

battlefield. Alternatives to Federal acquisition have been exhausted. Congress and the National Park Service must act to acquire the Longstreet Flank Attack site. I urge my colleagues to vote for H.R. 1665.

Mr. SHERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend the gentleman from Virginia for his hard work to preserve this historic site. I am slightly surprised that he did not refer to our great Civil War as the "War of Northern Aggression."

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SHERWOOD) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1665, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

KEWEENAW NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARKS ADVISORY COMMISSION ACT

Mr. SHERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 748) to amend the Act that established the Keweenaw National Historical Park to require the Secretary of the Interior to consider nominees of various local interests in appointing members of the Keweenaw National Historical Parks Advisory Commission, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 748

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

SECTION 1. APPOINTMENTS TO KEWEENAW NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK ADVISORY COMMISSION.

Section 9(c)(1) of the Act entitled "An Act to establish the Keweenaw National Historical Park, and for other purposes" (Public Law 102-543; 16 U.S.C. 410yy-8(c)(1)) is amended by striking "from nominees" each place it appears and inserting "after consideration of nominees".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SHERWOOD) and the gentleman from Puerto Rico (Mr. ROMERO-BARCELÓ) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SHERWOOD).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SHERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on this legislation.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 748, introduced by the gentleman from

Michigan (Mr. STUPAK). H.R. 748 is a simple yet necessary bill that amends the Keweenaw National Historical Park Act to require the Secretary of the Interior to consider nominees of various local interests in appointing members of the Keweenaw National Historical Park Advisory Commission.

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The existing statute establishing the Keweenaw National Historical Park Advisory Commission states that members shall be appointed from nominees submitted by various local government entities. Apparently this has raised constitutional concerns as the statute directs the Secretary of the Interior to appoint to the commission persons nominated by State and local officials. The Department of Justice has stated that this procedure does not satisfy the requirements imposed by the appointments clause for Federal officers. H.R. 748 addresses these constitutional concerns by striking from nominees each place it appears and inserting after consideration of nominees.

This bill has the support of the administration and minority, and I urge my colleagues also to support H.R. 748.

Mr. ROMERO-BARCELÓ. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. ROMERO-BARCELÓ asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROMERO-BARCELÓ. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 748 submitted by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. STUPAK). The Keweenaw National Historical Park is located on the Keweenaw peninsula of Lake Superior in northeastern Michigan. The park was established in 1992 to preserve the area's rich copper mining history as well as the oldest and largest lava flow on earth. The first time I ever knew that there was any volcano in America.

The original legislation authorizing the park specified that the Secretary of the Interior was to appoint members of the park's advisory commission from among individuals nominated by State and local officials only. The Department of Justice found that such a restriction on the Secretary's authority conflicted with the appointments clause of the Constitution. As a result, the commission has never been assembled, and H.R. 748 would amend the authorizing statute to alter the terms under which the Secretary may nominate advisory committee members. The legislation makes clear that while the Secretary must consider State and local nominees, he may appoint commission members at will. Such a change would allow the commission to begin fulfilling its important role as a means of local input and coordination for this important park. This has bipartisan support, Mr. Speaker, and we urge our colleagues to support H.R. 748.

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

Mr. SHERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I have no more requests for time, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROMERO-BARCELÓ. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. STUPAK).

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, I wish to thank the gentleman for yielding this time to me.

Mr. Speaker, the bill before us today, H.R. 748, is a noncontroversial measure that will simply make a technical correction to the act that established the Keweenaw National Historic Park. Although this measure might be considered insignificant when compared with many of the other pieces of legislation considered in this body, H.R. 748 is very important to the people, the culture, and the history of Michigan's upper peninsula and especially to the Keweenaw peninsula. H.R. 748 would facilitate the appointment of the Keweenaw National Historic Park Advisory Commission for this park located in my district. This correction will help the commission assume a greater role in the development of the park.

The Keweenaw peninsula at one time, Mr. Speaker, was a flourishing economic region in the center for copper mining. This remarkable copper mining history is matched by the extensive commercial fishing and maritime history of the massive Lake Superior which surrounds the peninsula. The splendor and the people of the Keweenaw peninsula rival many, if not most, of the national parks and monuments throughout our Nation.

I wish to thank the chairman of the Committee on Resources, the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG), the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SHERWOOD) and the ranking Democratic member, the gentleman from California (Mr. MILLER) for expediting the consideration of this legislation. I also want to thank the chairman of the Subcommittee on National Parks, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) and the ranking subcommittee Democrat, the gentleman from Puerto Rico (Mr. ROMERO-BARCELÓ) the resident commissioner for Puerto Rico for their assistance.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 748 is very important to the future of the Keweenaw peninsula and the preservation of its rich and extensive history, and I wish to thank my colleagues for their support of this measure.

Mr. ROMERO-BARCELÓ. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHIMKUS). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SHERWOOD) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 748, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: "A bill to amend the Act

that established the Keweenaw National Historical Park to require the Secretary of the Interior to consider nominees of various local interests in appointing members of the Keweenaw National Historical Park Advisory Commission.”.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WIRELESS COMMUNICATIONS AND PUBLIC SAFETY ACT OF 1999

Mr. TAUZIN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 800) to promote and enhance public safety through use of 9-1-1 as the universal emergency assistance number, further deployment of wireless 9-1-1 service, support of States in upgrading 9-1-1 capabilities and related functions, encouragement of construction and operation of seamless, ubiquitous, and reliable networks for personal wireless services, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 800

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 “Wireless Communications and Public Safety Act of 1999”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—

(1) the establishment and maintenance of an end-to-end communications infrastructure among members of the public, emergency safety, fire service and law enforcement officials, emergency dispatch providers, transportation officials, and hospital emergency and trauma care facilities will reduce response times for the delivery of emergency care, assist in delivering appropriate care, and thereby prevent fatalities, substantially reduce the severity and extent of injuries, reduce time lost from work, and save thousands of lives and billions of dollars in health care costs;

(2) the rapid, efficient deployment of emergency telecommunications service requires statewide coordination of the efforts of local public safety, fire service and law enforcement officials, emergency dispatch providers, and transportation officials; the establishment of sources of adequate funding for carrier and public safety, fire service and law enforcement agency technology development and deployment; the coordination and integration of emergency communications with traffic control and management systems and the designation of 9-1-1 as the number to call in emergencies throughout the Nation;

(3) emerging technologies can be a critical component of the end-to-end communications infrastructure connecting the public with emergency medical service providers and emergency dispatch providers, public safety, fire service and law enforcement officials, and hospital emergency and trauma care facilities, to reduce emergency response times and provide appropriate care;

(4) improved public safety remains an important public health objective of Federal, State, and local governments and substantially facilitates interstate and foreign commerce;

(5) emergency care systems, particularly in rural areas of the Nation, will improve with the enabling of prompt notification of emer-

gency services when motor vehicle crashes occur; and

(6) the construction and operation of seamless, ubiquitous, and reliable wireless telecommunications systems promote public safety and provide immediate and critical communications links among members of the public; emergency medical service providers and emergency dispatch providers; public safety, fire service and law enforcement officials; transportation officials, and hospital emergency and trauma care facilities.

(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this Act is to encourage and facilitate the prompt deployment throughout the United States of a seamless, ubiquitous, and reliable end-to-end infrastructure for communications, including wireless communications, to meet the Nation’s public safety and other communications needs.

SEC. 3. UNIVERSAL EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF UNIVERSAL EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER.—Section 251(e) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 251(e)) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(3) UNIVERSAL EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER.—The Commission and any agency or entity to which the Commission has delegated authority under this subsection shall designate 9-1-1 as the universal emergency telephone number within the United States for reporting an emergency to appropriate authorities and requesting assistance. The designation shall apply to both wireline and wireless telephone service. In making the designation, the Commission (and any such agency or entity) shall provide appropriate transition periods for areas in which 9-1-1 is not in use as an emergency telephone number on the date of enactment of the Wireless Communications and Public Safety Act of 1999.”.

(b) SUPPORT.—The Federal Communications Commission shall encourage and support efforts by States to deploy comprehensive end-to-end emergency communications infrastructure and programs, based on coordinated statewide plans, including seamless, ubiquitous, reliable wireless telecommunications networks and enhanced wireless 9-1-1 service. In encouraging and supporting that deployment, the Commission shall consult and cooperate with State and local officials responsible for emergency services and public safety, the telecommunications industry (specifically including the cellular and other wireless telecommunications service providers), the motor vehicle manufacturing industry, emergency medical service providers and emergency dispatch providers, transportation officials, special just 9-1-1 districts, public safety, fire service and law enforcement officials, consumer groups, and hospital emergency and trauma care personnel (including emergency physicians, trauma surgeons, and nurses). The Commission shall encourage each State to develop and implement coordinated statewide deployment plans, through an entity designated by the governor, and to include representatives of the foregoing organizations and entities in development and implementation of such plans. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to authorize or require the Commission to impose obligations or costs on any person.

SEC. 4. PARITY OF PROTECTION FOR PROVISION OR USE OF WIRELESS SERVICE.

(a) PROVIDER PARITY.—A wireless carrier, and its officers, directors, employees, vendors, and agents, shall have immunity or other protection from liability in a State of a scope and extent that is not less than the scope and extent of immunity or other pro-

tection from liability that any local exchange company, and its officers, directors, employees, vendors, or agents, have under Federal and State law (whether through statute, judicial decision, tariffs filed by such local exchange company, or otherwise) applicable in such State, including in connection with an act or omission involving the release to a PSAP, emergency medical service provider or emergency dispatch provider, public safety, fire service or law enforcement official, or hospital emergency or trauma care facility of subscriber information related to emergency calls or emergency services.

(b) USER PARITY.—A person using wireless 9-1-1 service shall have immunity or other protection from liability of a scope and extent that is not less than the scope and extent of immunity or other protection from liability under applicable law in similar circumstances of a person using 9-1-1 service that is not wireless.

(c) PSAP PARITY.—In matters related to wireless 9-1-1 communications, a PSAP, and its employees, vendors, agents, and authorizing government entity (if any) shall have immunity or other protection from liability of a scope and extent that is not less than the scope and extent of immunity or other protection from liability under applicable law accorded to such PSAP, employees, vendors, agents, and authorizing government entity, respectively, in matters related to just 9-1-1 communications that are not wireless.

(d) BASIS FOR ENACTMENT.—This section is enacted as an exercise of the enforcement power of the Congress under section 5 of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution and the power of the Congress to regulate commerce with foreign nations, among the several States, and with Indian tribes.

SEC. 5. AUTHORITY TO PROVIDE CUSTOMER INFORMATION.

Section 222 of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 222) is amended—

(1) in subsection (d)—

(A) by striking “or” at the end of paragraph (2);

(B) by striking the period at the end of paragraph (3) and inserting a semicolon and “and”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(4) to provide call location information concerning the user of a commercial mobile service (as such term is defined in section 332(d))—

“(A) to a public safety answering point, emergency medical service provider or emergency dispatch provider, public safety, fire service, or law enforcement official, or hospital emergency or trauma care facility, in order to respond to the user’s call for emergency services;

“(B) to inform the user’s legal guardian or members of the user’s immediate family of the user’s location in an emergency situation that involves the risk of death or serious physical harm; or

“(C) to providers of information or database management services solely for purposes of assisting in the delivery of emergency services in response to an emergency.”.

(2) by redesignating subsection (f) as subsection (h) and by inserting the following after subsection (e):

“(f) AUTHORITY TO USE WIRELESS LOCATION INFORMATION.—For purposes of subsection (c)(1), without the express prior authorization of the customer, a customer shall not be considered to have approved the use or disclosure of or access to—

“(1) call location information concerning the user of a commercial mobile service (as such term is defined in section 332(d)), other than in accordance with subsection (d)(4); or

“(2) automatic crash notification information to any person other than for use in the