

other city in the United States irrespective of population;

Whereas on November 1, 1921, the monument site was dedicated marking the only time in history that the 5 Allied military leaders (Lieutenant General Baron Jacques of Belgium, General Armando Diaz of Italy, Marshal Ferdinand Foch of France, General John J. Pershing of the United States, and Admiral Lord Earl Beatty of Great Britain) were together at one place;

Whereas during a solemn ceremony on Armistice Day in 1924, President Calvin Coolidge marked the beginning of a 3-year construction project by the laying of the cornerstone of the Liberty Memorial;

Whereas the 217-foot Memorial Tower topped with 4 stone "Guardian Spirits" representing courage, honor, patriotism, and sacrifice, rises above the observation deck, making the Liberty Memorial a noble tribute to all who served;

Whereas during a rededication of the Liberty Memorial in 1961, former Presidents Harry S. Truman and Dwight D. Eisenhower recognized the memorial as a constant reminder of the sacrifices during World War I and the progress that followed;

Whereas the Liberty Memorial is the only public museum in the United States specifically dedicated to the history of World War I; and

Whereas the Liberty Memorial is internationally known as a major center of World War I remembrance: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Liberty Memorial in Kansas City, Missouri, is recognized as a national World War I symbol, honoring those who defended liberty and our country through service in World War I.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) and the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) 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, Senate Concurrent Resolution 114 recognizes the Liberty Memorial in Kansas City, Missouri, as a national World War I symbol honoring those who defended liberty and our country through service in World War I. The Liberty Memorial, established in 1924 by President Calvin Coolidge, is the only public museum specifically dedicated to those who served in World War I.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support S. Con. Res. 114.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, this concurrent resolution would recognize the Liberty Memorial in Kansas City, Missouri, as a national World War I symbol honoring those who defended liberty and our country through service in World War I.

Begun in 1919 and completed in 1927, the Liberty Memorial is a magnificent monument and serves as the only public museum in America dedicated to the First World War.

The Memorial has hosted many distinguished visitors. The dedication

ceremony for the site marks the only time in history all 5 allied military commanders from World War I were ever in the same place. President Calvin Coolidge laid the cornerstone for the site in 1924; and the Memorial was rededicated by Presidents Truman and Eisenhower in 1961.

World War I was obviously one of the turning points in American and world history. Formal recognition of this memorial as a symbol of the sacrifice and dedication of the more than 4 million Americans who served in that great war is appropriate. We urge our colleagues to approve this legislation.

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. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) that the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 114.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. 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 8, rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

REVIEW OF COSTS OF HIGH ALTITUDE RECOVERIES IN DENALI NATIONAL PARK, ALASKA

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 698) to review the suitability and feasibility of recovering costs of high altitude rescues at Denali National Park and Preserve in the State of Alaska, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 698

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no later than nine months after the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") shall complete a report on the suitability and feasibility of recovering the costs of high altitude rescues on Mt. McKinley, within Denali National Park and Preserve. The Secretary shall also report on the suitability and feasibility of requiring climbers to provide proof of medical insurance prior to the issuance of a climbing permit by the National Park Service. The report shall also review the amount of fees charged for a climbing permit and make such recommendations for changing the fee structure as the Secretary deems appropriate. Upon completion, the report shall be submitted to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate, and the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives.

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

Utah (Mr. HANSEN) and the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) 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, S. 698 requires the Secretary of Interior to examine the suitability and feasibility of recovering the costs of high altitude rescues within the Denali National Park and requiring proof of medical insurance for climbing permits.

Every year over a thousand climbers attempt Mt. McKinley in Denali National Park. Climbing the continent's highest peak is extremely dangerous and has involved deaths and daring search and rescue missions.

As a result, Denali accounts for nearly a third of the total costs of rescue activities in the entire park system. In 1998, over \$220,000 was spent on one dangerous rescue mission involving six climbers who ignored the Park Service's advice against climbing that mountain.

Given the exceptional costs and risks, many taxpayers believe there should be a way to reimburse the Park Service for rescues.

Basically, the report required under S. 698 will look at a type of insurance policy for the taxpayer against the risk incurred in an inherently dangerous activity. Under S. 698, no permitting requirements will be imposed unless a future Congress decides, based on the findings of the Secretary, that it is appropriate.

This is not a controversial bill, and I urge its passage.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 698, a bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to do a study related to high altitude rescues of climbers on Mt. McKinley within the Denali National Park in Alaska.

This Senate bill has not had a hearing nor a markup in the Committee on Resources. But since it only requires a report on the subject matter, I am not aware of any major controversy or opposition to the bill.

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. 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. 698.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. 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 8, rule XX and the Chair's

prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

NATIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT MUSEUM ACT

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 1438) to establish the National Law Enforcement Museum on Federal land in the District of Columbia.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 1438

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 "National Law Enforcement Museum Act".

SEC. 2. FINDING.

Congress finds that there should be established a National Law Enforcement Museum to honor and commemorate the service and sacrifice of law enforcement officers in the United States.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) MEMORIAL FUND.—The term "Memorial Fund" means the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund, Inc.

(2) MUSEUM.—The term "Museum" means the National Law Enforcement Museum established under section 4(a).

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

SEC. 4. NATIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT MUSEUM.

(a) CONSTRUCTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Memorial Fund may construct a National Law Enforcement Museum on Federal land located on United States Reservation #7, on the property bounded by—

(A) the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial on the north;

(B) the United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces on the west;

(C) Court Building C on the east; and

(D) Old City Hall on the south.

(2) UNDERGROUND FACILITY.—The Memorial Fund shall be permitted to construct part of the Museum underground below E Street, NW.

(3) CONSULTATION.—The Museum Fund shall consult with and coordinate with the Joint Committee on Administration of the District of Columbia courts in the planning, design, and construction of the Museum.

(b) DESIGN AND PLANS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out subsection (a), the Memorial Fund shall be responsible for preparation of the design and plans for the Museum.

(2) APPROVAL.—The design and plans for the Museum shall be subject to the approval of—

(A) the Secretary;

(B) the Commission of Fine Arts; and

(C) the National Capital Planning Commission.

(3) DESIGN REQUIREMENTS.—The Museum shall be designed so that—

(A) there is available for underground planned use by the courts of the District of Columbia for renovation and expansion of Old City Hall—

(i) an area extending to a line that is at least 57 feet, 6 inches, north of the northernmost facade of Old City Hall and parallel to that facade; plus

(ii) an area extending beyond that line and comprising a part of a circle with a radius of

40 feet measured from a point that is 59 feet, 9 inches, from the center of that facade;

(B) the underground portion of the Museum has a footprint of not less than 23,665 square feet;

(C) above ground, there is a no-build zone of 90 feet out from the northernmost face of the north portico of the existing Old City Hall running east to west parallel to Old City Hall;

(D) the aboveground portion of the Museum consists of 2 entrance pavilions totaling a maximum of 10,000 square feet, neither of which shall exceed 6,000 square feet and the height of neither of which shall exceed 25 feet, as measured from the curb of the westernmost pavilion; and

(E) no portion of the aboveground portion of the Museum is located within the 100-foot-wide area centered on the north-south axis of the Old City Hall.

(4) PARKING.—The courts of the District of Columbia and the United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces may construct an underground parking structure in the southwest quadrant of United States Reservation #7.

(c) OPERATION AND USE.—The Memorial Fund shall own, operate, and maintain the Museum after completion of construction.

(d) FEDERAL SHARE.—The United States shall pay no expense incurred in the establishment or construction of the Museum.

(e) FUNDING VERIFICATION.—The Secretary shall not permit construction of the Museum to begin unless the Secretary determines that sufficient amounts are available to complete construction of the Museum in accordance with the design and plans approved under subsection (b).

(f) FAILURE TO CONSTRUCT.—If the Memorial Fund fails to begin construction of the Museum by the date that is 10 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the authority to construct the Museum shall terminate on that date.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) and the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) 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, first of all, I would like to thank my esteemed colleague from Colorado, Senator BEN NIGHTHORSE CAMPBELL, for his hard work on this important piece of legislation. Recognition should also go to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. HEFLEY) for his efforts on a companion House bill. Both of these men are to be congratulated for constructing a commendable piece of legislation which honors our law enforcement officers.

Specifically, S. 1438 would establish a National Law Enforcement Museum adjacent to the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial in the District of Columbia. This museum would be the most comprehensive law enforcement museum and research facility in the world. The museum assists the public's understanding of the law enforcement profession, as well as increases public awareness and appreciation for the great personal risks law enforcement officers encounter on the job. All funds to construct the museum would come from private donations and

would be the responsibility of the National Law Enforcement Memorial Fund, Incorporated.

This is a good piece of legislation that will help honor our Nation's deserving law enforcement officers.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support S. 1438.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 1438. Our Nation's law enforcement officers are truly deserving of a memorial. The National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial is a powerful and poignant reminder of the importance of the service provided by the men and women who serve in law enforcement and the risks that such a career can entail.

This legislation would authorize a private entity to construct and operate a museum adjacent to the existing memorial.

The site for this museum is currently controlled by the District of Columbia and is bounded on all sides by other Federal buildings. As a result, construction of this facility will be complicated, and we have all been concerned that the language in this legislation fails to deal with these complications adequately. However, we do support this museum in concept, and it appears this legislation is the best product we can achieve at this time.

Mr. Speaker, we look forward to working with our colleagues to make this museum a reality and urge adoption of S. 1438.

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, as a cosponsor of the companion House legislation, I rise in support of S. 1438, to authorize the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund to establish the National Law Enforcement Museum on Federal land in Washington, D.C.

This bill would build on the foundation laid by Public Law 98-534, which authorized the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial. That memorial was dedicated in 1991. The memorial was built on Federal property in the District of Columbia by the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund (Memorial Fund), a non-profit organization. The site is highlighted by the names of more than 15,000 Federal, State, and local law enforcement officers who have died in the line of duty.

The Memorial Fund desires to build a facility to serve as the most comprehensive law enforcement museum and research facility anywhere in the world, and which would be the premiere source of information on issues related to law enforcement history and safety. The museum is intended to complement the existing National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial, and is proposed to be located directly across the street.

Just as the existing memorial reminds us all of the bravery and dedication of our nation's law-enforcement officers, the museum would help to improve public understanding and support for the law enforcement profession. In addition, its research component would serve as a tool for policy makers and law enforcement