

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION—DESIGN—PASO DEL NORTE BORDER STATION EL PASO, TX

*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 design for the construction of a 115,139 gross square foot United States Border Station, including 375 outside parking spaces, located in El Paso, Texas, at a design cost of \$2,200,000, a prospectus for which is attached to, and included in, this resolution.

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION—SITE AND DESIGN—UNITED STATES BORDER STATION, CHAMPLAIN, NY

*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 site and design for the construction of a 72,612 gross square foot United States Border Station, including 510 outside parking spaces, located in Champlain, New York, at site cost of \$409,000 and design cost of \$3,391,000 for a combined site and design cost of \$3,800,000, a prospectus for which is attached to, and included in, this resolution.

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION—AMENDMENT, ALTERATION—FRANK M. JOHNSON, JR. FEDERAL BUILDING—UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE, MONTGOMERY, AL

*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 alteration of the Frank M. Johnson, Jr. Federal Building—United States Courthouse located at 15 Lee Street, Montgomery, Alabama at an additional management and inspection cost and additional estimated construction cost of \$4,000,000 for a combined estimated total project cost of \$16,594,000, a prospectus for which is attached to, and included in, this resolution. This resolution amends the Committee Resolution approved on May 27, 1999, which authorized management and inspection cost of \$959,000 and an estimated construction cost of \$10,647,000, for a combined estimated total project cost of \$11,606,000.

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION—AMENDMENT—UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE, ORLANDO, FL

*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 additional design for the construction of a 257,050 gross square foot United States Courthouse, including 35 inside parking spaces and 200 surface parking spaces, located in Orlando, Florida, at additional design cost of \$4,000,000. This resolution amends the Committee resolution approved May 17, 1994, which authorized site acquisition at a cost of \$7,724,000, which was amended by Committee resolution approved July 23, 1997, authorizing additional site acquisition by \$748,000, and which amends Committee resolution approved October 29, 1997 which authorized \$2,972,000 for design, 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.

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION—FEDERAL BUILDING AND UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE, CHARLOTTE, NC

*Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives,* That pursuant to Section 11(b) of the Public Buildings Act of 1959, (40 U.S.C. §610), the Administrator of General Services shall investigate the feasibility and need to construct a U.S. courthouse in Charlotte, NC. The Administrator may consider utilizing the United States Postal Service as the developer of the facility. Additionally, the Committee directs the Administrator to study with the City of Charlotte and the United States Postal Service all proposals to mitigate the cost to the Federal government of acquiring land for the new United States courthouse. In addition, the Administrator is directed to include in the aforementioned proposals all methods to provide for the consolidation of federal offices as well as space for the U.S. Courts. The analysis shall include a full and complete evaluation including, but not limited to: (i) the identification and cost of potential sites, including United States Postal Service sites and city owned sites and (ii) 30 year present value evaluations of all options; including lease, purchase, Federal construction, United States Postal Service construction, and the purchase options of lease with an option to purchase or purchase contract. The Administrator shall submit a report to Congress within 60 days.

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION—AMENDMENT—UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE, SALT LAKE CITY, UT

*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 additional site for the construction of a 229,300 gross square foot United States Courthouse annex, including 78 inside parking spaces, located in Salt Lake City, Utah, at additional design site cost of \$5,680,000. This resolution amends the Committee resolution approved September 27, 1996, which authorized site acquisition at a cost of \$6,901,000, and amends Committee resolution approved July 23, 1997, authorizing design cost of \$4,918,000, 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.

There was no objection.

WAIVING POINTS OF ORDER AGAINST CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 2500, DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2002

Mr. LINDER. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 286 ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 286

*Resolved,* That upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider the

conference report to accompany the bill (H.R. 2500) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes. All points of order against the conference report and against its consideration are waived. The conference report shall be considered as read.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LINDER) is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. LINDER. Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. HALL), pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

Mr. Speaker, H. Res. 286 is a rule providing for the consideration of the conference report for H.R. 2500, the fiscal year 2002 Commerce, Justice, State appropriations bill.

The rule waives all points of order against the conference report, and against its consideration. It also provides that the conference report shall be considered as read.

The underlying bill, H.R. 2500, provides a total of roughly \$42 billion in funding for a variety of various departments and agencies, about \$1 billion more than the current fiscal year and \$700 million more than President Bush's budget request.

□ 1030

This bill represents the eighth appropriations conference report that we have been able to bring to the floor, as the Congress works with the Bush administration to put into place a fiscal year 2002 budget. As the Congress continues to make progress on moving appropriations bills through the legislative process, we can hopefully make progress toward completing our legislative agenda for this year as quickly as possible.

I urge my colleagues to support this rule so that we may proceed with general debate and consideration of this bipartisan bill.

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

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LINDER) for yielding me this time, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

This rule will allow for consideration of the conference report to accompany H.R. 2500. The rule waives all points of order against the conference report.

The bill responds to America's need for increased domestic security following the attacks of September 11. The bill funds important activities of the Justice Department that will counter the threat of terrorists. It also funds much needed security improvements in our Nation's embassies overseas. It also increases money for protection of the courts.

The bill also funds our Nation's dues payment to the United Nations, and that will help strengthen the United

Nations, which is needed even more than ever during these troubled times.

I want to commend the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WOLF), the chairman of the Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, State, and the Judiciary, and the gentleman from New York (Mr. SERRANO), the subcommittee ranking member, for their work on this bill. In recent years, these appropriations bills, or especially this one, was one of the most controversial and among the last to be considered. Under the able leadership of the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WOLF), who is new to the chairmanship of the subcommittee, the bill has moved with speed and bipartisanship.

I want to take this opportunity to express concerns about the decreasing number of special agents of the FBI. Special agents help investigate a wide range of criminal activities, including organized crime, drug dealing, civil rights violations, foreign counterintelligence, terrorism, government fraud, and bank robberies. Not only has the number of special agents decreased, but many are nearing retirement age and the FBI could find itself in a critical shortage.

For example, in the FBI office in the City of Dayton, which is my district, the number of special agents has declined by 50 percent in the last 20 years, while the responsibility of the office has increased, and the problem is only made worse with the recent increased demand on the FBI to focus resources on fighting terrorists. Other traditional activities of the FBI will suffer unless more agents are hired. I hope that the FBI can use the funding in this bill to hire more special agents.

Finally, I note that the Senate version of this bill contained the Clean Diamonds Act that would have begun to put an end to the scourge of conflict diamonds. These are diamonds that are mined in parts of Africa that are controlled by brutal rebels who use their profits to maintain the grip on the territory. Recently we learned that some of the profits help fund Osama bin Laden and his terrorist network. Unfortunately, the provisions of that Act were stripped out of this conference report.

The Clean Diamonds Act is supported by a remarkable coalition of human rights, faith groups, and the diamond industry, including Amnesty International, World Vision, Oxfam American, Physicians for Human Rights, Jewelers of America, and the World Diamond Council.

During a recent colloquy on the House floor, the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMAS), the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, promised to move the Clean Diamonds Act's House companion, H.R. 2722, as a separate bill. I appreciate the efforts of the chairman, the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMAS), as well as the gentleman from New York (Mr. RANGEL), and certainly the gentleman from New York (Mr. HOUGHTON) to strength-

en a bill proposed by the administration on this subject. I also want to thank Ambassador Zoellick and his staff and the staff at the State Department for their efforts.

If the House fails to take up this bill, or if we settle for a weak substitute, we will hurt ourselves, the Americans and Africans who deserve protection from terrorists and rebels, and the jewelers in every community in this country. I want to take this opportunity to urge the Bush administration to work with this effort.

Mr. Speaker, it is important for the House to pass this conference report so we can move closer to completing all of the regular appropriation bills. I urge adoption of the rule and of the bill.

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

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

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE).

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished gentleman from Ohio (Mr. HALL), and I thank the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LINDER).

As a member of the Committee on the Judiciary, this is an important appropriations bill. I want to thank the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WOLF) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. SERRANO) for their leadership. I rise to support the rule and I rise to support the bill, with concerns, with qualifications.

Let me first acknowledge the importance of supporting the COPS Program, which includes \$1.1 billion for community-oriented policing. That is going to be particularly helpful, Mr. Speaker, because so many of our first responders are under extreme stress as we work in the shadow of September 11, and these dollars will be very helpful. Legal Services Corporation, I still believe in the value of the sixth amendment and providing for legal services to all Americans. I had hoped that there could be more money, but I appreciate the appropriations there.

We are disappointed in the cut in the Small Business Administration and hope that maybe as we work our will, that this may be fixed soon in the next year's appropriation. Many of our small businesses across America are being hurt, and we should be reminded of the support that they need in these times. It is good to see that those individuals who lost sponsors of citizenship rights, meaning they were sponsoring individuals to become citizens, were able to continue that process by granting those individuals the right to proceed towards citizenship, even though their sponsors were killed on September 11.

I am disappointed however, again, that we did not follow the Senate's guide and extend 245(i). I believe we are going to have to bring that bill up separately. This is legal amnesty, access to citizenship. Immigration does not

equate to terrorism. We have to be reminded of our values in this country, and that is that people who come here for justice and to escape prosecution and persecution, we should not penalize them. We should separate them from those who have come to do evil and to do misdeeds. These are not the people that we are dealing with.

I also would like to ask this House to bring that bill up, as it is important that 245(i) get passed.

I am pleased, however, that we have looked at the Advanced Technology Program and we are funding that. Hopefully, I will be able to join in that program with a technology center in the Fifth Ward of Houston, Texas, trying to ensure that we close the digital divide. It is extremely important.

I have been working on the Homeland Security Task Force with the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ), who is chair of that task force. Many Members are working very, very hard. We realize how important it is to restructure the INS. I believe that an approach I have offered, H.R. 1562, to restructure the INS with the head Deputy Attorney General or the Associate Attorney General is the way to go. But this bill at least acknowledges minimally the importance of adding more Border Patrol, the importance of providing services to increase the opportunity for people who have been waiting in line for 20 years because their paperwork has been lost or the INS has not processed them to move forward on helping these individuals access citizenship.

What I believe is missing here, however, is more dollars to secure not only the southern border, but the northern border. That is where we need additional assistance in technology, and we are going to have to be able to work our will on a homeland security supplemental, I hope, or dollars going into a supplemental that include homeland security. We need infrared technology. We need to expand the biometric card that will allow us to utilize that card. It is extremely important.

Let me conclude, Mr. Speaker, and show my appreciation for again local law enforcement grants that are going to provide block grants to local law enforcement, again, first responders, the utilization for that. The violence against women grants that we have worked so hard for provides \$391 million.

I close finally on something that is extremely important. I chair the Congressional Children's Caucus, along with the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN), and I want to express my appreciation for the \$1 million for a youth violence prevention initiative that will be utilized by the Houston Independent School District and the City of Houston. This is extremely important, because even as we confront these terrible incidences that have occurred in our Nation, let us not forget our children. Let us teach them to be peaceful and nonviolent. Let us help save their lives.

I rise again to support the rule and the legislation, with concerns, and I hope we can work our will on some of those concerns.

Mr. LINDER. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. MATHESON).

Mr. MATHESON. Mr. Speaker, I recognize that much of this bill I am very supportive of, but I want to talk about one component that has been left out of this bill.

Many years ago, about 1990, Congress passed something called the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act. At that time, Congress admitted, the Federal Government admitted that it had lied to people in this country about the safety, the safety of open air nuclear testing, the safety of those who worked in the uranium mines. I have constituents in my State, in my State who are dying from these conditions. Congress admitted they were at fault, that the Federal Government lied to these folks and they said, we are going to compensate you for this.

But something interesting happened in the past year. We did not appropriate enough money. So we had people literally dying that were sent letters saying, well, you do qualify for this compensation, we just do not have money from Congress to pay you.

Now, we took care of it this year on a short-term basis with a supplemental appropriation, and that was fine and good. We got payments to some of those folks before they died, but there is no reason for us to have to go through this on a year-by-year basis. We should make this a mandatory component. It is not in the Commerce-State-Justice conference report that we are looking at now.

It is my understanding, however, that on the Senate side there is discussion about making this a more permanent program in the defense authorization. I hope that we can reach agreement on that. We have not had that bill move through the House yet. But it is imperative, it is imperative that we recognize the wrongs that we have committed and that we provide these good folks with compensation.

I can tell my colleagues from my own personal experience, my family had many people living in southern Utah during the open air nuclear testing during the 1950s. Many people have died of cancer at an early age. There is no question that it is related to what was going on with the open air testing, and they were told, they were told by the government that it was safe. Yet we found out later on the government only did that open air nuclear testing when the prevailing winds took the fallout to the least populated areas, which happened to be southern Utah.

So as I say, while many aspects of this bill I support, I am disappointed that this was omitted from this conference report. I hope and urge Congress to take up this matter in the defense authorization bill.

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, with that, I would just say please support the rule and the bill. I think it is in pretty good shape.

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

Mr. LINDER. Mr. Speaker, I urge support for the rule and the bill.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 43 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

□ 1258

#### AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. HASTINGS of Washington) at 12 o'clock and 58 minutes p.m.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the conference report accompanying H.R. 2500, and that I may include tabular and extraneous material.

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

There was no objection.

#### CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 2500, DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2002

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 286, I call up the conference report on the bill (H.R. 2500) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the conference report is considered as having been read.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of Friday, November 9, 2001 at page H7986.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WOLF) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. SERRANO) each will control 30 minutes.

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

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

Today I am pleased to bring to the House floor the conference report on the fiscal year 2002 Commerce, Justice, State and Judiciary appropriations. The conference report represents a sound bill, funding continuing and expanded operations for the Departments and agencies under the subcommittee's jurisdiction, most importantly, those that would help make America safer in the wake of the September 11, 2001, terrorist attack on the United States.

The bill provides resources for critical programs to both prosecute those responsible and prevent future attacks. We have provided significant increases for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the State Department, and State and local law enforcement. These increases will provide the tools and resources necessary to fight terrorism here in America, make our borders more secure, and build a multilateral coalition against terrorism.

Today, I would like to thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. SERRANO), the ranking member of our subcommittee, for his support throughout this entire process. He has helped us get a strong bill through the House, and I appreciate it very much.

□ 1300

I would also like to extend my sympathies to my colleague with respect to the terrorist attacks on New York City. His community lost family and friends, and I, along with my colleagues, send our heartfelt sympathies to all the families who lost so many in these horrendous attacks and in the plane crash on Monday in New York. Twenty-seven of my constituents, and many others from the Northern Virginia region, were also killed in the attack on the Pentagon, and we are indeed privileged to have the ability to work on a bill that will help our communities recover from the events of September 11 and will have a positive impact on the security needs of our great Nation.

I also want to extend my thanks to Chairman HOLLINGS and Senator GREGG, and to all the members of our subcommittee; the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. ROGERS), the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. TAYLOR), the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA), the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LATHAM), the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MILLER), and the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. VITTER) of the majority, and in addition to the gentleman from New York (Mr. SERRANO), our ranking member, the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. MOLLOHAN), the gentleman from California (Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD), the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. CRAMER), the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. KENNEDY) of the minority.

Today, I believe we have written a bill that will support the country as it strives to meet its new challenges and as it works to secure freedom from fear and terrorism.