

TRIBUTE TO GREG LAURIE PASTOR AND FOUNDER OF HARVEST CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP EVANGELIST AND FOUNDER OF HARVEST CRUSADES

HON. KEN CALVERT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and pay tribute to an individual whose dedication to the community and to the spiritual well-being of Southern California, the nation and the world is exceptional. Southern California has been fortunate to have dynamic and dedicated community leaders who willingly and unselfishly give time and talent to making their communities a better place to live and work. Greg Laurie is one of these individuals. The week of November 24th will mark 30 years of dedicated service and Greg's work will be celebrated by his family, friends, colleagues, church members, and all those whose lives he has touched through his work.

Greg Laurie is a native of Southern California, born in Long Beach on December 10, 1952. His interest in the ministry began with a girl he followed into Bible study. At 19 he committed his life to Jesus Christ and grew a Bible study of 30 people into a church of more than 15,000 people. Greg is senior pastor of Harvest Christian Fellowship in Riverside, California, the eighth largest church in America. As a pastor, Greg has sought to meet the challenges and opportunities of religion in the 21st century. In his 30 years of faithful service to the Harvest Christian Fellowship he has provided unwavering spiritual support and guidance.

In addition to his work in the church, Greg sought out a way to present the gospel of Jesus Christ to Southern Californians in a non-traditional, non-church environment. With the help of a fellow colleague, Greg began the Harvest Crusades, a multi-night event of upbeat music, genuine worship, and a clear presentation of biblical messages. The first Harvest Crusades saw more than 90,000 people attend. Since that time, crowds totaling over 2.8 million people have attended Harvest Crusades in California, Oregon, Washington, Arizona, New Mexico, Hawaii, Colorado, New York, Pennsylvania, Florida and North Carolina. In May of 2000, Harvest Crusades ventured outside the U.S. for the first time to present Harvest 2000 in Wollongong, Australia. Tens of thousands more people have participated in the Harvest Crusades via the Internet.

Besides conducting evangelistic crusades, Harvest Ministries sponsors *A New Beginning*, an international daily radio program with messages by Greg Laurie, as well as a weekly television program, *Harvest: Greg Laurie*. Greg also serves as a board member of the Billy Graham Evangelistic Association and Samaritan's Purse. At the Billy Graham Atlanta Crusade in 1994, Dr. Graham stated "The media have been writing Greg Laurie up as the man who is going to be the evangelist of the future and he is."

In recognition of Greg's exemplary work as a minister and evangelist, his 30th anniversary as pastor will be a week long celebration of programs, activities and ceremonies. Greg's tireless work has contributed immeasurably to

the spiritual well-being and betterment Southern California and the world. His outstanding involvement in the community makes me proud to call him a fellow community member, American and friend.

HONORING REPRESENTATIVE STEVE HORN

HON. DAVID DREIER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I am grateful for this opportunity to speak about a good friend and respected colleague, Congressman STEVE HORN, who is retiring from this body after 10 years of unwavering integrity in service. And though we wish our friend nothing but the absolute best as he leaves Washington, we will miss Steve immensely, and are sad to see the parting of this true Californian.

Congressman HORN has served with diligence on the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee on behalf of his constituents in Southern California. His Congressional District benefitted greatly from his leadership, especially in the areas of environmental stewardship and infrastructure investment. He consistently championed projects critical to the Ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach, preserving local wetlands, and supported the need for new technologies to advance ocean water desalination.

Congressman HORN has been an unsung hero on federal government accountability for which I thank and commend him. Chairing the Government Reform Subcommittee on Government Efficiency, Financial Management, and Intergovernmental Relations, Congressman HORN dedicated his committee's jurisdiction to making federal agencies more accountable to the taxpayer, ensuring that our government was open and accessible to the public, and demanding that red-tape and other bureaucratic excesses were eliminated.

Many of us can only look with awe at Congressman HORN's distinguished and vast public service career. He served in the Eisenhower Administration under Labor Secretary James P. Mitchell, and then got his legislative feet wet while working for California Senator Thomas Kuchel on historic legislation including the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965. In addition, Congressman HORN dedicated 18 years to the California State University, Long Beach, where he was recognized as one of the most effective college presidents in the country.

There is no doubt that Congressman HORN has accomplished a great deal. However, I believe his greatest accomplishment lies in not just what he has been able to do, but in the person that he is. He is a man of character who never allowed partisan politics to triumph over personal integrity, who sought real answers to real problems for the benefit of strangers, and whose watchful gaze held us all to the same higher standard he set for himself.

I will miss seeing him in the halls of the Capitol, but will look forward to seeing him and his lovely wife, Nini, at home in California.

COMMITTEE REPORT TO H.R. 4689, THE "FAIRNESS IN SENTENCING ACT"

HON. ROBERT C. SCOTT

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, as the Ranking Member of the Crime Subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee, I wish to address an aspect of H. Rep. 107-769, the Committee Report accompanying H.R. 4689. In that report, the Majority unjustifiably impugns the integrity of James M. Rosenbaum, a distinguished federal judge and former prosecutor who testified before our subcommittee on May 14, 2002.

Judge Rosenbaum serves as the Chief Judge of the United States District Court for the District of Minnesota. Prior to his appointment to the bench by President Reagan, he served as the United States Attorney for the District of Minnesota. Judge Rosenbaum did not seek to testify before Congress. Rather, he was invited to participate in the May 14 hearing by Chairman SENSENBRENNER at my request.

At the hearing, Judge Rosenbaum expressed support for an amendment to the federal sentencing guidelines that had been transmitted to Congress by a unanimous vote of the United States Sentencing Commission, and expressed opposition to H.R. 4689, a bill to block that guideline amendment. Judge Rosenbaum's position in favor of the amendment is shared by, among others, the three Republican members of the Sentencing Commission and the Judicial Conference of the United States. Moreover, Judge Rosenbaum's position is largely embodied in legislation (section 202 of S. 1874) introduced last year by Senators JEFF SESSIONS (R-AL) and ORRIN HATCH (R-UT).

The amendment in question would cap the base offense level established by the sentencing guidelines for low-level drug defendants who are classified as "minimal" or "minor" participants in the offense, as those terms are defined in the guidelines manual. In support of that policy, Judge Rosenbaum testified using fact patterns taken from actual cases in the District of Minnesota. He never testified about the actual sentences imposed; he simply demonstrated the differences between the presumptive sentencing range under the existing sentencing guidelines, and the presumptive sentencing range calculated under the proposed guideline amendment. His analysis was primarily based on pre-sentence reports, which describe in detail the roles of low-level defendants in actual rather than hypothetical cases.

The Committee's 22 page critique of Judge Rosenbaum's testimony is highly repetitious, but contains four major charges:

First, the Committee complains that Judge Rosenbaum did not cooperate in the Committee staffs attempts to learn more about the examples cited by Judge Rosenbaum.

This criticism is groundless. Judge Rosenbaum responded promptly to the Committee's requests and made the resources of his courthouse available to committee staff. This was true despite the vexatious nature of the Committee's inquiries. Chairman SMITH sent four letters to Judge Rosenbaum over the three month period following the hearing. The first

letter, worded in the manner of litigation interrogatories, enumerated eleven separate categories of information sought by the Committee. One follow-up letter, four pages in length and densely footnoted in the form of an adversarial brief, posed six separate questions about a single case. The practice of propounding follow-up questions to congressional witnesses is common, but the intensity with which this subcommittee pursued Judge Rosenbaum is unprecedented.

Second, the Committee claims that Judge Rosenbaum "misstated" facts by not explaining that several defendants he described were awarded downward departures from the guideline range.

This criticism misunderstands the point of Judge Rosenbaum's testimony. In supporting the Sentencing Commission's proposed amendment, Judge Rosenbaum faulted the current sentencing guidelines that result in unjust sentencing ranges. The fact that judges possess statutory authority to "depart" from the guidelines in unusual cases is an insufficient objection to the proposed guideline amendment, because the guidelines themselves should result in a just sentencing range for a class of defendants. The fact that at least a half dozen drug defendants in a single federal district in a short period of time qualified for downward departures demonstrates a flaw in the guidelines. Moreover, a departure is subject to appeal while a sentence within the guidelines is not.

In any event, Judge Rosenbaum did not "misstate" facts as the report alleges. He made amply clear that he was presenting the sentence each defendant was "subject to" under the existing guidelines—guidelines which he, the seven members of the Sentencing Commission, Senator SESSIONS and Senator HATCH all believe should be amended.

Third, the Committee alleges that Judge Rosenbaum testified "falsely" when he stated that low-level drug defendants are sentenced "the same way" as more culpable defendants.

This is an absurd criticism. Judge Rosenbaum's basic point was that the current sentencing guidelines are flawed in that they utilize drug quantity to determine the base offense level for all drug trafficking defendants, even those who, although legally responsible for an amount of drugs, played no role in setting the quantity or sharing in the profits. In his prepared statement, Judge Rosenbaum described this problem clearly: "it is the quantity of drugs in the whole scheme that drives the sentence. The judge only looks at the defendant, after all the scheme's drugs have been accounted for." He did not contend that minor and major participants receive identical sentences; rather he stated that all drug defendants are sentenced "the same way," *i.e.*, using the same quantity-driven mechanism.

The Committee chooses to interpret the judge's words "the same way" to mean the same sentence. A full reading of his written and oral testimony makes clear that is not what Judge Rosenbaum meant. But the Committee then uses this misunderstanding to accuse Judge Rosenbaum of providing "unquestionably false," "inaccurate" and "utterly false" testimony to Congress. On this innocuous record it is inconceivable that any witness, least of all a federal judge, could be accused of testifying falsely.

Fourth, the Committee accuses Judge Rosenbaum of improper motives in closing a

sentencing hearing and suggests that he may have acted "unlawfully."

There is no reasonable basis for this grave accusation. The Committee says Judge Rosenbaum may have "unlawfully" sealed the transcript of a sentencing hearing "to conceal from the public and from the Subcommittee" his actions. By definition, the facts involved in a sealed proceeding may not be revealed publicly, and the Committee's speculation is irresponsible. But if either the sentence itself or the decision to seal the proceeding were illegal, the United States could appeal. It has not done so.

CONCLUSION

By voting in favor of H.R. 4689, a majority of the House Judiciary Committee expressed its disagreement with the views of Judge Rosenbaum, all seven members of the Sentencing Commission, and Senators SESSIONS and HATCH. That is the Committee's prerogative. It is also the Committee's prerogative to rebut the arguments of any witness. However, the Committee exceeded the bounds of decency and fairness when it published a 22 page diatribe against a distinguished, respected federal judge and former United States Attorney.

RECOGNIZING AGENT DAVID F. CORRIGAN

HON. HILDA L. SOLIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Ms. SOLIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the numerous contributions of Agent David F. Corrigan, one of Monterey Park's finest police officers. Agent Corrigan is retiring from active duty after 28 years of outstanding and selfless service.

Agent Corrigan graduated from the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department Academy and joined the Monterey Park Police Department on September 9, 1974, as part of the Patrol Bureau. During his career, Agent Corrigan was assigned to the Patrol and Detective Bureaus and periodically to the Administration Bureau as a Background Investigator.

Agent Corrigan has received countless commendations from the Monterey Park Police Department. He was highly recognized for his role during the evacuation of a hospital emergency room that was held hostage in June of 1995 and for apprehending the gunman. Furthermore, he frequently received letters of appreciation from residents and other law enforcement agencies for his work as an investigator and a patrol officer.

In November 1998, Agent Corrigan was recognized as the Police Department Employee of the Month and in 1999, he was awarded the department's third highest honor, the Distinguished Service Medal, for outstanding performance throughout his career as an officer, detective, field training officer and field supervisor. Agent Corrigan is an integral member of the community and his church. He is a role model for the youth of Monterey Park and continues to participate in the Police Department's D.A.R.E. Camp and In-School Scouting programs.

Throughout his career, Agent Corrigan was known for his honesty, compassion and professionalism. He will be greatly missed by his

co-workers and the community he greatly impacted. Mr. Speaker, I ask you to join me in expressing my gratitude to Agent Corrigan for his selfless dedication to our community.

TRIBUTE TO CONG. TIM ROEMER

HON. RUBÉN HINOJOSA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mr. HINOJOSA. Mr. Speaker, as the 107th Congress comes to a close, I wanted to take this opportunity to recognize my friend and colleague on the Education and Workforce Committee, Congressman TIM ROEMER. TIM has decided to leave Congress to pursue other avenues of service, but I want to thank him for his dedication to the education of America's children.

TIM was born and raised in Indiana and since 1990 he has ably represented the Third District. His constituents have recognized his outstanding service and in 1998 he was re-elected with the highest winning percentage for any Third District candidate in a quarter century.

While in Congress, TIM has been a strong supporter of students, teachers and school officials. He exercised great leadership during the development of the landmark legislation, "No Child Left Behind Act," our most recent reauthorization of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. His contribution will be felt by thousands of children throughout our country.

As a Co-Chair of the New Democrat Coalition, of which I am a member, he has advocated for a fiscally responsible government that still compassionately meets the needs of individuals and institutions that require federal assistance.

I regret that TIM will not be with us as we work next year to reauthorize the Higher Education Act and Head Start. His thoughtful insights and his commitment to educational opportunities for every child will be sorely missed. I am confident that he will continue to serve the interests of our country in whatever future endeavors he may pursue. My colleagues and I are losing a very articulate champion for the issues promoted by our Democratic Party, but we all wish the very best for him and his family.

Indiana has been proud of her Native Son and we hope that the Great State of Indiana will send us another Democrat as gifted and committed as TIM ROEMER.

TRIBUTE TO JUDGE SID STEWART

HON. HAROLD ROGERS

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a dedicated public servant, family man, friend, and all around great Kentuckian, Judge Sid Stewart. After 17 years of tirelessly serving as County Judge/Executive of Morgan County, Kentucky, he is retiring from public office. I want to express my deepest gratitude for his many contributions.