

I would also like to take this opportunity, while the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DUNCAN) is still on the floor, to offer my tribute and great appreciation for the work that the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DUNCAN) has done as chair of the Subcommittee on Aviation.

When the organizational work was underway for the 104th Congress, and it was clear the majority had shifted, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DUNCAN) and I had a very long breakfast session, about 2½ hours, to discuss aviation. It was his intention to bid for the chairmanship of that subcommittee. I was impressed by the student in the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DUNCAN) asking good questions, taking notes, making mental notes, wanting to do the best thing and the right thing, asking questions, what are the tough policy issues; and he has addressed those issues during his tenure.

There are many subcommittees on the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, but I confess to loving aviation a little more than the others. For that, I have true affection, as well as great professional respect and admiration, for the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DUNCAN), for keeping the aviation agenda on a very high note of integrity, professionalism, looking to the future, dealing with the present, addressing the fundamental issues of aviation, assuring always that we do the right thing for America's leadership in the world in the field of aviation.

The tenure of the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DUNCAN) will long stand as a tribute to aviation, a tribute to his judicial bearing, to his equanimity, his fairness and his concern for safety, security, sound investment, airport expansion, international trade in passengers and cargo, and for keeping America the leader that it is in aviation. That will be his mark of service as chair of the Subcommittee on Aviation.

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

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, 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 Pennsylvania (Mr. SHUSTER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5110.

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.

SOUTHEAST FEDERAL CENTER PUBLIC-PRIVATE DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 2000

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendments to the bill (H.R. 3069) to authorize the Administrator of General Services to provide for redevel-

opment of the Southeast Federal Center in the District of Columbia.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendments:

Page 5, line 11, strike out "Capitol" and insert "Capital".

Page 5, line 21, after "trator" insert, "in consultation with the National Capital Planning Commission".

Page 7, line 1, strike out "Environment and Public Works" and insert "Government Affairs".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SHUSTER) and the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. SHOWS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SHUSTER).

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

Mr. Speaker, the Southeast Federal Center Public-Private Development Act of 2000 authorizes the administrator of GSA to enter into agreements with regard to that activity. The original legislation was reported out of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure on March 23 of this year, passed the House on May 8. The Senate Committee on Government Affairs reported theirs and passed the Senate with amendments on October 11. Their amendments are technical in nature and have the support of both sides of the aisle.

This action will simply concur with those amendments, clear the measure to be sent to the President. I support the measure and encourage my colleagues to support it as well.

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

Mr. SHOWS. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON), the sponsor of this bill.

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. SHOWS) for yielding time to me.

Mr. Speaker, I recognize the bill is here for the second time only because of technical amendments that occurred in the Senate. I wanted to come to the floor to express my deep appreciation, however, for the bipartisan leadership this bill has received, especially from the chair of our full committee, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SHUSTER), as well as from our ranking member, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR), and from our subcommittee chair, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. FRANKS), and the ranking member, the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. WISE).

The bill is unique. It is the first time that private development will occur on Federal land. In doing so, of course, we make use of land for which the government was receiving no revenue, and at no cost to the government. The bill represents an extraordinary breakthrough of bipartisan work. Precisely because it is unique, the bill typifies the out-of-the-box, nonstereotypic, nonbureaucratic thinking that is typical of the members of this subcommittee.

It took extraordinary collaboration and cooperation for this bill to pass both Houses because we had to think of a way to get some use out of land that had been lying there, very valuable land, for decades, producing no revenue for the Federal Government, even though we are talking about 55 acres of prime land, and some of the most valuable land on the East Coast.

I must say I am also grateful for the quality of leadership the bill received in the Senate, especially from Chairman FRED THOMPSON; from ranking member, JOSEPH LIEBERMAN; from subcommittee chairman, GEORGE VOINOVICH; and from ranking member, RICHARD DURBIN, the subcommittee chairman of the District Committee and the full committee chairman of the Government Affairs Committee.

The magnitude of the waste in not developing these 55 acres for decades is incalculable. Now we have found a way not only to develop it but to develop it at no cost; to get productive use out of it with revenue for the Federal Government and some revenue may even go to District taxpayers for whatever private development occurs.

The land had been a terribly large brownfield that had produced slums in everything it touched surrounding it, it is so huge. The reason that it had not been developed is because it turned out not to be, in today's economy, developable as a traditional government-owned site, and we had limited tools to make use of it. It took legislation. This legislation is applicable to this parcel alone. The land was too valuable to sell and indeed we do not sell Federal land. We have so little of it in the District of Columbia, we had to think of something to do with it.

Working together, we have thought of something that is unique to do with it but in keeping with public-private partnerships of the type this Congress has long endorsed and with the reinventing government and public-private ideas of the administration. For that reason, I am virtually certain that the President will sign this bill.

I wanted to express my profound appreciation, especially since I knew that the chairman and the ranking member, who are so central to this bill, would be on the floor today.

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

Mr. SHOWS. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR), the ranking member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. SHOWS) for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, as the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) has already expressed, this is a very unique initiative we undertake here. The gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. FRANKS), the Chair of the subcommittee, and the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON)

have joined forces to craft an effective approach combining the best principles of private sector real estate practice with the benefits of public-private partnerships and have, in this fashion, generated bipartisan support with a notion that already has long-standing bipartisan support, that of public-private partnerships.

The piece of property in question here is 55 acres of prime land along the Anacostia River, less than a mile from our Nation's Capitol. This property has been undeveloped for the last 3 decades. The Office of Management and Budget has tried various schemes to figure out how to pay for its development. Meanwhile, the area surrounding it has deteriorated.

The partnership that has finally been worked out here and, again, great tribute to the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON), who really does dig in to the issues of the District and works with neighborhood groups and with the city council and the mayor and with several committees of the Congress concerned with the affairs of the District, has done a superb job in pulling the business community together with the District government, the Federal Government, to bring together a partnership that will combine a government real estate asset with private sector financial assets.

In this case, the government indeed does have an asset in land but has limited financial resources to develop that asset. The private sector, on the other hand, is searching for sound investment opportunities. At the end of the term of this agreed-upon arrangement, the government will have an enhanced asset. The private sector will have had an opportunity to achieve some profit. Both will benefit. Several Federal agencies have authority to enter into some form of public-private partnerships. The Veterans Administration, for example, has enhanced leasing authority. The National Park Service can enter into public-private arrangements to construct facilities on park lands. This legislation extends to GSA, the agency that primarily has responsibility for overall Federal real estate management, the same type of authority to develop this Southeast Federal Center property.

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The goal will be to enhance the Federal inventory, generate revenue from the use of the asset, revenue that will go into the Federal Buildings Fund. This approach is consistent with private sector practices. It encourages GSA to enter into private partnerships to bring this asset into the Federal Government portfolio as a producing facility, rather than one that simply drains revenue from the Federal Buildings Fund. But in the long run, the larger purpose, the larger benefit, I think, will be to the southeast community surrounding this piece of property.

I hope that there will be some very significant Federal structures estab-

lished in this piece of property. I am hoping that we will have at least one major anchor, Federal Government activity, that will serve as a magnet to attract other government, as well as private sector, activities to revitalize the whole surrounding neighborhood, create more jobs, enhance property values, and, in the process, generate revenue into the Federal Buildings Fund.

This is a very innovative approach, a constructive approach. It is one that is long overdue, and one that benefits both the Federal Government and the private sector. I urge an aye vote.

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

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, 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 Pennsylvania (Mr. SHUSTER) that the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendments to the bill, H.R. 3069.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WILLIAM KENZO NAKAMURA UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5302) to designate the United States courthouse located at 1010 Fifth Avenue in Seattle, Washington, as the "William Kenzo Nakamura United States Courthouse".

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 5302

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 1010 Fifth Avenue in Seattle, Washington, shall be known and designated as the "William Kenzo Nakamura United States Courthouse".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the building referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "William Kenzo Nakamura United States Courthouse".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SHUSTER) and the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. SHOWS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SHUSTER).

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

Mr. Speaker, I strongly support this legislation to name the courthouse in Seattle, Washington, the William Kenzo Nakamura United States Courthouse.

Private Nakamura volunteered for the 442nd Regimental Combat Team during World War II. On July 4th, 1944, in Italy, Private First Class

Nakamura's actions of heroism freed his platoon's position from gunfire twice. He first advanced an enemy's machine gun nest and allowed his platoon to move forward with minimal casualties. Later that day, Private Nakamura provided cover against machine gun fire to slow the enemy, which allowed his platoon to retreat to safety. Private First Class Nakamura suffered fatal gunshot wounds to the head while the platoon was able to return to safety. More than 100 Members of the 442nd, including Nakamura, received the Distinguished Service Cross, and 55 years later Private First Class Nakamura rightfully received the Congressional Medal of Honor.

This Courthouse naming him is supported by the entire Washington State delegation, I am told, and many, many other prominent patriotic groups; and I strongly urge support for this legislation.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 5302, a bill to designate the courthouse located at 1010 Fifth Avenue, Seattle, Washington, as the William Kenzo Nakamura Courthouse. The bill has the support of the entire Washington delegation, and I congratulate the gentleman from Washington (Mr. McDERMOTT) for his tireless efforts on behalf of this bill.

The story of William Nakamura is a story of an American hero. He was born and raised in Seattle. As a young man, in 1942, he and his family were forcibly relocated to a Federal internment camp. While at Minidoka Relocation Center in Iowa, William and his brothers then enlisted in the U.S. Army. In their minds, their loyalty to the United States was unquestionable.

He was assigned to the 442nd Regimental Combat Team. It is now well documented that this unit was one of World War II's bravest fighting units and was one of the most decorated units in the history of our Nation's military.

On the 4th of July, 1944, William Nakamura distinguished himself with astonishing bravery and remarkable heroism in a raging battle outside of Castellina, Italy. While his entire platoon was pinned down by enemy machine gun fire, he crawled within 15 feet of the enemy bunker and destroyed the machine gun nest with four hand grenades. Later in the battle he provided extraordinary cover for his platoon as they returned to safety. Tragically, Private Nakamura lost his life to sniper fire in the process.

Although he was nominated for the Medal of Honor, the racial environment at the time prevented him and many other soldiers of color from receiving the honors to which they were due and entitled. In the spring of 2000, over 50 years after Private Nakamura made the ultimate sacrifice for his country, he was posthumously awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor.