

the Resources Committee asked for additional time, until the year 2005, to end through truck traffic. I supported the committee amendment that embodies this change with the understanding that this so-called temporary authority will be just that—temporary—and that through truck traffic on this segment of Route 209 will end in 2005.

Mr. Speaker, with that change to the bill, I support H.R. 536, as amended, and recommend its adoption by the House.

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

Mr. McDADE. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend Chairman DON YOUNG and Subcommittee Chairman JIM HANSEN and BILL RICHARDSON for their cooperation and support in fashioning this legislation. Over the last two sessions of Congress there has been strong bipartisan support for this bill. During the 103d Congress, Subcommittee Chairman VENTO helped to facilitate House passage of a bill similar to H.R. 536, but the Senate was unable to act on that measure prior to the close of the session.

I introduced this measure so that Congress can extend the management policy which has helped to save lives, maintained the economic viability of regional businesses and enhanced the quality of life in Monroe and Pike Counties, Pennsylvania. The Office of Management and Budget and the National Park Service has advised me that there is no objection to the enactment of this bill. The fiscal impact of H.R. 536 would be negligible because the new fees authorized by this measure would offset the cost of collecting the fees.

The creation of the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area, in 1965, from an existing rural residential locality, with accompanying business community, presented many unique policy challenges to the Park Service. The test for the Park Service was how to manage the heavy truck traffic which was travelling through the center of the recreation area on Route 209, at a rate of 3,000 trucks a day, without adversely impacting local business needs.

Route 209 was a primary route for commercial truck traffic which was destined for points in New England. This heavy use of Route 209, which was incompatible with its original design as a small rural road, created problems varying from accident related deaths, road and property damage, to the creation of unacceptable levels of noise and air pollution.

Clearly, the existence of a heavily travelled commercial route cutting through the recreation area was inconsistent with the purpose for which the park was created. For this reason, Route 209 was transferred to the Park Service from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania so that a partial ban could be implemented on truck traffic not serving local businesses.

In July, 1983, Public Law 98-63 authorized the closure of Route 209 to commercial truck traffic except vehicles serving the park or regional businesses and established the existing fee schedule. The NPS implemented the law by setting up checkpoints and toll booths to collect fees from commercial traffic. The authority to collect fees was to expire in 10 years or when Interstate 287 was completed as an alternate route. This carefully crafted compromise effectively balanced the needs of the

local business community with the mission of the National Recreational Area.

The execution of this ban and the free collection policy have been highly successful in reducing highway deaths and injuries, air and noise pollution and property damage. This has been accomplished while protecting local business needs. To date, businesses along Route 209 or contiguous to the recreation area have been able to effectively co-exist with the park under this management policy. The Park Service, in conjunction with the Delaware Water Gap Citizens Advisory Committee, support the provisions in H.R. 536 and the extension of the fee collection authority.

As a management policy tool, the ban and fee collection schedule have been effective in achieving the goals for which they were designed 10 years ago. Even though the revenues which have been generated by the fee collection operation are decreasing over time, the process raises adequate monies to subsidize the collection operation. Historically, any profits from the commercial fees are additionally applied to the maintenance of Route 209.

Over time the collection process may have to be phased out due to dwindling revenues collected from the operation. It is anticipated that the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be able to improve State Route 2001, the major western north/south route paralleling Route 209, to an adequate level to accommodate the traffic from Route 209 if it must be closed to commercial traffic. The State envisions that it will take 10 years to upgrade State Route 2001. Therefore, I strongly recommend that, at this juncture, the Park minimally continue the current fee collection operation for another 10 years. For the immediate future, I believe that the collection of fees should be continued as an important management tool for the Park Service in order to allow local businesses to use Route 209 while raising revenues for its maintenance.

Mr. Speaker, I respectfully request the expeditious approval of this measure due to the July 30, 1993, expiration date of the current law.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah [Mr. HANSEN] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 536, as amended.

The question was taken.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 5, rule I, and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

CHACOAN OUTLIERS PROTECTION ACT OF 1995

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 517) to amend title V of Public Law 96-550, designating the Chaco Culture Archeological Protection Sites, and for other purposes.

H.R. 517

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 "Chacoan Outliers Protection Act of 1995".

SEC. 2. CONFORMING AMENDMENT.

Section 501(b) of Public Law 96-550 (16 U.S.C. 410ii(b)) is amended by striking "San Juan Basin;" and inserting in lieu thereof, "San Juan Basin and surrounding areas;".

SEC. 3. ADDITIONS TO CHACO CULTURE ARCHEOLOGICAL PROTECTION SITES.

Subsection 502(b) of Public Law 96-550 (16 U.S.C. 410ii-1(b)) is amended to read as follows:

"(b)(1) Thirty-nine outlying sites as generally depicted on a map entitled 'Chaco Culture Archeological Protection Sites', numbered 310/80.033-B and dated September 1991, are hereby designated as 'Chaco Culture Archeological Protection Sites'. The thirty-nine archeological protection sites totaling approximately 14,372 acres identified as follows:

	Acres
Allentown	380
Andrews Ranch	950
Bee Burrow	480
Bisa'ani	131
Casa del Rio	40
Casamero	160
Chimney Rock	3,160
Coolidge	450
Dalton Pass	135
Dittert	480
Great Bend	26
Greenlee Ruin	60
Grey Hill Spring	23
Guadalupe	115
Halfway House	40
Haystack	565
Hogback	453
Indian Creek	100
Jaquez	66
Kin Nizhoni	726
Lake Valley	30
Manuelito-Atsee Nitsaa	60
Manuelito-Kin Hochoi	116
Morris 41	85
Muddy Water	1,090
Navajo Springs	260
Newcomb	50
Peach Springs	1,046
Pierre's Site	440
Raton Well	23
Salmon Ruin	5
San Mateo	61
Sanostee	1,565
Section 8	10
Skunk Springs/Crumbled House ..	533
Standing Rock	348
Toh-la-kai	10
Twin Angeles	40
Upper Kin Klizhin	60.

"(2) The map referred to in paragraph (1) shall be kept on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service, the office of the State Director of the Bureau of Land Management located in Santa Fe, New Mexico, the office of the Area Director of the Bureau of Indian Affairs located in Window Rock, Arizona, and the offices of the Arizona and New Mexico State Historic Preservation Officers.".

SEC. 4. ACQUISITIONS.

Section 504(c)(2) of Public Law 96-550 (16 U.S.C. 410ii-3(c)(2)) is amended to read as follows:

"(2) The Secretary shall seek to use a combination of land acquisition authority under this section and cooperative agreements (pursuant to section 505) to accomplish the purposes of archeological resource protection at those sites described in section 502(b) that remain in private ownership".

SEC. 5. ASSISTANCE TO THE NAVAJO NATION.

Section 506 of Public Law 96-550 (16 U.S.C. 410ii-5) is amended by adding the following new subsection at the end thereof:

“(f) The Secretary, acting through the Director of the National Park Service, shall assist the Navajo Nation in the protection and management of those Chaco Culture Archeological Protection Sites located on lands under the jurisdiction of the Navajo Nation through a grant, contract, or cooperative agreement entered into pursuant to the Indian Self-Determination and Education Act (Public Law 93-638), as amended, to assist the Navajo Nation in site planning, resource protection, interpretation, resource management actions, and such other purposes as may be identified in such grant, contract, or cooperative agreement. This cooperative assistance shall include assistance with the development of a Navajo facility to serve those who seek to appreciate the Chacoan Outlier Sites.”

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Utah [Mr. HANSEN] will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. RICHARDSON] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

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

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 517, a bill to improve the management and protection of the Chaco outliers in the Four Corners region.

Mr. Speaker, in 1980 Congress recognized the outstanding collection of archaeological sites related to the Anasazi ruins at Chaco Canyon and established the Chaco outliers as additional resources worthy of recognition and protection. Subsequent analysis by the interagency team overseeing the management of these sites has led to the development of this legislation; which deletes some sites, adds other sites, and modifies the boundaries at some existing sites.

This is a good bill. I particularly want to note that this legislation provides for cooperative management of these sites by the Federal Government, native Americans, and private property owners. This is a good model which underscores the point that the Federal Government does not need to own cultural resources in order to ensure their protection.

I commend the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. RICHARDSON] for his long-standing efforts to complete work on this bill, and I am pleased that we are able to move it early in the session. I urge all my colleagues to support the bill.

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

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, 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. Speaker, first let me congratulate the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Utah [Mr. HANSEN], for his outstanding bipartisan work, and, I must say, most productive work that he has initiated in our subcommittee. I think it is close

to 10 bills that are moving through the House, perhaps even more, and I want to thank the gentleman for his fairness, his bipartisanship, and his immense productivity. I hope it continues throughout this session.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to speak in strong support of H.R. 517, legislation I introduced in January to protect outlying sites at the Chaco Culture Archeological Protection Site in my congressional district in northwestern New Mexico.

The entire New Mexico congressional delegation has spent the better part of 10 years working to pass this legislation, which would correct several inequities resulting from passage of the last Chaco-related legislation in 1980. I am pleased that Chairmen HANSEN and YOUNG and their staffs have recognized the importance of this legislation by ensuring its timely consideration in the House early in this session. I would like to thank them for their leadership.

The name Chaco Canyon comes from the Chaco culture, the single most important prehistoric culture in the Western United States, which is known to have lived in the area. The Chaco culture site in New Mexico contains spectacular archaeological remains of the native American past, which have long been recognized as representing an archaeological peak in Anasazi Indian prehistory.

The Resources Committee considered this bill earlier this year, and did not make any changes to the bill as introduced. The bill would authorize alterations in the area including the addition of the Morris 41 site to the list of what will now be 39 outlying sites, the addition of clarifying language regarding the role of the National Park Service in working fully with the Navajo Nation to ensure that the sites are managed responsibly, and the addition of new language authorizing the acquisition of lands for the purpose of completing the inclusion of the new outlying sites.

New Mexico's senior Senator, PETE DOMENICI, has joined me in introducing identical legislation in the Senate. I am pleased that Senator DOMENICI has secured a subcommittee markup of this legislation in the Subcommittee on Parks, Historic Preservation and Recreation for tomorrow. With the Senator's fine leadership, I look forward to the swift consideration and passage of this legislation in the Senate as well.

I am confident that the provisions of H.R. 517 are reflective of the unique needs of this culturally significant site. I welcome the passage of H.R. 517 today and look forward to its enactment into law in the very near future.

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

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by

the gentleman from Utah [Mr. HANSEN] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 517.

The question was taken.

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 5, rule I, and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE HONORABLE CHRISTOPHER SHAYS, MEMBER OF CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Honorable CHRISTOPHER SHAYS, Member of Congress:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,

March 9, 1995.

Hon. NEWT GINGRICH,

Speaker of the House, the Capitol, Washington, DC.

DEAR NEWT: This is to formally notify you pursuant to Rule L (50) of the Rules of the House that my office has received a subpoena for testimony and documents concerning constituent casework. The subpoena was issued by the Superior court for the Judicial District of Fairfield County in the State of Connecticut.

After consultation with the General Counsel, I have determined that compliance with the subpoena is consistent with the privileges and precedents of the House.

Sincerely,

CHRISTOPHER SHAYS,
Member of Congress.

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SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHAYS). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 1995, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

TRIBUTE TO LTC MARY LOU SMULLEN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. MONTGOMERY] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, today I want to congratulate LTC Mary Lou Smullen who will retire from the U.S. Army on May 1, 1995, after a distinguished 20-year career of service to our Nation. I am particularly pleased to note that a significant portion of that service relates directly to the Congress.

Lieutenant Colonel Smullen graduated from Ohio University in Athens, OH, after majoring in radio and television broadcasting. In April of 1975, following a short foray into the business sector, she sought and accepted a direct appointment as a second lieutenant in the Women's Army Corps.

During her first assignment, then-lieutenant Smullen immediately established a reputation for excellence, creativity, and mission accomplishment. In a series of high profile positions at the U.S. Army Signal School and Center at