

of National Security or Ministry of Internal Affairs.

The conference agreement does not include section 586 of the Senate amendment expressing the Sense of the Senate on humanitarian assistance for Afghanistan. The House bill did not address this matter. The managers are concerned with the plight of Afghan refugees, and the status of women within Afghanistan who are emerging from years of repression under the Taliban. The managers support substantial United States contributions of humanitarian assistance for the people of Afghanistan, particularly through overland truck convoys, and efforts to ensure that Afghan women are included in planning the future reconstruction of Afghanistan and equal opportunities for women throughout Afghan society.

The conference agreement does not include section 589 of the Senate amendment expressing the Sense of the Senate regarding the role of women in the reconstruction of Afghanistan. The House bill did not address this matter. The managers address this matter under the heading "Development Assistance".

The conference agreement does not include section 591 of the Senate amendment regarding restrictions on funding for the Cambodian Genocide Tribunal. The substance of Senate section 591 is contained in section 563 of the conference report.

The conference agreement does not include section 593 of the Senate amendment regarding an increased Peace Corps presence in Muslim countries. The House bill did not address this matter. While the managers support the concept of the Senate language, a key concern of the managers is the safety of Peace Corps volunteers around the world. The managers direct the Director of the Peace Corps to undertake a study to determine the feasibility of an increase in volunteers in predominantly Muslim countries and to submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees not later than 6 months after the date of enactment. The study should make the determinations required by the Senate language but also should include a detailed description of measures the agency plans to implement in fiscal year 2002 to increase volunteers' safety.

The conference agreement does not include section 594 of the Senate amendment regarding machine readable passports. The House bill did not address this matter. The managers note that this matter has been addressed in Public Law 107-56.

The conference agreement does not include section 595 of the Senate amendment regarding Sudan. The House bill did not address this matter.

The conference agreement does not include section 598 of the Senate amendment regarding projects honoring the victims of terrorist attacks. The House bill did not address this matter.

The conference report does not include section 599 of the Senate bill regarding a conditional waiver of section 907 of the FREEDOM Support Act. This language is included in title II of the conference report. The House bill did not address this matter.

The conference report does not include section 599A of the Senate amendment regarding the Federal Investigation Enhancement Act of 2001. The House bill did not address this matter.

CONFERENCE TOTAL—WITH COMPARISONS

The total new budget (obligational) authority for the fiscal year 2002 recommended by the Committee of Conference, with com-

parisons to the fiscal year 2001 amount, the 2002 budget estimates, and the House and Senate bills for 2002 follow:

[In thousands of dollars]

New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 2001	\$15,021,168
Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 2002	15,212,631
House bill, fiscal year 2002	15,212,173
Senate bill, fiscal year 2002	15,568,880
Conference agreement, fiscal year 2002	15,390,780
Conference agreement compared with:	
New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 2001	+369,612
Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 2002	+178,149
House bill, fiscal year 2002	+178,607
Senate bill, fiscal year 2002	-178,100

JIM KOLBE,
SONNY CALLAHAN,
JOE KNOLLENBERG,
JACK KINGSTON,
JERRY LEWIS,
ROGER F. WICKER,
HENRY BONILLA,
JOHN E. SUNUNU,
BILL YOUNG,
NITA LOWEY,
NANCY PELOSI,
JESSE L. JACKSON, JR.,
CAROLYN C. KILPATRICK,
STEVEN R. ROTHMAN,
DAVE OBAY,

Managers on the Part of the House.

PATRICK J. LEAHY,
DANIEL K. INOUE,
TOM HARKIN,
TIM JOHNSON,
JACK REED,
ROBERT C. BYRD,
MITCH MCCONNELL,
JUDD GREGG,
RICHARD C. SHELBY,
ROBERT F. BENNETT,
BEN NIGHTHORSE
 CAMPBELL,
CHRISTOPHER BOND,
TED STEVENS,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA POLICE COORDINATION AMENDMENT ACT OF 2001

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill (H.R. 2199) to amend the National Capital Revitalization and Self-Government Improvement Act of 1997 to permit any federal law enforcement agency to enter into a cooperative agreement with the Metropolitan Police Department of the District of Columbia to assist the Department in carrying out crime prevention and law enforcement activities in the District of Columbia if deemed appropriate by the Chief of the Department and the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment:

Page 2, line 13, strike out "sec. 4-192(d)" and insert "sec. 5-133.17(d)".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA) and the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 2199.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ISAKSON). Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

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

I urge all Members to concur in the Senate amendments to H.R. 2199, entitled the District of Columbia Police Coordination Act of 2001. The Senate amendment is simply technical.

The Senate and the House versions of H.R. 2199 are identical in content. However, when the House version was prepared and introduced, reference was made to section 4-192(d) of the D.C. Code, and at that time, the newly codified version of the D.C. Code had not been received. Section 4-192(d) was one of many provisions that was redesignated as part of a new codification. Section 4-192(d) is now section 5-133.17(d) of the D.C. Official Code. The Senate amendment reflects this change.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to concur in the Senate amendment to H.R. 2199, if they can understand it, the District of Columbia Police Coordination Act of 2001.

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

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

Today, I rise in strong support of H.R. 2199, the District of Columbia Police Coordination Amendment Act, as amended by the Senate, which will strengthen PL 105-33, legislation that has done much to cure uncoordinated efforts of Federal and local law enforcement officials in the Nation's capital. I want to thank the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA), the chair of our subcommittee, my good friend, for her leadership on this bill in the Subcommittee on the District of Columbia and in bringing this matter to the floor today.

H.R. 2199 amends the Police Coordination Act I introduced in 1997 by allowing agencies not named in the original legislation to assist the Metropolitan Police Department with local law enforcement in the District. Inadvertently, PL 105-33 failed to make the language sufficiently open-ended to include agencies not mentioned in the original bill.

Prior to the Police Coordination Act, Federal agencies often were confined to agency premises and were unable to enforce local laws on or near their premises. Therefore, although they were police officers, they could not adequately protect their agencies. Instead, for example, Federal officers often called 911, losing time in preventing crime and apprehending criminals, while taking hard-pressed D.C. police officers from urgent work in the city experiencing serious crimes. Federal officers were trained and willing to do the job but lacked the authority to do so before the passage of the Police Coordination Act.

Five agencies have already signed agreements with the U.S. attorney for the District of Columbia enabling them to assist the MPD, including the Federal Protective Service, the largest police force in the Federal service and the largest to participate. Now, over 400 officers are assisting D.C. police in protecting the District, as well as the Federal presence.

Federal agencies understand that the extension of their jurisdiction enhances safety and security within and around their agencies, while offering needed assistance as well to District residents, visitors and tourists. The Capitol Police and Amtrak Police, who have the longest experience with expanded jurisdiction, report that the morale of their officers has been affected positively because of the satisfaction that comes from being integrated into efforts to reduce and prevent crime in and around agencies and in the Nation's capital.

The only reason the House must again consider this bill, already passed once in the House and passed in the Senate last week, is because of a minor technical amendment included by the Senate that updates the bill language to reflect a recent recodification of the D.C. Code. This noncontroversial technical amendment to the Police Coordination Act is another step toward achieving my goal of assuring the most efficient use of all the available police resources to protect Federal agency staff, visitors and D.C. residents.

I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 2199.

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

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

H.R. 2199 was introduced by the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) and went through our subcommittee and the full committee, and I am pleased that the technical amendment from the Senate has come over because this is truly a Police Coordination Act and very needed.

What it does is it allows the Federal law enforcement agencies to enter into a cooperative agreement with the Metropolitan Police Department of the District of Columbia, thus enhancing

the safety and security of the residents and travelers in the District of Columbia.

I urge this Congress to adopt unanimously the H.R. 2199, as amended.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA) that the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill, H.R. 2199.

The question was taken.

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

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

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

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

RECOGNIZING SERVICE OF CREW MEMBERS OF USS ENTERPRISE BATTLE GROUP FOR WAR EFFORT IN AFGHANISTAN

Mr. SCHROCK. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 279) recognizing the service of the crew members of the USS *Enterprise* Battle Group during its extended deployment for the war effort in Afghanistan, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 279

Whereas the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, on the United States resulted in shifting the principal focus of the Armed Forces from preserving peace to prosecuting and winning a war against terrorism;

Whereas among the first military units to make this transition to wartime operations was the USS *Enterprise* Battle Group, which, on September 11, 2001, while en route back to the United States from a scheduled peacetime deployment, was immediately redeployed to conduct operations against terrorists;

Whereas elements of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps began deploying to the theater of war to secure bases and support combat operations as early as September 19, 2001; and

Whereas since then, not only have the special operations and conventional forces of all the services performed magnificently, but the members of the Armed Forces have repeatedly demonstrated an extraordinary level of commitment and professionalism: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Congress recognizes and commends the excellent service of all in the Armed Forces who are prosecuting the war to end terrorism and protecting the security of the Nation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from

Virginia (Mr. SCHROCK) and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. SANCHEZ) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCHROCK).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SCHROCK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H. Con. Res. 279.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank very much the majority leader, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARMEY); the chairman of the Committee on Armed Services, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. STUMP); the ranking member, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SKELTON); and Members of the House leadership for allowing me to bring this resolution to the House floor today.

On November 10, the aircraft carrier USS *Enterprise* and her battle group returned to Norfolk, Virginia, after an extended deployment that included participation in the war on global terrorism in Afghanistan.

On September 11, while America was under attack, the USS *Enterprise* and her battle group had just begun their journey home from a routine deployment in the Persian Gulf in support of Operation Southern Watch over Iraq. Within 30 minutes after the first attack on New York City, the commanding officer of the *Enterprise* made a 180-degree turn, headed back towards the Middle East, and waited for orders from the National Command Authority here in Washington. The captain and his crew and accompanying ships were eager and ready to defend America against attack.

Mr. Speaker, I was privileged to serve in the United States Navy for 24 years. I am privileged today to represent the Second Congressional District of Virginia, home to the USS *Enterprise* Battle Group, a battle group that consists of 14,500 military personnel, 13 ships, and 8 squadrons of helos and airplanes.

The crew of this ship and her battle group were prepared to defend America every day of the year. September 11 was no exception. The first attacks on Afghanistan came from the USS *Enterprise* Battle Group. Our men and women wear the uniform of their Nation with more pride than any other Nation in the world.

I worked closely with the Committee on Armed Services to expand this resolution to thank all services fighting in the war against terrorism. The combined efforts of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps and the Coast Guardsmen will win that war for America and rid this world of terrorism forever.