

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BOOZMAN). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. MCCOTTER) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 400, 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. LANTOS. 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.

□ 1445

CALIFORNIA MISSIONS PRESERVATION ACT

Mr. RENZI. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1446) to support the efforts of the California Missions Foundation to restore and repair the Spanish colonial and mission-era missions in the State of California and to preserve the artworks and artifacts of those missions, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 1446

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 "California Missions Preservation Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

- (1) The California missions represent some of our Nation's oldest historical treasures.
- (2) The first of the California missions was founded in 1769, and eventually a chain of 21 missions and various sub-missions extended along the coast of California on El Camino Real.
- (3) The California missions contribute greatly to the rich historical, cultural, and architectural heritage of California and the American West.
- (4) The knowledge and cultural influence of native California Indians made a lasting contribution to the early settlement of California and the development of the California missions.
- (5) More than 5,300,000 people visit the California missions annually, and the historical importance of the California missions extends worldwide as they have become a frequent destination for foreign visitors to the United States.
- (6) The history of the California missions is an important educational component in California schools, and the study of the California missions is part of the Statewide fourth grade curricula on California history.
- (7) Restoration and repair of the California missions, and the preservation of the Spanish colonial and mission-era artworks and artifacts of the California missions, for the public enjoyment will ensure that future generations also have the benefit of experiencing and appreciating these great symbols of the spirit of exploration and discovery in the American West.

(8) The history of the California missions is an important educational component in California schools, and the study of the California missions is part of the Statewide fourth grade curricula on California history.

SEC. 3. SUPPORT FOR THE RESTORATION AND PRESERVATION OF THE CALIFORNIA MISSIONS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) CALIFORNIA MISSIONS.—The term "California missions" means the following historic Spanish missions located in the State of California and designated as California Registered Historical Landmarks:

- (A) Mission La Purisima Concepcion, Lompoc.
- (B) Mission La Soledad, Soledad.
- (C) Mission San Antonio de Padua, Jolon.
- (D) Mission San Buenaventura, Ventura.
- (E) Mission San Carlos Borromeo del Rio Carmelo, Carmel.
- (F) Mission San Diego Alcalá, San Diego.
- (G) Mission San Fernando Rey de Espana, Mission Hills.
- (H) Mission San Francisco de Asis, San Francisco.
- (I) Mission San Francisco Solano, Sonoma.
- (J) Mission San Gabriel Arcangel, San Gabriel.
- (K) Mission San Jose, Fremont.
- (L) Mission San Juan Bautista, San Juan Bautista.
- (M) Mission San Juan Capistrano, San Juan Capistrano.
- (N) Mission San Luis Obispo de Tolosa and its Asistencia (sub-mission) of Santa Margarita de Cortona, San Luis Obispo.
- (O) Mission San Luis Rey de Francia and its Asistencia (sub-mission), Oceanside.
- (P) Mission San Miguel Arcangel, San Miguel.
- (Q) Mission San Rafael Arcangel, San Rafael.
- (R) Mission Santa Barbara Virgen y Martir, Santa Barbara.
- (S) Mission Santa Clara de Asis, Santa Clara.
- (T) Mission Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz.
- (U) Mission Santa Ines Virgen y Martir, Solvang.
- (V) Asistencia San Antonio de Pala, Pala.

(2) CALIFORNIA MISSIONS FOUNDATION.—The term "California Missions Foundation" means the charitable corporation established in the State of California in 1998 to fund the restoration and repair of the California missions and the preservation of the Spanish colonial and mission-era artworks and artifacts of the California missions. The Foundation is exempt from State franchise and income tax and is organized and operated exclusively for charitable purposes under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

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

(b) GRANTS AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary of the Interior may make grants to the California Missions Foundation to support the efforts of the California Missions Foundation to restore and repair the California missions and to preserve the artworks and artifacts associated with the California missions. As provided in section 101(e)(4) of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470a(e)(4)), the Secretary shall ensure that the purpose of a grant under this section is secular, does not promote religion, and seeks to protect those qualities that are historically significant.

(c) APPLICATION.—In order to receive a grant under this section for the preservation of the California missions, the California Missions Foundation shall submit to the Secretary an application that includes—

- (1) a status report on the condition of the infrastructure and artifacts for each of the California missions; and
- (2) a comprehensive program for restoration, repair, and preservation of such infrastructure and artifacts, including prioritized preservation efforts to be conducted over a 5-year period and the estimated costs of such preservation efforts.

(d) MATCHING FUND REQUIREMENT.—The Secretary shall require the California Mis-

sions Foundation to match grant funds provided under this section.

(e) REPORT.—As a condition of a grant under this section, the California Missions Foundation shall submit to the Secretary an annual report on the status of the preservation efforts undertaken using grant funds provided under this section. The Secretary shall submit a copy of each report to Congress.

(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary a total of \$10,000,000 during the five-fiscal year period beginning October 1, 2003, to make grants under this section. Funds appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in this section shall be in addition to any funds made available for preservation efforts in the State of California under the National Historic Preservation Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BOOZMAN). Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. RENZI) and the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. RENZI).

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1446, introduced by the gentleman from California (Mr. FARR), would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to make matching grants to the California Missions Foundation to support the efforts of the foundation to restore and repair the California missions and to preserve the artworks and artifacts associated with the California missions. Currently, the 21 California missions of the El Camino Real, or Royal Highway, have had to rely on nominal entrance fees, sales from gift shops, donations and special events to cover their operating expenses. Unfortunately, these sources of income have not been enough to keep up with the increasing structural needs of these aging missions that date back all the way to 1769, when Father Serra founded Alta California, the first Spanish mission in California. Today over 5 million people annually visit the mission system, and it is obvious to many that outside financial help is needed.

The California Missions Foundation, a charitable corporation established in California in 1998, is dedicated to raising funds for the ongoing preservation, restoration, and maintenance needs of the California missions to ensure that their historical legacy is kept alive for future generations. As a condition of a grant, the foundation must submit to the Secretary an annual report on the status of the preservation efforts.

I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 1446.

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

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

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

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1446, introduced by the gentleman from California (Mr. FARR), is a bipartisan and noncontroversial measure that authorizes grants to support the restoration and preservation of the historic

California missions. The California missions, dating back to the mid-1700s, are important historical and cultural resources that made significant contributions to the settlement of California and the American West. In early California, these 21 missions were the center of the social, economic, and religious development of the region.

The \$10 million in historic preservation grants authorized by H.R. 1446 will help restore and preserve these historic missions for the benefit of all Americans. Under the terms of the legislation, the Federal funds must be matched by funds from non-Federal sources and will be used for secular purposes to protect those qualities of the missions that are historically significant.

Mr. Speaker, as I noted earlier, H.R. 1446 is bipartisan legislation. It has the cosponsorship of 48 members of the California delegation. The legislation is relatively small in terms of the amount of money, but important in an effort to preserve these missions and the historical and cultural history that they embody. I support the bill and urge its adoption by the House today.

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

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

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 6 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. FARR).

Mr. FARR. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1446, which is known as the California Missions Preservation Act. This is truly a bipartisan piece of legislation cosponsored by 48 of my California colleagues. I also want to thank the efforts of the gentleman from California (Mr. POMBO) and the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. RAHALL) for moving this legislation to the floor today.

Mr. Speaker, even before the fuse that led to the explosion of American independence was lit at the Boston Tea Party, the first California mission was established in San Diego in 1769. The last mission in the chain was established in 1823 in Sonoma. All 21 missions are California registered historical landmarks, seven of which have Federal status of national historical landmarks. I am fortunate to have five of the 21 missions in my congressional district extending along the coast of California on what is known as the El Camino Real, or the King's Highway, that would link the missions, now commonly known as Highway 101. Those missions are in Santa Cruz, in San Juan Bautista, in the city of Soledad, a mission called San Antonio de Padua which is in Fort Hunter Liggett; and in my own hometown of Carmel, San Carlos Borromeo del Rio Carmelo, known as Carmel Mission.

The California missions represent a historic vein running through the State from the south to the north. They also symbolize the east to west exploration that expanded our Nation to its four corners. Of all the institu-

tions that define California's heritage, none has the historic significance and emotional impact of the chain of Spanish missions that stretch from San Diego to Sonoma. The missions are an important part of the State's cultural fabric and must be preserved as priceless historic monuments. They are a living link to our past.

The missions stand as landmarks of more than 2 centuries and are recognized for the important impact they have had on the development of California, including California art, architecture, agriculture, food, music, language, apparel, and recreation. The missions help drive tourism, the State's third largest industry. These symbols of California are the most visited historical attractions in the State, attracting over 5.3 million visitors a year. They account for a sizable contribution to the State's economy from millions of tourists, including a large number of international visitors. And they have become synonymous with the State's fourth grade curriculum. Students build mission models and write research reports as part of California history lessons. This serves as an important education function in teaching young students about the role of missions in the history of our State and our Nation.

For 230 years, the missions have stood as symbols of Western exploration and settlement. Time, natural deterioration, and neglect have taken a toll on the missions. Some are crumbling and are at risk of full destruction. Most need preservation and seismic work to restore their antique beauty and bring them up to modern safety standards. Without immediate repairs, these centuries-old structures could be lost. The need is urgent and of near-crisis proportions: rotting roofs, cracking tiles, crumbling adobe. The backlog of needed repairs is long, the price tag is high, and the message is clear: the California missions need our help. Now.

H.R. 1446 will provide an important step toward addressing some of the most severe problems the missions are facing. This legislation provides authorization for funding of up to \$10 million over 5 years. In partnership with the State of California and in partnership with the California Missions Foundation, a statewide funding campaign has begun. Under this legislation, the process requires that each mission submit a list to the foundation of its most urgent preservation needs. All mission repairs and restoration projects are reviewed, approved, and supervised by professionals qualified in the disciplines of history, history archaeology, architectural history, planning, architecture, folklore, cultural anthropology, curation, conservation, landscape architecture, or related fields. Projects must be accomplished in accordance with the applicable Secretary of the Interior's standards for the treatment of historical properties. All repairs and capital improvements must have competitive bids, which the founda-

tion's funding review committee reviews. The foundation board of directors assesses the proposal and has final approval on all restoration projects funded. The missions are required to submit timely progress reports and an accounting to the foundation on all projects funded.

Since the Spanish friars and native peoples joined together in building these settlements, the land we call California has been shaped and influenced by what they accomplished in the most ambitious undertaking. From the vineyards of Sonoma to the ranches of Santa Barbara to the adobe arcades and red tile roofs of San Diego, the California missions have left their mark on who we are and what we have become.

H.R. 1446 presents us with the opportunity to address the needs of the missions and to preserve an integral part of our Nation's history and the heritage of the West that combines with the East to make this truly the United States.

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1446, the California Missions Preservation Act. I would like to thank the gentleman for introducing this bill, and I am proud to be an original cosponsor.

The California Missions provide such an important part of California's past and their history can be traced to 1493, just after the discovery of America. The sixth district of California, north of San Francisco and just over the Golden Gate Bridge, which I am pleased to represent, is fortunate to have one of these missions and another just outside of the sixth district that my constituents visit.

The San Raphael mission was originally built in 1817 as an outpost chapel of the San Francisco mission. Named for Saint Raphael, the angel of bodily healing, it was thought that the sunny hillside on the north side of the bay would be a good place for the sick to convalesce. In fact, it is the first known sanitarium in California. In five years it was a healthy settlement and became an independent mission on October 19, 1822. After it was secularized, the mission fell into ruin and in 1854 the original mission was torn down. In 1947 a new mission was built, near the original site, based on a painting of the old mission.

The San Francisco Solano Mission, founded in 1823, was the last and most northerly of the 21 Franciscan missions of Alta California. Sonoma Mission, as it is popularly called, was the dedicated goal of the young and zealous Padre Jose Altamira. He headed into the northern wilderness to find a more healthy location for a mission than the crowded San Francisco de Asis Mission. In Sonoma Valley he found his ideal location, with fertile soil and mild, sunny climate.

Secularization of the mission in 1834 was followed by neglect and decay. In 1881 the church and padres' quarters were sold and used as a hay barn, winery and blacksmith shop. However, the mission was rescued from disintegration in 1903 when it was bought by the Historic Landmarks League and turned over to the State. Full restoration began in 1911.

There is still more to do to restore these historic treasures. It is important that we save these missions so that we can pass on their

history to future generations. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in support of this bill.

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to acknowledge my California colleagues, Congressman FARR, Congressman DREIER, Congressman CALVERT and Congresswoman CAPPs for leading the effort on this important legislation.

Preserving our California culture, art and history is a priority for our entire delegation as evidenced by this bill's long list of cosponsors. The \$10 million this legislation provides for the 21 missions will stimulate our economy through tourism, the minds of our youth through education, and will help preserve our history for generations to come. I am a proud supporter of this bi-partisan endeavor to save and restore our historic landmarks.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise in support of H.R. 1446, the California Missions Preservation Act. This legislation will provide \$10 million in matching grants for the preservation of California's 21 historic missions, to be matched with \$50 million in private donations. The missions are the most frequently visited historical attractions in the state, receiving more than 5.3 million visitors annually.

As every California schoolchild learns, the missions shaped the future of California. Built between 1769 and 1798, the missions were the first European settlements in our region and formed a chain along the coast from San Diego to Sonoma. Each mission became a bustling settlement inhabited by Europeans and Native Americans.

Mission San Francisco de Asis, the sixth mission to be created, was founded on June 29, 1776, just five days before the signing of the Declaration of Independence on the opposite side of the continent. Popularly known as Mission Dolores, it grew to become the great City of San Francisco. It now lies near the geographic center of the city and at the heart of the city's cultural and religious life.

Built with adobe and massive beams of sequoia wood, Mission Dolores survived the devastating earthquake of 1906 practically without damage. But as the oldest building in San Francisco, Mission Dolores is suffering the ravages of time and heavy usage. The main altar, two side alters, the statuary, the gardens, and the cemetery are in need of repair and restoration. The mission museum must be enlarged and upgraded to ensure that mission artifacts are properly preserved and protected. Funds are needed for the construction of a memorial honoring the Native Americans on whom the success and the very survival of the mission depended.

While Mission Dolores needs significant repairs and improvements, some of the other missions are at even greater risk, needing seismic retrofits to ensure that they survive the next earthquake. If we lose these missions, we will lose an essential strand in the fabric of our state's history. I urge my colleagues to vote for the California Missions Preservation Act.

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

Mr. RENZI. 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.

RENZI) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1446.

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.

REPEALING RESERVATION OF MINERAL RIGHTS IN LIVINGSTON PARISH, LOUISIANA

Mr. RENZI. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 542) to repeal the reservation of mineral rights made by the United States when certain lands in Livingston Parish, Louisiana, were conveyed by Public Law 102-562.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 542

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

SECTION 1. REPEAL OF RESERVATION OF MINERAL RIGHTS, LIVINGSTON PARISH, LOUISIANA.

(a) AMENDMENTS.—Section 102 of Public Law 102-562 (106 Stat. 4234) is amended—

- (1) by striking “(a) IN GENERAL.—”;
- (2) by striking “and subject to the reservation in subsection (b).”; and
- (3) by striking subsection (b).

(b) IMPLEMENTATION OF AMENDMENT.—The Secretary of the Interior shall execute the legal instruments necessary to effectuate the amendment made by subsection (a)(3).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. RENZI) and the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. RENZI).

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

H.R. 542, introduced by the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. BAKER), would give private citizens in Livingston Parish, Louisiana, mineral rights that have been rightfully theirs for generations. The 640 acres of land in question were held in private ownership when the United States purchased the Louisiana Territory from France in 1803; but due to poor recordkeeping by French colonial authorities, the Federal Government ultimately came into possession of the title to this property.

The citizens who rightfully held the land remained on the land for nearly 2 centuries. In 1825, an order of survey was signed by a Federal agent asserting the landowner's claim to the land, but those documents were never filed in Washington. Again, in 1875 the owners' claim was acknowledged but a land patent was never issued. Finally, in the late 1960s and early 1970s, the Federal Government surveyed the inventory of Louisiana properties and discovered that no patent had been issued for the Livingston Parish properties in question. While some legislative attempts were made, it was not until 1992 that the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. BAKER) and Senator J. Bennett Johnston passed legislation that conveyed

the surface rights of the land to its rightful owners. That bill did not convey the mineral rights to the private owners. Historical precedent, however, shows that the mineral rights should have been conveyed to them at the time, since private landholders in the Louisiana Purchase territory were given title to both surface and subsurface property rights.

Because the Federal Government was never actually entitled to the 640 acres in Livingston Parish, the mineral rights should be conveyed to the rightful and patient owners of this property. Incidentally, there is currently no oil and gas development on these lands and the U.S. Geological Survey reports potential for only marginal minerals production. H.R. 542 conveys these property owners their mineral rights and corrects a 200-year-old bureaucratic error.

I urge my colleagues to support the legislation.

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

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

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

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 542 would repeal the reservation of mineral rights made by the United States when lands in Livingston Parish, Louisiana, were conveyed by Public Law 102-562, which was enacted in 1992. The Congressional Budget Office's cost estimate of the proposed legislation found that any foregoing receipts to the United States would be negligible.

Mr. Speaker, we would have preferred that this bill be considered under regular order with a hearing in the Committee on Resources prior to markup and floor consideration. However, we will not object to its consideration today.

□ 1500

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

Mr. RENZI. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. BAKER), the author of this bill.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time, and I wish to express my appreciation to him and the minority for their courtesies extended in the consideration of this important measure.

As has been previously recited, at the time of the Louisiana Purchase in 1803, the French law provided that the State at that time would maintain control of mineral rights. Upon the acquisition of the property by the United States Government, there was an effort to restore mineral rights with surface rights. On March 3, 1819, Congress passed an act adjusting the claims to land, establishing land offices in the district east of the island of New Orleans. Specifically, this was aimed at the property now in question.

For some 200 years, the property rights and mineral rights have been legally and arbitrarily separated. In 1992,