

divided when it comes to health care, divided along the lines of those who have and those who have not access to care. Health centers have to bridge the gap between those entities.

A National Health Center Week will allow health centers to raise awareness and educate the public about health issues and the role that they play in our communities. Therefore, I am pleased to support this resolution, and urge its immediate adoption.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Ohio, and urge adoption of this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

H. CON. RES. 179

Whereas community, migrant, public housing, and homeless health centers are vital to many communities in the United States;

Whereas there are more than 1,029 such health centers serving nearly 12,000,000 people at 3,200 health delivery sites, located in all 50 States of the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands;

Whereas such health centers have provided cost-effective, quality health care to poor and medically underserved people in the United States, including the working poor, the uninsured, and many high-risk and vulnerable populations;

Whereas such health centers help reduce health disparities, meet escalating health care needs, and provide a vital safety net, in the health care delivery system of the United States;

Whereas such health centers provide care to 1 of every 9 uninsured Americans, 1 of every 8 low-income Americans, and 1 of every 10 rural Americans;

Whereas the people to whom such health centers provide care would otherwise lack access to health care;

Whereas such health centers and other innovative programs in primary and preventive care serve 600,000 homeless persons and more than 650,000 farm workers in the United States;

Whereas such health centers make health care responsive and cost-effective by integrating the delivery of primary care with aggressive outreach, patient education, translation, and other enabling support services;

Whereas such health centers increase the use of preventive health services, including immunizations, pap smears, mammograms, and glaucoma screenings;

Whereas in communities served by such health centers, infant mortality rates have decreased between 10 and 40 percent;

Whereas such health centers are built through community initiative;

Whereas Federal grants assist participating communities in finding partners and recruiting doctors and other health professionals;

Whereas Federal grants constitute, on average, 28 percent of the annual budget of such health centers, with the remainder provided by State and local governments, medicare, medicaid, private contributions, private insurance, and patient fees;

Whereas such health centers are community-oriented and patient-focused;

Whereas such health centers tailor their services to fit the special needs and priorities of communities, working together with schools, businesses, churches, community organizations, foundations, and State and local governments;

Whereas such health centers contribute to the health and well-being of their communities by keeping children healthy and in school and helping adults remain healthy and productive;

Whereas such health centers encourage citizen participation and provide jobs for 50,000 community residents; and

Whereas the establishment of a National Community Health Center Week for the week beginning August 19, 2001, would raise awareness of the health services provided by such health centers: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is the sense of Congress that—*

(1) there should be established a National Community Health Center Week to raise awareness of health services provided by community, migrant, public housing, and homeless health centers; and

(2) the President should issue a proclamation calling on the people of the United States and interested organizations to observe such a week with appropriate programs and activities.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H. Con. Res. 179.

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

There was no objection.

CONGRATULATING UKRAINE ON TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF REESTABLISHMENT OF ITS INDEPENDENCE

Mr. TANCREDO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on International Relations be discharged from further consideration of the resolution (H. Res. 222) congratulating Ukraine on the tenth anniversary of reestablishment of its independence, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

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

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, later this month on August 20, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HASTERT) has authorized a delegation of Members of this House to travel to Ukraine to help the Ukrainian people and to celebrate with them in their celebration of the tenth anniversary of Ukrainian independ-

ence. It is a celebration of victory that belongs to the people of Ukraine, and I thank the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR) for her help in bringing this resolution forward and delivering it to the people of Ukraine later this month.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SCHAFFER. Further reserving the right to object, I yield to the gentlewoman from Ohio.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. SCHAFFER) who co-chairs the Ukrainian Caucus with myself; we have several dozen Members who are participants in that. For dropping this resolution, H. Res. 222, congratulating Ukraine on the tenth anniversary of the reestablishment of its independence, we ask for the unanimous approval of the membership.

Mr. Speaker, it is important to remind ourselves and think about the fragile beginnings of our own Republic, after 10 years, where were we. We did not even have a Constitution in place, and it took us almost a century more to grant civil rights to all of our people. And voting rights did not come until almost another 70 years later to women, then in the mid-20th century to minorities.

So we see the struggle of this democratic Nation, this democratic Republic, to provide greater and fuller, more robust liberties to all of her people. We look at Ukraine after 10 years, she has been building broad and durable relations with the 1994 charter for Ukrainian-American partnership, friendship and cooperation, and also her distinctive partnership since 1997 with NATO.

Ukraine has done many things that the West has asked, including dismantling her nuclear arsenal. On June 28, 1996, Ukraine's parliament voted to adopt a democratic constitution of the Ukraine, providing for presidential and parliamentary elections, and we are about to embark on the third set of parliamentary elections.

Mr. Speaker, I would say to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. SCHAFFER) and, indeed, our entire membership that Ukraine has been trying to pursue friendly relations with her neighboring countries and has been consistently pursuing a course of European integration with a commitment to ensuring democracy and prosperity for its citizens. The road has not always been easy.

Mr. Speaker, it still has many rough bumps in that road, certainly the full development of free press and independent media; the development of a rule of law and a judicial system; a legislative branch of the government that participates fully and equally with the executive. And as we move this resolution forward, we want to walk alongside Ukraine on this journey, and we urge her to join with the community of freedom-loving nations and European

nations, and hopefully in our lifetime see her fully integrated into the European and trans-Atlantic set of institutions that we have all come to respect and love.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding, and urge this resolution's swift passage. I thank the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HASTERT), the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE), the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS), the gentleman from California (Mr. GALLEGLY), the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL), all Members who have supported this resolution at the authorizing level, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. TANCREDO), and the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BEREUTER) who shares our interest in moving Ukraine forward.

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for her help and leadership on this important issue.

Mr. Speaker, Ukraine faces certain challenges. There is no question about that, and the United States is prepared to pay whatever supportive role it can to help promote private property ownership, freedom of speech, human rights and political stability. Despite all of those challenges, and some of them are not coming soon enough, the economic growth in Ukraine is opening up Ukrainian people to a tremendous amount of prosperity that they have not experienced before.

As I said before, there are lot of political figures that we have had a chance to meet over time, but the tenth anniversary of Ukrainian independence is a victory and celebration for the people of Ukraine. Their hope for freedom, democracy and an enduring, independent nation is our hope as well, and we are anxious to get to Ukraine and celebrate this monumental event with them.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 222

Whereas the proclamation on August 24, 1991 of the independence of Ukraine led to the disintegration of the Soviet Union;

Whereas Ukraine and the United States, proceeding from their shared commitment to democratic values, have expressed their determination to build broad and durable relations in the 1994 Charter for Ukrainian-American Partnership, Friendship and Cooperation and Ukraine is a country that maintains a distinctive partnership with NATO since 1997;

Whereas on June 28, 1996, Ukraine's Parliament voted to adopt the democratic Constitution and Ukraine has conducted its presidential and parliamentary elections according to it, moving further away from the former communist model of one-party totalitarian rule; and

Whereas Ukraine since its independence has successfully transferred from a colony of

the Soviet empire into a viable, peaceful state, which established exemplary relations with all, neighboring countries and consistently pursues a course of European integration with a commitment to ensuring democracy and prosperity for its citizens: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of the House of Representatives that—

(1) as a leader of the democratic nations of the world, the United States commends and congratulates the people of Ukraine on the tenth anniversary of Ukrainian independence;

(2) the President and Parliament of Ukraine should continue their efforts to maintain the balance of powers between the executive and legislative branches of government and ensure that their cooperation is aimed at furthering democratic reforms and strengthening civil society based on the rule of law; and

(3) the United States should continue to assist in building a truly independent Ukraine through encouraging and supporting democratic and market-economy transformations in Ukraine, keeping the doors of European and Trans-Atlantic institutions open to this nation.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 2320

APPOINTMENT OF HON. FRANK R. WOLF TO ACT AS SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE TO SIGN ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS THROUGH SEPTEMBER 5, 2001

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BEREUTER) laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,

August 2, 2001.

I hereby appoint the Honorable FRANK R. WOLF or, if not available to perform this duty, the Honorable WAYNE T. GILCHREST to act as Speaker pro tempore to sign enrolled bills and joint resolutions through September 5, 2001.

J. DENNIS HASTERT,

*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the appointment is approved.

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

INTRODUCTION OF DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT

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

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, recently I introduced legislation, H.R. 2694, to elevate the Environmental Protection

Agency, EPA, to a permanent Cabinet-level position. It has been 31 years since the EPA was first established, and I would suggest to my colleagues that this legislation is long overdue.

This is not the first time the House of Representatives has been asked to consider this legislation, and indeed it is not even the first bill on the subject this year. But in many respects, it is a better bill than its predecessors, and I hope it will move swiftly through the legislative process.

On December 2, 1970, our Nation marked its first major environmental milestone by establishing the Environmental Protection Agency. In so doing, then President Richard Nixon stated, "I am making an exception to one of my own principles: that, as a matter of effective and orderly administration, additional new independent agencies normally should not be created. Because environmental protection cuts across so many jurisdictions and because environmental deterioration is of great importance to the quality of life in our country and the world, I believe that in this case a strong, independent agency is needed."

President Nixon's overriding concern to be addressed by the establishment of the EPA was that although numerous parts of the Government may have been sympathetic to protecting environmental quality, no one distinct department existed to focus solely on our environment. Moreover, the mission statements and purposes across departments necessarily affect how each department views environmental protection, leading to inconsistent and varying ideas of real protection.

Thus, the EPA was organized. Since 1970, we have made a number of important strides to improve our environment, including such historic legislative achievements as the Clean Air and Clean Water Acts. Today, the administrator of the EPA is a member of President Bush's Cabinet. But, the Administrator serves in that capacity at the pleasure of the country's chief executive officer. If we are truly serious about maintaining our commitment to environmental protection, Cabinet-level status must be made permanent by elevating the EPA to a full department.

In each of the past several Congresses, my colleagues and I have attempted to elevate the EPA to a Cabinet-level department. The closest that we came to achieving this principle occurred in 1993. The base legislation at that time was developed by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS), then chairman of the House Committee on Government Operations. This bill, in turn, was similar to legislation crafted by Senator Glenn and considered by the Senate. That bill passed the Senate by a wide margin, 79-15.

The reason to introduce the bill remains as pressing today as it was in