

fully accepted, encouraged and empowered. Through training and competition, Special Olympics athletes grow mentally and physically, improving their physical fitness and motor skills and ultimately gaining greater self-confidence. With more than 85,000 law enforcement officers carrying the flame across 35 nations, the 2004 Special Olympics Law Enforcement Torch Run raised more than \$20.5 million. This event has historically been the largest and most successful Special Olympics grassroots fundraiser and awareness vehicle, and with the authorization of House Concurrent Resolution 135, we will ensure its continued success.

The sponsors of the event will work with the Architect of the Capitol and the United States Capitol Police to comply with all the applicable regulations relating to the use of the Capitol Grounds and will assume responsibility for all expenses and liabilities related to the event.

□ 1530

I encourage my colleagues to join the law enforcement community in supporting the Special Olympics and join me in supporting this resolution.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. SCHWARTZ of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, this event needs little introduction. 2005 marks the 38th anniversary of the District Special Olympics. The torch relay event is a traditional part of the opening ceremonies for the Special Olympics, which will take place at Gallaudet University in the District of Columbia. This event has become a highlight on Capitol Hill and is an integral part of the Special Olympics.

In the early 1960s, Eunice Kennedy Shriver started a day camp for people with mental retardation, and the Special Olympics were born. The games help mentally challenged individuals gain confidence and self-esteem through friendly competition in a supportive environment.

Today, more than 1 million children and adults with special needs participate in the Special Olympics programs worldwide. Here in our Nation's capital, approximately 2,500 Special Olympians compete in dozens of events each year, and they are cheered on by their family members and friends. This inspirational event is due in large part to the efforts of thousands of volunteers from the greater Washington, D.C. area. And these individuals deserve our thanks and our assistance.

I enthusiastically support this resolution and the very worthwhile endeavor of the Special Olympics. I urge support for House Concurrent Resolution 135.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Ms. SCHWARTZ of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR), ranking member on the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

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

Mr. OBERSTAR. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding me this time and, again, the committee for bringing this concurrent resolution to the House floor, as is our annual responsibility, to authorize the use of the Capitol grounds for the Special Olympic Law Enforcement Torch Run.

The gentlewoman and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. DENT), representing the majority, have well explained the purpose of the Special Olympics and the Torch Run. But I just want to take a moment to pay tribute to Sarge Shriver, who for so many years has been the inspiration behind, and the organizational force of, the Special Olympics. It really has become synonymous with Sarge Shriver. This event, which has become so widely admired, so greatly appreciated, has just made an enormous difference for young, middle-aged and older mentally disabled persons, reinforcing their self-confidence, building self-esteem, and improving the quality of their health as they prepare for and participate in the Special Olympics.

From time to time on Sunday I see Sarge Shriver at our Lady of Mercy Parish where I participate in mass when I am in the Washington Area. It just pains me as I see Sarge Shriver overcome by the mental ravages of Alzheimer's. Even with this dreadful disease he certainly functions well, and his body is strong, and his mind is clear. But one can see the ravages of this dreaded ailment. And for one who has given so much to so many people for so many years, it just brings home to me every time I see him this enormous contribution that he has made so selflessly over the many years.

Eunice Shriver, who took over the Kennedy family initiative on behalf of the mentally disabled, played a strong, forceful role in my hometown with the publisher of our hometown newspaper, Veda Ponikvar, in building and commissioning the Range Center for the mentally retarded, bringing people who have been neglected, held in homes, shut away in closets and downstairs rooms and attics and bringing them out into the world and giving them an opportunity for self-esteem, for self-confidence, to learn skills, to be productive members of our community.

And so across the country, those who have been helped by the Shriver family and the Kennedy inspiration for the programs to support those with mental disabilities, the Special Olympics stands out as the premier activity nationwide to give respect, recognition, full membership in society to those not so fortunate as the rest of us.

Ms. SCHWARTZ of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. CAPITO). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. DENT) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 135.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING USE OF CAPITOL GROUNDS FOR NATIONAL PEACE OFFICERS' MEMORIAL SERVICE

Mr. DENT. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 136) authorizing the use of the Capitol Grounds for the National Peace Officers' Memorial Service.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 136

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),

SECTION 1. USE OF CAPITOL GROUNDS FOR NATIONAL PEACE OFFICERS' MEMORIAL SERVICE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Grand Lodge of the Fraternal Order of Police and its auxiliary (in this resolution referred to as the "sponsor") shall be permitted to sponsor a public event, the 24th annual National Peace Officers' Memorial Service (in this resolution referred to as the "event"), on the Capitol Grounds, in order to honor the law enforcement officers who died in the line of duty during 2004.

(b) DATE OF EVENT.—The event shall be held on May 15, 2005, or on such other date as the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate jointly designate.

SEC. 2. TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Under conditions to be prescribed by the Architect of the Capitol and the Capitol Police Board, the event shall be—

(1) free of admission charge and open to the public; and

(2) arranged not to interfere with the needs of Congress.

(b) EXPENSES AND LIABILITIES.—The sponsor shall assume full responsibility for all expenses and liabilities incident to all activities associated with the event.

SEC. 3. EVENT PREPARATIONS.

Subject to the approval of the Architect of the Capitol, the sponsor is authorized to erect upon the Capitol Grounds such stage, sound amplification devices, and other related structures and equipment, as may be required for the event.

SEC. 4. ENFORCEMENT OF RESTRICTIONS.

The Capitol Police Board shall provide for enforcement of the restrictions contained in section 5104(c) of title 40, United States Code, concerning sales, advertisements, displays, and solicitations on the Capitol Grounds, as well as other restrictions applicable to the Capitol Grounds, in connection with the event.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. DENT) and the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms.

SCHWARTZ) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. DENT).

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

Madam Speaker, House Concurrent Resolution 136 authorizes the use of the Capitol grounds for the annual National Peace Officers' Memorial Service to take place on May 15, 2005. The Grand Lodge of the Fraternal Order of Police and its auxiliary are the sponsors wishing to honor some of America's bravest men and women. The memorial service will honor the 154 Federal, State, and local law enforcement officers who made the ultimate sacrifice while protecting their communities in 2004.

I would especially like to recognize the seven peace officers killed in the line of duty in 2004 from my home State of Pennsylvania.

This is the 24th time that this event has been held on the grounds of the Capitol. This memorial service is part of National Police Week, which was created by law in 1962; and this year begins today and continues until May 15.

Police Week draws officers, their families, and the survivors of fallen officers from around the country and includes such events as the Blue Mass at St. Patrick's Catholic Church, a candlelight vigil at the National Law Enforcement Memorial, and a police unity tour featuring officers and historic vehicles.

This event begins at noon on Sunday and, following the ceremony on the Capitol grounds, will continue with a procession to the Law Enforcement Memorial followed by a wreath-laying ceremony.

I encourage my colleagues to attend this much-deserved memorial service to honor those who are on the front lines, protecting the communities we live in, and work to serve.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. SCHWARTZ of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, House Concurrent Resolution 136 authorizes the use of the Capitol grounds for the 24th annual National Peace Officers' Memorial Service, a most solemn and respectful public event honoring our Nation's brave civil servants. The event, scheduled for May 15, will be coordinated by the Office of the Architect of the Capitol and the Capitol Hill Police.

This is a fitting tribute to the Federal, State, and local police officers who gave their lives while protecting our families, our homes, and our places of work. This year, 153 names will be added to the memorial wall, including nine women who were killed in the line of duty. These fallen heroes served an average of 12 years in law enforcement, with some serving as many as 40 years. Others, like one 20-year-old officer, had only just begun what he had hoped would be years of service to his community.

On average, one officer is killed in this country every other day, and approximately 23,000 are injured every year. And thousands more are assaulted while on duty. In 2004, seven law enforcement officers from the State of Pennsylvania were killed in the line of duty.

In the early morning hours of March 19, Philadelphia City Pretrial Warrant Supervisor Joseph LeClaire was shot and killed while serving an arrest warrant in West Germantown to a man who had failed to appear in court during two trials, one for a drug charge, the second for a rape case. Officers Vincent Disandra and Carlo Delborrello were also shot and wounded during the encounter.

Shortly after 11 a.m. on March 31 in Bradford County, Deputy Sheriffs Christopher Burgert, who was 30, and Michael Vankuren, 36, were shot and killed while trying to serve two warrants to a man living in Wells Township.

In the early morning of April 20, Sergeant James Miller, a 28-year veteran of the Upper Dublin Police Department, died when his police vehicle rolled over during an accident.

And Police Chief Douglas Shertzer, a 23-year veteran of his department, was killed in a motorcycle accident on the morning of May 11 while en route to begin his patrol.

Patrolman Michael Wise II of Reading City Police Department was shot in the line of duty on the night of June 5 while searching for a murder suspect.

And, finally, Elk Lick Township Police Chief Sheridan Caton, 60, was killed in a head-on collision while responding to a request for a backup from a neighboring police department. The driver of the second vehicle was charged with driving while under the influence.

These public servants are sorely missed; and they deserve our deepest respect, and their families have our most sincere sympathies.

In October, 1962, President Kennedy declared May 15 as National Peace Officers' Memorial Day so that we could come together to honor the service and sacrifice of our Nation's law enforcement officers. This year's ceremony is the 24th anniversary of this memorial service. Consistent with all Capitol Hill events, the memorial service will be free and open to the public.

I support the resolution and urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this tribute to our fallen police officers and peace officers.

Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD. Madam Speaker, I join my colleagues in support of the concurrent resolution. On May 15, 2005, America will observe National Peace Officers' Memorial Day and hold the National Memorial Service. We commemorate this day each year to honor the heroes of law enforcement who have lost their lives in the line of duty. As the Ranking Democrat on the Committee on House Administration, which has jurisdiction over the U.S. Capitol Police, the Library of Congress Police, and the Government Printing

Office Police, this year's observance has additional significance for me. On this occasion, I rise to offer the tribute of the Californians I have the honor to represent, and my Committee's, as well as my own.

The need for such a memorial day arose in the earliest days of our republic. Since America's first line-of-duty death was recorded in 1792, more than 16,500 men and women have fallen, including three Capitol Police officers, one in 1984, and two in 1998. Nationwide, 153 officers died in the line of duty last year, 13 of them in California, according to the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund. Thus, in 2004, somewhere in the United States a law-enforcement officer fell in the line of duty ever 57 hours.

I wish it were not so, Madam Speaker. We all wish it were not so. But at least 35 have already fallen in 2005, and still others will follow. If anyone among us could do anything to prevent even one more law-enforcement officer's death, we would surely do it. I certainly hope that this Congress, every state legislature, and every other policymaking body will do everything possible to prevent more such deaths.

Madam Speaker, as we pause on this year's National Peace Officers' Memorial Day to reflect upon the sacrifices made by the valiant men and women of law enforcement who have given their lives for our communities, let us resolve to cherish their memory on May 15 and every day. Let us also honor the brave men and women now working across this land who may, at any moment of any shift, give their lives to make us safe. Let us resolve to show them our respect and gratitude every day of the year. I urge all Members to vote for the resolution.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H. Con. Res. 136, to authorize use of the Capitol Grounds for the National Peace Officers' Memorial Service on May 15, 2005.

In October 1962, President Kennedy proclaimed May 15th as National Peace Officers' Memorial Day. Each year on this date we, as a Nation, have an opportunity to honor the devotion with which peace officers perform their daily task of protecting our families, co-workers, friends, and each of us. The 2005 event marks the 24th anniversary of the Capitol Hill event. In the post September 11th environment, the work of selfless police and firemen has become our model of courage and moral strength.

There are approximately 700,000 sworn law enforcement officers serving the American public today. Officers work for states, counties, U.S. territories, federal enforcement, military police, and corrections departments. Ten percent of law enforcement officers are women.

During 2004, 153 peace officers were killed in the line of duty; of those killed, nine were women. The average age of those killed in the line of duty was 37 years.

It is most fitting and proper to honor the lives, sacrifices, and public service of these brave men and women. I urge support for H. Con. Res. 136.

Ms. SCHWARTZ of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by

the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. DENT) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 136. 7

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DENT. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on House Concurrent Resolution 86, House Concurrent Resolution 135, and House Concurrent Resolution 136, the matters just considered by the House.

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

There was no objection.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 5:30 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 44 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 5:30 p.m.

□ 1740

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. BOOZMAN) at 5 o'clock and 40 minutes p.m.

PERSONAL PRIVILEGE

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of personal privilege.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. On the basis of House Report 109-51 and certain media coverage thereof, the gentlewoman may rise to a question of personal privilege under rule IX.

The gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) is recognized for 1 hour.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise today, Mr. Speaker, because I believe in the integrity of this House, the specialness of this House, and the specialness of my colleagues.

I also believe that this time that I will have to share with my colleagues and to share with the American people is a moment for us to be able to move forward and not to recount or to go back over a pathway that is not productive.

A few weeks ago we were discussing legislation that of its very name is extremely controversial. In the course of that legislation, H.R. 748, the Child Interstate Abortion Notification Act, CIANA, the debate was vigorous; and I

know that in this Congress we have had our differences of opinion as it relates to the question of choice, the ninth amendment, the right to privacy, and, in this instance, the question of parental consent.

It is interesting to note that those of us who may side on the position of choice and the right to privacy recognize the intensity and the questions being raised about children who are put in harm's way, whether or not that means that a child without counsel, because of some tragedy in her life, has to seek an abortion.

The vigorousness of the debate centered around the idea of the enormous range of differences of opinion expressed by different States. I think they are equally divided, 23, 22, 27, some States having no provisions for parental consent as it relates to a child securing an abortion, some States having a very complicated process with judicial review, and some States having a medium process.

The debate in the Committee on the Judiciary by members on my side of the aisle really centered and focused on the structure of the legislation that seemingly would close the door shut on a child that would seek counsel beyond the parent in this very troubling time in their life. It also sought to clarify whether an innocent bystander who could provide a mode of transportation might, in fact, be held criminally liable under this particular law. So there were a number of amendments being offered that would hopefully clarify this very difficult question.

Mr. Speaker, this is a time when passions rise high, temperatures rise high as well. As I said, there is a vigorous disagreement about this question of abortion and even more vigorous when it involves a child who is under the age of majority.

□ 1745

So there were a number of amendments offered by my colleagues, one offered that, in particular the description of the amendment simply offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER), allowed an adult who could be prosecuted under the bill go to a Federal court and seek a waiver to the State's parental notice laws if this remedy was not available.

Subsequently, there was a House Report, 109-51, and in that report, a series of amendments were described in particular to give license to sexual predators. May I repeat that again, Mr. Speaker, to give license to sexual predators.

I started out by saying, and I do intend to follow that charge that I have made, that this is an effort to go forward, to be able to highlight a mistake, an indiscretion, a pathway that hopefully we will not return to and allow us to heal on our own, if you will, but also to cite that this is not the way to run the People's House.

That amendment simply stated that it allowed an adult who could be pros-

ecuted under the bill to go to the Federal District Court and seek a waiver to the State's parental notice laws. Remember I started out, Mr. Speaker, by saying State parental notice laws are varying around the Nation. It was ultimately written to suggest that that particular gentleman from New York had an amendment that would have created an additional layer of Federal Court review that could be used by sexual predators to escape conviction under the bill. It suggested that that roll call, that particular amendment, was defeated 11 to 16.

Subsequently, there was another amendment by the gentleman from New York to exempt a grandparent or adult sibling from the criminal and civil provisions in the bill, again, simply stated as plain as can be. And, by the way, Mr. Speaker, though I am not intending to challenge legislation that has already been passed on the floor of the House, albeit I disagree with it vigorously in terms of the restraints it puts on the interaction between a child and confidante, a trusted adult who can help steer them in the right direction, let me just suggest this was a constructive amendment because it was to give the child an ability to consult with someone that may be out of the pipeline and be out of the child's distress area, meaning we have never looked at the point that possibly the parent could be the predator or could be engaged in incest. All of these are terrible things to discuss, but in a responsible debate, these were the considerations why these amendments were authored.

Ultimately, that amendment to allow a grandparent or sibling to confide or that child to confide in that particular adult or that particular sibling, adult sibling, it was described by the gentleman's amendment, was described as having exempted sexual predators from prosecution under the bill and suggested that it was defeated in a roll call vote.

Subsequently, the gentleman from Virginia offered an amendment to protect innocent bystanders who might have someone take their mode of transportation, a taxicab, a bus or other mode of transportation, not knowing who they are carrying, and ultimately caught up in the legislation and be prosecuted. So this was to exempt innocent bus drivers, taxicab drivers and others who would be transporting individuals, and, again, the amendment was described as exempting sexual predators.

A subsequent amendment that limited liability to the person committing the offense in the first degree was ultimately described and suggested that it would aid and abet criminals.

Then an amendment that I offered, the amendment was to exempt clergy, godparents, aunts, uncles or first cousins from the penalties in the bill, again to give a young woman a greater latitude of who to seek comfort and counsel from, and ultimately, that amendment was described, "Ms. JACKSON-LEE