

same time help our children receive the education they need and deserve.

Not only is there rapid growth in the West but nationwide. As has been part of the discussion on this floor and in other venues, many school districts find themselves financially strapped. We have the opportunity tonight, in the tradition of Justin Smith Morrill, who consulted with then candidate Abraham Lincoln, in the election campaign of 1860, for an Education Land Grant Act that allowed for conveyances of land for the construction and establishment of institutions of higher learning in the agricultural and mechanical arts, in that tradition that Lincoln made the centerpiece of his campaign for the presidency and, of course, a terrible war intervened and his assassination. Ultimately, the Morrill Land Grant Act was signed into law. Indeed, from the vantage of time we see how important that was to higher education in this country.

Mr. Speaker, tonight we again have the opportunity to stand and deliver, and though it is virtually ignored by the fourth estate, in retrospect, Mr. Speaker, this legislation is of great importance because it enables local districts to free up their precious resources to help teachers teach and help children learn.

Certainly despite our many differences, as we take a look at the political calendar we can agree on that basic mission. In the tradition of original passage last year, unanimous passage by this House, I would ask this House again to support this legislation now by calling for passage of H. Res. 621 so that this new Education Land Grant Act can become reality, so that we can streamline this process for the greater good of all America's children in our finest traditions.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. 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 (Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 621.

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.

PLACEMENT AT LINCOLN MEMORIAL OF PLAQUE COMMEMORATING SPEECH OF MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., KNOWN AS "I HAVE A DREAM" SPEECH

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill (H.R. 2879) to provide for the placement at the Lincoln Memorial of a plaque commemorating the speech of Martin Luther King, Jr., known as the "I Have a Dream" speech.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

SECTION 1. PLACEMENT OF PLAQUE AT LINCOLN MEMORIAL.

(a) PLACEMENT OF PLAQUE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Interior shall install in the area of the Lincoln Memorial in the District of Columbia a suitable plaque to commemorate the speech of Martin Luther King, Jr., known as the "I Have A Dream" speech.

(2) RELATION TO COMMEMORATIVE WORKS ACT.—The Commemorative Works Act (40 U.S.C. 1001 et seq.) shall apply to the design and placement of the plaque within the area of the Lincoln Memorial.

(b) ACCEPTANCE OF CONTRIBUTIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to accept and expand contributions toward the cost of preparing and installing the plaque, without further appropriation. Federal funds may be used to design, procure, or install the plaque.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) and the gentleman from American Samoa (Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA) 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, I rise in strong support of H.R. 2879, introduced by the gentleman from Kentucky (Mrs. NORTHUP). H.R. 2879 would provide for the placement at the Lincoln Memorial of a plaque commemorating the speech of Martin Luther King, Jr., known as the "I Have a Dream" speech. The plaque would be placed in an appropriate location in the vicinity of the Lincoln Memorial where Dr. King delivered his famous civil rights speech on August 28, 1963. This bill also directs the Secretary of the Interior to accept contributions to help offset any costs associated with the preparation and placement of the plaque.

Mr. Speaker, this is an important bill. It has bipartisan support. I urge all of my colleagues to support H.R. 2879, as amended.

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

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

(Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2879 as passed by the House directs the Secretary of the Interior to insert on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial a plaque commemorating the speech of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., known as the "I Have a Dream" speech.

The bill originally passed the House by a voice vote on November 9 of last year. The Senate passed the bill last week and has returned the measure to the House with an amendment.

The Senate amendment makes a number of clarifying and technical changes to the bill. We support these changes. In fact, we believe these changes strengthen the bill by pro-

viding greater flexibility on the placement of a plaque and by making sure that this action is carried out in conformance with the Commemorative Works Act.

Mr. Speaker, I want to note that our colleague, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LEWIS) was present and was one of the speakers that day in the summer of 1963 on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial and was with Dr. King when rendering the "I Have a Dream" speech that occurred at the Lincoln Memorial, which certainly had a profound impact not only on the civil rights movement but I would say that this Member particularly was very touched by the speech that Dr. King gave on that day. I ask my colleagues to support this measure.

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

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Kentucky (Mrs. NORTHUP), who has worked so diligently on this legislation, and I commend her for the good work she has done.

Mrs. NORTHUP. Mr. Speaker, this bill originated because one of my constituents, Thomas Williams, came to Washington, D.C. with his wife to see Washington, as so many Americans do. He wrote to me when he got home and talked about the moving moments he had as he went around Washington walking in the footsteps and being reminded of what a democracy this was and some of our important leaders.

He wrote to me about what he thought was missing, and I would like to share with you some of those words: I looked for the spot on which Martin Luther King stood when he spoke. I looked for a marker to remind me and others that for a single moment on a hot August day a descendant of a slave held the most prominent space in our Nation and delivered words that will always stay with that space. I could not find a marker or the words on those steps. And he goes on to say that markers such as this are reminders that an ordinary space we sometimes occupy can become forever changed by the deeds of a person that has stood there.

Looking even further, he said, into the future I saw a day when I could bring my yet unborn children to that spot where Martin Luther King spoke and I could show them that marker and read them the words of his dream.

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"I could tell them that this is still a nation where a simple Kentucky farmer could rise to the heights of president, and that a son of a slave could inspire future generations with the power of his words and his compassion."

Mr. Speaker, this plaque gives us these memories. All of us see schoolchildren that come to Washington each year. I reminded them that they are not only visiting the past, walking in the footsteps of our history, but that

they are being filled with inspiration for their futures and for their responsibilities as leaders to make this democracy even better, to not be afraid to tackle the challenges, and to be part of the goodness of this country.

These children look for the markers, look for the memories, that give them this inspiration, give them example, and give them a belief that they, too, can make a difference.

So it is important that as they walk on the steps of the Lincoln Monument, that they not forget that very important day and that very important leader that Dr. Martin Luther King was to this country.

I think it is also important to thank my constituent, Tom Williams, who wanted the events of 1963 to come alive to all who toured the Lincoln Monument. Today we honor his contribution as an interested citizen, a citizen that believed that he could make a suggestion, and that that suggestion might have a powerful result.

Finally, the movement of this legislation also honors another man, Senator Paul Coverdell from Georgia, who sponsored this legislation on the Senate side. Senator Coverdell's death was a great loss to all of us this year, and we will miss him, but like the man we are honoring here today, Senator Coverdell will also be fondly remembered in our hearts.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin). 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 amendment to the bill, H.R. 2879.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCES SYSTEM CORRECTIONS

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendments to the bill (H.R. 34) to direct the Secretary of the Interior to make technical corrections to a map relating to the Coastal Barrier Resources System.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendments:

Page 2, line 9, strike out all after "System"; down to and including "tives." in line 11 and insert "dated June 5, 2000".

Page 2, after line 18, insert:

"(c) AVAILABILITY.—The Secretary of the Interior shall keep the map described in subsection (b) on file and available for public inspection in accordance with section 4(b) of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (16 U.S.C. 3503(b))."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) and the gentleman from American Samoa (Mr.

FALEOMAVAEGA) 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, H.R. 34 passed the House by unanimous consent on November 18, 1999. The other body made some technical amendments to the bill which are acceptable to the sponsor of this bill.

The gentleman from Florida (Mr. GOSS) is to be commended for his determination in getting this bill through the process and to final passage.

This bill corrects coastal maps which labeled developed private property as part of a State park. H.R. 34 adopts a new map drawn by the Fish and Wildlife Service which correctly portrays the boundary of the Cayo Costa State Park in Florida.

This change is supported by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Adopting the Senate amendments will clear this bill for the President. I strongly urge passage of this legislation.

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

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

(Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I also want to commend the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GOSS) for his introduction of this legislation.

The Coastal Barrier Resources Act established the sound policy that the best way to protect coastal barriers was not to prohibit private development, but instead, to remove Federal benefits and financial assistance that encourage or subsidize such developments.

In general, this policy has been very successful. And that said, Mr. Speaker, Congress has found the need from time to time to correct technical errors revealed in the original Coastal Barrier System maps.

As noted by the previous speaker, the House passed H.R. 34 last November without objection. At the request of the other body, the Fish and Wildlife Service completed a digital analysis of public land holdings on North Captiva Island that are presently included in the otherwise protected area labeled as P-19P.

The new map was developed by the Fish and Wildlife Service to depict more detailed analysis. This new map, dated June 5 of this year, was adopted by the other body when it passed H.R. 34 last week. It is our understanding that this new map has not changed in any way the corrected boundaries for Cayo Costa State Park.

Furthermore, we understand that these digital clarifications have not removed any area from either the otherwise protected area of P-19P or from the adjacent coastal barrier resources system unit, P-19.

Lastly, the Fish and Wildlife Service fully attests to the accuracy of this new map. As a result, we have no objections to this legislation as amended by the other body to adopt the map dated June 5 of this year.

This legislation falls within the realm of legitimate technical corrections, and the bill is not controversial. I urge my colleagues to support this measure.

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 amendments to H.R. 34.

The question was taken.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. 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.

CAT ISLAND NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendments to the bill (H.R. 3292) to provide for the establishment of the Cat Island National Wildlife Refuge in West Feliciana Parish, Louisiana.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendments:

Page 4, line 7, after "animals;" insert: "and".

Page 4, strike out lines 8 through 11.

Page 4, line 12, strike out "(6)" and insert: "(5)".

Page 5, line 19, before "The" insert: "(a) IN GENERAL.—"

Page 6, after line 2, insert:

(b) PRIORITY USES.—In providing opportunities for compatible fish- and wildlife-oriented recreation, the Secretary, in accordance with paragraphs (3) and (4) of section 4(a) of the National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 668dd(a)), shall ensure that hunting, fishing, wildlife observation and photography, and environmental education and interpretation are the priority public uses of the Refuge.

Page 6, after line 11, insert:

SEC. 8. DESIGNATION OF HERBERT H. BATEMAN EDUCATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE CENTER.

(a) IN GENERAL.—A building proposed to be located within the boundaries of the Chincoteague National Wildlife Refuge, on Assateague Island, Virginia, shall be known and designated as the "Herbert H. Bateman Education and Administrative Center".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the building referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the Herbert H. Bateman Education and Administrative Center.

SEC. 9. TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS.

(a) Effective on the day after the date of enactment of the Act entitled, "An Act to