

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

### INTRODUCTION OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING PRESERVATION TAX RELIEF ACT

**HON. JIM RAMSTAD**

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, November 12, 2003*

Mr. RAMSTAD. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the "Affordable Housing Preservation Tax Relief Act," legislation to maintain and increase the stock of affordable housing in this country. I am delighted to be joined in this effort by my friend and colleague from Maryland, Mr. CARDIN.

In 1999, Congress recognized the need to look at this issue by establishing the bipartisan Millennial Housing Commission (MHC). That Commission was charged with taking a thorough look at what the government was doing to fill the huge unmet gap for affordable housing.

The MHC released their report in May of 2000. The report stated, "In 1999 one in four—almost 28 million—American households reported spending more on housing than the Federal Government considers affordable and appropriate (more than 30 percent of income)."

The MHC report also contained a list of 13 recommendations for making housing more affordable. One of those recommendations was for Congress to provide a "new tool" to encourage the transfer of affordable housing to entities that agree to maintain these properties and keep them affordable. They recommended doing so by forgiving the depreciated recapture tax for owners who sell their properties to purchasers who agree to maintain them for a 30-year period and to keep them affordable. The MHC recommendation would still hold owners responsible for any capital gains taxes due above and beyond the depreciated amount.

The lack of affordable housing is something I hear about and see all across my congressional district and my State. Indeed recent data shows that approximately 35 percent of renters in Minnesota pay over 30 percent of their income on housing and 15 percent of renters pay over 50 percent of their income on their housing.

The legislation we are introducing today tracks closely with the recommendation made by the MHC. I believe enactment of this legislation would be an important step toward maintaining and increasing affordable housing in this country, and I urge my colleagues to join me as a cosponsor of this legislation.

TRIBUTE TO EDWARD J. DRAKE

**HON. PETE SESSIONS**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, November 12, 2003*

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of Edward J. Drake, a son of Dallas,

Texas, and a good servant to his family, his faith, and his community.

In the Bible, Timothy describes charity as, "out of a pure heart, and of a good conscience, and of faith unfeigned." Over the years, Ed Drake has served those around him, not only with charity, but also with dedication and humility. The breadth of his service to the Dallas community and to our Nation is wide, and includes activities such as representing human health needs, developing positive environments for business, and fighting for the democracy that he cherishes.

Through his leadership in organizations such as the National Easter Seal Society, the American Cancer Society, and the Science Place, Ed Drake has helped our Nation address critical health needs. In his professional life, his integrity and loyalty have carried him to the top of the Dallas business community and earned him honors such as his appointment as Commissioner of the Texas Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, among many others. Finally, Mr. Drake's love of democracy and work defending freedom as a B-17 pilot in World War II has made him an example for future generations of citizens.

This noble leader of the Dallas community personifies service to his country through the light of charity. As steadfast a patriot and compassionate a humanitarian as I have ever known, Ed Drake shines to those in his community as he does to his wife Donda and their family. I am proud to be his Representative in Congress.

### CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 1588, NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2004

SPEECH OF

**HON. RON PAUL**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, November 7, 2003*

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, while I am pleased to see that this conference report has addressed the issue of concurrent receipt, I note with dismay that the provision as included in the report is inadequate. It will leave hundreds of thousands of veterans out in the cold, many of whom will likely not live long enough to benefit from this unacceptable pseudo-solution.

This provision will allow only those 20-year retiree combat-disabled veterans to receive concurrent receipt, which completely ignores that many if not most soldiers who are combat-disabled do not remain in the military for 20 years. Upon becoming disabled they are discharged from the military. This means that, according to some estimates, two-thirds of disabled veterans will be left behind by this provision. In this, the provision is a slap in the face of our veterans.

Additionally, the 10 year phase-in of concurrent receipt for the remaining who are at least 50 percent disabled effectively means that

thousands of our veterans—particularly those of the World War II and Korea generations—will not live to receive this earned and deserved benefit.

Mr. Speaker, we need to make our veterans and our soldiers our top priority. We have entered into a contract with each of them. They have done their part and are doing their part every day—in conflicts across the globe including the increasingly deadly Iraq occupation. We must keep our end of the contract. I am sad to note that provisions like this watered-down concurrent receipt are not in keeping with our end of the contract.

I also must object to the procedure in bringing this conference report to the Floor. We were once again given only hours to read a conference report that ran hundreds and hundreds of pages. This is a disturbing pattern that seems to surface when we are required to vote on controversial legislation. Are Members not anymore supposed to at least review legislation before voting?

### THE NEED FOR LEGISLATION TO AUTHORIZE ADDITIONAL JUDGESHIPS FOR THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

**HON. WILLIAM M. THOMAS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, November 12, 2003*

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation that, in accordance with the recommendation of the United States Judicial Conference, would authorize the creation of three additional judgeships for the United States District Court for the Eastern District of California, as well as convert a temporary judgeship into a permanent judgeship.

There is no question that these additional judgeships are needed. The average weighted caseload per judge in the Eastern District is 733, as compared to 649 a year ago, an increase of almost 12 percent. This is extremely significant, as the national average for weighted caseloads per judge is 524, and an average weighted caseload in excess of 430 is the United States Judicial Conference's standard for determining if additional permanent judgeships are required. The Eastern District's average weighted caseload of 733 exceeds this standard by 70 percent. In addition, the Eastern District's average weighted caseload surpasses the national average by more than 39 percent and has exceeded 430 since 1994.

In 2003, there was a significant increase in the total number of filings in the Eastern District; in fact, total filings in 2003 rose 11.7 percent to 5,523. Criminal case filings, for which our Constitution guarantees an individual the right to have a speedy trial, rose 12.7 percent. In addition, there are now a total of 6,343 cases pending before the Eastern District; an increase of 11.5 percent in 2003 and an 18.5 percent increase over the past five years.

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