

This legislation is introduced as a result of the approval of the name change for the museum at the September meeting of the Board of Regents.

The regents believe this name change makes a clarification in the minds of many Americans who visit Washington, who are enthusiasts of American art, that the museum is part of the Smithsonian Institution. With this name clarification and the true connection in people's minds with the Smithsonian, the regents believe that more visitors will want to explore the treasures of the museum. We further hope that both attendance and private support for the museum will increase with this change.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the Members to adopt the Senate bill.

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 5214, offered by my good friend and colleague on the Smithsonian Board of Regents, Mr. REGULA.

H.R. 5214 simply redesignates the current National Museum of American Art as the Smithsonian American Art Museum. This name change has been unanimously approved by the Smithsonian Board of Regents, but requires legislative approval to become official.

The renaming directed in this legislation has become necessary to alleviate confusion that has arisen between the current National Museum of American Art, which is a Smithsonian museum, and the many other museums titled "National Museum" most of which are not Smithsonian museums.

This will be the third name change for this museum, which was first established in 1908 as the "National Gallery of Art." When Congress founded the current National Art Gallery, in 1937, the Smithsonian changed its gallery's name to "National Collection of Fine Arts." Most recently, in 1980, Congress renamed it to its current title to more accurately reflect its collections.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation, while non-controversial, is an important formality for the Smithsonian Institution. The name "Smithsonian" is instantly recognized worldwide, and the Smithsonian American Art Museum will be the beneficiary of that international reputation.

I want to thank Mr. THOMAS, the chairman of the House Administration Committee, and Mr. HOYER, its ranking Member for their support in moving this legislation, and I urge its adoption.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I urge support for the motion.

This bill renames the wonderful National Museum of American Art as the "Smithsonian American Art Museum". This museum is dedicated to the arts and artists of the United States, and its collections and enable the public to enjoy America's visual arts both at the museum and on-line.

The museum, part of the Smithsonian Institution, shares the historic Patent Building with the National Portrait Gallery.

Known first as the National Gallery of Art, and later as the National Collection of Fine Arts, Congress in 1980 gave the museum its present name, at the Smithsonian's request, to reflect its mission and to conform to the style of the other Smithsonian "national" museums.

However, since 1980, dozens of other museums have assumed the designation "national" in their names, thus weakening the

Smithsonian's distinction as America's primary museum of works by American artists. Visitors to Washington are doubly confused by the presence on the Mall of the current National Gallery of Art, which is not part of the Smithsonian Institution.

This change will clarify the museum's mission and status, and it is hoped, increase visitation numbers as museumgoers better understand and discover the contents and location of this important part of the Smithsonian. This non-controversial legislation has the support of the Smithsonian's Secretary and Board of Regents, and passed the Senate without dissent. I urge its passage by this House.

Mr. THOMAS. 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 California (Mr. THOMAS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 3201.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. THOMAS. 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 S. 3201, the Senate bill just passed.

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

There was no objection.

AUTHORIZING CONSTRUCTION OF SMITHSONIAN ASTROPHYSICAL OBSERVATORY SUBMILLIMETER ARRAY

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 2498) to authorize the Smithsonian Institution to plan, design, construct, and equip laboratory, administrative, and support space to house base operations for the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory Submillimeter Array located on Mauna Kea at Hilo, Hawaii.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 2498

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

SECTION 1. FACILITY AUTHORIZED.

The Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution is authorized to plan, design, construct, and equip laboratory, administrative, and support space to house base operations for the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory Submillimeter Array located on Mauna Kea at Hilo, Hawaii.

SEC. 2. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated to the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution to carry out this Act, \$2,000,000 for fiscal year 2001, and \$2,500,000 for fiscal year 2002, which shall remain available until expended.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from

California (Mr. THOMAS) and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMAS).

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

In 1989, the Smithsonian, as part of its various programs, began an astrophysical observatory located on the island of Hawaii on the volcano Mauna Kea. There are a number of other observatories located there as well.

This bill is to provide funds, as was indicated, to design, construct and equip laboratory and administrative support space. This space had been given free by other institutions, but they now require the utilization of that space, and this bill will provide, over the fiscal years 2001 and 2002, sufficient money to provide the support facilities for the astrophysical observatory.

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

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and state that we have no objection to this legislation and join the gentleman from California in urging its passage.

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 2498, which authorizes the Smithsonian Institution to plan, design, construct, and equip laboratory, administrative, and support space to house base operations in Hilo, Hawaii, for the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory Submillimeter Array on Mauna Kea.

The Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory Submillimeter Array is a state-of-the-art radio telescope that allows scientists to investigate the universe using high resolution and high frequencies to produce detailed images 50 times sharper than current telescopes. Located on Mauna Kea, the world's premier site for astronomical observations, the telescope array will be used to study a variety of astronomical objects and phenomena emitting in the submillimeter range, the narrow band of radiation between radio and infrared waves, a portion of the electromagnetic spectrum largely unexplored from the ground.

Due to the 14,000 foot elevation and difficult working conditions at the summit of Mauna Kea, support staff for the array must be located at a base facility closer to sea level. Repairs and many of the operations will be done from the base facility with only a small day crew traveling to the summit on any given day. At present the staff is using inadequate, temporary leased space. Approval of this bill will allow the Smithsonian to begin plans for construction of a base facility that will ensure that the full potential for discovery offered by the Submillimeter Array is realized. I urge my colleagues to support S. 2498.

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I want to add my strong support of S. 2498. This legislation was introduced by Senator MOYNIHAN, a member of the Smithsonian Board of Regents, and passed by unanimous consent in the Senate on June 14th, earlier this year.

S. 2498 authorizes \$4.5 million to design and build a new base camp facility for the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory (SAO) Submillimeter Array Operation, on Mauna Kea in Hilo, Hawaii. The base camp facility will be constructed at the base of Mauna Kea, at sea

level, and will provide necessary space to enable staff to conduct repairs, operations, and scientific analysis of the information gained from the submillimeter telescope array, which is located at the top of Mauna Kea.

As many of my colleagues may be aware, Mauna Kea, an inactive volcano, is home to many telescopic observatories due to its ideal climate and atmosphere. Smithsonian's submillimeter array program, when fully implemented, will consist of eight antennae whose signals will be combined to produce finely detailed images of distant objects.

The need for the Smithsonian's new base camp facility arises from two developments. First, the facilities currently being used by Smithsonian submillimeter array operation staff is in shared space occupied many observatories on the island. As technologies, equipment and staff have expanded, the existing aging shared facilities have become overcrowded. Second, a plan by the Smithsonian to lease space in a building that was to be developed by GSA at the University of Hawaii fell through when GSA canceled the project. A new base camp is the only alternative for the Smithsonian.

Mr. Speaker, the Interior Appropriations legislation signed into law last week, contains \$2 million for this as-yet unauthorized project. The inclusion of those funds was due to the efforts of Chairman RALPH REGULA, another colleague of mine from the Smithsonian's Board of Regents, and I want to thank him for ensuring that this important project does not fall behind schedule.

I also want to thank Mr. THOMAS, the Chair of the House Administration Committee, and the Ranking Democrat, Mr. HOYER, for allowing this bill to be brought to the floor for immediate consideration. Finally, I want to thank my colleagues from Hawaii, Mrs. MINK and Mr. ABERCROMBIE for their support and cosponsorship, along with Mr. HOYER, of H.R. 4729, the House companion to the legislation before us today. I urge adoption of this legislation.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 2498, to authorize \$2.0 million in fiscal 2001 and \$2.5 million in fiscal 2002 to construct a new sea-level base camp for the Smithsonian Submillimeter Array at Mauna Kea on the Island of Hawaii.

The array is a state-of-the art radio telescope located at the 14,000 foot elevation which uses high resolution and high frequencies to produce images 50 times sharper than current telescopes.

This observation site, one of the finest and most important in the world, greatly enhances the ability of scientists to understand, study and track the birth of stars, quasars, and other phenomena.

S. 2498, sponsored by Senator MOYNIHAN, passed the Senate unanimously on June 14, 2000 and was referred to the committee on House Administration. The identical House measure, H.R. 4729, was introduced by Representative MATSUI of California, who is a regent of the Smithsonian Institution. It was cosponsored by Representatives MINK and ABERCROMBIE and myself. Passage of S. 2498 by the House today will clear this measure for the President.

Funding for the base-camp project, which is expected to be completed in 2002, has been included in the interior appropriations bill for fiscal 2001, so passage of this authorization bill will complete the legislative process.

Mr. Speaker, this support facility is needed because, due to the altitude, harsh weather and working conditions at the summit, array operations and staff must be located at sea level with only a small staff traveling to the array on any given day. Economical leasing space is not available in the Hilo area, and construction of the base facility will obviate the need for expensive commercial space in that city. According to the Smithsonian, estimated rental costs for the 30-year life cycle of the array would be more than double that of the base facility being authorized here. The project will provide 16,000 square feet of electronics laboratories, offices and support space for maintenance of the array, under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution Astrophysical Observatory. Like other organizations basing observations at Mauna Kea, the support structure will be built on land donated by the University of Hawaii at Hilo Science Park for \$1 a year.

Mr. Speaker, we live in an age of exploration, and there are few things which so stir the imagination as the exploration of space.

In recent years we have discovered planets orbiting distant stars, gained new understanding of the age of the universe, and discovered phenomena which have forced us to reexamine our understanding of the laws of physics and the underpinnings of the natural world.

The Smithsonian Institution has played a leading role in the advancement of mankind's understanding of the physical world we can see and touch, as well as of the distant universe, and the world of the imagination which projects like the submillimeter array make real to us.

I strongly support this legislation and I complement Representative MATSUI and the Smithsonian regents from the House, Representatives REGULA and SAM JOHNSON of Texas, for their initiative in bringing it before us.

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

Mr. THOMAS. 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 California (Mr. THOMAS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 2498.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. THOMAS. 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 S. 2498, the Senate bill just passed.

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

There was no objection.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS FISCAL OPERATIONS IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2000

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5410) to establish revolving funds for the operation of certain programs and activities of the Library of Congress, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 5410

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 "Library of Congress Fiscal Operations Improvement Act of 2000".

TITLE I—LIBRARY OF CONGRESS REVOLVING FUNDS

SEC. 101. REVOLVING FUND FOR AUDIO AND VIDEO DUPLICATION SERVICES ASSOCIATED WITH AUDIOVISUAL CONSERVATION CENTER.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is hereby established in the Treasury a revolving fund for audio and video duplication and delivery services provided by the Librarian of Congress (hereafter in this Act referred to as the "Librarian") which are associated with the national audiovisual conservation center established under the Act entitled "An Act to authorize acquisition of certain real property for the Library of Congress, and for other purposes", approved December 15, 1997 (Public Law 105-144; 2 U.S.C. 141 note).

(b) FEES FOR SERVICES.—The Librarian may charge a fee for providing services described in subsection (a), and shall deposit any such fees charged into the revolving fund under this section.

(c) CONTENTS OF FUND.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The revolving fund under this section shall consist of the following amounts:

(A) Amounts deposited by the Librarian under subsection (b).

(B) Any other amounts received by the Librarian which are attributable to the services described in subsection (a).

(C) Amounts deposited by the Librarian under paragraph (2).

(D) Such other amounts as may be appropriated under law.

(2) DEPOSIT OF FUNDS DURING TRANSITION.—The Librarian shall transfer to the revolving fund under this section the following:

(A) Any obligated, unexpended balances existing as of the date of the transfer which are attributable to the services described in subsection (a).

(B) An amount equal to the difference as of such date between—

(i) the total value of the supplies, inventories, equipment, gift fund balances, and other assets attributable to such services; and

(ii) the total value of the liabilities attributable to such services.

(d) USE OF AMOUNTS IN FUND.—Amounts in the revolving fund under this section shall be available to the Librarian, in amounts specified in appropriations Acts and without fiscal year limitation, to carry out the services described in subsection (a).

SEC. 102. REVOLVING FUND FOR GIFT SHOP, DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION, PHOTO DUPLICATION, AND RELATED SERVICES.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is hereby established in the Treasury a revolving fund for the following programs and activities of the Librarian:

(1) Decimal classification development.