

who are succeeding in private or parochial, and others who are succeeding as home schoolers. So there is not one model that does fits all.

The important thing is that every child be given an opportunity. This does not even come close to equating funding for one to the other. This really is, it will be the only pot of money that becomes available for all of our kids and does not discriminate against any of them.

Mr. SCHAFFER. Let me go back to the Arizona model because it has been studied heavily and it is probably the example of a State that has helped the greatest number of children through an education tax credit. It is useful and instructive for us to consider the Arizona model with respect to trying to project the potential impact for the company.

The analysis suggests that in Arizona, the tax credit is revenue-neutral when it comes to the existing expenditures for schools. That is critical, because I think that argument is one we are going to have to make in Washington here, too, for some that have some concerns about that.

But listen to this. It is estimated that by 2015 the scholarship credit in Arizona will be raising \$58 million per year, funding 35- to 61,000 scholarships annually, and helping send 11,000 to 37,000 students who otherwise would have to attend a government-defined school to attend the school of their choice. Sixty-one thousand scholarships; 37,000 students would be helped. And Arizona is not the largest State in the Union by any means.

So when we start talking about what can happen if we provide some leadership at the Federal level, establishing a basis for the Federal tax credit and seeing it carried out, seeing the State initiatives duplicated in more and more States, it becomes very, very exciting because it really does begin to create an education, an academic marketplace where there is no discrimination between schools and where children become the primary objective. I am so thrilled that we are seeing that kind of enthusiasm starting to build now.

Again, the bill has not been introduced yet, but the discussions we have had so far have been very, very positive, Republicans and Democrats. And I am very, very hopeful once this bill gets introduced in its final form, I have the drafts here, that we will see it come to the floor quickly. And we have the commitments to make that happen from the leadership and support from the President.

Mr. HOEKSTRA. Does that analysis also take into account or talk about how much money they are projecting will be invested into the public schools, not into the investment scholarship funds?

Mr. SCHAFFER. It does, but I do not have the summary in front of me.

Mr. HOEKSTRA. Was that number 59 million?

Mr. SCHAFFER. \$58 million.

Mr. HOEKSTRA. \$58 million. I think, going along the trend, you might be able to extrapolate that roughly the same if not more money will be flowing into traditional public schools. So that talks about the strength of this idea, \$160 million flowing voluntarily into the school systems that otherwise would not be there. And that is why this is a powerful idea; people having the freedom to invest more money into education that otherwise would not.

Mr. SCHAFFER. I appreciate the gentleman joining me on the floor tonight, and I think my time has expired.

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 58 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

□ 1828

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. SESSIONS) at 6 o'clock and 28 minutes p.m.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 3231, BARBARA JORDAN IMMIGRATION REFORM AND ACCOUNTABILITY ACT OF 2002

Mr. LINDER, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 107-419) on the resolution (H. Res. 396) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3231) to replace the Immigration and Naturalization Service with the Agency for Immigration Affairs, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. PALLONE) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. PALLONE, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. LANGEVIN, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. HOYER, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. MALONEY of New York, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. WEINER, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. NORTON, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. LIPINSKI, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. KAPTUR, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. ESHOO, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. SCHIFF, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. BONIOR, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. MCGOVERN, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. WOOLSEY, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. SHERMAN, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. KNOLLENBERG) to revise

and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. GUTKNECHT, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. SOUDER, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Member (at his own request) to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. HOEKSTRA, for 5 minutes, today.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Mr. Trandahl, Clerk of the House, reported and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 861. An act to make technical amendments to section 10 of title 9, United States Code.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. LINDER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 6 o'clock and 29 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, April 25, 2002, at 10 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 8 of rule XII, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

6361. A letter from the Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Nectarines and Peaches Grown in California; Revision of Handling Requirements for Fresh Nectarines and Peaches [Docket No. FV02-916-1 IFR] received April 8, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

6362. A letter from the Administrator, Agriculture Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—2001 Amendment to Cotton Board Rules and Regulations Adjusting Supplemental Assessment on Imports [CN-01-001] received April 8, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

6363. A letter from the Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Oranges, Grapefruit, Tangerines, and Tangelos Grown in Florida; Modifying Procedures and Establishing Regulations to Limit the Volume of Small Red Seedless Grapefruit [Docket No. FV01-905-2 IFR] received April 8, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

6364. A letter from the Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Pork Promotion, Research, and Consumer Information Order—Increase in Importer Assessments [No. LS-01-02] received April 8, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

6365. A letter from the Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Increase in Fees and Charges for Egg, Poultry, and Rabbit Grading [Docket No. PY-01-005] received April 8, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

6366. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, Department of Defense, transmitting a determination that the Nunn-McCurdy