

The chairman of the Resources Committee asked for an open rule on this bill. We agree with that request.

Some of our colleagues may claim that this rule is simply a ploy by the majority to increase the number of open rules, but that is simply not the case.

The Members of this House, and more importantly the American people, deserve full and open debate on important legislation such as this.

This bill resolves a long-standing dispute over lands that are used for religious purposes by the Taos Pueblo Tribe.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 101 transfers approximately 764 acres of Forest Service land within the Wheeler Peak Wilderness in New Mexico to the Department of Interior to be held in trust for the Taos Pueblo Indians as part of the Pueblo de Taos Reservation.

□ 1650

It returns to the tribe land known as the Bottleneck Tract, which contains the Path of Life Trail, considered sacred to the tribe. And the tribe has agreed to continue to manage this land as wilderness.

Maybe this bill may not seem important to those living in other parts of the country, but it is important to people living in my part of the country, the Western United States, and it is particularly important to the Taos Pueblo Tribe and the people of New Mexico. But it is also important, Mr. Speaker, to every American. Because this bill will remove barriers imposed by the Federal Government to the free exercise of religion by a religious minority.

The principles embodied in this bill deserve the respect of this House to openly debate and consider this legislation.

Action under suspension of the rules requires the cooperation of all Members in order to responsibly and timely pass the legislation. Unfortunately, that cooperation has so far not been a particular hallmark of the 104th Congress, and the best way to protect this important legislation, while keeping our commitment to an open and fair process, is to bring this legislation to the floor under an open rule.

I urge my colleagues to adopt this rule and to support the underlying legislation.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 51 is indeed an open rule providing for the consideration of H.R. 101, a bill to transfer a parcel of land to the Taos Pueblo Indians in New Mexico. However, Mr. Speaker, I would like to reiterate some questions raised during the consideration of the previous two rules today.

Given the fact that there is absolutely no controversy surrounding this legislation and the fact that it was re-

ported from the Committee on Resources by voice vote, I do have to ask why H.R. 101 is not being considered on the suspension calendar or under unanimous consent.

Mr. Speaker, yesterday at the meeting of the Committee on Rules, our distinguished chairman stated that it is the policy of the Republican conference to limit the number of bills brought to the House on the suspension calendar, as was mentioned earlier today. The reason, he said, was simply because the consideration of bills on suspension prohibits the offering of amendments.

However, I must point out for the new Members of the House that ordinarily bills considered under suspension have been those that have been thoroughly vetted through the committee process. In past Congresses, it has been common practice to thoroughly examine and deliberate issues in committee and, in so doing, it has been found that often all disputed issues can be resolved, thus eliminating the need for lengthy debate and numerous amendments by the full House.

Mr. Speaker, the chairman of the Committee on Resources told the Committee on Rules yesterday that there is a large backlog of bills pending before his committee. Mr. Speaker, I share his desire to move these bills and would urge him and the Committee on Rules to consider using the suspension calendar to move noncontroversial legislation in the future. And I would observe also that, if I understand the procedures here today, that in fact any germane amendment will be in order when this bill comes up, that this is in fact an open rule, and that any germane amendment can be brought before the House.

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

Mrs. WALDHOLTZ. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. HAYWORTH].

Mr. HAYWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Utah for yielding time to me. It is a distinct honor to come to the Congress with the gentlewoman and other like-minded reformers of this institution.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this resolution, and I see my good friend from New Mexico, who authored this piece, because quite correctly of the concern of his constituents. And certainly while there are some matters of contention within the Committee on Resources, this is not one of them. I think it is exemplary that the gentleman from New Mexico brings forth this legislation, and I certainly rise to champion his cause and those of his constituents and look forward to some reciprocation down the line with other bills of regional interest that we may share.

I also look forward to full and open discussion in this House, in this people's House, on matters where perhaps we do not see eye to eye, for that is the purpose of this institution, to debate the questions of the day. And when we

have common agreement, we should champion those moments as well. This is one such occasion, and I appreciate the opportunity to stand in strong support of this piece of legislation.

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

Let me close simply by saying that it has been often expressed by members of this committee and it is our deeply held belief that wherever possible we need to have open rules to allow for free, honest debate of important issues that come before this body. The rule for this particular piece of legislation is no different. It provides for open debate. And I believe, Mr. Speaker, that that is what the people of our country expect from this House, to provide for the opportunity for a free exchange of ideas while still moving the business of the people forward. I think this rule will do just that, and I urge its adoption.

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.

ANAKTUVUK PASS LAND EXCHANGE AND WILDERNESS REDESIGNATION ACT OF 1995

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. UPTON). Pursuant to House Resolution 52 and rule XXIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 400.

□ 1656

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 400) to provide for the exchange of lands within Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve, and for other purposes, with Mr. HASTERT in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to the rule, the bill is considered as having been read the first time.

Under the rule, the gentleman from Alaska [Mr. YOUNG] will be recognized for 30 minutes, and the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. RICHARDSON] will be recognized for 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Alaska [Mr. YOUNG].

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of H.R. 400, a bill to provide for a land exchange within Gates of the Arctic Park and Preserve. This noncontroversial legislation was reported January 18 by the Resources Committee by a vote of 40 to 0.

H.R. 400 was introduced January 4 and passed the committee, as I said, at

our first full committee markup January 18. This bill is identical to H.R. 4746, which passed the House during the 103d Congress—it represents a true compromise. And I thank the former chairman, Mr. MILLER, and Mr. VENTO for their cooperation on this legislation.

The land exchange creates a deficit of 17,168 acres of wilderness in Gates of the Arctic Park. Therefore, the committee recommends the creation of 17,168 acres of wilderness outside the park, thus a no-net-loss-no-net-gain of wilderness.

This is a good bill. It settles a longstanding dispute between the local residents of Anaktuvuk Pass and the Park Service over the use of all-terrain vehicles [ATV's] for access to subsistence resources. Local residents use ATV's on parklands during the summer months. The Park Service contends that the ATV's harm the landscape. Both sides have reached agreement on the lands which may be used for ATV access and H.R. 400 ratifies that agreement.

I urge passage of this legislation.

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

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. RICHARDSON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Chairman, H.R. 400 is identical to legislation considered by the Committee on Resources and passed by the House on a voice vote in the last Congress. It is non-controversial legislation and deserves support. It is based on a proposal submitted by the administration in June 1994, and it was subsequently modified to reflect an agreement worked out between the gentleman from Alaska [Mr. YOUNG], the gentleman from California [Mr. MILLER], and the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. VENTO].

While that agreement is different from the administration's proposal for wilderness designation of BLM-managed lands in the Nigu River area, it is similar in that it would assure that the bill will not result in a net reduction of wilderness in the National Park System and would leave the remainder of this area in its current wilderness study status.

In addition, the boundaries provided in the bill by that agreement would emphasize protection of riparian areas along the Nigu River.

H.R. 400 would ratify an agreement among the National Park Service on behalf of the United States to Alaska native corporations and the municipal government of Anaktuvuk Pass, AK. Under the agreement, the United States would transfer to the native corporations certain Federal lands that are now managed as part of the gates of the Arctic National Park.

In exchange the native corporations and the municipal government would transfer to the United States certain

lands and interests located within and adjacent to the national park.

The park lands involved in the exchange are also designated as wilderness. So legislation is required if they are to be transferred. Ratification of the agreement and removal of the national park lands from wilderness designation is accompanied by the designation as wilderness of other lands, including both lands from the gates of the Arctic National Park and BLM public lands in the Nigu River area that would be added to the adjacent Noatak National preserve.

□ 1700

This bill would settle a longstanding access issue in Alaska. That access question concerns ATV use of the area, a matter of considerable concern because of the impacts on park resources and values.

Mr. Speaker, the bill and the accompanying agreement, though, do not spell out the specific conditions and limitations of such ATV use. Instead, we are going to be relying on the parties to specify them in the conveyance documents, hopefully in a manner that solves conflicts between ATV use and park resources and values.

Likewise, there is some concern that no formal appraisals have or will be done on the lands and interests being conveyed. We are relying on the Interior Department's determination that the exchanges are in the public interest.

Mr. Chairman, while the bill reflects the congressional agreement that was previously worked out, I believe it should be noted that the administration favors the agreement as it was worked out originally between the Park Service, the Alaska Native corporations, and the local municipal government.

Again, Mr. Chairman, let me state that we support the bill, and commend the gentleman for his leadership on this issue.

Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California [Mr. MILLER].

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this legislation, but I want to raise a couple of points with respect to the proposed land exchange. The EIS in this land exchange admits that no appraisals were prepared. Instead, a statement of value was prepared to assess the relative values of the interests proposed in the exchange. Since no appraisals were done, we have to rely on the assurances of the involved party that this is a good exchange, and we have no specific criteria on which to judge it.

Mr. Chairman, I raise this point of order not about this legislation, because this legislation has gone through the committee and was the subject of a lot of deliberations last year, and in fact then should have been passed last year. I raise this point of view on this matter to say that I think that having now passed the balanced budget amendment, that we must be more conscientious,

both in the committee and on the floor of the House, in dealing with exchanges and with transfers and gifts of public property.

What we used to consider as a regular order around here may no longer be able to be the regular order, since we must now make sure that the taxpayers and the Government get all the moneys that they can in terms of the transfers of these properties with respect to asking for their market value, so those references can be used to help balance the budget. I will be raising this issue in the committee on other legislation that is scheduled to come before this House, and will raise it in the House in the event that we are not successful in the committee.

Mr. Chairman, I think that this exchange, and although this is the remnant of a previous exchange, this exchange points out some of the serious potential problems that can arise from exchanges in general. Those problems are especially acute to Alaska, since both ANESCA and ANILCA allow an equal exchange upon the finding of the Secretary that the exchanges are in the public interest.

Again, Mr. Chairman, this is the way we believe the Government business should have been done in the past, but it raises concerns about whether or not we can continue to do that in the future, given the constraints we are going to have around here in trying to meet our obligations under the balanced budget amendment.

Mr. Chairman, in the grandfather of this exchange, the previous exchange which we are cleaning up after in this legislation, they found it was in fact not in the Government interest, according to GAO, and GAO recommended that the Congress direct the Secretary to develop and issue written procedures on land exchanges. At a minimum, procedures should require preparations of EIS's and EA's when appropriate, full public review, and a process for determining whether an exchange is in fact in the public interest, and not just a simple statement by the Secretary of the Interior that it is in fact in the public interest. Establishment of disclosure and fair market value on lands and interests should be exchanged. Land exchanges are not a panacea for solving all the problems. Very often they are very complex agreements that require careful review and analysis.

The Committee on Resources has dealt with many land exchanges over the years which have involved considerable work by the committee, and also have had to be rewritten, those exchanges, or modified to assure they were in fact in the public interest.

Instead of dealing with land exchanges on an ad hoc basis, we should have written and qualitative criteria to assess the public value of such exchanges.

I raise the point again not with respect to this legislation, but in terms

of the future considerations of these matters before the committee.

Mr. Chairman, I have raised these in the past from time to time, but I think we have to be much more diligent in that effort now, given the fiscal constraints we are going to have in the budgetary considerations of exchanges and transfers and gifts of public assets and resources, whether it is to private parties or to other units of government within the United States.

Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding to me.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RICHARDSON. I yield to the gentleman from Alaska.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Chairman, I can understand the statements of the gentleman from California, but I would hope that they should have been directed at legislation down the road, because we have to remember that Anaktuvuk Pass is a small, small village that was put inside of a park, with certain understandings that they could do certain things, and then told by the Park Service they could not do those things.

This is a village that is high in the mountains above the Arctic Circle, with living conditions there which a lot of people do not recognize. What we tried to do in this exchange was work out between these people and the parks themselves to have a true exchange. If we went through the process of EIS statements and appraisal value, this would never have happened. This is the way that we have worked individually with a unique situation.

As I mentioned, Mr. Chairman, this bill passed the last time. There is no money in this bill. In fact, if we really want an appraisal, I think Anaktuvuk Pass got shortchanged. I hope the gentleman refers to this later on down the road.

Mr. Chairman, this is a good piece of legislation.

It should be passed and it should become law today. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding to me.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Chairman, let me conclude by saying I support this bill. It is a good piece of legislation.

The CHAIRMAN. All time for general debate has expired. Pursuant to the rule, the bill shall be considered under the 5-minute rule by section, and each section shall be considered as read.

The Clerk will designate section 1.

The text of section 1 is as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Anaktuvuk Pass Land Exchange and Wilderness Redesignation Act of 1995".

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any amendments to section 1?

If not, the Clerk will designate section 2.

The text of section 2 is as follows:

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (94 Stat. 2371), enacted on December 2, 1980, established Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve and Gates of the Arctic Wilderness. The village of Anaktuvuk Pass, located in the highlands of the central Brooks Range, is virtually surrounded by these national park and wilderness lands and is the only Native village located within the boundary of a National Park System unit in Alaska.

(2) Unlike most other Alaskan Native communities, the village of Anaktuvuk Pass is not located on a major river, lake, or coastline that can be used as a means of access. The residents of Anaktuvuk Pass have relied increasingly on snow machines in winter and all-terrain vehicles in summer as their primary means of access to pursue caribou and other subsistence resources.

(3) In a 1983 land exchange agreement, linear easements were reserved by the Inupiat Eskimo people for use of all-terrain vehicles across certain national park lands, mostly along stream and river banks. These linear easements proved unsatisfactory, because they provided inadequate access to subsistence resources while causing excessive environmental impact from concentrated use.

(4) The National Park Service and the Nunamiut Corporation initiated discussions in 1985 to address concerns over the use of all-terrain vehicles on park and wilderness land. These discussions resulted in an agreement, originally executed in 1992 and thereafter amended in 1993 and 1994, among the National Park Service, Nunamiut Corporation, the City of Anaktuvuk Pass, and Arctic Slope Regional Corporation. Full effectuation of this agreement, as amended, by its terms requires ratification by the Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any amendments to section 2?

If not, the Clerk will designate Section 3. The text of Section 3 is as follows:

SEC. 3. RATIFICATION OF AGREEMENT.

(a) RATIFICATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The terms, conditions, procedures, covenants, reservations and other provisions set forth in the document entitled "Donation, Exchange of Lands and Interests in Lands and Wilderness Redesignation Agreement Among Arctic Slope Regional Corporation, Nunamiut Corporation, City of Anaktuvuk Pass and the United States of America" (hereinafter referred to in this Act as "the Agreement"), executed by the parties on December 17, 1992, as amended, are hereby incorporated in this Act, are ratified and confirmed, and set forth the obligations and commitments of the United States, Arctic Slope Regional Corporation, Nunamiut Corporation and the City of Anaktuvuk Pass, as a matter of Federal law.

(2) LAND ACQUISITION.—Lands acquired by the United States pursuant to the Agreement shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") as part of Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve, subject to the laws and regulations applicable thereto.

(b) MAPS.—The maps set forth as Exhibits C1, C2, and D through I to the Agreement depict the lands subject to the conveyances, retention of surface access rights, access easements and all-terrain vehicle easements. These lands are depicted in greater detail on a map entitled "Land Exchange Actions, Proposed Anaktuvuk Pass Land Exchange and Wilderness Redesignation, Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve", Map No. 185/80,039, dated April 1994, and on file at the Alaska Regional Office of the National

Park Service and the offices of Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve in Fairbanks, Alaska. Written legal descriptions of these lands shall be prepared and made available in the above offices. In case of any discrepancies, Map No. 185/80,039 shall be controlling.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the remainder of the bill be printed in the RECORD, and open to amendment at any point.

Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alaska?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the remainder of the bill.

The text of the remainder of the bill is as follows:

SEC. 4. NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM WILDERNESS.

(a) GATES OF THE ARCTIC WILDERNESS.—

(1) REDESIGNATION.—Section 701(2) of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (94 Stat. 2371, 2417) establishing the Gates of the Arctic Wilderness is hereby amended with the addition of approximately 56,825 acres as wilderness and the rescission of approximately 73,993 acres as wilderness, thus revising the Gates of the Arctic Wilderness to approximately 7,034,832 acres.

(2) MAP.—The lands redesignated by paragraph (1) are depicted on a map entitled "Wilderness Actions, Proposed Anaktuvuk Pass Land Exchange and Wilderness Redesignation, Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve", Map No. 185/80,040, dated April 1994, and on file at the Alaska Regional Office of the National Park Service and the office of Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve in Fairbanks, Alaska.

(b) NOATAK NATIONAL PRESERVE.—Section 201(8)(a) of the Alaska National Interest Land Conservation Act (94 Stat. 2380) is amended by—

(1) striking "approximately six million four hundred and sixty thousand acres" and inserting in lieu thereof "approximately 6,477,168 acres"; and

(2) inserting "and the map entitled 'Noatak National Preserve and Noatak Wilderness Addition' dated September 1994" after "July 1980".

(c) NOATAK WILDERNESS.—Section 701(7) of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (94 Stat. 2417) is amended by striking "approximately five million eight hundred thousand acres" and inserting in lieu thereof "approximately 5,817,168 acres".

SEC. 5. CONFORMANCE WITH OTHER LAW.

(a) ALASKA NATIVE CLAIMS SETTLEMENT ACT.—All of the lands, or interests therein, conveyed to and received by Arctic Slope Regional Corporation or Nunamiut Corporation pursuant to the Agreement shall be deemed conveyed and received pursuant to exchanges under section 22(f) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, as amended (43 U.S.C. 1601, 1621(f)). All of the lands or interests in lands conveyed pursuant to the Agreement shall be conveyed subject to valid existing rights.

(b) ALASKA NATIONAL INTEREST LANDS CONSERVATION ACT.—Except to the extent specifically set forth in this Act or the Agreement, nothing in this Act or in the Agreement shall be construed to enlarge or diminish the rights, privileges, or obligations of any person, including specifically the preference for subsistence uses and access to subsistence resources provided under the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 3101 et seq.).

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any amendments to the bill?

If not, under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. UPTON) having assumed the chair, Mr. HASTERT, chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 400) to provide for the exchange of lands within Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve, and for other purposes, pursuant to House Resolution 52, he reported the bill back to the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that they ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members.

This vote will be a 15-minute vote.

the vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 427, nays 0, answered “present” 1, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 84]

YEAS—427

Abercrombie	Bryant (TX)	Deal
Ackerman	Bunn	DeFazio
Allard	Bunning	DeLauro
Andrews	Burr	DeLay
Archer	Burton	Dellums
Armey	Buyer	Deutsch
Bachus	Callahan	Diaz-Balart
Baesler	Calvert	Dickey
Baker (CA)	Camp	Dicks
Baker (LA)	Canady	Dingell
Baldacci	Cardin	Dixon
Ballenger	Castle	Doggett
Barcia	Chabot	Dooley
Barr	Chambliss	Doolittle
Barrett (NE)	Chapman	Dornan
Barrett (WI)	Chenoweth	Doyle
Barton	Christensen	Dreier
Bass	Chrysler	Duncan
Bateman	Clayton	Dunn
Beilenson	Clement	Durbin
Bentsen	Clinger	Edwards
Bereuter	Clyburn	Ehlers
Berman	Coble	Ehrlich
Bevill	Coleman	Emerson
Bilbray	Collins (GA)	Engel
Bilirakis	Collins (IL)	English
Bishop	Collins (MI)	Ensign
Bliley	Combest	Eshoo
Blute	Condit	Evans
Boehlert	Conyers	Everett
Boehner	Cooley	Ewing
Bonilla	Costello	Farr
Bonior	Cox	Fattah
Bono	Coyne	Fawell
Borski	Cramer	Fazio
Boucher	Crane	Fields (LA)
Brewster	Crapo	Fields (TX)
Browder	Cremeans	Filner
Brown (CA)	Cubin	Flake
Brown (FL)	Cunningham	Flanagan
Brown (OH)	Danner	Foglietta
Brownback	Davis	Foley
Bryant (TN)	de la Garza	Forbes

Ford	Lightfoot	Ros-Lehtinen
Fowler	Lincoln	Rose
Fox	Linder	Roth
Frank (MA)	Lipinski	Roukema
Franks (CT)	Livingston	Roybal-Allard
Franks (NJ)	LoBiondo	Royce
Frelinghuysen	Lofgren	Rush
Frisa	Longley	Sabo
Frost	Lowey	Salmon
Funderburk	Lucas	Sanders
Furse	Luther	Sanford
Gallegly	Maloney	Sawyer
Ganske	Manton	Saxton
Gejdenson	Manzullo	Scarborough
Gekas	Markey	Schaefer
Gephardt	Martinez	Schiff
Geren	Martini	Schroeder
Gibbons	Mascara	Schumer
Gilchrest	Matsui	Scott
Gillmor	McCarthy	Seastrand
Gilman	McCollum	Sensenbrenner
Gonzalez	McCrery	Serrano
Goodlatte	McDade	Shadegg
Goodling	McDermott	Shaw
Gordon	McHale	Shays
Goss	McHugh	Shuster
Graham	McInnis	Sisisky
Green	McIntosh	Skaggs
Greenwood	McKeon	Skeen
Gunderson	McKinney	Skelton
Gutierrez	McNulty	Slaughter
Gutknecht	Meehan	Smith (MI)
Hall (TX)	Meek	Smith (NJ)
Hamilton	Menendez	Smith (TX)
Hancock	Metcalfe	Smith (WA)
Hansen	Meyers	Solomon
Harman	Mfume	Souder
Hastert	Mica	Spence
Hastings (FL)	Miller (CA)	Spratt
Hastings (WA)	Miller (FL)	Stearns
Hayes	Mineta	Stenholm
Hayworth	Minge	Stockman
Hefley	Mink	Stokes
Hefner	Moakley	Studds
Heineman	Molinari	Stump
Herger	Mollohan	Stupak
Hilleary	Montgomery	Talent
Hilliard	Moorhead	Tanner
Hinchey	Moran	Tate
Hobson	Morella	Tauzin
Hoekstra	Myers	Taylor (MS)
Hoke	Myrick	Taylor (NC)
Holden	Nadler	Tejeda
Horn	Neal	Thomas
Hostettler	Nethercutt	Thompson
Houghton	Neumann	Thornberry
Hoyer	Ney	Thornton
Hunter	Norwood	Thurman
Hutchinson	Nussle	Tiahrt
Hyde	Oberstar	Torkildsen
Inglis	Obey	Torres
Istook	Olver	Torricelli
Jackson-Lee	Ortiz	Towns
Jacobs	Orton	Trafigant
Jefferson	Owens	Tucker
Johnson (CT)	Oxley	Upton
Johnson (SD)	Packard	Velazquez
Johnson, E.B.	Pallone	Vento
Johnson, Sam	Parker	Visclosky
Johnston	Pastor	Volkmer
Jones	Paxon	Vucanovich
Kanjorski	Payne (NJ)	Waldholtz
Kaptur	Payne (VA)	Walker
Kasich	Pelosi	Walsh
Kelly	Peterson (FL)	Wamp
Kennedy (MA)	Peterson (MN)	Ward
Kennedy (RI)	Petri	Waters
Kennelly	Pickett	Watt (NC)
Kildee	Pombo	Watts (OK)
Kim	Pomeroy	Waxman
King	Porter	Weldon (FL)
Kingston	Portman	Weldon (PA)
Klecicka	Poshard	Weller
Klink	Pryce	White
Klug	Quillen	Whitfield
Knollenberg	Quinn	Wicker
Kolbe	Radanovich	Williams
LaFalce	Rahall	Wilson
LaHood	Ramstad	Wise
Lantos	Rangel	Wolf
Largent	Reed	Woolsey
Latham	Regula	Wyden
LaTourette	Reynolds	Wynn
Laughlin	Richardson	Yates
Lazio	Riggs	Young (AK)
Leach	Rivers	Young (FL)
Levin	Roberts	Zeliff
Lewis (CA)	Roemer	Zimmer
Lewis (GA)	Rogers	
Lewis (KY)	Rohrabacher	

ANSWERED “PRESENT”—1

Coburn

NOT VOTING—6

Bartlett
Becerra

Clay
Hall (OH)

Murtha
Stark

□ 1728

Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania changed his vote from “nay” to “yea.” So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 400, the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. UPTON). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alaska?

There was no objection.

□ 1730

LAND CONVEYANCE IN BUTTE COUNTY, CA

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. UPTON). Pursuant to House Resolution 53 and rule XXIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 440.

□ 1730

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 440) to provide for the conveyance of lands to certain individuals in Butte County, CA, with Mr. HASTERT in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to the rule, the bill is considered as having been read the first time.

Under the rule, the gentleman from Utah [Mr. HANSEN] will be recognized for 30 minutes, and the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. RICHARDSON] will be recognized for 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Utah [Mr. HANSEN].

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. HANSEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Chairman, H.R. 440 is essential in order to resolve serious hardships for land and homeowners in Butte County, CA, brought about by the mistaken actions of the Federal Government. The problem began in 1961, when a Forest Service survey on the Plumas National Forest did not locate the original survey corner established in 1869. Because the surveyor could not locate the marker, he erroneously established a new corner,