

\$8,473,000, a prospectus for which is attached to, and included in, this resolution.

Provided, That any design shall, to the maximum extent possible incorporate shared or collegial space, consistent with efficient court operations that will minimize the size and cost of the building to be constructed.

Provided further, That any design shall incorporate changes in the 1997 United States Courts Design Guide, including the implementation of a policy on shared courtrooms.

BUD SHUSTER,
Chairman.

July 26, 2000.

SITE AND DESIGN: UNITED STATES
COURTHOUSE, NORFOLK, VIRGINIA

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to Section 7 of the Public Buildings Act of 1959, (40 U.S.C. § 606), appropriations are authorized for acquisition of a site and the design for the alteration of the existing courthouse and construction of an annex for a 399,394 gross square foot United States courthouse, including 47 inside parking spaces, located in Norfolk, Virginia, at a site cost and utility relocation of \$5,787,000 and design and review cost of \$4,806,000, for a combined cost of \$10,593,000, a prospectus for which is attached to, and included in, this resolution.

Provided, That any design shall, to the maximum extent possible incorporate shared or collegial space, consistent with efficient court operations that will minimize the size and cost of the building to be constructed.

Provided further, That any design shall incorporate changes in the 1997 United States Courts Design Guide, including the implementation of a policy on shared courtrooms.

BUD SHUSTER,
Chairman.

July 26, 2000.

CONSTRUCTION: UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE,
ERIE, PENNSYLVANIA

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to Section 7 of the Public Buildings Act of 1959, (40 U.S.C. § 606), appropriations are authorized for the alteration of the existing courthouse and construction of an annex for a 134,794 gross square foot United States courthouse complex, including 18 inside parking spaces, located in Erie, Pennsylvania, at an additional design cost of \$121,000, a management and inspection cost of \$1,764,000, and estimated construction cost of \$25,084,000 for a combined cost of \$26,969,000, a prospectus for which is attached to, and included, in this resolution.

Provided, That the construction of this project does not exceed construction benchmarks as established by the General Services Administration.

BUD SHUSTER,
Chairman.

July 26, 2000.

CONSTRUCTION: UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE,
FRESNO, CALIFORNIA

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to Section 7 of the Public Buildings Act of 1959, (40 U.S.C. § 606), appropriations are authorized for the construction of a 428,376 gross square foot United States courthouse including 112 inside parking spaces, located in Fresno, California, at an additional design cost of \$820,000, at a management and inspection cost of \$4,596,000, and estimated construction cost of \$107,141,000 for a combined cost of

\$112,557,000, a prospectus for which is attached to, and included in, this resolution.

Provided, That the construction of this project does not exceed construction benchmarks as established by the General Services Administration.

BUD SHUSTER,
Chairman.

July 26, 2000.

There was no objection.

NEVADA'S PRESCRIPTION DRUG
PLAN WILL WORK

(Mr. GIBBONS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GIBBONS. Madam Speaker, last week Vice President GORE criticized the State of Nevada for its innovative prescription drug plan for seniors.

Mr. GORE said it would not work. Mr. GORE said it was a complete failure. He also said insurance companies would not participate.

Well, Mr. Speaker, I rise today to respectfully say that Mr. GORE's statements about Nevada's prescription drug plan were false and misleading, and Mr. GORE should apologize to the hard-working people of Nevada.

At least five insurance companies have asked to serve as the vendor for the State's program. The State of Nevada will provide the selected insurance company with help and, in turn, Nevada's low-income seniors will truly benefit from reduced prescription costs, starting next year.

Providing an insurance-based prescription drug benefit can work and Nevada is leading the way. It is time to get Washington, D.C. out of the medicine cabinets of American seniors. It is time to follow Nevada's lead and provide a voluntary, flexible, and affordable prescription drug plan under Medicare.

INDONESIAN MILITIAS KILL U.N.
STAFF IN WEST TIMOR

(Mr. McGOVERN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. McGOVERN. Madam Speaker, in 1999, militias, armed and supported by the Indonesian military, rampaged through East Timor because the people of East Timor voted for freedom and independence.

One year later, the militias are on the rampage again. Today, pro-Indonesia militias killed at least three United Nations refugee workers in West Timor.

Over 100,000 refugees from East Timor remain trapped in squalid refugee camps in West Timor, under the control of the militias. These U.N. workers were providing much-needed relief to these refugees.

Let me tell my colleagues how they died. A mob of thousands of militia-

men, wielding machetes and rifles stormed the U.N. headquarters in West Timor. The militias stabbed their victims to death, dragged their bodies into the street, and then set them on fire.

President Clinton must condemn these brutal murders and demand the Indonesian government disarm and disband the militias and ensure the safe return of the refugees to East Timor.

Finally, the United States must maintain the suspension of all U.S. military aid and relations with the Indonesian military until this has been accomplished.

The murder and mayhem in West Timor must stop today.

THE FIRST CONGRESS OPENED
WITH PRAYER

(Mr. PITTS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PITTS. Madam Speaker, on this day, September 6, 1774, 226 years ago, the first Congress assembled in Philadelphia. According to the Records of Congress, Congress established two important precedents on that day. First, rules of governing its procedures; and, second, it decided to open its sessions with prayer.

John Adams provided the details on that second decision, reporting that "When Congress first met, Mr. Cushing made a motion that it should be opened in prayer. It was opposed by one or two, because we were so divided in religious sentiment that we could not agree on the same act of worship. Mr. Samuel Adams rose and said, 'He was no bigot, and could hear a prayer from a gentleman of piety and virtue, who was at the same time a friend to his country, and therefore he moved that Mr. Duche, an Episcopalian clergyman, might be desired to read prayers to the Congress tomorrow morning.' The motion was seconded and passed in the affirmative."

Interestingly, although objections were raised against public prayers two centuries ago, Congress quickly learned that prayer was a unifying rather than a dividing force. Now, two centuries later, we still benefit from what they learned 226 years ago today.

TAKE HEED REGARDING ELECTRIC
UTILITY DEREGULATION

(Mr. FILNER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FILNER. Madam Speaker, I returned home, like all of my colleagues, to my district in August. And what did I find in my hometown of San Diego? In a word, disaster.

San Diego is the first area of California to fully deregulate its electrical