

the gentleman from California [Mr. KIM] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 29.

The question was taken.

Mr. BASS. 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. Pursuant to clause 5, rule I, and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 29.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

OKLAHOMA CITY NATIONAL MEMORIAL ACT OF 1997

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 871) to establish the Oklahoma City National Memorial as a unit of the National Park System; to designate the Oklahoma City Memorial Trust, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 871

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 "Oklahoma City National Memorial Act of 1997".

SEC. 2 FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) few events in the past quarter-century have rocked Americans' perception of themselves and their institutions, and brought together the people of our Nation with greater intensity than the April 19, 1995, bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in downtown Oklahoma City;

(2) the resulting deaths of 168 people, some of whom were children, immediately touched thousands of family members whose lives will forever bear scars of having those precious to them taken away so brutally;

(3) suffering with such families are countless survivors, including children, who struggle not only with the suffering around them, but their own physical and emotional injuries and with shaping a life beyond April 19;

(4) such losses and struggles are personal and, since they resulted from so public an attack, they are also shared with a community, a nation, and the world; and,

(5) the story of the bombing does not stop with the attack itself or with the many losses it caused. The responses of Oklahoma's public servants and private citizens, and those from throughout the nation, remain as a testament to the sense of unity, compassion, even heroism, that characterized the rescue and recovery following the bombing.

(6) During the days immediately following the Oklahoma City bombing, Americans and people from around the world of all races, po-

litical philosophies, religions and walks of life responded with unprecedented solidarity and selflessness; and

(7) Given the national and international impact and reaction, the federal character of the site of the bombing, and the significant percentage of the victims and survivors who were federal employees the Oklahoma City Memorial will be established, designed, managed and maintained to educate present and future generations, through a public/private partnership, to work together efficiently and respectfully in developing a National Memorial relating to all aspects of the April 19, 1995, bombing in Oklahoma City.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) MEMORIAL.—The term "Memorial" means the Oklahoma City National Memorial designated under section 4(a).

(2) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

(3) TRUST.—The term "Trust" means the Oklahoma City National Memorial Trust designated under section 5(a).

SEC. 4. OKLAHOMA CITY NATIONAL MEMORIAL.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—In order to preserve for the benefit and inspiration of the people of the United States and the World, as a National Memorial certain lands located in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, there is established as a unit of the National Park System the Oklahoma City National Memorial. The Memorial shall be administered by the Trust in cooperation with the Secretary and in accordance with the provisions of this Act, the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1 et. seq.), and the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat 666; 16 U.S.C. 461-467).

(b) The Memorial area shall be comprised of the lands, facilities and structures generally depicted on the map entitled "Oklahoma City National Memorial", numbered OCNM 001, and dated May 1997 (hereinafter referred to in this Act as the "map"):

(1) Such map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service and the Trust.

(2) After advising the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives, in writing, the Trust, as established by section 5 of this Act, in consultation with the Secretary, may make minor revisions of the boundaries of the Memorial when necessary by publication of a revised drawing or other boundary description in the Federal Register.

SEC. 5. OKLAHOMA CITY NATIONAL MEMORIAL TRUST.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established a wholly owned government corporation to be known as the Oklahoma City National Memorial Trust.

(b) BOARD OF DIRECTORS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The powers and management of the Trust shall be vested in a board of Directors (hereinafter referred to as the "Board") consisting of the following 9 members:

(A) The Secretary or the Secretary's designee.

(B) Eight individuals, appointed by the President, from a list of recommendations submitted by the Governor of the State of Oklahoma; and a list of recommendations submitted by the Mayor of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; and a list of recommendations submitted by the United States Senators from Oklahoma; and, a list of recommendations submitted by United States Representatives from Oklahoma. The President shall make the appointments referred to in this subparagraph within 90 days after the enactment of this Act.

(2) TERMS.—Members of the Board appointed under paragraph (1)(B) shall each

serve for a term of 4 years, except that of the members first appointed, 2 shall serve for a term of 3 years; and 2 shall serve a term of 2 years. Any vacancy in the Board shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made, and any member appointed to fill a vacancy shall serve for the remainder of that term for which his or her predecessor was appointed. No appointed member may serve more than 8 years in consecutive terms.

(3) QUORUM.—Five members of the Board shall constitute a quorum for the conduct of business by the Board.

(4) ORGANIZATION AND COMPENSATION.—The Board shall organize itself in such a manner as it deems most appropriate to effectively carry out the authorized activities of the Trust. Board members shall serve without pay, but may be reimbursed for the actual and necessary travel and subsistence expenses incurred by them in the performance of the duties of the Trust.

(5) LIABILITY OF DIRECTORS.—Members of the Board of Directors shall not be considered Federal employees by virtue of their membership on the Board, except for purposes of the Federal Tort Claims Act and the Ethics in Government Act, and the provisions of chapter 11 of title 18, United States Code.

(6) MEETINGS.—The Board shall meet at least three times per year in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma and at least two of those meetings shall be opened to the public. Upon a majority vote, the Board may close any other meetings to the public. The Board shall establish procedures for providing public information and opportunities for public comment regarding operations maintenance and management of the Memorial; as well as, policy, planning and design issues.

(7) STAFF.—

(A) NON-NATIONAL PARK SERVICE STAFF.—The Trust is authorized to appoint and fix the compensation and duties of an executive director and such other officers and employees as it deems necessary without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive service, and may pay them without regard to the provisions of chapter 51, and subchapter III of chapter 53, title 5, United States Code, relating to classification and General Schedule pay rates.

(B) INTERIM PARK SERVICE STAFF.—At the request of the Trust, the Secretary shall provide for a period not to exceed 2 years, such personnel and technical expertise, as necessary, to provide assistance in the implementation of the provisions of this Act.

(C) PARK SERVICE STAFF.—At the request of the Trust, the Secretary shall provide such uniformed personnel, on a reimbursable basis, to carry out day to day visitor service programs.

(D) OTHER FEDERAL EMPLOYEES.—At the request of the Trust, the Director of any other Federal agency may provide such personnel, on a reimbursable basis, to carry out day to day visitor service programs.

(8) NECESSARY POWERS.—The Trust shall have all necessary and proper powers for the exercise of the authorities vested in it.

(9) TAXES.—The Trust and all properties administered by the Trust shall be exempt from all taxes and special assessments of every kind by the State of Oklahoma, and its political subdivisions including the county of Oklahoma and the city of Oklahoma City.

(10) GOVERNMENT CORPORATION.—

(A) The Trust shall be treated as a wholly owned Government corporation subject to chapter 91 of title 31, United States Code (commonly referred to as the Government Corporation Control Act). Financial statements of the Trust shall be audited annually

in accordance with section 9105 of title 31 of the United States Code.

(B) At the end of each calendar year, the Trust shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate and the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives a comprehensive and detailed report of its operations, activities, and accomplishments for the prior fiscal year. The report also shall include a section that describes in general terms the Trust's goals for the current fiscal year.

SEC. 6. DUTIES AND AUTHORITIES OF THE TRUST.

(a) OVERALL REQUIREMENTS OF THE TRUST.—The Trust shall administer the operation, maintenance, management and interpretation of the Memorial including, but not limited to, leasing, rehabilitation, repair and improvement of property within the Memorial under its administrative jurisdiction using the authorities provided in this section, which shall be exercised in accordance with—

(1) the provisions of law generally applicable to units of the National Park Service, including: "An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes" approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1, 2-4);

(2) the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666; U.S.C. 461-467;

(3) the general objectives of the "Memorial Mission Statement", adopted March 26, 1996, by the Oklahoma City Memorial Foundation;

(4) the "Oklahoma City Memorial Foundation Intergovernmental Letter of Understanding", dated, October 28, 1996; and

(5) the Cooperative Agreement to be entered into between the Trust and the Secretary pursuant to this Act.

(b) AUTHORITIES.—

(1) The Trust may participate in the development of programs and activities at the properties designated by the map, and the Trust shall have the authority to negotiate and enter into such agreements, leases, contracts and other arrangements with any person, firm, association, organization, corporation or governmental entity, including, without limitation, entities of Federal, State and local governments as are necessary and appropriate to carry out its authorized activities. Any such agreements may be entered into without regard to section 321 of the Act of June 30, 1932 (40 U.S.C. 303b).

(2) The Trust shall establish procedures for lease agreements and other agreements for use and occupancy of Memorial facilities, including a requirement that in entering into such agreements the Trust shall obtain reasonable competition.

(3) The Trust may not dispose of or convey fee title to any real property transferred to it under this Act.

(4) Federal laws and regulations governing procurement by Federal Agencies shall not apply to the Trust, with the exception of laws and regulations related to Federal Government contracts governing working conditions, and any civil rights provisions otherwise applicable thereto.

(5) The Trust, in consultation with the Administrator of Federal Procurement Policy, shall establish and promulgate procedures applicable to the Trust's procurement of goods and services including, but not limited to, the award of contracts on the basis of contractor qualifications, price, commercially reasonable buying practices, and reasonable competition.

(c) MANAGEMENT PROGRAM.—Within one year after the enactment of this Act, the Trust, in consultation with the Secretary, shall develop a cooperative agreement for management of those lands, operations and facilities within the Memorial established by

this Act. In furtherance of the general purposes of this Act, the Secretary and the Trust shall enter into a Cooperative Agreement pursuant to which the Secretary shall provide technical assistance for the planning, preservation, maintenance, management, and interpretation of the Memorial. The Secretary also shall provide such maintenance, interpretation, curatorial management, and general management as mutually agreed to by the Secretary and the Trust.

(d) DONATIONS.—The Trust may solicit and accept donations of funds, property, supplies, or services from individuals, foundations, corporations, and other private or public entities for the purposes of carrying out its duties.

(e) PROCEEDS.—Notwithstanding section 1341 of title 31 of the United States Code, all proceeds received by the Trust shall be retained by the Trust, and such proceeds shall be available, without further appropriation, for the administration, operation, preservation, restoration, operation and maintenance, improvement, repair and related expenses incurred with respect to Memorial properties under its administrative jurisdiction. The Secretary of the Treasury, at the option of the Trust shall invest excess monies of the Trust in public debt securities which shall bear interest at rates determined by the Secretary of the Treasury taking into consideration the current average market yield on outstanding marketable obligations of the United States of comparable maturity.

(f) SUITS.—The Trust may sue and be sued in its own name to the same extent as the Federal Government. Litigation arising out of the activities of the Trust shall be conducted by the Attorney General; except that the Trust may retain private attorneys to provide advice and counsel. The District Court for the Western District of Oklahoma shall have exclusive jurisdiction over any suit filed against the Trust.

(g) BYLAWS, RULES AND REGULATIONS.—The Trust may adopt, amend, repeal, and enforce bylaws, rules and regulations governing the manner in which its business may be conducted and the powers vested in it may be exercised. The Trust is authorized, in consultation with the Secretary, to adopt and to enforce those rules and regulations that are applicable to the operation of the National Park System and that may be necessary and appropriate to carry out its duties and responsibilities under this Act. The Trust shall give notice of the adoption of such rules and regulations by publication in the Federal Register.

(h) INSURANCE.—The Trust shall require that all leaseholders and contractors procure proper insurance against any loss in connection with properties under lease or contract, or the authorized activities granted in such lease or contract, as is reasonable and customary.

SEC. 7. LIMITATIONS ON FUNDING.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In furtherance of the purposes of this Act, there is hereby authorized the sum of \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended.

(2) MATCHING REQUIREMENT.—Amounts appropriated in any fiscal year to carry out the provisions of this Act may only be expended on a matching basis in a ratio of at least one non-Federal dollar to every Federal Dollar. For the purposes of this provision, each non-Federal dollar donated to the Trust or to the Oklahoma City Memorial Foundation for the creation, maintenance, or operation of the Memorial shall satisfy the matching dollar requirement without regard to the fiscal year in which such donation is made.

SEC. 8. ALFRED P. MURRAH FEDERAL BUILDING.

(a) Prior to the construction of the Memorial the Administrator of General Services

shall, among other actions, exchange, sell, lease, donate, or otherwise dispose of the site of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building, or a portion thereof, to the Trust. Any such disposal shall not be subject to—

(1) the Public Buildings Act of 1959 (40 U.S.C. 601 et seq.);

(2) the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. et seq.); or

(3) any other Federal law establishing requirements or procedures for the disposal of Federal property.

SEC. 9. GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE STUDY.

(a) Six years after the first meeting of the Board of Directors of the Trust, the General Accounting Office shall conduct an interim study of the activities of the Trust and shall report the results of the study to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources and the Committee on Appropriations of the United States Senate, and the Committee on Resources and Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives. The study shall include, but shall not be limited to, details of how the Trust is meeting its obligations under this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Utah [Mr. HANSEN] and the gentleman from Guam [Mr. UNDERWOOD] each will control 20 minutes.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1849 was introduced on June 10, 1997, by the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. LUCAS]. The purpose of the bill is to establish the Oklahoma City National Memorial as a unit of the National Park System, to designate the Oklahoma City Memorial Trust, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1849 focuses on the terrorist bombing at the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City, OK, on April 19, 1995. The purposes and findings refer to the death of 168 men, women, and children, the heroic rescue efforts that followed in the aftermath, and the national and international impact of this event.

H.R. 1849 establishes the Oklahoma City National Memorial as a unit of the National Park System. The concept is to have an interactive learning museum, an institute dedicated to the prevention of terrorism and violence, and, finally, a landscape memorial consisting of the formal Federal building site and surrounding area.

H.R. 1849 designates a wholly-owned governmental corporation, the Oklahoma City Memorial Trust, to design, construct, interpret, operate, and maintain the memorial under a cooperative agreement with the National Park Service. The Trust will raise \$14 million or more from donations to carry out the provisions of this bill. The bill requires that expenditures will be on a matching basis in a ratio of at least one non-Federal dollar for each Federal dollar.

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. LUCAS] should be commended for the introduction of H.R. 1849. This is truly a unique approach to the establishment of a unit of the National Park Service. This is an extremely innovative initiative from citizens to local government, to the State

government, and, finally, to the Federal Government, forming a partnership that is coordinated with the private sector and citizen involvement. This broad-based local and State approach to addressing the national issue is what we in Congress should have been talking about for years. The citizens of Oklahoma have presented a truly world class memorial to the Congress to support.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage all my colleagues to support this worthy legislation.

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

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

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

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, along with the rest of the world, I stood in shock and silence on April 19, 1995, as I watched the TV news accounts of the bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City.

My thoughts went immediately to the people who worked inside the building. I wanted to believe that maybe the building was empty or maybe the children in the daycare center were at a city park far away. But seeing the destruction, I knew of the carnage that would be. The building was filled with people, and 168 innocent victims lost their lives.

Then, just as we were trying to grasp the tragedy before us, we were forced to face the realization that this horrendous act was carried out by an American and the victims selected solely because they worked for the Federal Government.

Mr. Speaker, my thoughts were then and continue to be with the families and friends of those killed or wounded in the blast. To lose a loved one under any circumstances is painful, but to have it happen through such a random and cowardly act must be almost unbearable. It is, therefore, extremely appropriate that a memorial be established at the scene of the attack and supported by the Federal Government.

I agree with the recommended themes developed by the Memorial Task Force, which spent a year talking and listening to people about a fitting memorial site. As recommended, this site should be a place of remembrance of both victims and survivors as individuals.

It should bring peace to the visitor, along with spirituality and hope. The cherished children need their own place within the memorial designed for their size and their ability to learn. Further, the memorial should be a comfort to any visitor, and provide recognition for all those who responded to help those in need.

Finally, the memorial needs to be a place of learning for all those who visit, so the tragedy is never to be forgotten.

This legislation establishes the Oklahoma City National Memorial as a unit of the National Park System. The memorial will be managed by the Oklahoma City National Memorial Trust through a cooperative agreement with the National Park Service. Working together, I am sure the Trust and the National Park Service will provide a fitting memorial to a tragic day in American history.

I ask all Members to support this legislation.

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

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the distinguished gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. LUCAS], the sponsor of this legislation.

Mr. LUCAS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of S. 871, the Oklahoma City National Memorial Act of 1997. I am a sponsor of the companion language, H.R. 1849, which was reported out of the Committee on Resources by unanimous vote on Wednesday, September 17. An amendment in the nature of a substitute was offered by the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. HEFLEY]. The language in the substitute amendment was agreed upon by all parties involved.

Mr. Speaker, I commend Chairman HANSEN's Subcommittee on National Parks and Public Lands and their staff for their hard work they have done on this legislation.

I would also like to thank the gentleman from Alaska, Chairman YOUNG, and the ranking member, the gentleman from California, Mr. MILLER, of the Committee on Resources for their support and efforts to move this legislation as expeditiously as is possible.

This historic legislation is a huge step in the healing process for the people of my State and the entire Nation. When a massive bomb exploded in front of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building on April 19, 1995, it shook Oklahoma City's foundations and shocked the Nation. Few events in history have rocked America's perception of themselves and their institutions and brought together the people of our great Nation with the intensity equal to this devastating crime.

□ 1715

Although those losses and struggles are personal, they resulted from a public attack and are shared by my heartland community, the Nation, and the world.

One of my district offices is less than a block and a half away from that ill-fated building. When I saw the damage to my office, so near to ground zero, the disbelief that I shared with my staff will never be forgotten.

As my colleagues can well imagine, there is no legislative road map to follow in the wake of this tragic event. It is both gratifying and a bit disheartening to realize that much of my legislative agenda in my short career in the House has been shaped by such an evil act.

Over the past years, I have had the privilege and opportunity to help ease the burden on Oklahoma City that it has borne as a result of this devastating tragedy, and this is what brings me here today. Given the national and international impact and reaction, the Federal character of the site of the bombing and the significant percentage of victims and survivors who were Federal employees, a national memorial designation is highly appropriate. This legislation heralds the spirit, determination and hopes of Oklahomans and all Americans who have persevered in the wake of such a tragic event.

This memorial will be established, designed, managed, and maintained to educate present and future generations. Through a comprehensive cooperative agreement, the Oklahoma City Memorial Trust will work together efficiently and respectfully with the National Park Service in developing a national memorial relating to all aspects of the April 19, 1995 bombing. Mr. Speaker, I wholeheartedly believe this memorial deserves to be designated a national memorial.

So as to not further burden the Federal Government and the National Park Service, this legislation is unique in its approach toward establishing a unit of the National Park System. The memorial will be a local, State and Federal Government partnership, with coordination with private sector and public donations. It will consist of three distinct components: an interactive learning museum, an institute dedicated to the prevention of crime and violence, and a remembrance component. The memorial's remembrance component design was unanimously chosen through an extensive international design competition, which drew entries from all 50 States and 23 countries.

The love and respect Oklahoma City has received since being thrust into the national spotlight was most evident in the vast participation and outpouring during the international design competition. The winning design will be a fabulous beacon drawing mankind to a site that will remind us of our Nation's greatness. This Nation, as has been proven many times in the past, will not be defeated by forces that seek to divide us. On August 13, President Clinton put his seal of support on this memorial and embraced the design in a Rose Garden ceremony.

S. 871 provides for establishment of a unit of the National Park Service and authorizes a wholly-owned government corporation, the Oklahoma City National Memorial Trust. As the entity responsible, through a cooperative agreement with the Park Service for the administration, operation, maintenance, management and interpretation of the site, the cooperative agreement, as provided by this legislation, states that the Secretary of the Interior will provide technical assistance for planning, preservation, maintenance, curator management and the interpretation

of the site as mutually agreed to with the Trust.

What has been most gratifying to me during this process is the good character of Oklahomans that continue to be on display in their asking the Federal Government for financial assistance for this meaningful project. The memorial trust is refusing to accept a dollar of Federal funding unless it is matched dollar for dollar by private donations.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this worthwhile legislation.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. VENTO].

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the measure, and I want to commend my colleagues from Oklahoma who have worked on this, as well as the staff from the Committee on Resources and the gentleman from Utah [Mr. HANSEN], the chairman of the subcommittee; and the gentleman from Alaska [Mr. YOUNG], chairman of the full committee; and others that were interested and instrumental in bringing this bill forward.

It is an unusual designation of a national park site in this legislation in that the principal responsibilities will reside with the local community and the State of Oklahoma. There is, as my colleagues are well aware, a great enthusiasm for our National Park System, and many would like to have the park arrow or the bison added to their brochures or to their materials in terms of indicating that they are associated with the National Park System, and that is as it should be. Candidly, when we add a Park Service designation or designate a national park unit, such as we are doing in this legislation today, with it I think inherently is the understanding that the responsibilities to protect that resource and to interpret it properly have to also meet those national standards.

This legislation attempts to do that in an unusual way. First of all, it references the 1916 Organic Act and prescribes that as a program to be followed by the entity that is managing this resource, plus the 1935 Historic Preservation Act.

Furthermore, of course, on page 12 of the legislation, as we passed it out of committee and as I know has been changed, the Senate measure has been changed, we provide for mutual consent in the implementation of a cooperative agreement which must be addressed by the Department of the Interior and by the Park Service, that that cooperative agreement would deal with most of the specifics. The Secretary shall provide such technical assistance, but then must mutually agree to most of the precepts in this legislation. Hopefully, this model will accomplish the goals of making certain that our national parks have consistent standards, that they are consistently maintained, in fact, when we have the designation that it achieves the objective.

This, I think, will bear close scrutiny. I do not suspect that there are problems with this, but there is the potential for issues to arise and misunderstandings to occur with regards to this. So I will be closely watching this, as I am certain will the Members of Congress, to see that this is executed properly and that it does attain those high standards.

People around the world, frankly, have come to expect a certain degree of excellence from our National Park Service, a system and an organization, I think, which most of us are very proud of, and we hope that this model, these amendments that were added to it, after some discussion in the House, will accomplish the objective of keeping that quality intact in this particular park unit and across the 375 units that comprise the National Park System today.

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

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. ISTOOK].

Mr. ISTOOK. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this legislation regarding the Oklahoma City memorial. I commend my friend, the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. LUCAS], for shepherding this through the legislative process, as, of course, in the Senate, Senator NICKLES has done likewise.

Mr. Speaker, I think this is a unique arrangement for this particular memorial because of the unique manner in which things occurred in Oklahoma City. The Federal money to be expended on this memorial ultimately will be outweighed by four to five times as much additional money that will come from other sources, from private sources, perhaps someone from State and local government sources as well. So even though it will be a national memorial, actually, the Federal Government will only bear one-fourth or one-fifth of the cost.

Mr. Speaker, that is the way that it should be, because the terrorist act in Oklahoma City, taking the lives of 168 persons, was not just something that influenced Oklahoma. We all know about the people who came to Oklahoma City as rescue workers to assist, and we know that the assistance in building this memorial will come from places around the country, too. But more than anything else, just like the participation in the rescue efforts, just as the outreach to the rescue workers, to make them know how appreciated they were, came from Oklahomans, so too most of the resources for this memorial will come from Oklahomans. It will be a memorial that is designed by people acting under the community's guidance, under the guidance of the people who are survivors, under the guidance of those who had loved ones and family members who were killed or severely injured or otherwise impacted in the explosion at the Murrah Building.

People came from across the country, and the donations for this will come from businesses, from individuals, from housewives, from school children, from family and friends, and it is going to remind me, Mr. Speaker, of the phenomena that we saw. There are a lot of people who were doing rescue work in Oklahoma, and they would take a dollar bill out of their pocket and they would say, that is an Oklahoma dollar, because when I was with one of the rescue teams that came to Oklahoma, they would say, I tried when I had time away to buy a meal or to pay for something, but as soon as somebody knew that I had come to help, they would not let me spend my money. Everything was given to me, was provided, by the good people of this State, and that is the same spirit in which this memorial is being created.

Now, to some, they say, well, this ought to be like any other national monument. After all, these people were Federal workers that were killed; it was a Federal building that was bombed, and that was the reason that it was singled out by terrorists as a target. Mr. Speaker, to some people, perhaps, they were just Federal workers, they were people that worked with Social Security or General Services or the Secret Service, but to folks in Oklahoma City, these are the neighbors who coached the Little League teams and the soccer teams; they are the ones who drove the carpools, who attended the parent-teacher conferences, who taught Sunday school, who we saw when we bought gasoline and groceries, who played the piano, and ordered pizza, and sang in choirs and took their kids to the zoo. They were not just Federal workers, they were Mom and Dad, and children and grandparents, and friends and neighbors.

I believe that this memorial is in the highest example and the highest manner of personal involvement, because Oklahoma has taken the lead in this. Despite the Federal contribution, most of the effort will come from the people who saw the victims not as Federal workers, but as friends and neighbors and family and want to be responsible for taking care of our own. For in Oklahoma, Mr. Speaker, we do believe, and we will always believe, that we are our brother's keeper.

I certainly urge adoption of this act, and I appreciate the support of my colleagues.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Texas [Ms. JACKSON-LEE].

(Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I do want to acknowledge the good work of the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. LUCAS]. I rose to the floor in particular because we are neighbors, and I am very proud to say that many Houstonians, including the Houston

Fire Department, joined the people of Oklahoma and Oklahoma City.

I certainly thank the subcommittee chair and ranking member, but I do want to focus on the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. LUCAS] and his district, because I want it to be mentioned, although there are some technical nuances that have brought this particular legislation to the floor, I will step aside from that as I am not a member of the committee.

□ 1730

I rise to state that this monument is a recognition of the heroism of Oklahomans and Oklahoma City residents. They are American heroes. I think this should be the point of this monument and this park, as we on the floor of the House are acknowledging that the death of the 168 and those that were maimed and injured was in fact in support of the freedom of this Nation. They died because this nation is a free Nation, and we should never forget the sacrifice that was made by them. I wanted to acknowledge and commend this effort and this acknowledgment of this sacrifice.

Mr. Speaker, let me also acknowledge that I did not arrive on the floor in time to support the naming of the former U.S. Federal Building in New York for Ronald H. Brown, and I do want to enthusiastically support that particular legislation for the great American, Mr. Brown.

In conclusion, sometimes the naming of buildings are taken lightly. These monuments are sometimes taken lightly. I hope the American people understand that in many instances we rise to commemorate great Americans, great heroes, and great members of our Nation that sacrificed their lives so we might live in freedom.

I rise in tribute to the citizens of Oklahoma and in tribute to Ron H. Brown.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 29 which would redesignate a U.S. Federal building in New York, in the name of Ronald H. Brown. Ronald H. "Ron" Brown, former chairman of the Democratic National Committee during the 1992 Presidential election and Secretary of Commerce in the first Clinton administration, was a man who served his country and its people above and beyond the call of duty. His performance in every area of his public life maintained and sustained a standard of excellence surpassed by few.

In particular, Mr. Brown was a gift to the African-American community. As the first African-American Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Brown remains a symbol of what we can all achieve when we strive to be the very best. While growing up in Harlem as a boy, often at his family's business, the famed Hotel Theresa, young Ron regularly interacted with the cutting edge leaders in the African-American community. From these experiences he learned the subtle nuances of leadership and sought to apply them in both his professional and political careers.

As a trained and practicing attorney, Mr. Brown regularly distinguished himself as more than simply competent, but exceptional. It was

this drive and natural ability that propelled Ron to the Chair of the Democratic National Committee, and through his brilliant tactical leadership helped to put our current President in office. President Clinton, in return, rewarded the brilliant mind which had helped to make the White House a reality for him, by appointing Ron Brown to be the Secretary of Commerce. For 3½ years, Ron Brown pushed a new and exciting international commercial agenda to benefit parties both home and abroad until his tragic airplane accident in April 1996 near Bosnia. Secretary Brown lost his life in the service of his country, and for that, he stands as a hero for millions of Americans.

Although the loss to his family and loved ones can never be replaced, the least we can do, as a body, as a nation, is to show our eternal gratitude. So by the rededication of this Federal building, we remember and honor his life, his loss, and his legacy; on these grounds, I implore the whole House to vote in favor of H.R. 29.

Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank Congressman LUCAS for introducing the Oklahoma City National Memorial Act of 1997. I applaud Congressman LUCAS's efforts in realizing the importance of this legislation to all the people of Oklahoma.

April 19, 1995 was a terrible day for the State of Oklahoma. The whole world witnessed what minutes before seemed like an unthinkable act of terrorism. We, as a state and a country, pulled together as one to help all of those in need. Everyone was awed by the outpouring of love and generosity during this time of tragedy in our State.

A national memorial for the victims of the Oklahoma City bombing will help continue the healing process in Oklahoma. This will serve as a central place where all people, who were either victimized or lost a family member or friend, can go to remember not only the day of the tragedy but also the love and support offered by the people of this great Nation.

We must not forget the horrific actions that occurred on the morning of April 19th, 1995. This memorial will allow us to reflect on that day and all those who were affected by this tragedy. It will serve as a memorial of hope, showing future generations of Americans how we as country came together during a time of unimaginable tragedy.

Thank you again Congressman LUCAS for introducing this bill. All of Oklahoma thanks you for your efforts in the passage of this legislation.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GUTKNECHT). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah [Mr. HANSEN] that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 871, as amended.

The question was taken.

Mr. CONDIT. 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. Pursuant to clause 5 of rule 1 and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the Senate bill just considered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Utah?

There was no objection.

NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1997

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendments to the bill (H.R. 1420) to amend the National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act of 1966 to improve the management of the National Wildlife Refuge System, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendments:

Page 4, line 11, after "a" insert "wildlife-dependent recreational use or any other".

Page 11, line 19, strike out "and".

Page 11, strike out lines 22 and 23 and insert "fish and wildlife agencies during the course of acquiring and managing refuges; and

"(N) monitor the status and trend of fish, wildlife, and plants in each refuge.".

Page 15, line 8, after "use" insert " , except that, in the case of any use authorized for a period longer than 10 years (such as an electric utility right-of-way), the reevaluation required by this clause shall examine compliance with the terms and conditions of the authorization, not examine the authorization itself".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Alaska [Mr. YOUNG] and the gentleman from California [Mr. MILLER] will each control 20 minutes.

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

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. YOUNG of Alaska asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, on June 3 the House passed H.R. 1420 by a vote of 407 to 1. They approved the National Wildlife Refuge System Improvement Act. This measure is the result of 3 years of hard work by the Committee on Resources, the minority and majority. The gentleman from California [Mr. MILLER] and myself and the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DINGELL] and other people were involved.

We conducted seven hearings and three markups on ways to improve our National Wildlife Refuge System. It is the culmination of successful negotiations between members of the committee, the administration, hunting and conservation and environmental groups.

The other body has now overwhelmingly approved the amended version of H.R. 1420. The three differences in the legislation include an expanded definition of the term "compatible use" to