

record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the Marjory Williams Scrivens Post Office.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 5068.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, our colleague, the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. MEEK), has introduced this piece of legislation. This legislation designates the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 5927 Southwest 70th Street in Miami, Florida, as the Marjory Williams Scrivens Post Office. All members of the Florida delegation to the House have cosponsored this legislation, as required by the rules of our subcommittee.

Marjory Williams Scrivens started working for the United States Postal Service in 1970, and in 1972 she was one of the first women to deliver mail in the Miami-Dade County area in Florida. Sadly, she succumbed to bone cancer a year ago.

Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of this legislation.

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

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 5068, which was introduced by my friend and colleague, the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. MEEK), on July 27, 2000, would name a postal facility in Miami, Florida, as the Marjory Williams Scrivens Post Office building. Ms. Scrivens began her postal career in 1970 as the first woman carrier working from the South Miami branch. She delivered along her Coral Gables route for more than 20 years.

Ms. Scrivens is remembered for helping to take the "man" out of postman and having mail carriers referred to as "letter carriers." So, in addition to carrying the mail, we also owe Ms. Scrivens a debt of gratitude for moving us to another level in our thinking about gender and about the work that people do.

She loved her job and worked long hours serving postal customers on her route. Sadly, Ms. Scrivens passed on November 15, 1999.

In addition to the comments that I have made, and that I know that the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. MEEK) had hoped to be here, but could not

make it, there is a letter from the South Florida Letter Carriers, which I will include for the RECORD.

SOUTH FLORIDA LETTER CARRIERS,
BRANCH 1071, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF LETTER CARRIERS,
Miami, FL, July 10, 2000.

Hon. CARRIE MEEK,
Member of Congress,
Miami, FL.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN MEEK: It has come to my attention there is an effort being made to rename the South Miami Post Office at 5927 SW 70th Street in memory of deceased Letter Carrier Marjory Williams Scrivens.

This letter is to advise you NALC Branch 1071 endorses and supports this effort.

Marjory was a personal friend who served for more than two decades as a letter carrier in South Florida.

The Miami News reported on September 8, 1972 that she was the only female carrier working out of the South Miami Office and one of only four female carriers in the Country.

Ms. Scrivens' postal employment was instrumental in correcting identification of those who carry the mail from postman or mailman to letter carrier.

Marjory Scrivens loved her job. She worked hard and long to get on with the Postal Service and worked long hours serving postal patrons on her route.

I can think of no greater honor than to have the South Miami Post Office renamed the "Marjory Williams Scrivens Branch".

Sincerely,

WILLIAM E. BURROUGHS, Jr.,
President.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. MEEK) for honoring such a lady letter carrier, and I certainly want to thank the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) for the opportunity to share this time with him.

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that the House is considering my bill H.R. 5068 to name the Post Office in South Miami, Florida, after the late Marjory Williams Scrivens. I think that this recognition is well deserved and long overdue.

Mrs. Scrivens was one of this nation's first female letter carriers. She was a very popular trail blazer, who during her 22 years of exemplary service to the postal service was very instrumental in correcting the identification of those who carry the mail from postman to mailman to letter carrier.

Her colleagues fondly remember her as one who was very proud of her job. "We would always point to Marjory as a good example of a job well done," said a former supervisor.

Mrs. Scrivens was motivated for public service, she wanted a challenge and kept dropping by the federal building to check on government jobs. "When I saw clerk-carrier listed, I took the test and passed," she said.

She was not afraid of boldly taking on assignments that not many women had done before. It did not bother her that she was a pioneer, and charting unexplored territory. What mattered most to Marjory was providing her friends and neighbors on her postal route with high-quality service and a warm smile.

So today, it is fitting that we honor Marjory Williams Scrivens not only because of who she was, but for all that she did.

I'm pleased that the entire Florida delegation has co-sponsored this bill. It has widespread bi-partisan support for all across our

state. This effort has received widespread community support including endorsements from the South Florida Letter Carriers Association, the Mt. Olive Missionary Baptist Church, Miami Times newspaper, and over 1,000 signatures on more than 63 pages.

Mr. Speaker, Marjory Williams Scrivens was not only a trail blazing letter carrier, but a dedicated public servant who served her community and the people of this country well.

I am pleased to support the naming of the U.S. Post Office at 5927 SW 70th Street, in South Miami, Florida, the Marjory Williams Scrivens Post Office.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5068.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ITALIAN-AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 347) expressing the sense of the House of Representatives in support of "Italian-American Heritage Month" and recognizing the contributions of Italian Americans to the United States.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 347

Whereas Italians, like Amerigo Vespucci and Christopher Columbus, were some of the first explorers to discover the American continents and illustrate the geography;

Whereas Italians and Italian Americans have made great contributions to America's society economically, culturally, and politically;

Whereas Italian Americans have won prestigious prizes, such as the Nobel Prize, the Pritzker Award for architecture, and the Fields Medal for mathematics;

Whereas Italians and Italian Americans invented pianos, violins, calendars, radios, telescopes, compasses, microscopes, thermometers, eye glasses, steam engines, typewriters, and batteries;

Whereas Italian Americans have toiled and labored while helping to build our Nation's infrastructure, including railroads, tunnels, highways, and subways;

Whereas a great many Americans have enjoyed the entertainment provided by Italian Americans, such as Hall of Fame baseball player Joe DiMaggio, singer and songwriter Frank Sinatra, world-renowned composer Henry Mancini, and Oscar-winning actor Robert DeNiro;

Whereas great Italian American political figures, such as Fiorella La Guardia (who was both Mayor of, then Congressman from, New York City), Anthony Celebrezze (who, in the Kennedy administration, was the first Italian American Cabinet member), and Antonin Scalia (who, in 1982, became the first Italian American Supreme Court Justice), have enriched the political process and brought national pride to our country;

Whereas over 5.4 million Italians immigrated to the United States between 1820 and 1991, which today has resulted in over 26 million Americans of Italian descent in the United States, making them the fifth largest ethnic group; and

Whereas the Massachusetts Legislature has designated the month of October as "Italian-American Heritage Month" in Massachusetts; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives supports the goals and ideas of "Italian-American Heritage Month" and recognizes the significant contributions that Italian Americans have made to the United States.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) and the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. CAPUANO) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H. Res. 347.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to have the House consider House Resolution 347. It is an important piece of legislation that has been introduced by my colleague, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. CAPUANO).

This resolution expresses the sense of the House of Representatives in support of Italian-American Heritage Month and recognizes the contributions of Italian-Americans to the United States.

Mr. Speaker, over 5.4 million Italians immigrated to the United States between 1820 and 1991. Today, over 26 million Americans are of Italian descent in the United States, the fifth largest ethnic group within the United States.

Some of the very first explorers to discover America were Italians, including Amerigo Vespucci and Christopher Columbus. Since then, Italians and Italian Americans have continued to make lasting contributions to our great country. For example, Italian Americans have won the Nobel Prize, the Pritzker Award for architecture, and the Fields Medal for mathematics. Italians and Italian Americans invented pianos, violins, radios and steam engines.

America has been fortunate to enjoy the music of Frank Sinatra and composer Henry Mancini, the baseball heroics of Hall of Fame baseball legend Joe DiMaggio, and the acting of Oscar winner Robert DeNiro.

We honor Italian American political figures in history, such as Fiorella La Guardia, Mayor and then Congressman from New York City; Anthony Celebrezze, who served in the cabinet of the Kennedy administration and was

the first Italian-American cabinet member; and today we are fortunate to have the first Italian-American Supreme Court Justice, Antonin Scalia.

Mr. Speaker, the Massachusetts legislature has designated October as "Italian American Heritage Month." I urge all Members to support the goals and ideals of this designation and to honor the contribution of Italian Americans as they have made them to the United States.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank those people that have allowed this resolution to come to the floor of the House. It is relatively simple and straightforward.

October, as we all know, is a month that we celebrate Christopher Columbus Day, and it is a month that many Italian Americans across this country have utilized to remember their own heritage and their own background.

I think it is particularly appropriate for this resolution to be before us on the same day as H.R. 2442, which recalls the plight of many Italian Americans during World War II. They were interned at the behest of this government, which was an amazing thing, considering that it happened at the same time that probably one of the largest ethnic groups in the world helping the Americans were Italian Americans fighting in World War II, and that included my father as an Italian American, the son of Italian Americans.

This resolution simply states what many people already know, and some things I think people do not know. The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) went through much of it.

But some of the things that people do not know is what Italian Americans and Italians have invented that help them every day, not the least of which is pianos, violins, the calendars that we all use every day were invented by Italians, radios down on Cape Cod in Massachusetts, telescopes, compasses, microscopes, thermometers, eyeglasses, steam engines, typewriters and batteries, all discovered by Italians or Italian Americans.

I rise today simply to congratulate all of the people that have come to these shores, including Italians and Italian Americans, and all of their heritage, the 26 million people in America today who claim some Italian heritage, the fifth largest ethnic group, as was pointed out by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE).

I also rise today to remind them that if they want to see some of the work that has been done by Italian Americans, all they have to do is simply step outside this Chamber and take a look up. Much of the art work done in this Capitol was done by Mr. Brumidi, also an Italian American.

Mr. Speaker, again, I thank my colleagues on the other side for allowing this to come up, and I join in asking for the passage of this resolution.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I want to urge all Members to support Italian-American Heritage Month as designated by the Massachusetts Legislature. Our country is richer and stronger, thanks to the many contributions that Italian Americans have made to the United States.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage all Members to support this resolution. I want to congratulate my colleague and friend, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. CAPUANO), for bringing this measure to our attention. I urge its passage.

Mr. CAPUANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and celebrate a distinct and important group in this country—Italian Americans. I introduced H. Res. 347 because I felt that America should stand up and recognize the invaluable contributions bequeathed upon our society by countless Italian Americans throughout this nation's history.

Last October, the Massachusetts State Legislature passed a law observing the month of October as Italian-American Heritage Month. This law recognizes the unique impression bestowed on our country's rich national heritage by Italian Americans. My resolution, H. Res. 347, not only supports the goals and ideas of Italian-American Heritage Month nationwide, but also recognizes the significant contributions Italian Americans have made to our great nation.

Italian Americans have made significant contributions economically, culturally and politically to our society. Amerigo Vespucci and Christopher Columbus were some of the first explorers to discover the American continents and illustrate the geography. Italian Americans have won prestigious prizes, such as the Nobel Prize, the Pritzker Award for architecture, and the Fields Medal for mathematics.

Over the past 200 years, 5.4 million Italians have immigrated to the United States. Today more than 26 million Americans are of Italian descent, 72 thousand alone reside in the eighth district of Massachusetts. As this country's fifth largest ethnic group, Italian Americans have brought to our communities a tireless work ethic, a strong sense of family cohesion, and an artistically rich culture. This unique and profound impact of Italian culture has become an integral part of the American way of life. In fact, many Italian Americans have gone on to become prominent in our nation's academic, industrial, entertainment, and political fields.

Nearly every American has experienced the unique contributions of Italian Americans. Famous Italian Americans like Hall of Fame baseball player Joe DiMaggio, world-renowned composer Henry Mancini, singer and songwriter Frank Sinatra, and Oscar winner Robert DeNiro have provided all Americans with many forms of entertainment. Millions of Americans have experienced the brilliance of Constantine Brumidi, an Italian immigrant, who was the artistic prodigy behind the elaborate paintings in the United States Capitol. Other Italian Americans have enriched our political process, including political figures such as Fiorella La Guardia, both mayor and Congressman from New York City, Anthony

Celebrezze, who served during John F. Kennedy's Administration and was the first Italian American Cabinet Member, and Antonin Scalia, who is the first Italian American appointed to the Supreme Court.

I invite every Member to join me in celebrating the tremendous impact Italian Americans have made to our nation and our national identity.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 347.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCES REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2000

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 1752) to reauthorize and amend the Coastal Barrier Resources Act.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 1752

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 "Coastal Barrier Resources Reauthorization Act of 2000".

SEC. 2. GUIDELINES FOR CERTAIN RECOMMENDATIONS AND DETERMINATIONS.

Section 4 of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (16 U.S.C. 3503), as otherwise amended by this Act, is further amended by adding at the end the following:

"(g) GUIDELINES FOR CERTAIN RECOMMENDATIONS AND DETERMINATIONS.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—In making any recommendation to the Congress regarding the addition of any area to the System or in determining whether, at the time of the inclusion of a System unit within the System, a coastal barrier is undeveloped, the Secretary shall consider whether within the area—

"(A) the density of development is less than 1 structure per 5 acres of land above mean high tide; and

"(B) there is existing infrastructure consisting of—

"(i) a road, with a reinforced road bed, to each lot or building site in the area;

"(ii) a wastewater disposal system sufficient to serve each lot or building site in the area;

"(iii) electric service for each lot or building site in the area; and

"(iv) a fresh water supply for each lot or building site in the area.

"(2) STRUCTURE DEFINED.—In paragraph (1), the term 'structure' means a walled and roofed building, other than a gas or liquid storage tank, that—

"(A) is principally above ground and affixed to a permanent site, including a manufactured home on a permanent foundation; and

"(B) covers an area of at least 200 square feet.

"(3) SAVINGS CLAUSE.—Nothing in this subsection supersedes the official maps referred to in subsection (a)."

SEC. 3. VOLUNTARY ADDITIONS TO JOHN H. CHAFEE COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCES SYSTEM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 4 of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (16 U.S.C. 3503) is amended by inserting after subsection (c) the following:

"(d) ADDITIONS TO SYSTEM.—The Secretary may add a parcel of real property to the System, if—

"(1) the owner of the parcel requests, in writing, that the Secretary add the parcel to the System; and

"(2) the parcel is an undeveloped coastal barrier."

(b) TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS RELATING TO ADDITIONS OF EXCESS PROPERTY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 4(d) of the Coastal Barrier Improvement Act of 1990 (16 U.S.C. 3503 note; Public Law 101-591)—

(A) is redesignated and moved so as to appear as subsection (e) of section 4 of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (16 U.S.C. 3503); and

(B) is amended—

(i) in paragraph (1)—

(I) by striking "one hundred and eighty" and inserting "180"; and

(II) in subparagraph (B), by striking "shall"; and

(ii) in paragraph (2), by striking "subsection (d)(1)(B)" and inserting "paragraph (1)(B)"; and

(iii) by striking paragraph (3).

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 4 of the Coastal Barrier Improvement Act of 1990 (16 U.S.C. 3503 note; Public Law 101-591) is amended—

(A) in subsection (b)(2), by striking "subsection (d) of this section" and inserting "section 4(e) of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (16 U.S.C. 3503(e))"; and

(B) by striking subsection (f).

(c) ADDITIONS TO SYSTEM.—Section 4 of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (16 U.S.C. 3503) is further amended by inserting after subsection (e) (as added by subsection (b)(1)) the following:

"(f) MAPS.—The Secretary shall—

"(1) keep a map showing the location of each boundary modification made under subsection (c) and of each parcel of real property added to the System under subsection (d) or (e) on file and available for public inspection in the Office of the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and in such other offices of the Service as the Director considers appropriate;

"(2) provide a copy of the map to—

"(A) the State and unit of local government in which the property is located;

"(B) the Committees; and

"(C) the Federal Emergency Management Agency; and

"(3) revise the maps referred to in subsection (a) to reflect each boundary modification under subsection (c) and each addition of real property to the System under subsection (d) or (e), after publishing in the Federal Register a notice of any such proposed revision."

(d) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 4(a) of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (16 U.S.C. 3503(a)) is amended by striking "which shall consist of" and all that follows and inserting the following: "which shall consist of those undeveloped coastal barriers and other areas located on the coasts of the United States that are identified and generally depicted on the maps on file with the Secretary entitled 'Coastal Barrier Resources System', dated October 24, 1990, as those maps may be modified, revised, or corrected under—

"(1) subsection (f)(3);

"(2) section 4 of the Coastal Barrier Improvement Act of 1990 (16 U.S.C. 3503 note; Public Law 101-591); or

"(3) any other provision of law enacted on or after November 16, 1990, that specifically

authorizes the modification, revision, or correction."

SEC. 4. CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.

(a) COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCES ACT.—The Coastal Barrier Resources Act (16 U.S.C. 3501 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 3(2) (16 U.S.C. 3502(2)), by striking "refers to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries" and inserting "means the Committee on Resources";

(2) in section 3(3) (16 U.S.C. 3502(3)), in the matter following subparagraph (D), by striking "Effective October 1, 1983, such" and inserting "Such"; and

(3) by repealing section 10 (16 U.S.C. 3509).

(b) COASTAL BARRIER IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1990.—Section 8 of the Coastal Barrier Improvement Act of 1990 (16 U.S.C. 3503 note; Public Law 101-591) is repealed.

SEC. 5. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Section 12 of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (16 U.S.C. 3510) is redesignated as section 10, moved to appear after section 9, and amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 10. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

"There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out this Act \$2,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, and 2005."

SEC. 6. DIGITAL MAPPING PILOT PROJECT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) PROJECT.—The Secretary of the Interior (referred to in this section as the "Secretary"), in consultation with the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, shall carry out a pilot project to determine the feasibility and cost of creating digital versions of the John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System maps referred to in section 4(a) of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (16 U.S.C. 3503(a)) (as amended by section 3(d)).

(2) NUMBER OF UNITS.—The pilot project shall consist of the creation of digital maps for no more than 75 units and no fewer than 50 units of the John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System (referred to in this section as the "System"), 1/3 of which shall be otherwise protected areas (as defined in section 12 of the Coastal Barrier Improvement Act of 1990 (16 U.S.C. 3503 note; Public Law 101-591)).

(b) DATA.—

(1) USE OF EXISTING DATA.—To the maximum extent practicable, in carrying out the pilot project under this section, the Secretary shall use digital spatial data in the possession of State, local, and Federal agencies including digital orthophotos, and shoreline, elevation, and bathymetric data.

(2) PROVISION OF DATA BY OTHER AGENCIES.—The head of a Federal agency that possesses data referred to in paragraph (1) shall, upon request of the Secretary, promptly provide the data to the Secretary at no cost.

(3) ADDITIONAL DATA.—If the Secretary determines that data necessary to carry out the pilot project under this section do not exist, the Secretary shall enter into an agreement with the Director of the United States Geological Survey under which the Director shall obtain, in cooperation with other Federal agencies, as appropriate, and provide to the Secretary the data required to carry out this section.

(4) DATA STANDARDS.—All data used or created to carry out this section shall comply with—

(A) the National Spatial Data Infrastructure established by Executive Order 12906 (59 Fed. Reg. 17671 (April 13, 1994)); and

(B) any other standards established by the Federal Geographic Data Committee established by Office of Management and Budget Circular A-16.

(c) DIGITAL MAPS NOT CONTROLLING.—Any determination as to whether a location is inside or outside the System shall be made