

Mr. Speaker, I would urge my colleagues to support H.R. 1712, 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, I want to certainly thank the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. HAYWORTH) for his eloquent statement in support of this legislation. I also want to thank the Republican and Democratic House leadership, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) and the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. RAHALL), our full committee leaders, and the gentleman from California (Mr. RADANOVICH) and the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN), with the Subcommittee on National Parks, Recreation and Public Lands, for their support in bringing this bill to the floor today. H.R. 1712 will make adjustments to the boundary of the national park of American Samoa.

Mr. Speaker, the U.S. territory of American Samoa is located approximately 2,400 miles directly south of Hawaii. The national park in American Samoa is located on three separate islands: Tutuila, Ofu and Ta'u. The islands of Ofu and Olosega, portions of which would be added to the park under this legislation, are small islands which lie adjacent to each other and are connected by a short bridge.

In 1998, I received a request from the village chiefs of Sili and Olosega, on the island of Olosega, to include portions of their village lands within the national park. The chiefs noted the important role the park plays in preserving the natural and cultural resources of the territory, and indicated that the village councils believed there are significant cultural resources on village lands which warrant consideration for addition to the park.

About 2 years ago I had asked the National Park Service to conduct studies to determine if there were cultural and natural resources on the island which warranted inclusion in the park. The park service completed reconnaissance surveys on the islands of Olosega and a portion of the island of Ofu and reported on both.

The National Park Service concluded in part: the archaeological significance of Olosega Island cannot be understated. Sites on the ridgeline and terraces may offer an important opportunity for the study and interpretation of ancient Samoa. The number and density of star mounds (31), the great number of modified terraces, about 46 sites, and homesites of about 14, the subsistence system, and the artifacts available are all important findings. This is particularly significant in that they were recorded in only 3 days of visual surveys on only a portion of the island.

The National Park Service researchers also discovered that on top of this particular island of Olosega, were several acres of medicinal plants that are found nowhere else in the Samoan islands. This leads me to my next point, Mr. Speaker, about the importance of this unique national park.

One of the world's most renowned ethnobotanists, Dr. Paul Cox, who is currently the director of the National Tropical Botanical Garden on the island of Kauai in the State of Hawaii, conducted a series of research and study of several of the ancient Samoan medicinal plants. From one of these plants a substance called prostratin has now been discovered. It has been found that prostratin may have beneficial properties for the treatment of HIV/AIDS.

About two weeks ago, my district was privileged to host one of the world's most renowned marine ocean scientists, Dr. Sylvia Earle. Believe it or not, Dr. Earle continues to explore the ocean as a scuba diver, and in doing so, found that one of the rarest giant clams in the world can only be found in the Samoan islands.

Mr. Speaker, the national park of American Samoa is continuing to develop. Established in 1988 by Public Law 100-571, the park took several years to become operational. Today, however, tourists are visiting and schoolteachers are using the park as an educational resource to help the students learn more about Samoan history and ancient culture, the environment and ecological conservation. The park is preserving the area within its boundaries; but as the population grows, from about 22 percent, considerable pressure has been placed on these undeveloped areas.

The additions proposed by this legislation will preserve important sections of the remaining natural and cultural resources of the territory.

Again, because of the historical significance of this park, I respectfully request and ask my colleagues to support this bill.

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

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

I appreciate the gentleman from American Samoa (Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA) going into more detail about this unique national park and exactly the treasures there, the opportunities there and things that are worth saving there within the confines of that park and why it is necessary to move forward in this legislation. I would join him in earnest bipartisan support for this because I think it is a scientific treasure for us and one that, as he has pointed out, with the medicinal value of plants and other things there, things that may hold the key to medical miracles and marvels yet to come.

It is in that spirit that I would urge passage of the legislation.

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

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, again, I thank the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. HAYWORTH) for his eloquence and his remarks.

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 Arizona (Mr. HAYWORTH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1712, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. HAYWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote, and pending that, I 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.

COMMENDING PENTAGON RENOVATION PROGRAM

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 368) commending the great work that the Pentagon Renovation Program and its contractors have completed thus far, in reconstructing the portion of the Pentagon that was destroyed by the terrorist attack of September 11, 2001.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 368

Whereas the Pentagon was struck by a horrible act of terrorism on September 11, 2001, taking the lives of 125 employees at the Pentagon and 64 hostages on a hijacked airplane;

Whereas a renovation effort, known as Phoenix Project, is underway to restore the damaged portion of the Pentagon, and is pushing to have Pentagon personnel back to work in that portion of the building by September 11, 2002, just 1 short year after the terrorist attack;

Whereas, initially working 24 hours a day and 7 days each week, the outstanding men and women of the Pentagon Renovation Program have demonstrated the Nation's resolve and know-how, and are 6 weeks ahead of schedule in the reconstruction effort;

Whereas the 400,000 square feet of demolition work, which had to be completed before reconstruction work could begin, was completed in just 1 month, when it was estimated to take 4 to 7 months for the job; and

Whereas the renovation effort is comprised of 15 percent government and 85 percent contracted personnel, and these individuals have clearly dedicated themselves to making this important institution whole again: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives commends the great work that the Pentagon Renovation Program and its contractors have completed thus far, in reconstructing the portion of the Pentagon that was destroyed by the terrorist attack of September 11, 2001.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SAXTON) and the gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. ABERCROMBIE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SAXTON).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. Saxton. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the resolution under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H. Res. 368, commending the great work that the Pentagon renovation program and its contractors have accomplished in swiftly repairing the Pentagon after the devastating attack of September 11, 2001. I thank our distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. FOLEY), for sponsoring this resolution.

Shortly after the tragic event of September 11, I led a small delegation to visit the Pentagon. The devastation was truly appalling, and I was sure that a lengthy period would be required to repair such extensive damage. Of course, I am glad to report that I was wrong.

The dedication and superhuman efforts of the Pentagon renovation program office and its contractors have defied all predictions in their ability to work miracles. The removal of the debris and restoration of the damaged area aptly called the Phoenix Project has amazed the world in the speed of its operation.

The damaged wedge had been virtually renovated as part of the ongoing project to refurbish the Pentagon before the plane struck last September. Determined to finish the job and have people back at their desk by September 11 of this year, the dedicated team of government and contract employees went into immediate action. Work on the crash site was conducted around the clock for three months and is now down to a mere 20 hours a day. I understand that workers had to be forced to take time off for Christmas and have protested the cessation of the 24-hour day operations.

The pace and skill of this reconstruction effort is truly a masterpiece of American ingenuity and effort and is a positive reaction to the evil of September 11 of last year.

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Mr. Speaker, all involved in this extraordinary effort deserve our deepest gratitude.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Subcommittee on Military Installations and Facilities, I pay close attention to military construction projects. I have never seen one proceed at this pace and sincerely hope that there is never a reason to proceed at this pace again. But these intrepid souls have shown the world what American spirit and resolve are all about. Many have worked on this project and they are heroes, in my mind.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure that Members will all support H. Res. 368, but, Mr. Speaker, let me just commend the gentleman from Florida (Mr. FOLEY) for his great efforts in bringing this resolution to us. It is something that I think is very worthwhile for us to note here in an official way today.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of House Resolution 368, introduced by my colleague, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. FOLEY), as indicated by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SAXTON), and endorsed by numerous other Members of the House. The resolution commends the outstanding progress made thus far by the Pentagon Renovation Program and its contractors in reconstructing the section of the Pentagon damaged by the terrorist attack.

On September 11, 2001, Mr. Speaker, our Nation suffered four unprovoked terrorist attacks, three of which found their aim in two of our most powerful symbols of strength and democracy. Two days after the attacks, the Army asked the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SAXTON), myself, and several other Members involved in the Subcommittee on Military Construction to visit the Pentagon site and survey the damage sustained there. Like the rest of the American public, we were stunned by the gash in what had previously seemed to be the impenetrable exterior of the Pentagon.

What really caught our attention, though, was the work already under way. A small city of support was buzzing on the lawn. Firefighters were still battling flare-ups and hot spots, and military and civilian personnel were securing the building and sifting through the debris. No one was waiting to be told what to do. They were just doing what they knew needed to be done.

The Pentagon Renovation Program has exceeded every expectation. The American public realized the significance of healing this visible wound as soon as possible, and the Phoenix Project has made it a reality. Government and contract personnel put their shoulders to the wheel, at times laboring around the clock, to tear down the most severely damaged sections and to rebuild it from the ground up. Demolition was supposed to take 7 or 8 months, Mr. Speaker. The team completed it in 1 month and 1 day. That is the power of American resolve.

I have the utmost confidence that the Renovation Program will meet its ultimate goal to have people back at their desks by September 10, 2002. There could be no greater tribute to those who lost their lives than to know that the men and women of the Department of Defense are once again doing the business of the country from their proper Pentagon offices.

Mr. Speaker, let us honor these Americans, public workers and private citizens, willing to dedicate themselves to the rebuilding of our national morale.

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

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. FOLEY).

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time and, thus, giving me the opportunity to praise so many fabulous and phenomenal workers at the Pentagon.

I would first like to thank the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. STUMP), Chairman of the Committee on Armed Services, for expediting this important resolution. The Committee worked especially quickly with the staff from the Pentagon to move this resolution forward, House Resolution 368, for which I know all of us are grateful. Within 48 hours, 70-plus colleagues on both sides of the aisle quickly joined me in saluting the men and women at the Pentagon.

Mr. Speaker, anyone who has driven by the Pentagon recently has been a firsthand witness to the amazing determination and depth of the American spirit. That spirit is embodied in all the workers who are resurrecting the Pentagon in a reconstruction project aptly named Project Phoenix. Just 6 short months ago, terrorists attempted to attack and raze a symbol of America. They found they could barely scratch the surface.

From the individuals who immediately responded to the attack delivering triage, to the many people affected by the explosion, to the ongoing efforts of Project Phoenix, America's resolve and strength are clear and evident. Anyone who has seen the Pentagon lately has seen a miracle of reconstruction, and behind that miracle are all the workers who have clearly taken hold of this project, showing the world that what evil tries to destroy can be rebuilt stronger, bigger, and better.

It is as clear as the Pentagon itself that these workers are adding more than bricks and mortar to this cherished building; they are leaving an imprint of their dedication that rose from the ashes of September 11. Starting almost immediately after the attack, workers labored 24 hours a day to clear the area of over 400,000 square feet of debris, a project they completed amazingly in only a little more than 1 month. They are now 6 weeks ahead of schedule, with an ever-visible goal in site.

Above the construction site on the building is a clock counting down to September 11, 2002. The workers made a commitment that they would have Pentagon employees working back at their desks in the outer ring of the Pentagon by September 11, 2002. And as that clock counts down, it is a constant reminder of the importance of this work.

Mr. Speaker, what these workers have displayed is a deep, true dedication that cannot be feigned. It must come from within. And it for that dedication that I introduced this resolution and received such overwhelming support from my colleagues. I know others will speak today: the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MORAN), the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. DAVIS), the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA), and others joining us on the House floor today. We invite everyone on Thursday, at 1 p.m., to the Pentagon for a formal presentation of this proclamation.

One more word, Mr. Speaker, and I know that the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MORAN) and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. DAVIS) know this personally, we have spent a lot of time talking about the tragedy in New York, and at times I feel we have actually slighted those brave men and women who were killed in the ashes of this devastation just a short mile and a half from this complex. I salute their families as well and the memory of those loved ones lost, and just want to assure them that every person's life that was taken by terrorists will never be forgotten. While we salute the tremendous accomplishments of the men and women on the construction site, let us not leave this floor without spending a moment to commemorate those brave men and women who serve us daily in uniform, those who lost their lives, who never returned home, but stood vigil over this great Nation of ours.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MORAN), who is representing the Pentagon here today, as it resides in his district.

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend and colleague from Hawaii for yielding me this time, and I thank my friends and colleagues, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. FOLEY) and the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SAXTON), as well as all those involved in this resolution.

Since the Pentagon is in my congressional district, it would be tempting to take credit for the extra \$1.1 billion that we added to the supplemental appropriations bill last year to make this possible, but in fact, the gentleman from California (Mr. LEWIS) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MURTHA), the chairman and ranking member of the Subcommittee on Defense of the Committee on Appropriations, do deserve recognition for making this request a priority. But I know that they would agree that the most deserved credit, as the resolution says, goes to the tireless work of the men and women charged with the actual rebuilding of the Pentagon.

On September 11, a day forever to be marked in infamy in United States history, one of our Nation's historic landmarks and the operational center of the world's most powerful military was struck by the evils of international ter-

rorism. This heinous act caught us by surprise; however, in the days that followed, our steely resolve triggered an overwhelming military response and an unprecedented effort to rebuild our defiled monument.

Titled the Phoenix Project, the renovation of the Pentagon is an ongoing demonstration of U.S. technological and civil engineering advances. It is in operation 24 hours a day, 6 days a week, consists of construction shifts running from 6:30 a.m. until 2:30 in the morning, from the early hours before daybreak until long after the sun sets. These American workers are demonstrating our Nation's collective resolve to rise from the ashes and go forward undeterred in our efforts to wipe out the terrorist threat.

While the renovation is running like a well-oiled machine, its success could not be maintained without the dedication and deep-seated devotion of the work crews responsible for its execution. As a testament to their efficient labors, the demolition, slated for completion in 7 months, the demolition, was incredibly finished in just 1 month. The blood, sweat and, undoubtedly, tears shed by these hardworking individuals is a true example of America's work ethic and ingenuity.

The purpose of this resolution, as I know my friend from Florida (Mr. FOLEY) would agree, is simply to take a moment from our day to salute these patriots. We proudly stand to honor their efforts and wait in anticipation for the 1-year anniversary of September 11 when the culmination of their labor will come to fruition and America's living monument to its military superiority will be whole again and built stronger than ever.

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA).

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time and for having this resolution come to the floor of the House. I rise in strong support for House Resolution 368.

I want to thank the gentleman from Florida (Mr. FOLEY) for introducing the resolution, which I am proud to be a cosponsor of. The resolution commends the efforts of the many individuals and organizations that have done a remarkable job at the Pentagon in the Pentagon renovation effort.

The Phoenix Project is already 6 weeks ahead of schedule, as my colleagues heard, and demolition work that was supposed to take 7 months has taken only 1. The crew, made up of government workers and contractor personnel, has built the skeleton for the outer ring in just 6 months and is on schedule to be open again by this coming September 11. How remarkable.

I also want to mention the efforts of AMEC. This is a design and construction company in my district, Montgomery County, Maryland, for the work they have done during this renovation. They actually were respon-

sible for the wedge-one renovations that were basically completed right before September 11. AMEC has now been leading the efforts in refurbishing wedge one, and I applaud their work.

Specifically, I want to thank their wonderful team: Brett Eaton, Dave Coffman, Karl Johnson, John Macenczak, William Rock Viner, Greg Vachon, Sing Banh, Eric Sin, Michael Palumbo, Shaul Kopyto, David Conner, Avis Woods, David Clint, and Claude Bernier. These individuals, as well as hundreds of others who have worked tirelessly since September 11, deserve commendation, and I hope that all Members of this House will support this in this very important resolution.

Yes, I toured the Pentagon several days after September 11, and I look forward to being at the presentation of this resolution at the Pentagon on Thursday, March 21, to say thanks.

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

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, prior to yielding back the balance of my time, because I would just like to say that the folks who are rebuilding the Pentagon are setting a great example for the rest of America and the rest of the world. But I think it is equally important today that we do not forget the thousands of other people who are involved in activities that are related to the attack on the Pentagon.

Obviously, there were people who lost their lives on September 11 and in the following days, and there are people involved today at the Pentagon who are not involved in the rebuilding effort. There are people involved in other Federal agencies around the world, and there are U.S. troops in places like Afghanistan, and Tajikistan, and in Yemen, in Georgia; and there are Marines standing at their posts at embassies all around the world.

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Mr. Speaker, these people are all people who deserve a great deal of credit. But today we choose to single out one group of people who are setting an example of American resolve. That resolve, however, is shared by those I just mentioned and many others. So let the word go out to the terrorists and the would-be terrorists that we are here and we take note of what has occurred during the last 6 months. They should take note, as well, about how serious we are.

Mr. Speaker, the men and women who are rebuilding the Pentagon are an example of that, but they are not the only example of that. We thank them for what they are doing, and I again pay my great thanks to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. FOLEY) for bringing this resolution to us today. We look forward to joining the gentleman from Florida (Mr. FOLEY) in the presentation that will take place in the next day or so.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of House Resolution 368.

My Congressional District, the 10th of Virginia, lost nearly 30 people at the Pentagon to the tragic events of September 11, 2001. This resolution commends the Phoenix Project which is the ongoing effort at the Pentagon to rebuild the damaged section by September 11, 2002. Like the Phoenix which rose out of the ashes, the project is running on schedule because Phoenix team members are working around the clock, 6 days per week, to bring the Pentagon back from the "ashes." It is those workers today who we congratulate and thank.

The reconstruction of the Pentagon will rebuild the damaged building and also help heal emotional wounds. It also sends a message to the terrorists that America cannot be defeated. Our ideals and freedoms will not waiver in the face of terrorism.

I am honored to be speaking in support of this resolution. It is important that we not forget the courage and bravery of all those affected by the events of September 11.

I urge your unanimous support for this resolution to honor those brave Americans who died on September 11 and to thank those workers who are rebuilding the Pentagon.

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor and pride that I rise today to pay tribute to the men and women who have worked so hard to rebuild the Nation's military headquarters and a national icon.

Although born out of tragedy, the current reconstruction project represents an opportunity to memorialize permanently and prominently our Nation's history of resilience in the face of adversity. I congratulate the workers and contractors who are ahead of schedule in repairing the huge hole blown out of the Pentagon on Tuesday, September 11, 2001, by a terrorist-hijacked airliner.

The efforts of those involved in reconstruction have enabled the Pentagon to get back to business—waging war in Central Asia and destroying those networks responsible for the terrorist attacks in Washington, New York, and Pennsylvania. The demolition of the wounded section took only 1 month and a day to complete, aided by 24-hour days, 7 days a week and landfills that stayed open all night. Weary workers celebrated the day they finished, November 19, by placing a Christmas tree on the Pentagon's roof. It marked a turning point toward the positive: they would stop tearing down and start building up.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, I would like to congratulate the crews at the Pentagon who have toiled tirelessly for more than 3 months now, trying to fix what was broken, replace what was destroyed, and put back together a meticulous, 20-year, \$1.2-billion renovation effort that was already well along at the time of the attack.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CULBERSON). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SAXTON) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 368.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the House by Mr. Sherman Williams, one of his secretaries.

UTAH PUBLIC LANDS ARTIFACT PRESERVATION ACT

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3928) to assist in the preservation of archaeological, paleontological, zoological, geological, and botanical artifacts through construction of a new facility for the University of Utah Museum of Natural History, Salt Lake City, Utah.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3928

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 "Utah Public Lands Artifact Preservation Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) the collection of the Utah Museum of Natural History in Salt Lake City, Utah, includes more than 1,000,000 archaeological, paleontological, zoological, geological, and botanical artifacts;

(2) the collection of items housed by the Museum contains artifacts from land managed by—

(A) the Bureau of Land Management;

(B) the Bureau of Reclamation;

(C) the National Park Service;

(D) the United States Fish and Wildlife Service; and

(E) the Forest Service;

(3) more than 75 percent of the Museum's collection was recovered from federally managed public land; and

(4) the Museum has been designated by the legislature of the State of Utah as the State museum of natural history.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) MUSEUM.—The term "Museum" means the University of Utah Museum of Natural History in Salt Lake City, Utah.

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

SEC. 4. ASSISTANCE FOR UNIVERSITY OF UTAH MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

(a) ASSISTANCE FOR MUSEUM.—The Secretary shall make a grant to the University of Utah in Salt Lake City, Utah, to pay the Federal share of the costs of construction of a new facility for the Museum, including the design, planning, furnishing, and equipping of the Museum.

(b) GRANT REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—To receive a grant under subsection (b), the Museum shall submit to the Secretary a proposal for the use of the grant.

(2) FEDERAL SHARE.—The Federal share of the costs described in subsection (a) shall not exceed 25 percent.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to

carry out this section \$15,000,000, to remain available until expended.

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. 3928 would direct the Secretary of the Interior to assist the University of Utah by making a grant to the University of Utah Museum of Natural History in Salt Lake City, Utah, to help pay for the Federal share of the costs of construction of a new natural history museum. The Federal share, however, would not exceed 25 percent of the total cost.

Mr. Speaker, while the museum holds large collections of objects and specimens recovered from State and private lands, the vast majority of the collection has come from public lands in Utah and the surrounding States in the Intermountain West. In fact, more than 75 percent of the museum's collection contains artifacts from lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau of Reclamation, the National Park Service, the U.S. Forest Service, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

The building which currently houses archeological, paleontological, zoological, geological, and botanical artifacts poses serious environmental threats to the collection, lacks good public access, and contains very small and outdated exhibits.

Mr. Speaker, for its part, the University of Utah has acquired the land for a new building, and the State of Utah has committed \$800,000 for its annual operations and has collected \$11 million towards the construction of the new building.

Mr. Speaker, I believe this is a good example of a public-private partnership. I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 3928.

Mr. Speaker, there is one thing I would like to say concerning the bill. Too often in this town there is more emphasis placed on who gets the credit rather than what is the right thing to do. I would like to thank the gentleman from Utah (Mr. MATHESON), who has worked tirelessly on this issue; and I want the record to show that without his ability to make compromises, we would not be here today.

I have learned in my 22 years that the most successful legislators are those willing to take up the pick and the shovel and go to work. The gentleman from Utah (Mr. MATHESON) has demonstrated his willingness to do that.

The Members of the other body also deserve credit for this initiative. They have been a friend to the museum for years. Although we have the luxury of expending the legislative process over