

and effectively to control the flooding and provide aid to those directly affected by it.

Special thanks need to go out to the mayors of these water communities, as well as county emergency government officials, who made advanced flood preparation and coordinated relief efforts as possible.

I especially want to recognize a few individuals by name: Crawford County Emergency Government Director Roger Martin; Grant County Emergency Director Steve Braum; La Crosse County Emergency Director Al Spalding; La Crosse Public Works Director Pat Caffrey; Trempealeau County Emergency Government Director William Zagorski, who had just started the job 2 weeks prior to the flooding. Talk about getting your feet wet in a new position. Buffalo County Emergency Director Monica Herman, Pierce County Emergency Director Myrna Larrabee, Vernon County Management Director Cindy Ackerman, St. Croix County Emergency Director Jack Colvard, and Pepin Emergency Management Director John Egli.

All served the people of western Wisconsin extremely well, and I extend my gratitude to them.

Much appreciation and thanks go out to the members of the community and of the region who pulled together during the time of need. It truly was inspiring seeing how people in a particular region can really come together for a common cause.

#### PEACE OFFICER DEATHS IN HARRIS COUNTY

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

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise today with a heavy heart to talk about recent events in my hometown of Houston. On Tuesday, May 22, while we were in session, the law enforcement community suffered several tragedies.

First, during routine investigation of a dispute over damage to a car between a brother and sister, Harris County Sheriff's Deputy Joseph Dennis was killed. Deputy Dennis, while responding to the complaint, was informed that the brother had just driven through the area. He proceeded to pursue the young man, and, in the process of apprehending him, was shot while attempting to handcuff the assailant.

The suspect fled the scene, but was tracked down later in the evening and arrested with the murder weapon, the deputy's weapon, and the handcuffs still in place on his left wrist.

Later that evening, Houston Police Officers Albert Vasquez and Enrique Duharte-Tur, two of several officers working off-duty jobs as security guards at an apartment complex, were

shot while apprehending five suspects in drug-related charges.

Officer Vasquez was killed instantly while Officer Duharte-Tur remains hospitalized in critical condition. The suspect in this killing was also wounded and apprehended at the scene.

Additionally, last Sunday, May 19, HPD Officer Carlton Jones was killed when his vehicle flipped over while on a routine patrol in my congressional district.

These deaths are in addition to the loss of Harris County Deputies Oscar Hill, J. C. Risley, and Barret Hill, all of whom were killed in separate incidents in the line of duty over the last 11 months in Harris County.

Harris County, where Houston is located, is leading the Nation in the grim category of peace officers killed according to the National Law Enforcement Officers' Fund.

This recent spate of fatalities comes a week after Congress highlighted the dangers that the men and women of law enforcement face every day with National Police Officers' Week and National Peace Officers' Memorial Day. It serves as a reminder of the bravery and dedication of those who put their lives on the line to protect our families, our homes, and our communities.

Peace officers and their families know better than anyone the perils and risks involved in their job. Yet every day, they put on a badge and make our Nation a safer place.

While we should never forget these officers, we also need to remember their spouses, their children and friends who miss them dearly. Our hearts go out to those survivors who are trying to cope with saying goodbye to a loved one. We are indebted to the survivors for the courage of these officers, and we share their grief and offer kind words knowing that it is a poor substitute for their loss.

Every day, ordinary men and women make an extraordinary commitment when they put on a badge that symbolizes the oath they take to protect and serve. The badge also makes them a target. Every day, they leave their families behind not knowing if they will come home tonight.

Madam Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me as a cosponsor of H.R. 94, the Law Enforcement Officers' Flag Memorial Act of 2001. This legislation seeks to honor slain law enforcement officers by providing their families a Capitol-flown U.S. flag.

In the meantime, Congress should continue to make sure that we keep our commitment to the law enforcement community by providing funding for more officers, better equipment, and advanced training. It not only saves the lives of officers, but it makes our families, our homes, and our neighborhoods a safer place.

#### GLOBAL WARMING AND THE KYOTO PROTOCOL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. SMITH) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Madam Speaker, I thank the Speaker for this opportunity to address the House and join my colleagues to talk about global warming, to talk specifically about the Kyoto Protocol and the language that is currently in the bill of the Committee on International Relations, the authorizing bill for the State Department to implement the Kyoto Protocol.

I am disappointed that there was not an amendment on the floor to take that particular amendment out of this legislation, because I think the consequences of implementing the Kyoto Protocol are so dramatic that it deserves a discussion before this House. That is why we have joined in this special hour to talk about the consequences if America was to implement the Kyoto Protocol. It is a bad deal for America, and the conferees should examine the implementation language in this bill.

Let me just say that, under this protocol, by 2008 to 2012, the U.S. would be required to slash emissions of greenhouse gases to 7 percent below the 1990 level. That level was last achieved in 1979. Based on projections of the future growth in U.S. energy use, this would require a real cut in emissions of over 30 percent. In the meantime, major greenhouse gas emitters, such as China, India, Mexico, Brazil, would be able to continue business as usual.

Let me just review the numbers of the total income in this country. The GDP in 1979, it was four trillion eight hundred sixty-nine. Today the GDP, or the total income, the total production of this country is nine trillion one hundred ninety-three.

So based on that kind of efficiency that we had back in 1979, we would have to cut the gross domestic product, the output of this country in half. Of course we have increased our energy efficiency a little bit so, not totally half. But a dramatic change.

So what we are going to be discussing tonight is how scientific is the evidence of global warming, how good is the scientific evidence of how much man contributes to that global warming.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BARTON), one of the experts in this area who is the chairman of the Subcommittee on Energy and Air Quality to start off our discussion tonight.

Mr. BARTON of Texas. Madam Speaker, I sincerely appreciate the gentleman from Michigan having this Special Order at the request of the