infants and preschoolers with disabilities and their families.

Experts in the fields of special education, learning disabilities, child psychology and psychiatry and disability organizations agree that the “Realizing the Spirit of IDEA Act” will improve the quality of education for students with disabilities. Attached, please find two letters of support for this legislation, one from academic experts and the other from advocates for people with disabilities.

Linking mandatory funding to accountability will profoundly change the way IDEA works by doing just that—making it work. The Realizing the Spirit of IDEA Act is needed to move away from the status quo. Our children, regardless of their ability or disability, deserve more than a second-class education. Please join me in supporting the Realizing the Spirit of IDEA Act. It is about time we give meaning to the phrase, Leave No Child Behind.

JUDGE DAVID L. BAZELON CENTER  
FOR MENTAL HEALTH LAW,  
*Washington, DC, March 26, 2003.*

Hon. PETE STARK,  
*Cannon House Office Building, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.*

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE STARK: The undersigned national mental health advocacy organizations are pleased to offer our support for the Realizing the Spirit of IDEA Act, important legislation you will soon be introducing in the House.

On behalf of our diverse constituency, representing children with disabilities and their families, advocates, providers and professionals, we are concerned about the educational outcomes of students with disabilities who require special education and related services under the Individuals with

Disabilities Education Act (IDEA). As you well know, students with disabilities have lower rates of graduation, attendance and overall academic achievement than students without disabilities. Improving these rates and closing the gaps in academic performance between regular education and special education students is of vital importance to our constituencies and is a goal shared by your legislation.

The Realizing the Spirit of IDEA Act would help children with disabilities benefit from education by providing schools with financial incentives to improve special education students' school performance. The mandatory federal funding provided under the legislation would be based on a school's ability to demonstrate improved outcomes on important measures, including attendance, graduation, drop out rates and post secondary education and employment. Furthermore, the legislation encourages schools to make use of available best practice interventions in an effort to assist students with special education needs to fully realize their academic potential—and ultimately realize the true spirit of IDEA.

We look forward to working with you this year to enact the Realizing the Spirit of IDEA Act. Thank you for your continued leadership on behalf of students with disabilities and their families.

Sincerely,

LAUREL L. STINE,  
*Director of Federal Relations.*

Submitted on behalf of:  
American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry.

American Counseling Association.  
American Psychiatric Association.  
American Psychological Association.  
Children and Adults with Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder.

Federation of Families for Children's Mental Health.

National Alliance for the Mentally Ill.  
National Association of School Psychologists.

National Association of Social Workers.  
National Mental Health Association.

APRIL 2, 2003.

DEAR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS: As leading academic experts in the fields of special education, child psychology and education policy, we offer this letter of enthusiastic support for "The Realizing the Spirit of IDEA Act" introduced by Representative Pete Stark. It will better educate and ultimately improve the lives of disabled children throughout the United States.

Congress enacted "The Individuals with Disabilities Education Act" (IDEA) over 25 years ago. The original intent of IDEA was to ensure that disabled children had access to the same quality public education as all other children. While IDEA has successfully opened the doors of public schools to children with disabilities, their rates of graduation, attendance, academic achievement and drop out lag well behind all other segments of the school population. After they leave school, young people with disabilities are twice as likely to be unemployed and typically do not receive a post secondary education.

We believe "The Realizing the Spirit of IDEA Act" will provide the right incentives to make the spirit of the original IDEA legislation a reality. "The Realizing the Spirit of IDEA Act" will dramatically increase the financial support for children with disabilities, and if a school continues to improve, will provide full federal funding. However, in order to receive increases, school districts must make sure disabled children are not left behind by closing the achievement gap between disabled students and their non-dis-

abled classmates. In return for mandatory increases in funding for IDEA, school districts must help disabled students increase their attendance, academic proficiency and graduation rate, lower the incidence of drop out, and improve rates of post-secondary employment and education.

Since IDEA was enacted, social science research has provided solutions that can improve the educational and career outcomes of children with disabilities. However, the current system primarily provides incentives for schools to focus on following the letter of the law rather than implementing education policies to improve students' performance. By holding schools accountable for improving the education of students with disabilities, this bill will encourage schools to implement empirically based interventions that research has demonstrated work.

"The Realizing the Spirit of IDEA Act" will improve IDEA; moreover, it provides schools the flexibility, incentives and supports necessary to have IDEA fulfill its original intent. That is why we encourage others to join with us and to help enact this important legislation.

Sincerely,

Gerald August, PhD, Professor of Psychiatry Division, of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, University of Minnesota Academic Health Center Medical School.

Russell A. Barkley, PhD, Professor, College of Health Professions, Medical University of South Carolina.

Caryn Carlson, PhD, Professor and Co-Director of Clinical Training, Department of Psychology, The University of Texas at Austin.

James Comer, MD, The Maurice Falk Professor of Child Psychiatry at the Yale University School of Medicine's Child Study Center.

Kenneth A. Dodge, PhD, William McDougall Professor of Public Policy Studies, Director, Center for Child and Family Policy, Terry Sanford Institute of Public Policy, Duke University.

Douglas Fuchs, PhD, Professor and Co-Director, National Center for Research on Learning Disabilities, Vanderbilt University, Peabody College.

Terry B. Gutkin, PhD, Professor and Chair, Department of Counseling, College of Health and Human Services at San Francisco State University.

Alan E. Kazdin, PhD, John M. Musser Professor, Director, Child Study Center at Yale University School of Medicine.

Michael Cateldo, PhD, Professor of Behavioral Biology at Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine and Director of the Department of Behavioral Psychology at the Kennedy Krieger Institute.

Martha Bridge Denckla, MD, Director of the Developmental Cognitive Neurology Clinic and Batza Family Endowed Chair at the Kennedy Krieger Institute and Professor of Neurology, Pediatrics and Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences at the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine.

George DuPaul, PhD, Professor, Department of Education, Leigh University.

Elizabeth Glennie, PhD, Research Scholar, Center for Child and Family Policy Director, North Carolina Education Research Data Center, Terry Sanford Institute of Public Policy, North Carolina Education Research Data Center at Duke University.

George W. Hynd, EdD, Distinguished Research Professor and Associate Dean, Office of Research and External Affairs, College at The University of Georgia.

Philip C. Kendall, PhD, Laura H. Carnell Professor of Psychology, Director, Child and Adolescent Anxiety Disorders Clinic at Temple University.

Thomas R. Kratochwill, PhD, Professor at University of Wisconsin-Madison, Depart-

ment of Educational Psychology, Division of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry.

Risk Ostrander, EdD, Chief of Neuropsychology, Assistant Professor of Psychiatry, Division of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry at The Johns Hopkins University.

Evelyn R. Oka, PhD, Associate Professor and Co-Director, School Psychiatry, Associate Professor, Learning Technology and Culture Dept. of Counseling, Educational Psychology, and Special Education at Michigan State University.

John Reid, PhD, Senior Scientist at Oregon Social Learning Center.

Karen C. Stoiber, PhD, Professor, Department of Educational Psychology at University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee.

John R. Weisz, PhD, Professor, Departments of Psychology and Psychiatry and Biobehavioral Sciences at University of California, Los Angeles.

John W. Hagen, PhD, Professor of Psychology at University of Michigan, Executive Officer, Society for Research in Child Development.

Thomas Oakland, PhD, Professor of Educational Psychology, Norman Hall at University of Florida and President, International Foundation for Children's Education.

Thomas H. Ollendick, PhD, University Distinguished Professor, Director, Child Study Center, Department of Psychology at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University.

Elizabeth Stearns, PhD, Research Scholar at Duke University, Terry Sanford Institute of Public Policy, Center for Child and Family Policy.

James R. Thompson, Chairperson, Department of Special Education at Illinois State University.

Patrick J. Wolf, PhD, Assistant Professor at Georgetown University Public Policy Institute.

IN RECOGNITION OF JUDGE  
LESLIE CROCKER SNYDER

**HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 2, 2003*

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to draw the attention of my colleagues to a remarkable woman, Judge Leslie Crocker Snyder. Judge Snyder currently sits on the New York Supreme Court where she presides over many high profile cases. This year, Judge Snyder will be the recipient of the National Police Defense Foundation's "Woman of the Year" Award. She is being awarded for her tremendous dedication to law enforcement and her success in both writing and interpreting important legislation.

Ms. Snyder began her career as an assistant district attorney in New York County where she became the first woman to try felony cases and homicides. She went on to become the chief and founder of the first Sex Crimes Prosecution Bureau in the United States. She has also co-authored a variety of legislation such as New York's Rape Shield Law, legislation concerning aggravated sexual abuse and other Penal Law Sex Crimes Reforms.

After leaving the New York County's District Attorney's office, Judge Snyder served as the Chief of Trials at the Office of the Special Prosecutor against Corruption in the Criminal Justice System and also worked for several years in private practice where she primarily

handled criminal trial work. Before being appointed to the New York Supreme Court she served as the Deputy Criminal Justice Coordinator and Head of the Arson Strike Force at the Office of the New York City Criminal Justice Coordinator.

Since 1986 Ms. Snyder has held her position as a New York Supreme Court Judge, and in 2000 she was appointed to the Court of Claims. Judge Snyder presides mostly over the highest level, "A-1" multiple defendant narcotics felonies; drug gang/homicide cases; organized crime cases and "white-collar" criminal cases. She has presided over the trials of many of New York's most violent drug gangs and successfully defied death threats from major drug lords.

Judge Snyder is the author of "25 to Life" and is a continuing lecturer to Bar associations and law enforcement groups concerning narcotics, sex crimes, homicides, criminal trials and women and the law. Judge Snyder also speaks to many school groups and has adopted two classes at a local public school. She makes numerous monthly visits to schools to observe court proceedings and conduct mock trials.

Additionally, Judge Snyder has appeared on a range of television programs including: "60 Minutes," "The Today Show," and others. She has been featured on news, cable and Court TV programs regarding crime, drugs and drug gangs, rape, women and the law and law enforcement.

Finally, Judge Snyder is the recipient of many awards including: The Radcliffe College Distinguished Alumnae Award, The Justice and Compassion Award, The Association of Legal and Medical Experts' Outstanding Contribution Award and the Retired Detectives of New York Award among numerous others.

Judge Snyder is truly an outstanding woman and an integral part of both her community and the United States' legal system. I ask that my colleagues join me in honoring Judge Snyder for her countless achievements to date and her continuing devotion to this important line of work.

TRIBUTE TO BRECKENRIDGE FIRE  
CHIEF JOHN MOLES

**HON. MARK UDALL**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 2, 2003*

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge the distinguished service of John Moles, Chief of the Red, White and Blue fire department in Breckenridge, CO. Chief Moles is retiring this month after 27 years of service to his community.

Chief Moles and his colleagues in fire departments throughout the country put their lives on the line daily to ensure our health and safety. Their service is especially critical in these times of war and threats to our homeland.

Chief Moles recognized the importance of this service and helped to make the Breckenridge fire department the proud community asset that it is today. We too often fail to acknowledge the hard, selfless work of people like Chief Moles. So, I ask that my colleagues join me in thanking John Moles for his service and many contributions to his col-

leagues, community, state and nation and in wishing him and his family all the best for the future.

For the information of our colleague, I am attaching a copy of a recent story about Chief Moles and his work for Breckenridge that appeared in the Summit Daily newspaper.

From the Summit Daily, March 23, 2003

BRECK FIRE CHIEF RETIRES AFTER 27 YEARS  
(By Jane Stebbins)

BRECKENRIDGE.—After 27 years in the fire service, Red, White and Blue Fire Chief John Moles announced his retirement Thursday afternoon. Assistant chief Gary Green will serve as the interim chief until the fire district board selects a successor.

Moles spent Friday packing up boxes of photos, awards and other memorabilia he's collected in his years at the Breckenridge fire station.

"I've been cleaning out my desk and finding pictures from 15 years ago, ID cards from when I started with the Breckenridge Volunteers," Moles said. "I wondered where that went."

Moles doesn't plan to do anything for a couple of weeks, then he'll take a vacation with his wife, Carol, daughters, Kelly and Jennifer, and son, Tommy. Then he'll look for a second career.

"I really don't know what, though," he said. "After doing this for 27 years, I want to do something different."

Moles joined the department as a volunteer in May 1975—when the department was still known as the Breckenridge Volunteer Fire Department—and was promoted to maintenance officer a year later.

Moles worked his way up the ranks, first as a training division captain for five years, then as the assistant chief of operations. In July 1993, he was promoted to chief.

During his tenure, Moles saw two station remodels and the construction of a new station near Tiger Road and Highway 9. Several old, outdated vehicles and equipment were replaced.

He worked on some of Breckenridge's biggest fires—at the Cedars condominiums in Breckenridge and at Jack Pine in Dillon—and numerous car accidents. Emergency response, however, took a different tack on Sept. 11, 2001.

"All of a sudden, we entered a new age," Moles said. "It was a new age of anthrax and serious terrorism, biological and nuclear threats."

Over the years, the fire department has matured from volunteers responding from their homes to a 24-hour staff of career, volunteer and resident firefighters. When he started, the Breckenridge Volunteers comprised 14 volunteers. Today, Red, White and Blue comprises 15 volunteers, 30 residents and career firefighters and five administrative staff members.

Over the years, Moles helped the 911 dispatch center and spearheaded the program to get automatic external defibrillators (AED) for cardiac emergencies. He also was the first firefighter in the county to use an AED and save someone's life.

"We had just gotten certified by a hospital in Denver, and the paperwork was just coming in on a fax," he said. "But the only thing that came in was a cover sheet—no names, no acknowledgement of certifications. And then we got a cardiac arrest at the Breck Inn (now the Breckenridge Mountain Lodge), and the defibrillator was sitting in my office. I had to decide whether to use it without truly being certified. I was a little nervous, but I opted to use it."

That call was among his favorites, he said. "It's the thrill of a victory," he said. "You have this training, and you get instant results."

Under his leadership, fire crews have expanded safety inspections, firefighter and medic training and public education.

Despite all his accomplishments, Moles said he is happiest to have watched his firefighters grow into a group of dedicated professionals with expertise and training that rivals bigger city departments.

"They're very progressive, a very young bunch of enthusiastic firefighters who want to do the best for the citizens, and they'll continue to get better every year," he said. "I'm proud of the whole system. I was proud of the firefighters when I started and where they went year after year. I feel that even back in '70s and '80s we were the best, and we kept getting better. We never settled to be 'good enough.'"

HONORING THE LIFE OF ORANGE  
COUNTY ASTRONOMER WILLIAM  
KUHN

**HON. LORETTA SANCHEZ**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 2, 2003*

Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Orange County astronomer William Kuhn.

Mr. Kuhn's fascination with astronomy began in his youth. At 18 he built his first telescope, and he continued to design and build telescopes his whole life.

In 1963, Mr. Kuhn moved to Orange County, where he taught astronomy to hundreds of people in his backyard. He helped to make the Orange County Astronomers one of the best amateur astronomy groups in the nation.

His greatest accomplishments included the discovery of eight supernovae and more than twenty asteroids, all discovered with his own 22-inch telescope.

Mr. Kuhn's contributions and dedication to astronomy will live on through future generations of astronomers. And his passion for exploring the mysteries of our universe will never be forgotten by the amateur astronomers in Orange County.

CONGRESSWOMAN LEE'S ARTICLE  
ON PEACE

**HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 2, 2003*

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I commend to my colleagues' attention the following article on Representative Barbara Lee that appeared in the San Francisco Chronicle Magazine on Sunday, March 23, 2003. Congresswoman Lee has been an eloquent advocate for peace and justice. Her tireless efforts to seek a diplomatic solution to the conflict with Iraq are vital to upholding our nation's moral leadership in the world. She is a credit to this institution and the values of democracy, freedom and human rights throughout the world. I'm honored to serve in Congress with her.

[From the San Francisco Chronicle Magazine, Mar. 23, 2003]

GIVING PEACE A CHANCE; LOCAL REP.  
BARBARA LEE ON HER NATIONAL FOLLOWING

(By Sam Whiting)

It isn't lonely as it used to be way out there on the far left.

A year and a half after casting the lone vote opposing President Bush's global campaign against terrorism, Congresswoman Barbara Lee has become the name attached to the anti-war movement.

When Lee came to the stage at last month's peace rally in San Francisco, she heard the chant "Barbara Lee for president." She has heard it before, and seen it on signs, from Oregon to Massachusetts.

That's a long ways from Mills College, where she graduated 30 years ago. Now a fourth-term Democrat representing Oakland and Berkeley, Lee, 55, gets all the inspiration she needs walking into her district office in the Ronald V. Dellums Federal Building in Oakland.

ON THE BARBARA LEE FOR PRESIDENT MOVEMENT

It's a humbling moment when you hear that. I recognize I have represented this area for five years in Congress, and I was in the state Senate and Assembly since 1990. But when you hear the shouts "Barbara Lee for president," you have to say, "Where's that coming from?" It's not coming from me. It's not coming from my staff. That's for sure.

ON THE "I TOLD YOU SO" TEMPTATION

On Sept. 14, 2001, right after the horrific attack, when I voted no, I knew then that it was wrong for us to give the administration a blank check. That was giving the president too much power to use force without coming back to Congress at all. I believe, and the Constitution requires, that the Congress declare war, that we engage in debate with regard to war and peace. So I would cast the same vote today. No second thoughts.

ON NO LONGER BEING THE ONE LONELY ANTI-WAR VOTE

I offered the Lee Amendment as an alternative with regard to disarmament and finding diplomatic solutions to our problems with inspections. We received 72 votes [Oct. 10, 2002]. When you look at the last vote on the use of force, we had 133 no votes on that resolution.

ON NORTH KOREAN MISSILES POINTED AT THE BAY AREA

During the debate on Iraq, some members of the Progressive Caucus really made the case for the missile scenario in North Korea and said, "That's where we need to begin talking about containment." I don't think the general public knew, because it's been "Iraq, Iraq, Iraq" from the administration.

ON THE SOLUTION

We need to re-engage. During the Clinton administration, there was engagement going on. For the first 18 or 19 months of the Bush administration, there was no engagement at all. Next what do we hear? The president goes to Congress and cites the "Axis of Evil." We must re-engage with North Korea, and we must do that immediately. It's a very dangerous situation—certainly more dangerous than Iraq.

ON THE PEACE MOVEMENT

This doctrine of pre-emption and first strike—Iraq is first on their list, and this is a policy that this administration is dead-set on implementing. We see Iraq now, Iran, North Korea. Who knows what country is next? I just hope it doesn't take hold, and that's why I'm so happy and delighted to see the peace marches throughout the world.

ON NAKED SPELLOUTS

I've seen the pictures. People are finding creative ways to protest. These women chose to express their views in this way. That's a manifestation of their determination to make their statement.

ON BECOMING AN ACTIVIST AT AN EARLY AGE

I was born on July 16, 1946, in El Paso, Texas. When my mother went to have me,

they wouldn't admit her to the hospital because she was black, and she almost died. I heard my mother tell me this and I was really upset. They left her to die on a gurney.

ON GROWING UP A CIVIL RIGHTS ACTIVIST

I was raised in Texas and the schools were segregated. I wasn't allowed to go to public school. I went to Catholic schools. They were the only ones that would let black folks in. I can remember my dad in his uniform—he was an officer in the military—and we'd go to restaurants and they'd say, "I'm sorry we can't serve," and they used the N word. So I was always fighting for what was right.

ON AN ARMY BRAT BECOMING A PEACE ACTIVIST

My father is a retired lieutenant colonel. When I cast the one vote against the war, he said, "That was the right vote." He was in the Korean War and he's very clear on issues of war and peace. My mother too. They're my source of strength.

ON MENTORS

Ron Dellums is a phone call away. We work on issues together. He's probably made more of an impact on me than anybody, in terms of policy. He worked very hard to get this federal building here, and every time I walk in, I think of Ron.

RECOGNITION OF THE VISTA NATIONAL LITTLE LEAGUE

HON. DARRELL E. ISSA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 2, 2003

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, today the Vista National Little League celebrates its 50th season of serving the boys and girls of the Vista area. There will be a Golden Glove Gala to celebrate this special occasion. The efforts of the many volunteers that have contributed countless hours to the success of the league deserve special recognition.

During the past fifty years, approximately 20,000 children have played baseball with the Vista National Little League. Little League baseball gives children the opportunity to learn about discipline, teamwork, respect, dedication, responsibility, competition, character, and sportsmanship. Little League baseball provides positive influences for children and promotes lifelong friendships.

Mr. Speaker, on the occasion of the Vista National Little League's 50th anniversary, I would like to personally recognize the work of those who have served as coaches, team parents, board members, snack bar workers, and field maintenance managers.

HONORING LEO MARCH

HON. DUNCAN HUNTER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 2, 2003

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of my friend, Leo March, who passed away last October. Leo was a successful entrepreneur, a devoted family man and a solid public servant.

Born in September of 1932, Leo suffered many hardships through his youth, including being stricken with polio and having to leave school after the tenth grade in order to support his family. Despite these setbacks, Leo was determined to succeed.

In 1982, Leo began his own company, Integrated Sign Associates, in La Mesa, CA. Starting in a small office, his business grew to include up to 40 employees, a satellite office in Van Nuys, CA, and a complete fabrication and installation facility of 18,000 square feet located in El Cajon, CA.

Leo was very active in his community and loved San Diego. He was involved in local politics working several campaigns. Leo served on the Mayor's Sign Force Committee for the City of San Diego, was an expert witness for sign design and planning for the California Supreme Court and served as President of the California Electric Sign Association. He was a member of an advisory board to the California State Senate Select Committee on Small Business Enterprises for ten years as well as a Panel Moderator for the White House Conference on Small Business and the director of the Boys and Girls Mental Health Centers. For over a decade, Leo was the Vice Chairman of the Small Business Advisory Board in San Diego and he sat on the Selective Service System Board Member as a Presidential Appointment for seven years.

Leo's efforts did not go unnoticed. Leo received a Commendation Service to Community Award from San Diego Congressman Bill Lowery. He also gained a California State Assembly Resolution touting his Community Service in 1991 and in the year 2000, he received the same award from the California State Senate. Due to his community service, the City of San Diego proclaimed December 6, 1999, as Leo March Day and the County of San Diego made May 16, 2000, Leo March Day for the entire county.

Leo's family was an important part of his life as well. He married his wife, Donna Jean, on November 27, 1953, and they had two children, Ronald James and Linda Ann. He enjoyed spending time with his four grandchildren, Lisa, Lori, Chanda, and Ryan, as well as his great granddaughter Nicole. Leo enjoyed flying and owned an airplane, a Piper Dakota. He was a member of the Gillespie Pilots Association and was appointed to the Gillespie Field Development Council in January 2001. Leo also enjoyed playing golf and other recreational activities, but cherished taking part in activities involving his family most of all.

Throughout his life, Leo March faced challenges with a positive attitude and a determined spirit. Leo accomplished many of the goals he set for himself and leaves behind a group of loved ones that admired his dedication to community, business and family. I ask you to join me in honoring the life of Mr. Leo March.

TRIBUTE TO REVEREND CANON DR. ALONZO CLEMONS PRUITT

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 2, 2003

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in honor of Reverend Canon Dr. Alonzo Clemons Pruitt in recognition of his steadfast commitment to his community.

Reverend Pruitt served as the Sixth Rector of St. Philip's Church from September 12, 1993 to March 30, 2003. During his ministry,

he made significant contributions to his community, church and congregation. For example, he helped raise an additional \$20,000 for the Endowment fund; he founded the All Saints Gospel Choir and developed a movie night as a vehicle for a youth ministry in the Parish and in the Brooklyn Archdeaconry. Rev. Pruitt also established blood donation drives and was responsible for the placement of Black icons in the church.

In addition to his congregation at St. Phillip's, Reverend Pruitt served as a Chaplain to the New York State Assembly and the New York State Senate, Adjunct Professor at George Mercer School of Theology, Dean of St. Matthew's (Central Brooklyn) Deanery, Chairman of the Diocesan Department of the Budget of the Diocese, Secretary of the Board of Managers of Episcopal Health Services, Chaplain of the Clergy Caucus of Central Brooklyn Churches, Chairman of the Diocesan Commission on Addiction and Recovery, and Vice-President of Recovery Ministries of The Episcopal Church. He was also a Member of Community Board No. 3 in Brooklyn and a member of the Steering Committee of the 81st Precinct Police Clergy Caucus.

While the Rector of St. Phillip's, Canon Pruitt received numerous awards and honors including: The 1994 Community Service Award from Brooklyn Gas; 1995 Community Service Award from Crown Heights Lions Club; 1998 Community Service Award from Bedford-Stuyvesant Headstart; 1999 Community Service Award from the City of New York Police Reserve Association; 2000 Community Service Award from New York Blood Center; 2001 Community Service Award from the 81st Precinct Police Community Relations Council, and 2002 Community Service Award from The New York City Police Department. Most recently, he received the 2002 Chairman's Award for Service from the Central Brooklyn Churches. In addition to this long list of community service honors, in 1996, he was awarded a Doctor of Divinity, *honors causa*, from St. Paul's College, citing career excellence in community service and parish ministry.

He also raised funds to help rebuild churches throughout the country such as St. Thomas Church in Farmingdale, NY, St. Paul's Cathedral in Oklahoma City, OK, and a church in Princeville, NC.

Mr. Speaker, with his numerous awards and community contributions, Reverend Canon Dr. Alonzo Clemons Pruitt has shown that he is clearly dedicated to his community. As such, he is more than worthy of receiving our recognition today. I urge my colleagues to join me in honoring this truly remarkable human being.

SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT  
CENTER ASSISTANCE TO INDIAN  
TRIBE MEMBERS, NATIVE ALAS-  
KANS, AND NATIVE HAWAIIANS

SPEECH OF

**HON. DAVID WU**

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, March 31, 2003*

Mr. WU. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of House Resolution 1166, which would amend the Small Business Act to expand and improve the assistance provided by Small Busi-

ness Development Centers to Indian tribe members, Native Alaskans, and Native Hawaiians.

With their native lands taken and having been relocated to the confines of reservations, the injustices of the past affect the lives of these indigenous peoples today, as many reside in economically depressed areas that make it difficult for them to make a sustainable living. This bill works to rectify part of this historical legacy, helping these communities to help themselves, by requiring small business development centers to provide technical assistance to businesses in these communities. Economic development and such capacity building would thus encourage their communities to grow and prosper.

All Americans deserve the same opportunity to advance themselves to have a better life. Our Congress should support efforts that promote the job creation, spur economic growth, and self-sufficiency for all Americans. That is why I, as Chair of the Congressional Asian Pacific American Caucus, strongly support this legislation that would assist Native American, Native Alaskan, and Native Hawaiian communities.

RICE FARMERS FAIRNESS ACT

**HON. RON PAUL**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 2, 2003*

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing the Rice Farmers Fairness Act. This legislation conditions the continuation of farm subsidies in the state of Texas upon the maintenance of rice production. Federal law allows for the continuation of subsidies to landowners who discontinue tenant rice farming on their land. In essence, this means that the subsidy continues to flow in spite of an end to production.

This is a "something for nothing" subsidy of the worst kind! As a result of this provision, there is a very real threat to the agricultural infrastructure. With landowners receiving subsidies in spite of lack of production, the entire warehousing, processing and "value-added" industries are put at risk.

As grain elevators, processors and others see a reduction in demand for their services because of the diminution of production permitted by federal law, they have a disincentive to continue to provide said services, services which must remain in place in order for those who remain in production to be able to bring to market the rice which they continue to produce. Thus, by way of the decimation of the infrastructure, this subsidy to non-producers comes at the expense of those who continue to produce rice. Therefore, the provisions of federal law which provide this subsidy actually amount to another form of federal welfare, taking from producers and giving to non-producers. These destructive government policies have particularly pernicious effect in Texas, where rice farming, and the related industries, are a major sector of the economy in many towns along the Texas coast.

My legislation is very simple and direct in dealing with this problem. It says that those who have tenant rice farmers producing rice in Texas must agree to continue to maintain rice in their crop rotation if they wish to receive

subsidies. In this way, we can remove the perverse incentive, which the Federal Government has provided to landowners to exit the rice business and thereby put the entire rice infrastructure at risk.

America's rice farmers are the most efficient, effective producers of rice in the world, despite the many hurdles erected by Washington. The Rice Farmer Fairness Act helps remove one of these hurdles and this makes America's rice farmers even more efficient. In order to enhance our competitive position, we should also end our embargoes of other nations. Congress should eliminate the burdensome taxes and regulations imposed on America's farmers. I hope my colleagues will join me in removing these federally imposed burdens on rice farmers by supporting free trade, low taxes and regulations, and cosponsoring my Rice Farmer Fairness Act.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to help parents of children with special educational needs by introducing the Help and Opportunities for Parents of Exceptional Children (HOPE for Children) Act of 2003. This bill allows parents of children with a learning disability an up to \$3,000 tax credit for educational expenses. Parents could use this credit to pay for special services for their child, or to pay tuition at private school or even to home school their child. By allowing parents of special needs children to control the education dollar, the HOPE for Children Act allows parents to control their child's education. Thus, this bill helps parents of special needs children provide their child an education tailored to the child's unique needs.

Helping parents provide their child with an education designed around the child's individual needs is far superior to the "one size fits all" cookie cutter, bureaucratized approach that has dominated special education for the past 30 years. This approach is inappropriate for any child, but it is especially harmful for special needs children. The HOPE for Children Act puts control over education resources back in the hands of those who know best, and care most about, the unique needs of children: parents.

The HOPE for Children Act allows parents of special needs children to provide those children with an education that matches their child's unique needs without having to beg permission of education bureaucrats or engage in lengthy and costly litigation. I urge all my colleagues to cosponsor this bill.

TRIBUTE TO THE WORKERS AT  
THE OCEAN SPRAY NEVADA  
PLANT

**HON. JON C. PORTER**

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 2, 2003*

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the workers at the Ocean Spray Nevada plant for completing 1 million bottling hours without a single accident. This singular feat has been accomplished through the dedication and skill of every man and woman in the plant. One million hours equals 25,000 40-hour work weeks, and is a nearly impossible feat to accomplish. Every manufacturing plant in the United States and overseas can learn from the example provided by Plant Manager Paul Altmier and his entire team.

The Ocean Spray plant, located in Henderson, NV, was completed 9 years ago and employs roughly 200 people. This plant provides the western United States with cranberry juice and other beverages. I am honored to represent the workers at the plant on this occasion and look forward to their continued accomplishments in safety and excellence.

INTRODUCTION OF THE WATER  
QUALITY FINANCING ACT OF 2003

**HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.**

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 2, 2003*

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased that today, Chairman DON YOUNG and I are introducing the "Water Quality Financing Act of 2003."

As many members know, the American Society of Civil Engineers recently graded the condition of the infrastructure throughout the country. Wastewater infrastructure received a "D."

Nearly half of sewer pipes in American cities are over 50 years old. Some are over 100 years old. Treatment plants built in the 1970's need to be upgraded. New mandates to manage municipal stormwater runoff have gone into effect. And water quality must be improved.

As a nation, we are not investing enough in our wastewater treatment infrastructure to ensure that we will continue to keep our waters clean. Unless we act, we could lose the significant gains in water quality that have been achieved over the last 30 years.

There are multiple reasons for our current situation.

The Federal government has redirected local resources by imposing unfunded mandates on our communities.

Some State and local governments have chosen other local priorities before maintaining wastewater infrastructure because it was "out of sight, out of mind."

But, instead of assigning blame, we need to work together to solve these problems.

We must breathe life into partnerships using the resources of Federal, State and local governments, the private sector and local rate-payers. No one sector will be able to carry this responsibility alone.

We also must meet the challenge of finding more efficient and less expensive ways to address our wastewater treatment needs.

According to an analysis by the Congressional Budget Office, the gap between current spending and needed investment could be over \$200 billion over the next 20 years. The actual amount of needed future investment depends heavily on the actions of Federal, State and local governments.

If we can achieve a greater environmental return on our investment with alternative treatment systems and can increase efficiencies through partnerships, regionalization, and improved operation and maintenance, we can cut the gap between current spending and needed investment in half.

This means we need to both increase investment and take action to reduce costs.

The "Water Quality Financing Act of 2003" addresses these issues by:

(1) Authorizing \$20 billion over five years in Federal assistance through State Revolving Loan Funds;

(2) Encouraging innovative and alternative approaches to solving water quality problems and financing infrastructure improvements;

(3) Encouraging appropriate management of infrastructure assets, including planning for the payment of the costs of repair and replacement; and

(4) Increasing support for small and disadvantaged communities through funding, technical assistance, and increased subsidies.

There are a variety of competing policies that continue to be discussed as we update this program. In crafting this bill we have looked at the national goal of improving water quality, the current demands on the Federal budget, and the responsibilities of local communities to provide municipal services and maintain their local wastewater systems.

We have worked closely with members on both sides of the aisle and the various stakeholders to advance the goal of improving the infrastructure in the most cost effective manner. We have received favorable feedback from diverse parties. The Water Quality Financing Act of 2003 embraces innovative solutions for these competing interests and I urge members to support this legislation.

INTRODUCTION OF ZZZ'S TO A'S

**HON. ZOE LOFGREN**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 2, 2003*

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, there is a growing crisis in America. With early school start times, some before 7:00 a.m., adolescents do not get enough sleep. The National Sleep Foundation reports that children and adolescents need at least 9 to 10 hours each night. But few sleep that much, and even fewer sleep on a regular schedule. Over time sleep deprivation leads to serious consequences for the health, safety, social behavior, and academic achievement of the nation's youth. This is simply unacceptable, especially since the solution is so easy. We must encourage schools to push back their start times to at least 8:30 a.m.—a schedule more in tune with adolescents' biological sleep and wake patterns and more like the normal adult workday.

A recently published study by Dr. Kyla Wahlstrom at the University of Minnesota demonstrates the impact of later school start times. After the Minneapolis Public School District changed the starting times of seven high schools from 7:15 a.m. to 8:40 a.m., Dr. Wahlstrom investigated the impact of this change on school performance and the results are encouraging. Dr. Wahlstrom found improvement in attendance and enrollment rates, increased daytime alertness, and decreased student-reported depression. If we allow adolescents to perform in accordance with their biological clocks, we provide them with the opportunity to succeed in school. Further, adequate sleep benefits adolescents by decreasing their chances of sleep-related car accidents and child obesity.

As more research is done, picture is clear—with early school start times, we place undue pressure on adolescents' ability to perform and achieve in school. Some school districts have responded to the research and have pushed school start times back. In total, 34

school districts across 19 states have pushed back school start times. In addition, the evidence has led nearly 100 additional school districts to consider changes.

I continue to advocate for later school start times and today I am re-introducing the ZZZ's to A's resolution to encourage schools to push back their start times to at least 8:30 a.m. I urge my colleagues to join me in this initiative. By encouraging schools to push back their start times and allowing adolescents to get enough sleep, we provide students with the opportunity to function normally, achieve in school, and be their best!

TRIBUTE TO AMHERST REGIONAL  
HIGH SCHOOL BOYS BASKETBALL  
TEAM, 2003 MASSACHUSETTS  
DIVISION I STATE CHAMPIONS

**HON. JOHN W. OLVER**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 2, 2003*

Mr. OLVER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the community spirit of the Amherst Regional High School Boys Basketball Team of Amherst, Massachusetts and congratulate them on winning the 2003 Massachusetts State Championship for Boys Division I Basketball.

The team had a remarkable season this year and their accomplishment is well deserved. They finished with a record of 21–4 and the state title win was the first ever for the Amherst Boys Basketball Team. These talented young men pulled together and worked as a team to defeat an admirable and previously unbeaten foe in Central Catholic of Lawrence, Massachusetts. Each player put aside personal goals and focused intently on their common aim—to be the best in Massachusetts High School Basketball.

I also want to acknowledge their coach, Jim Matuszko, and the excellent leadership he has provided since becoming Head Coach five years ago. Jim, an Amherst graduate himself, returned to build a team that has become the pride of the entire community. With a staff of dedicated assistant coaches and a great deal of support from students and parents, he created a model program. Jim's athletes are not only dedicated team members, but leaders in the community.

Again, I congratulate the students and coaches of Amherst Regional High School on their extraordinary championship season.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. BILL PASCRELL, JR.**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 2, 2003*

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, I was unable to be present for floor votes on Monday, March 31st due to a long-standing prior commitments.

If I had been present, I would have voted in the negative for final passage of H.R. 1463 the "Small Pox Vaccination Compensation Fund Act."

CONDEMNING THOSE WHO SLAN-  
DER OUR YOUNG MEN AND  
WOMEN RISKING THEIR LIVES  
FOR THE NATION

**HON. JOHN E. SWEENEY**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 2, 2003*

Mr. SWEENEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to condemn anyone who feels it is proper to slander the great young men and women who are risking their lives for our great nation. It is tragic enough that doubts about the integrity and motivations of many of our military actions in the eyes of the people of this country, but to advocate the killing of our military personnel is outrageous.

Sadly, Mr. Speaker, this is a very grim and unfortunate situation which has raised the ire of myself and countless others from all walks of life. I am speaking about an assistant professor at Columbia University, Nicholas De Genova, who stated that he hoped "there would be a million Mogadishus," which means he hopes millions of young American soldiers are shot, mutilated, and paraded through the streets; all of which are war crimes. He then went on to say, "The only true heroes are those who find ways to help defeat the U.S. military."

It is this type of outlandish anti-American sentiment I stand to condemn. It is my belief that anyone who states such absurdities is speaking in support of terrorism and is going against everything for which the United States stands.

As the War in Iraq continues, it is more important to support our troops. In an all voluntary military, it is imperative we demonstrate a commitment to supporting our military personnel at every turn by reinforcing the values they hold, not by attacking them and questioning their character and certainly not by advocating killing them. We must fight anyone who attacks those who stand side by side as one to fight and die if necessary to secure our most sacred virtue, our freedom!

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. JAMES L. OBERSTAR**

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 2, 2003*

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I hosted an important Hometown Values tour in my district on March 31 and April 1 meeting with local educators, parents and students to discuss the numerous education needs and challenges in Pine, Chisago, and Isanti counties. I also hosted an important Hometown Values Forum to examine the opportunities to promote physical activity and public health by making our communities more accessible to walking and bicycling.

As a result of these important meetings, I was unable to cast my vote on legislation that the House considered on those two days. Had I been present, I would have voted "nay" on Rollcall Vote 92, and I am pleased that the House defeated this unacceptable smallpox legislation; I would have voted "aye" on Rollcall Vote 93; I would have voted "aye" on Rollcall Vote 94; I would have voted "aye" on

Rollcall Vote 95, and I am pleased that the House voted overwhelmingly to reject the proposed reductions in Medicare, Medicaid, veterans benefits and railroad retiree pensions. I would have voted "aye" on Rollcall Vote 96; and I would have voted "aye" on Rollcall Vote 97.

COCONINO AND TONTO NATIONAL  
FOREST LAND EXCHANGE ACT

SPEECH OF

**HON. J.D. HAYWORTH**

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 1, 2003*

Mr. HAYWORTH. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 622, the Coconino and Tonto National Forests Land Exchange Act authorizes, directs and expedites two land exchanges in the Coconino and Tonto National Forests in Arizona: the Montezuma Castle/Payson Airport Land Exchange and the Diamond Point Land Exchange.

Through this land exchange, the Town of Payson will receive land adjacent to its airport that will be used for expansion and economic development activities. This is particularly valuable to Payson because the Town is totally surrounded by national forest lands, virtually land-locking the community. Local officials feel that the lack of land for industry and low-cost housing is the major obstacle to economic development in the region.

These two exchanges have been pending for 6 or 7 years, with no conclusion anywhere in sight. The administrative process unfortunately broke down, leaving the Town of Payson and the homeowners of the Diamond Point Summer Homes Association with no other alternative than a legislated exchange. What's more, the exchanges are supported by the Forest Service and are already a part of the Tonto National Forest Plan.

This is common-sense legislation that accomplishes goals that even the Forest Service has stated are a priority. These land exchanges are endorsed by the Gila County Board of Supervisors, the Rim County Regional Chamber of Commerce, the Town of Payson, the Payson Regional Economic Development Corporation, and the National Park Service, among others.

I commend the gentleman from Arizona, Mr. RENZI, for making this legislation a priority, and for bringing it to the floor so quickly.

SUPPORTING OUR MEN AND  
WOMEN IN THE ARMED SERVICES

**HON. JOHN M. MCHUGH**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 2, 2003*

Mr. MCHUGH. Mr. Speaker, as every Member of this body knows, we face a very unsettling time today. With war declared against Iraq, I fully recognize, respect, and share the concerns many people have about the crisis at hand throughout the Middle East and Central Asia. I view any conflict as a decision of the greatest consequence and an act that should be pursued only when all other possibilities have been fully exhausted.

During my more than ten years as a Member of the House Armed Services Committee, I have had the opportunity to visit our brave military men and women in hostile environments from Haiti, to Bosnia, to Kuwait, to Afghanistan, and beyond. I have seen the devastation that armed conflict can impart and witnessed the pain of our wounded troops who gave so bravely and unselfishly of themselves in the service to our nation. I assure you these experiences profoundly affect how I view any decision to commit ourselves to battle, thus placing our troops in harm's way.

With respect to military action against Iraq, I would hope we all agree that Saddam Hussein is evil personified and poses a serious threat to peace, both in the Middle East and throughout the world. As the United Nations inspectors verified prior to their forced expulsion in 1998, Iraq under Saddam Hussein has pursued a frightening program of chemical and biological weapons development coupled with an undeniable record of repeated aggression against its neighbors and the documented use of outlawed chemical weapons even on its own people. Saddam Hussein is one of the greatest threats to peace that the world has ever known.

For the past 12 years, and through a total of 17 United Nations resolutions, Saddam Hussein has repeatedly defied international law and relentlessly pursued a program of developing and stockpiling weapons of mass destruction. Had we allowed Saddam Hussein to continue unchecked, there is every reason to believe his next act of aggression would have been of a nature and scope of unparalleled destruction.

When the United Nations Security Council unanimously adopted Resolution 1441 on November 8 of last year, Saddam Hussein was given "one last chance" to comply with international law and fully disarm and destroy his weapons of mass destruction. Yet, Iraq failed to meet the requirements in substance of cooperative disarmament. In short, Saddam Hussein responded to the demands of the world community with defiance and deceit.

With Saddam Hussein's shameful record as background, and the continued failure of Iraq to fully comply with the repeatedly affirmed requirements of disarming, on March 18th—consistent with the Authorization for Use of Military Force Against Iraq Resolution of 2002—President Bush informed Congress that further diplomatic and other peaceful means alone would not adequately protect our national security against the continuing threat posed by Iraq nor likely lead to the enforcement of all relevant United Nations Security Council Resolutions.

The President informed the nation on the evening of March 19th that American and coalition forces had begun the early stages of military operations to disarm Iraq, free its people, and to defend the world from grave danger. Now that military action has commenced, I pray for our military personnel, for the liberation of the Iraqi people from Saddam Hussein's tyranny, and for a world free from the threat of Iraq's weapons of mass murder. It is my sincere hope and desire that each and every American will stand behind our military personnel and their families during this difficult time. I think we can all agree that they deserve the respect and gratitude of the American people.

An editorial recently published in my upstate New York congressional district directs readers to organizations involved in relief efforts. While the thrust of the editorial is an analysis of the efficacy of anti-war demonstrations, let me be clear that it is not my wish to suppress anyone's right to express him or herself. Instead, I want to share this editorial with my colleagues because I embrace the overall conclusion—that demonstrating support for our troops and contributing to relief efforts is something that each and every one of us can and should do, regardless of our feelings about the military operation.

[From the Eagle Newspapers, March 26, 2003]  
TIME FOR PROTEST HAS LONG PASSED

Even as our forces fight in Iraq, protesters in Upstate New York and elsewhere continue the futile banner waving that started months ago, when Saddam Hussein made it clear he would ignore United Nations mandates and President Bush quickened the march toward war.

We make no suggestion that protestors shouldn't have a right to speak their minds, but protestors should realize that no sign, no chant, no assembled multitude will cease military action in Iraq. If the goal is to ensure the well-being of the Iraqi people, it's time to turn futile displays into real action. Several reputable organizations have been set up to aid in Iraqi relief efforts following the military strikes. The U.N. runs a Humanitarian Information Center for Iraq, which will help coordinate humanitarian efforts in that nation. Church World Service and World Vision are two Christian-based humanitarian organizations dedicating time and money to relief efforts.

Support for our fighting forces is most important now. Our troops are following orders. Whether we approve or decry the actions of the Bush Administration, whether we believe one motivation over another, whether we think other countries' approval is important, we must honor the commitment of our troops. It's time to lay down the signs, the banners and the unproductive rhetoric and take action that can make a difference. For more information on relief organizations, visit [www.agoodplacetostart.org](http://www.agoodplacetostart.org), [www.churchworldservice.org](http://www.churchworldservice.org) or [www.worldvision.org](http://www.worldvision.org).

The Department of Defense website is another resource offering suggestions about how we can support our troops. It says:

Thousands of Americans are asking what they can do to show their support for servicemembers, especially those serving overseas in this time of war. Below are Web sites for several organizations that are sponsoring programs for members of the Armed Forces overseas. While it would be inappropriate for the Department to endorse any specifically, servicemembers do value and appreciate such expressions of support:

"Gifts from the Homefront" Certificates now allow you to send a gift certificate to a loved one, family member or dear friend associated with the military. These certificates are redeemable by Authorized Patrons of the PX/BX and are redeemable at all locations around the world including deployed areas. If you're looking for the perfect gift to give that special individual anytime and anywhere, then "Gifts from the Homefront" Certificates are the perfect choice, go to <http://www.aafes.com/docs/homefront.htm>.

Donate to "Operation USO Care Package" at <http://www.usocares.org/home.htm>.

The Gift of Groceries program at <http://www.commissaries.com/certifcheek/>

index.htm) helps meet the family needs of our Guard and Reserve troops fighting the war on terrorism.

Donate a calling card to help keep servicemembers in touch with their families at Operation Uplink at (<http://www.operationuplink.org>).

Send a greeting via e-mail through Operation Dear Abby at (<http://anyservicemember.navy.mil>) or ([www.OperationDearAbby.net](http://www.OperationDearAbby.net)).

Sign a virtual thank you card at the Defend America Web site at (<http://www.defendamerica.mil/nmarn.html>).

The "Stars and Stripes" newspaper includes a daily "Messages of Support" section giving family and friends of deployed service members a chance to pass along greetings, announcements, and words of encouragement. Such messages (LIMITED TO 50 WORDS OR LESS) will be printed on a first-come, first-run basis. Messages may be sent to: ([messages@stripes.com](mailto:messages@stripes.com)).

Make a donation to one of the military relief societies:

Army Emergency Relief at (<http://www.aerhq.org>) Navy/Marine Relief Society at (<http://www.nmc.org>) Air Force Aid Society at (<http://www.afas.org>) Coast Guard Mutual Assistance at (<http://www.cgmahq.org>).

Support the American Red Cross Armed Forces Emergency Services at (<http://www.redcross.org/services/afes>).

Purchase a Patriot Bond at (<http://www.ustreas.gov>).

Volunteer at a VA Hospital to honor veterans who bore the lamp of freedom in past conflicts.

Reach out to military families in your community, especially those with a loved one overseas.

Please do not flood the military mail system with letters, cards, and gifts. Due to security concerns and transportation constraints, the Department cannot accept items to be mailed to "Any Servicemember." Some people have tried to avoid this prohibition by sending large numbers of packages to an individual servicemember's address, which however well intentioned, clogs the mail and causes unnecessary delays.

The support and generosity of the American people has touched the lives of many servicemembers, over 300,000 of whom are deployed overseas.

Mr. Speaker, I trust my colleagues and my fellow Americans will find this information helpful. Showing our support for the men and women in uniform is the least we can do. After all, they are, at this very moment, putting their lives on the line to defend our freedom.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JIM DeMINT

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 2, 2003

Mr. DEMINT. Mr. Speaker, I was absent during roll calls 92, 93, and 94. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye" on each of those rollcalls.

COMMENDING THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS MEN'S BASKETBALL TEAM

HON. DENNIS MOORE

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 2, 2003

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate the University of Kansas, my undergraduate alma mater, for reaching the Final Four competition for the second year in a row. KU has shown impressive skill in this year's NCAA conference, and I am confident that they will reach the championship game.

The Jayhawks have benefited from excellent senior leadership and the outstanding coaching of Roy Williams. The team has a 29-7 record, most recently with great victories over Duke and Arizona.

Congratulations to the KU Men's 2002-2003 Basketball team on their efforts and their return to the Final Four. This team has shown an ability to thrive in the face of adversity. I know their play in Saturday's match-up against Marquette will make me proud to be a Jayhawk. Rock Chalk Jayhawk, KU!

CONGRATULATIONS BOARD MEMBERS OF THE VILLAGE OF WESTERN SPRINGS AS YOU RETIRE FROM PUBLIC SERVICE

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 2, 2003

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to extend my warmest wishes to several Board Members upon their retirement from service to the Village of Western Springs, Illinois. The following members will be recognized on Saturday, April 5, 2003 for their commitment to public service.

Village Board Members: Howard Blackman, Harry Kannry, and Jane McMurray

Park Board Members: Ken Sitkowski and Greg Jonas

Library Board Members: Leslie Karas and Mark Schilling.

All of you have proven to be a true asset to your family, friends and community. Your dedication to the community in which you live has truly been instrumental to the success of the Village of Western Springs.

As you retire, I wish to extend my heartiest congratulations to Village of Western Springs Board Members and your families as you celebrate your accomplishments in public service. May your futures be filled with much success.

AGAINST FY 2004 VETERANS BUDGET CUTS IN HEALTH CARE

HON. DANNY K. DAVIS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 2, 2003

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to voice my opposition against the

President's proposed budget for Health Care in the Veterans Affairs (VA) fiscal year 2004. Americans freedom is due to the men and women in uniform who have fought and continue to fight for us. They are the Nation's heroes, who are one of America's greatest and vital assets, to whom we owe a great debt. One way we can repay this debt is through the provision of good health care to them. Many veterans and men and women in uniform according to the American Veterans (AMVET) will agree with me that high quality health care is one of their most important benefits. Nevertheless, the President is repaying the debt we owe to them by cutting their health care benefits.

The President's budget of \$27.5 billion is \$2.5 billion less than what it cost to provide health care to veterans under current law in 2004. This is as a result of suspending health care enrollment of Priority 8 veterans, which will deny care to 173,000 veterans nationwide. Of the 173,000 veterans denied approximately 7,160 reside in Illinois and approximately 4,000 would have enrolled at VA facilities in the Chicago area. Nationwide, an estimated 300,000 veterans in 2002, were placed on waiting list or forced to wait for over 6 months in order for them to get an appointment for health care. Now we are going to tell over 50 percent of these people who have been expecting this benefit and bleed for their country, that we appreciate their service and are thanking them by refusing them health care access. Denying them health care tells them how much we value their service to the country and their lives. This is incomprehensible.

The budget now requires an additional annual enrollment fee of \$250 for those already in the VA health care system. This will force approximately 1.25 million enrolled veterans including 425,000 active patients nationwide to drop out of the health care system due to the increased costs. In the state of Illinois, there are approximately 105,210 priority 7 and 8 veterans enrolled in the VA health care system, which will lead to an estimated 58,000 veterans dropping out due to this cost. Also, approximately 42,000 Chicago veterans and active patients would be forced to drop out of VA care due to the new fees. This new fee is telling our veterans and active men and women in uniform that their suffering for our freedom is not enough for them to earn health care benefits that they still have to pay for it.

Furthermore, those who remain in the VA health care system, will pay a lot more than they used to pay. In the State of Illinois an estimated 47,000 Priority 7 and 8 veterans will remain in the VA health care system, which will mean that their cost for VA care will increase by an estimated \$16 million annually. Out of these Illinois veterans approximately 26,000 veterans are enrolled in Chicago VA facilities, their VA care cost will increase annually by an estimated \$9.1 million.

Overall due to being excluded from signing up and the increased fee for VA care, approximately 65,000 Illinois 15 veterans, including 36,000 veterans in Chicago VA facilities, will lose access to VA health care. This is no way to treat our Veterans—in fact we should be ashamed. We can do better and we must begin by taking care of those who have given so much—our Veterans.

## RECOGNIZING KNOXVILLE NEWS-SENTINEL

**HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.**

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 2, 2003*

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, in these challenging economic times it is important to recognize individuals and companies that invest in our future. Last month, I helped celebrate just such an investment in my district—the state-of-the-art office and production facility for the Knoxville News Sentinel, East Tennessee's largest newspaper.

This paper has been based in downtown Knoxville since its first issue in 1886. It now educates and informs more than 400,000 people every week and supports a wide variety of local civic, charitable and education organizations.

The News Sentinel has taken its community involvement a giant step further by building its \$50 million headquarters in a formerly underserved part of Knoxville's city center and by bringing on-line one of the most sophisticated printing presses in the United States. The paper's parent company, E.W. Scripps, also bases its highly successful cable networks and Internet services in Knoxville.

East Tennessee is one of the best places in our Nation to do business. I applaud the News-Sentinel and E.W. Scripps for having the foresight to invest in this dynamic community.

## OUR TROOPS IN IRAQ AND THE FAMILIES AT HOME MUST HAVE STEEL IN THEIR SPINES

**HON. DOUG BEREUTER**

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 2, 2003*

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, as our troops move into Baghdad, countless Americans are watching as embedded reporters use 21st century technology to relay the bloodshed and horror of the battlefield into their living rooms. These images cannot help but have a profound impact on all of us. We would be well advised to heed the advice of Winston Churchill that, "Nothing is more dangerous in wartime than to live in the temperamental atmosphere of a Gallup Poll, always feeling one's pulse and taking one's temperature."

A timely editorial published in the Omaha World-Herald on Saturday, March 29, 2003, reflects the situation Americans face in Iraq and on the homefront. This member commends it to his colleagues, especially noting its recommendations that only unconditional victory now will suffice.

[From the Omaha Daily Herald, Mar. 29, 2003]

### BAGHDAD BOUND

Wars, many have observed, don't follow scripts. Certainly the one in Iraq underscores the point.

It is not turning out to be as quick or as clean as many seasoned observers, including some highly placed military officials, had hoped. But as the second week began, positive developments emerged.

The (official) start of the war met with unexpected contingencies. First came one of the worst sand-storms in modern memory.

Only those who have experienced a major and prolonged storm of that kind can begin to imagine what it would be like to pursue a military engagement under such conditions. Another surprise has been the tenacity of some of the Iraqi soldiers. They may not be the best-trained fighters, but desperation and zealotry combined have kept them in the battle longer than many expected.

Desperation and zealotry have also led to some despicable dirty tricks—war crimes, really. Much of this was expected, but is no less infuriating for that fact: Fighting from hospitals. Fake surrenders that become massacres. Forced human shields. Apparent executions of prisoners and Iraqi civilians. And more. But the tide does appear to be turning. Massive bombs are shattering strategic targets in Baghdad. Ground forces are speeding up, and bit by bit they are securing the ever-important supply line all the way back to the Persian Gulf. Helicopters (for which sand-storms are a curse) are back in the air, laying down lethal fire and ferrying troops.

Additionally, thousands of Iraqi citizens, once they feel reasonably secure, have begun to flee to safety behind American and British lines. There they are being fed and medically treated as necessary, affirming that the allies truly are on the scene as rescuers.

None of that makes this a stroll on the beach. Baghdad will be tough to pacify. Casualties among the liberators are rising. Some innocent Iraqis, inevitably, are dying. That makes this the point at which the troops—and we would add, their loved ones at home—must have some steel in their spines.

The only sensible course now is unconditional victory. The allies can win it, and we believe they will. Chapter 2 will be winning the peace.

## THE PHASE III IMPLEMENTATION ACT

**HON. HOWARD COBLE**

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 2, 2003*

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Phase III Implementation Act.

I believe the time has come for Congress to find a way to break the current stalemate on the tobacco buyout issue. To that end, I am calling for the creation of a non-federal trust fund—similar to the Phase II trust fund created by the 1998 multi-state settlement agreement—to provide buyout payments to tobacco quota holders and growers. This new "Phase III" Trust Fund would be coupled with tobacco program modernization which is addressed in the legislation I am introducing today.

There are three major objectives motivating this legislation. First, Congress needs to undertake major reform and modernization of the federal tobacco program. Second, we need to encourage a dialogue on alternative ways to fund a tobacco quota buyout. Third, the tobacco buyout and program reform debate needs to remain separate from a massive tobacco product regulatory debate like the one we saw in 1998.

The current program has served tobacco-growing families quite well since the 1930's and has been modified and improved several times through the years; however, the last major overhaul was in 1986, and I believe it is time to take a new look at the program. Historically, the federal tobacco program has worked well to keep supply in line with demand. Since 1986, growers and buyers alike

have paid an assessment on every pound of tobacco grown to keep the program operating at no net cost to the federal government. This approach has generally been strongly supported by quota holders, growers, manufacturers, dealers, and in recent years, even public health organizations; however, certain structural problems have emerged in the last few years to make the program less efficient.

Tobacco quotas can be rented or leased by quota holders. This means that active tobacco growers seeking to increase their production can do so by obtaining the production rights from inactive quota holders. In the last few years, rent and lease costs have risen substantially, and the overall demand for tobacco leaf has been cut in half. Much of this reduction stems from the \$268 billion multi-state settlement in 1998, and fears of excessive federal regulation of tobacco products by manufacturers which has driven export production overseas. In the past two years, there has been much speculation about a tobacco quota buyout. This speculation has caused many quota holders to hang on to their quotas longer than they otherwise might have, making quotas more, expensive to buy and driving up rent and lease costs. At the same time, the price of domestic tobacco leaf has been supported at levels that are incongruous with international prices, making domestic leaf less competitive in world markets. As a result, support for the current program has been falling among active tobacco growers, thereby creating the need for reform.

Under my proposal, growers can opt for a modernized program or eliminate the program altogether, giving growers a vote on this issue. It calls for an up-front referendum for each type of tobacco to decide whether growers move forward with a licensing program that includes a cost-of-production safety net, or no program at all.

This bill will eliminate the current tobacco quota program and create a modernized program in its place. Quota holders would be eligible for buyout payments from non-federal sources through the existing Phase II trust fund and additional amounts provided under a new Phase III trust fund. Active tobacco growers would also be eligible for payments from these non-federal sources and would be issued tobacco production licenses based on their actual production history. The new licensing program would be administered by the Department of Agriculture, establishing licenses that are non-transferable, except to the heirs of the tobacco grower. In other words, the renting or leasing of production rights would be eliminated and tobacco leaf would be sold with a new safety net formula based on costs of production. Finally, growers would be given a vote on a new modernized program or no program at all.

The second objective of my legislation is to stimulate a discussion of alternative ways to fund a tobacco quota buyout. The current debate in Congress is at a stalemate, and I believe that it is well past time to look at alternative solutions. I continue to oppose all federal tax increases as a way to pay for a buyout including direct taxes, user fees, assessments, or new revenues by any other name.

Before the Attorneys General from the major tobacco states would sign the multi-state set-

tlement in 1998, they wanted guaranteed relief for tobacco growers, but they did not come to Congress looking for the money. The tobacco manufacturers and the states sat down and negotiated a separate \$5.15 billion trust fund, known as Phase II, that did not require taxpayer dollars. In this same vein, I believe we should begin looking at non-federal ways to fund a buyout, like developing a new Phase III trust fund with buyout payments made over 5 years. This would require a willingness on the part of manufacturers and growers to come together to find a solution, and I think it is an idea worth trying given that such a solution could potentially be accomplished far faster than waiting on the legislative process.

The third objective of my legislation is to keep the tobacco buyout and program reform debate separate from a massive tobacco product regulatory debate like the one experienced in 1998. I don't believe such a debate can be successfully concluded in the near future, yet group after group continues to meet with our tobacco growers and tell them that they need to accept FDA regulation of tobacco products if they want a tobacco buyout.

One of my major concerns with FDA regulation is its application of medical device language to tobacco products. Language regulating each machine part of a medical device will not work when applied to a tobacco leaf. Instead, it could end up giving the federal government broad authority to reengineer the compounds in the tobacco plant. Our tobacco growers have been pawns in the FDA power struggle long enough, and we simply must separate this issue and move forward to help our growers.

I hope my colleagues who represent tobacco-growing states will join with me in looking at the tobacco buyout issue in a different light. Tobacco growers cannot wait indefinitely for a solution. Let us find a non-federal, taxpayer friendly way to fund a buyout, enact sensible tobacco program reform that gives growers a choice, and move forward so that our farm families can enjoy a more stable future.

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#### REINTRODUCTION OF CENSUS DIRECTOR LEGISLATION

**HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 2, 2003*

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, today, I introduce legislation that establishes a 5-year term of office for the Director of the Census Bureau. By establishing a fixed term of office, this legislation would lessen the role that politics plays at the Census Bureau, an agency which should be grounded in the science of counting our nation. Other agencies charged with developing critically important statistical information, including the Bureau of Labor Statistics, have a fixed term for their directors. This policy ensures the most accurate, non-partisan data possible.

IN HONOR OF MARINE GUNNERY  
SERGEANT PHILLIP A. JORDAN  
OF ENFIELD

**HON. ROB SIMMONS**

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 2, 2003*

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share a Connecticut family's sorrow with my colleagues and the nation.

Marine Gunnery Sgt. Phillip A. Jordan, a 42-year-old Marine from Enfield, Connecticut, was killed along with eight other Marines near the city of An Nasiriyah. Sgt. Jordan died on March 23, when enemy troops, pretending to surrender, opened fire. He served America and the cause of freedom honorably in the first Gulf War, in Kosovo and in Afghanistan.

Sgt. Jordan, a constituent of mine, is the first Connecticut resident known to have died in the war. He leaves his wife, Amanda, and a son, Tyler, who is 6 years old. He was laid to rest today with full military honors in Enfield. We mourn his passing but honor his service.

This is an old story for Americans. Since our nation's birth there have been periods of time in which brave men and women have had to step forward to defend our freedom, our Nation and our Constitution. Yet, the timelessness of the story does not ease the sadness that is felt by those who mourn the loss of their loved ones. It is not only our men and women in uniform who sacrifice for our Nation—their families make profound sacrifices as well.

Sgt. Jordan reminds us that the guardians of our freedoms are the sons and daughters and the husbands and wives who volunteer to serve America and the people they love. When called upon, they leave their homes to engage in the dangerous and difficult work that must be done if we are to continue to enjoy the rights we have as Americans. Our men and women in uniform are the threads that bind together our national defense fabric. Without their courage throughout the centuries we would not be in this Chamber today.

It is the soldier and his family who above all others desires peace because it is the soldier and his family who bears the heaviest burdens of war. But the soldier and his family also know that there are even heavier burdens than those imposed by war. They know that there are some things worth fighting for and dying for.

Sgt. Jordan understood the difference between using force for liberation and defense; and using force for repression and conquest. He will take his place among the ranks of courageous and devoted Americans who gave their last full measure for this great Nation.

America will be a safer and more secure nation because of Sgt. Phillip A. Jordan. The America that we love, and that we will not falter in defense of, will forever stand as his monument. He and his family will be in our prayers. We thank them for their service and sacrifice.

INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT FOR  
H.R. 1562, THE VETERANS  
HEALTH CARE COST RECOVERY  
ACT OF 2003

**HON. BOB BEAUPREZ**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 2, 2003*

Mr. BEAUPREZ. Mr. Speaker, along with Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Chairman of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs; Mr. EVANS of Illinois, the Committee's Ranking Member; Mr. SIMMONS of Connecticut, Chairman of the Subcommittee on Health; and Mr. RODRIGUEZ of Texas, the Health Subcommittee's Ranking Member, I am introducing a bill to improve health care cost recovery programs in the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA).

The Veterans Health Care Cost Recovery Act of 2003 would strengthen VA's rights under law to collect third-party reimbursements from certain third parties for the costs the Department incurs in providing health care to veterans and others covered by a private or public health plan. It would specifically authorize reimbursement for services provided by VA to persons enrolled in and/or receiving treatment from VA health care facilities. The absence of a participating agreement or other contractual agreement would no longer serve as grounds for denying or reducing amounts the Department may collect from third party payers.

With this legislation, the Department of Veterans Affairs would be deemed a "preferred provider" for purposes of collections when a payer might be a managed care or preferred provider organization or other non-traditional payer. This bill would authorize VA to receive full reimbursement for services provided to all persons with insurance, with the exception of service-disabled veterans for health care provided related to their service connected conditions. This bill would require health plans to reimburse VA for legitimate expenses associated with a covered beneficiary. A number of payers and plans that fully cover veterans have either refused to reimburse VA or have legally been unable to do so. This bill would eliminate such barriers to reimbursements to the VA system.

The Veterans Affairs Committee is fully aware that the VA health care system is seriously under-funded and unable to meet the demands being placed on it by our nation's veterans. VA health care is under great stress, as increasing enrollment and rising health care costs have resulted in hundreds of thousands of veterans being forced to wait months, some even more than a year, to see a VA doctor for the first time. VA recently reported that over 200,000 veterans are waiting six months or more to be seen in VA primary care. These proud defenders of our freedom should not be told to wait because we lack the resources, or even more unthinkable—told to go away.

Mr. Speaker, my bill would correct serious deficiencies in VA's ability to recover costs of care provided to patients covered by other health plans. Since 1986, VA has had statutory authority to collect from traditional insurers such as Blue Cross-Blue Shield, Aetna, Mutual of Omaha and many others. These funds are used by VA to supplement appropriated funds to maintain high quality health care.

But currently, VA is unable to collect from the sizeable managed care and preferred provider sector, which accounts now for over two-thirds of all health plans in the United States. This segment of the health care industry also includes the managed care plans within the Federal Employee Health Benefits Plan. My legislation would require the private sector programs to pay VA for care it provides to covered beneficiaries. This would increase the amount of money VA could collect by hundreds of millions of dollars each year—providing funds that are desperately needed to reduce the waiting lists and promote better use of all available health care resources.

Mr. Speaker, this is a sound proposal that would increase available health care dollars for veterans. I urge prompt House action on this important measure.

LEGISLATION TO AID DISPLACED  
AVIATION WORKERS

**HON. JAMES L. OBERSTAR**

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 2, 2003*

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, today, I have joined with Congressmen ENGLISH, NEY, HOYER, DUNN, LIPINSKI, HART, MENENDEZ, DEFAZIO and WEINER to introduce H.R. 1553, the Air Transportation Employees Assistance Act. I strongly support this legislation to ensure that workers in the aviation industry are not asked to bear a disproportionate share of the costs of fighting terrorism and the war with Iraq. These are national responsibilities and should be borne by the entire nation. We have already recognized this principle and granted financial relief to airline companies and their stockholders. Now we should grant some relief to the workers of these companies who have lost their jobs as a consequence of terrorism and war.

The airlines were the weapons used by the terrorists of 9/11, and, as a consequence, the airlines have suffered serious financial damages—from the groundings after 9/11, from the lost traffic which has never returned to pre 9/11 levels, from increased insurance costs, and from the loss of substantial revenues because of security limitations on the carriage of freight and mail.

The war with Iraq is also having a significant impact on the airlines, producing increased fuel costs, loss of revenue from the reluctance of passengers to fly, and from the need of our military to use the airlines' aircraft to carry troops and equipment to the war zone.

Shortly after September 11, Congress responded to the aviation industry's financial problems caused by terrorism, by passing a \$15 billion package of direct assistance and loans. Now proposals are going forward to furnish \$3.0 billion more to help the airlines meet the costs of a war with Iraq.

While I have supported these efforts to aid the industry for the problems created by terrorism and war, I, and many of my colleagues, are deeply disappointed that there has not been the same fair treatment of aviation industry employees who have also suffered from terrorism and war.

Even prior to the war with Iraq, the financial state of the airlines and the fate of their employees was deteriorating daily, as more than

150,000 industry employees were laid-off or furloughed. The situation has reached a crisis point and Congressional action is desperately needed to avert a total collapse of several air carriers and the elimination of thousands of jobs. The air carriers are now bleeding millions more each day as bookings plummet in the wake of the war. The airline industry predicts another 70,000 layoffs due to a severe drop in business resulting from the war. Moreover, Boeing, which already cut 30,000 workers due to aircraft order cancellations and deferrals following 9/11, says it will lay off nearly 1,000 more workers.

The issue of aiding aviation employees is not new. When we passed the \$15 billion assistance bill soon after September 11, many of my colleagues and I insisted that if the airline companies were to be afforded relief, so should employees who had lost their jobs. The Republican Leadership told us that there was no time to develop a consensus proposal on employee relief, but on the House Floor, Speaker HASTERT promised prompt consideration of employee relief, including financial assistance, ability to retain health insurance, and training for new careers. Regrettably, the Leadership has not followed through, and the House has never considered assistance for displaced airline employees.

Mr. Speaker, if the airline industry is entitled to special relief because it has suffered disproportionately from terrorism and war, its displaced workers are equally deserving of relief. Our bill will redress the imbalance, and help the industry's employees cope with difficulties arising from events outside their control. Our bill provides industry employees 26 additional weeks of unemployment benefits. Aviation industry employees were the first to be laid off after 9/11, and they were among the first to exhaust their state and federal jobless benefits. The current federal extension of those benefits as enacted earlier this year will soon expire, and it did not give any help to thousands of workers who had exhausted all their benefits. Aviation workers need and deserve our assistance as the war on terrorism causes a further contraction of the industry.

I urge my colleagues to support the Air Transportation Employees Assistance Act. We hope that it can be included in the Supplemental Appropriations Act which will soon be considered by the House.

HONORING THOMAS N. LESCH FOR  
40 YEARS OF DEDICATED SERVICE

**HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA**

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 2, 2003*

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, today I announce the retirement of a great friend of labor, Tom Lesch. Over the years, the machinists of Wisconsin have had no greater an advocate than Tom. For four decades, he has ably served in one capacity or another as a committed member and leader of Local Lodge 2110 of the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers (IAMAW).

Mr. Lesch started his union career as Local Lodge President, Recording Secretary, and Shop Committee Chair representing workers at Geuder, Paschke and Frey. In 1976, he became a Business Representative with District

10 of IMAAW, AFL-CIO, and he was named Assistant Director in 1981, rising to Director in 1994.

In addition to Tom's active involvement in Local 2110, he holds the distinction of having been a leader at all levels of the labor movement. Tom has been the stalwart head of the union's state organization for over two decades. He is currently the President of the Wisconsin State Council of Machinists, a position he has held since 1982. Prior to that, he served as Financial Secretary to the Council. Active at the county level as well, he served on the Milwaukee County Labor Council Board for 13 years until leaving in 1994. And even with all he has been doing these days, Tom has also taken up the cause for workers across the nation, maintaining a position on the AFL-CIO Executive Board and Executive Committee.

Tom has served on the boards of many other worthy community and labor organizations over the years, including the Red Cross, the United Way Labor Cabinet, Guide Dogs of America, and the Wisconsin Labor-Management Council, just to name a few. But most recently, he has been the driving force behind a broad labor-management effort to come up with possible solutions to the critical problem of rising healthcare costs in our state. His personal involvement in spearheading this initiative can, in large part, be credited for the productive dialogue and progress they've made.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you to join with me in thanking Tom Lesch for his tenacity and willingness to hold out for the rights and living standards of the people he represented. His leadership was felt by all, and has left its mark on the ongoing struggle for the cause of working men and women. Along with the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers and the entire Wisconsin labor community, I wish him a long, healthful, and well-deserved retirement.

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CONGRESSIONAL BLACK CAUCUS  
ON THE BUDGET

**HON. SHEILA JACKSON-LEE**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 2, 2003*

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to talk about the budget. When the

President took office two years ago the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) projected a ten-year budget surplus of \$5.6 trillion. Now CBO projects a \$1.8 billion deficit over the same time period.

As our nation's men and women are on the frontlines of a war in Iraq, the Republican budget cuts funds for the nation's veterans. As we talk about rebuilding and constructing schools in Iraq through the Wartime Appropriations Supplemental, we have not fully funded our own educational priorities here at home. This budget, in particular, hurts African Americans.

The Members of this Congress must not forget about the neediest Americans who will see services simply erased under the Republican's budget. In my district, as in so many others, the unemployment rate is not improving.

Yet the Republican budget proposal provides no extension of unemployment benefits for the one million Americans who have run out of federal benefits. The Republican plan also fails to create new jobs that would allow the currently unemployed to take care of their families.

Republicans are short changing vital priorities. With their budget proposals the President and the Republicans have shown their dedication to cutting taxes for the very wealthy.

The posture of the Republican majority decrees that there should be an end to Federal responsibility for domestic programs and an end to safety net compassion as we know it.

The Republican majority has snatched off their mask of patronizing charity and phony concern. Contempt for the poor is no longer camouflaged. By their current actions the Republicans have thrown a searing spotlight of exposure on their deep-seated belief that the nation, the government is primarily a structure for the protection of the privileges and interests of the rich. For Republicans the tax cuts have suddenly become the mission and purpose of this 2004 budget and this nation.

Our domestic priorities: Medicaid, Medicare, education, and benefits for veterans are underfunded in this budget. We must invest in people capital—our children, our poor, and our ill.

We do not know how much the war will cost, how long our soldiers will be fighting in the region, and how this war will impact our economy. Already, oil prices have risen and the stock market is uncertain in the face of this crisis.

We have been presented with a budget that cuts key domestic priorities and once again includes irresponsible accounting methods. It cuts domestic programs in a Draconian fashion.

We must make a commitment and investment in the education of our nation's children. Programs like Title I, which provides funds to impoverished school districts across the nation, would be cut under this budget.

We passed a landmark education law last year to reauthorize the Elementary and Secondary Education Act—now it is time to fund these programs fully, if we are serious about improving our nation's schools.

This budget cuts important higher education programs like the Pell Grant. The budget provides only \$22.6 billion for programs under the No Child Left Behind Act, which is \$9 billion below the amount authorized for 2004 and \$199 million below the amount needed to maintain programs and services at the 2002 level.

The budget continues the theme of the previous budget by eliminating many education programs, freezing most others at the level in the 2003 continuing resolution and increasing funding for just a few programs such as special education and Title I. Education is critical to our country's growth.

In my 18th Congressional District in Houston, some of the nation's most under-funded schools rely on Title I funds to supplement state and local funding. It is absolutely unconscionable to cut this program.

The Republican budget cuts \$215 billion in Medicare, Medicaid, school lunches and student loans, agriculture, and veterans' programs.

As the nation's unemployment rate remains at critically high levels, millions of Americans lack access to health care, education continues to be woefully underfunded, and veterans' benefits are cut, we must remember our moral obligation to our poor, disabled, children, and veterans. This Republican budget does not.

## 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 Thursday, April 3, 2003 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

## MEETINGS SCHEDULED

## APRIL 7

1:30 p.m.

Appropriations  
Energy and Water Development Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2004 for the Department Energy's Office of Environmental Management and Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management.

SD-124

## APRIL 8

9:30 a.m.

Foreign Relations  
To resume hearings to examine NATO enlargement.

SD-419

Governmental Affairs  
Oversight of Government Management, the Federal Workforce, and the District of Columbia Subcommittee

To hold joint hearings with the House Subcommittee on Civil Service and Agency Organization to examine the federal government's strategic human capital management and consider pending legislation on the federal workforce.

SD-342

Rules and Administration  
To hold oversight hearings to examine the operations of the Sergeant at Arms, the Library of Congress and the Congressional Research Service.

SR-301

10 a.m.

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs  
To hold oversight hearings to examine the impact of proposed RESPA rule on small business and consumers.

SD-538

Appropriations  
Commerce, Justice, State, and the Judiciary Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2004 for the Securities and Exchange Commission.

S-146 Capitol

Energy and Natural Resources  
Business meeting to consider comprehensive energy legislation.

SD-366

Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions

To hold hearings to examine proposed legislation authorizing funds for programs of the Mammography Quality Standards Act, focusing on patient access to quality health care.

SD-430

Judiciary

To hold hearings to examine S.J. Res. 1, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to protect the rights of crime victims.

SD-226

2 p.m.

Environment and Public Works  
Clean Air, Climate Change, and Nuclear Safety Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine S. 485, to amend the Clean Air Act to reduce air pollution through expansion of cap and trade programs, to provide an alternative regulatory classification for units subject to the cap and trade program.

SD-406

Appropriations

Homeland Security Subcommittee  
To hold hearings to examine the fiscal year 2004 Emergency Preparedness and Response Budget Overview.

SD-124

2:30 p.m.

Foreign Relations  
International Economic Policy, Export and Trade Promotion Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine global energy security issues.

SD-419

## APRIL 9

9:30 a.m.

Foreign Relations  
Business meeting to consider proposed legislation entitled "Foreign Relations Authorization Act", to authorize appropriations for the Department of State, and United States international broadcasting activities.

SD-419

Appropriations  
Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2004 for the Department of Labor.

SD-138

10 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources  
Business meeting to consider comprehensive energy legislation.

SD-366

Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions  
Business meeting to consider proposed legislation entitled "The Improved Vaccine Affordability and Availability Act" and pending nominations.

SD-430

Judiciary

To hold hearings to examine the nominations of R. Hewitt Pate, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Attorney General, and Diane M. Stuart, of Utah, to be Director of the Violence Against Women Office, Department of Justice.

SD-226

1:30 p.m.

Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions  
To hold hearings to examine the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Threat.

SD-430

2 p.m.

Appropriations  
Transportation, Treasury and General Government Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2004 for the Internal Revenue Service.

SD-124

2:30 p.m.

Armed Services  
Readiness and Management Support Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine proposed legislation authorizing funds fiscal year 2004 for the Department of Defense, focusing on the readiness of the military services to conduct current operations and execute contingency plans.

SR-222

3:30 p.m.

Foreign Relations  
To hold hearings to examine the nominations of Joseph LeBaron, of Oregon, to be Ambassador to the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, Gregory W. Engle, of Colorado, to be Ambassador to the Togolese Republic, Wayne E. Neill, of Nevada, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Benin, and Helen R. Meagher La Lime, of Florida, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Mozambique.

SD-419

4:30 p.m.

Foreign Relations  
To hold hearings to examine the nominations of Heather M. Hodges, of Ohio, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Moldova, Eric S. Edelman, of Virginia, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Turkey, Ralph Frank, of Washington, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Croatia, Reno L. Harnish, of California, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Azerbaijan, and Stephen D. Mull, of Virginia, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Lithuania.

SD-419

## APRIL 10

9 a.m.

Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions  
To hold hearings to examine the teaching of American history and civics in the classroom.

SD-430

9:30 a.m.

Governmental Affairs  
To hold hearings to examine the nomination of Peter Eide, of Maryland, to be General Counsel of the Federal Labor Relations Authority.

SD-342

10 a.m.

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs  
To hold hearings to examine recent developments in Hedge Funds.

SD-538

Energy and Natural Resources  
Business meeting to consider comprehensive energy legislation.

SD-366

Joint Economic Committee  
To hold hearings to examine Medicare's financial crisis, focusing on the long-term financial viability of the program, proposals to add a prescription drug benefit and other reforms.

SD-562

1:30 p.m.

Appropriations  
Legislative Branch Subcommittee  
To hold hearings to examine proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2004 for the Library of Congress and the Open World Leadership Center.

SD-116

## APRIL 29

10 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources  
Business meeting to consider comprehensive energy legislation.

SD-366

APRIL 30

MAY 1

MAY 8

10 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources  
Business meeting to consider comprehensive energy legislation.

SD-366

10 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources  
Business meeting to consider comprehensive energy legislation.

SD-366

Appropriations  
Legislative Branch Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2004 for the U.S. Capitol Police Board and the Sergeant-at-Arms.

SD-124

1:30 p.m.

Appropriations  
Legislative Branch Subcommittee  
To hold hearings to examine proposed budget estimate for the Secretary of the Senate and the Architect of the Capitol.

SD-124