

Senator Hansen is a true Wyoming statesman. He has helped make our State special and our people proud of him and of our own heritage and who we are.

Senator Hansen and his wife, Martha, recently celebrated their 65th wedding anniversary. With their children, their grandchildren, and even great grandchildren, the Hansen family is a colorful thread in the fabric that makes Jackson Hole, Wyoming, and the surrounding areas and Wyoming itself unique.

Cliff Hansen lives in Jackson Hole at the foot of the famed Tetons. His achievements as both a United States Senator and a person are as majestic as those towering peaks. Our goal as fellow public servants should be to aspire to climb to the same personal heights that Senator Hansen achieved.

Senator Hansen has been a respected figure of public service in Wyoming and the American landscape for more than 40 years. He began at the local school board, was elected a Teton County Commissioner, moved on to the State House in Cheyenne as Wyoming's 26th Governor, and finally came here to Washington as a distinguished Member of the United States Senate.

Senator Hansen was so well regarded and his leadership so clear that President Ronald Reagan asked him to be Secretary of the Interior not once, but twice. With his experience and his expertise regarding our public lands and the environment, there is no doubt he would have done an excellent job had he accepted.

He is quick to care, astutely understanding, and finds the best solutions to fit the need placed before him. Next to my own father, Senator Cliff Hansen is the man that I admire most. He and his loving wife, Martha, are wise, dear and trusted friends. Senator Cliff Hansen's remarkable accomplishments and distinguished record have made for an admirable career.

Wyoming has enjoyed a rich history of outstanding leaders and strong individuals. These men and women have sought the best for our small towns with big expectations. They have exemplified what it means to be a community leader.

Gracing the Federal Courthouse in Jackson Hole, Wyoming, with the great name of Clifford P. Hansen, considering that great legacy, is an appropriate symbol for what he and Wyoming stand for.

I ask my colleagues for their support of this legislation.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PEASE). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 1794.

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.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5267) to designate the United States courthouse located at 100 Federal Plaza in Central Islip, New York, as the "Theodore Roosevelt United States Courthouse."

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 5267

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

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

The United States courthouse located at 100 Federal Plaza in Central Islip, New York, shall be known and designated as the "Theodore Roosevelt United States Courthouse".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the United States courthouse referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Theodore Roosevelt United States Courthouse".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) and the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) each will control 20 minutes.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 5267 designates the United States Courthouse in Central Islip, New York, as the Theodore Roosevelt United States Courthouse.

Theodore Roosevelt was born in New York City in 1858. He attended Harvard University, where he was elected Phi Beta Kappa and graduated in 1880. At the age of 23, he became a Member of the New York State Assembly. He served in the Assembly until 1884, when President Benjamin Harrison appointed him to the United States Civil Service Commission.

In 1897, President William McKinley appointed him Assistant Secretary of the Navy. During the Spanish-American War he resigned as Assistant Secretary and organized the First Regiment, United States Volunteer Cavalry, known as Roosevelt's Rough Riders. In 1899, he was elected Governor of New York and served for 1 year before being elected Vice President of the United States on the Republican ticket headed by President McKinley.

In September 1901, President McKinley was shot and died 3 days later in Buffalo, New York. On September 14, 1901, President Roosevelt took the oath of office and became President of the United States at the tender age of 42.

President Roosevelt championed reform legislation such as the Pure Food

and Drug Act, the Meat Inspection Act and the Hepburn Act, which empowered the government to set railroad rates. During Roosevelt's Presidency the government initiated 30 major irrigation projects, added 125 million acres to the national forest reserves, and doubled the number of national parks.

Upon leaving office, President Roosevelt settled in Oyster Bay in Nassau County, New York, and engaged in literary pursuits. He passed away in 1919.

This designation is a fitting tribute to the 26th President of the United States. President Roosevelt was a Nobel Peace Prize recipient and well regarded for his conservation efforts.

I support this measure and urge my colleagues to do the same.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I strongly support H.R. 5267, a bill to designate the United States Courthouse in Central Islip, New York, in honor of Theodore Roosevelt, the 26th President of the United States.

When Mr. Roosevelt became President, at not quite the age of 43, he became the youngest President in our Nation's history. With his youth and vigor he brought new excitement and vision to the Presidency as he led the country and the Congress and the executive branch toward progressive reforms and a strong foreign policy.

His civic career began as a 23-year-old person, when he was elected to the New York Assembly. He served also as the Police Commissioner for his birthplace, the City of New York, as Assistant Secretary for the U.S. Navy, and as Governor of New York.

During the Spanish-American War, he was a lieutenant colonel in the Rough Rider Regiment and became one of the war's most conspicuous heroes.

As President, Roosevelt viewed his role as "steward" for the American public. He believed he should take any necessary action for the public welfare, unless expressly forbidden by the Constitution or by law.

He strongly believed and endorsed a central role for the government, especially in arbitrating conflict between capital and labor. He was a "trust buster" par excellence. He ensured the construction of the Panama Canal to strengthen America's strategic position.

He was a leader in conservation, and many of his accomplishments are with us today, for example, the Grand Canyon, Muir Woods and Devils Tower. We are thankful to him for establishing the Park Service and the National Park System. He was a champion of reserving open land for public use, and fostered irrigation projects as well as preserving land for game and bird sanctuaries. He received the Nobel Peace Prize for negotiating peace in the Russo-Japanese War. An inspiring speaker, he advocated a strenuous outdoor life.

Roosevelt holds a revered place in American history, and this designation is a fitting honor to the extraordinary life of this great President.

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

Mr. LATOURETTE. 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 Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5287.

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.

OWEN B. PICKETT UNITED STATES CUSTOMHOUSE

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5284) to designate the United States customhouse located at 101 East Main Street in Norfolk, Virginia, as the "Owen B. Pickett United States Customhouse".

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 5284

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

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

The United States customhouse located at 101 East Main Street in Norfolk, Virginia, shall be known and designated as the "Owen B. Pickett United States Customhouse".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the United States customhouse referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Owen B. Pickett United States Customhouse".

SEC. 3. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act shall take effect on January 3, 2001.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) and the gentleman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) each will control 20 minutes.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 5284 designates the United States customhouse, in Norfolk, Virginia, as the Owen B. Pickett United States Customhouse.

Congressman PICKETT was born in Richmond, Virginia, and attended public schools. He is a graduate of Virginia Tech and the University of Richmond School of Law. In addition to being admitted to the Virginia and District of Columbia bar, he is also a certified public accountant.

Congressman PICKETT began his distinguished career in public service in 1972, when he was elected to the Virginia House of Delegates. While he was

in the House of Delegates, Congressman PICKETT served on numerous boards and committees within the local community.

After 14 years in the House of Delegates, Congressman PICKETT was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 1986. Representing Virginia's Second District, which consists of the Nation's largest military complex of facilities serving commands of the Navy, Army, Coast Guard and the NATO Atlantic Command, Congressman PICKETT has been an ardent supporter of our Nation's military. Accordingly, he sits on the Committee on Armed Services and is the ranking member of the Subcommittee on Military Research and Development.

Congressman PICKETT is also a member of the Congressional Study Group on Germany, as well as the Congressional Study Groups on Japan and the Duma-Congress. He participated in the first Congress-Bundestag-Japanese Diet Trilateral seminar.

OWEN PICKETT is retiring from his lengthy and productive career in this body at the conclusion of this 106th Congress. While we will be losing a valuable Member, this legislation is a fitting gesture of our appreciation of his fine service.

I urge my colleagues to support the bill.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I support H.R. 5284 as a fitting tribute to OWEN PICKETT. His service to the citizens not only of the second district of Virginia, but also to the citizens of this Nation, is exemplary. We owe a debt of gratitude to Congressman PICKETT for his diligence in pursuing military matters in particular.

Since he was first elected to Congress in 1986, OWEN PICKETT has devoted himself to ensuring that the United States military is technologically ready and superior to any other military force. He supported veterans programs, and a strong U.S. flag merchant fleet.

In addition to being a dedicated public servant, OWEN PICKETT is a lawyer and a certified public accountant. He is a devoted husband, father and grandfather to seven grandchildren. Mr. PICKETT is known as tenacious, but also as a gentleman, a willing listener and a consensus builder.

Mr. Speaker, this bill has broad bipartisan support, and every member of the Virginia delegation supports the bill. It is a most fitting to honor Mr. PICKETT with this designation.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to speak in support of the bill H.R. 5284, to name the U.S. Customhouse in Norfolk, Virginia, after our colleague, OWEN PICKETT, who will be retiring at the end of this session.

Mr. Speaker, the Members of the Virginia Congressional Delegation pride ourselves on our ability to work together for the common good of all who

reside within the Commonwealth of Virginia. The fact that the Customhouse continues to serve its role in Hampton Roads is a perfect example of that, because while this building is physically located in the Third Congressional District, which I represent, OWEN interceded in the effort to preserve this 141 year old structure, which has been symbolic of the history of Norfolk and all of Hampton Roads.

The American flag was first raised over this building during the Civil War, and it has seen numerous renovations in its history.

Norfolk was one of the first ports in the Nation to have a customs office, and the Customhouse in Norfolk remains the first Federal building constructed in Virginia for business operations. It has been designated as one of the 12 most outstanding buildings constructed in Virginia since the Revolutionary War, and it is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Notwithstanding that history, when the new Federal Building in Norfolk was completed, employees of the Customs Service were moved out of the Customhouse and it was contemplated that the building would be turned into a restaurant or museum. But OWEN PICKETT demonstrated the leadership that makes things happen. He brought together the interested parties within the City of Norfolk, the General Services Administration and the U.S. Customs Service and secured the necessary funding for the renovation. On September 19 of this year, I was proud to participate, along with OWEN, in a ceremony to reopen the newly refurbished Customhouse in Norfolk.

Mr. Speaker, this is but one example of OWEN's record of public service. For nearly 29 years, he has worked tirelessly for the residents of his district and the Nation. He served 15 years in the Virginia General Assembly, and almost 14 years now he has represented the Second Congressional District of Virginia in the House of Representatives.

Prior to our service in Congress, OWEN PICKETT and I both served in the Virginia House of Delegates, where he was known as a conscientious and dedicated public servant. This reputation has continued with his service in Congress.

Representative PICKETT serves on the Committee on Armed Services. He is the ranking member on the Subcommittee on Military Research and Development, and he serves on the Subcommittee on Readiness. Throughout his career he has been a staunch advocate of our military and has championed the quality of life issues affecting military families. The Hampton Roads community has a significant military presence, including Oceana Naval Air Station and the Norfolk Naval Base, and I know our military community will miss OWEN and his steadfast advocacy on their behalf.

In addition to ensuring that our country is prepared to overcome any