

Archives extensively discussed the best location for the library and visitors' center, finally agreeing that the plot of land within the park would be the most acceptable for the center. However, to build the library there, the National Park Service must transfer authority to the National Archives.

My bill sets forth the legislative language necessary to transfer that authority, and will allow this important project to go forward. This bill has the full support of the National Park Service and the National Archives, and in fact, was written with their complete authorization.

I might also add that the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. SID YATES), who I do not think is on the floor right now, who will be retiring along with me, has been a great friend of the Franklin D. Roosevelt and Eleanor Roosevelt national park system, and has helped me for many years now to make sure that that is going to be preserved.

This site, as I said before, is located in my district in the town of Hyde Park, the gentleman from Illinois was immensely helpful when he was chairman, as of course was the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. RALPH REGULA), who I mentioned before. He has been extremely helpful in preserving the historic site.

Mr. Speaker, I just want to commend the gentleman from Utah (Chairman HANSEN), the gentleman from Alaska (Chairman YOUNG), and their staffs. They have one of the best staffs in this entire Congress, Mr. Speaker, and we thank them for allowing this measure to come to the floor today.

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

Mr. HANSEN. 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 Utah (Mr. HANSEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4829.

The question was taken.

Mr. MILLER of California. 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 5 of rule I and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

GRANT-KOHR'S RANCH NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1998

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 2272) to amend the boundaries of Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site in the State of Montana.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 2272

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 "Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site Boundary Adjustment Act of 1998".

SEC. 2. ADDITIONS TO GRANT-KOHR'S RANCH NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE.

The Act entitled "An Act to authorize the establishment of the Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site in the State of Montana, and for other purposes", approved August 25, 1972 (86 Stat. 632), is amended by striking the last sentence in the first section and inserting: "The boundary of the National Historic Site shall be as generally described on a map entitled, 'Boundary Map, Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site', numbered 80030-B, and dated January, 1998, which shall be on file and available for public inspection in the local and Washington, District of Columbia, offices of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) and the gentleman from California (Mr. MILLER) will each 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, S. 2272 is a bill introduced by Senator CONRAD BURNS and supported by the gentleman from Montana (Mr. RICK HILL). Mr. BURNS has crafted a bill that responds to a need to increase the size of a historic site in Montana.

Mr. Speaker, S. 2272 authorizes the boundary expansion of the Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site by 120 acres. This parcel is a critical component of the cultural landscape, and better defines the character of this historic site. Including this property into this site will also contribute to conserving the open space surrounded by the ranch.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support S. 2272, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. MILLER of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, this bill is a National Park Service initiative. It would simply place within the boundaries of the Historic Site 120 acres that the NPS previously purchased as an uneconomic remnant of another parcel they acquired.

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to strongly support S. 2272 and urge my colleagues to pass this important legislation. This bill, introduced by my Montana colleague, Senator CONRAD BURNS on behalf of the Clinton administration, will amend the boundaries of the Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site in the State of Montana.

Congress authorized the Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site on August 25, 1972, to preserve the Grant-Kohrs Ranch. The ranch was in operation from 1860 to 1972. Along

with the ranch's existence came a rich history upon which the culture of the West is still built. Preserving the ranch provides a vivid reminder of our Nation's frontier cattle era.

Today the ranch offers an intact 120-year archive, upward of 26,000 artifacts, and 88 historic structures that capture the heritage of the American cowboy and cattlemen. The ranch is the hub of a thriving tourism industry and provides many unique educational opportunities. The Grant-Kohrs Ranch offers a honest recollection of life on the frontier while providing a great experience for visitors and jobs for local residents. The ranch has been designated a National Landmark and is a true asset to Montana.

This legislation allows for a boundary adjustment that will incorporate an additional 120 acres of land into the authorized boundary of the Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site. The 120 acres included in the new boundary of the ranch are already owned by the National Park Service and their inclusion in the ranch's boundary is recommended as a means of conserving the property of the original ranch from future development.

I hope that my colleagues will join me in recognizing the importance of preserving this portion of Western history by supporting the passage of this bill in the House.

Mr. MILLER of California. 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 pass the Senate bill, S. 2272.

The question was taken.

Mr. MILLER of California. 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 5 of rule I and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

PRESERVATION OF CULTURAL RESOURCE OF THE ROUTE 66 CORRIDOR

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 2133) to preserve the cultural resources of the Route 66 corridor and to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to provide assistance.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 2133

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

SECTION 1. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) ROUTE 66 CORRIDOR.—The term "Route 66 corridor" means structures and other cultural resources described in paragraph (3), including—

(A) public land within the immediate vicinity of those portions of the highway formerly designated as United States Route 66; and

(B) private land within that immediate vicinity that is owned by persons or entities

that are willing to participate in the programs authorized by this Act.

(2) **CULTURAL RESOURCE PROGRAMS.**—The term "Cultural Resource Programs" means the programs established and administered by the National Park Service for the benefit of and in support of preservation of the Route 66 corridor, either directly or indirectly.

(3) **PRESERVATION OF THE ROUTE 66 CORRIDOR.**—The term "preservation of the Route 66 corridor" means the preservation or restoration of structures or other cultural resources of businesses, sites of interest, and other contributing resources that—

(A) are located within the land described in paragraph (1);

(B) existed during the route's period of outstanding historic significance (principally between 1933 and 1970), as defined by the study prepared by the National Park Service and entitled "Special Resource Study of Route 66", dated July 1995; and

(C) remain in existence as of the date of enactment of this Act.

(4) **SECRETARY.**—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Cultural Resource Programs at the National Park Service.

(5) **STATE.**—The term "State" means a State in which a portion of the Route 66 corridor is located.

SEC. 2. MANAGEMENT.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary, in collaboration with the entities described in subsection (c), shall facilitate the development of guidelines and a program of technical assistance and grants that will set priorities for the preservation of the Route 66 corridor.

(b) **DESIGNATION OF OFFICIALS.**—The Secretary shall designate officials of the National Park Service stationed at locations convenient to the States to perform the functions of the Cultural Resource Programs under this Act.

(c) **GENERAL FUNCTIONS.**—The Secretary shall—

(1) support efforts of State and local public and private persons, nonprofit Route 66 preservation entities, Indian tribes, State Historic Preservation Offices, and entities in the States for the preservation of the Route 66 corridor by providing technical assistance, participating in cost-sharing programs, and making grants;

(2) act as a clearinghouse for communication among Federal, State, and local agencies, nonprofit Route 66 preservation entities, Indian tribes, State Historic Preservation Offices, and private persons and entities interested in the preservation of the Route 66 corridor; and

(3) assist the States in determining the appropriate form of and establishing and supporting a non-Federal entity or entities to perform the functions of the Cultural Resource Programs after those programs are terminated.

(d) **AUTHORITIES.**—In carrying out this Act, the Secretary may—

(1) enter into cooperative agreements, including, but not limited to study, planning, preservation, rehabilitation and restoration;

(2) accept donations;

(3) provide cost-share grants and information;

(4) provide technical assistance in historic preservation; and

(5) conduct research.

(e) **PRESERVATION ASSISTANCE.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall provide assistance in the preservation of the Route 66 corridor in a manner that is compatible with the idiosyncratic nature of the Route 66 corridor.

(2) **PLANNING.**—The Secretary shall not prepare or require preparation of an overall

management plan for the Route 66 corridor, but shall cooperate with the States and local public and private persons and entities, State Historic Preservation Offices, nonprofit Route 66 preservation entities, and Indian tribes in developing local preservation plans to guide efforts to protect the most important or representative resources of the Route 66 corridor.

SEC. 3. RESOURCE TREATMENT.

(a) **TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall develop a program of technical assistance in the preservation of the Route 66 corridor.

(2) **GUIDELINES FOR PRESERVATION NEEDS.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—As part of the program under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall establish guidelines for setting priorities for preservation needs.

(B) **BASIS.**—The guidelines under subparagraph (A) may be based on national register standards, modified as appropriate to meet the needs for preservation of the Route 66 corridor.

(b) **PROGRAM FOR COORDINATION OF ACTIVITIES.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall coordinate a program of historic research, curation, preservation strategies, and the collection of oral and video histories of events that occurred along the Route 66 corridor.

(2) **DESIGN.**—The program under paragraph (1) shall be designed for continuing use and implementation by other organizations after the Cultural Resource Programs are terminated.

(c) **GRANTS.**—The Secretary shall—

(1) make cost-share grants for preservation of the Route 66 corridor available for resources that meet the guidelines under subsection (a); and

(2) provide information about existing cost-share opportunities.

SEC. 4. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated \$10,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2000 through 2009 to carry out the purposes of this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) and the gentleman from California (Mr. MILLER) 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, S. 2133, sponsored by Senator DOMENICI of the Senate side and the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Mrs. HEATHER WILSON) on the House side, would protect and preserve the Route 66 corridor.

Route 66 was an important part of America's history between 1933 and 1970. This bill would authorize the Secretary to support and collaborate with local entities to facilitate the development of guidelines and a program of technical assistance and grants that will set priorities for the preservation of Route 66.

The preservation of Route 66 shall include the preservation or restoration of portions of the highway, businesses, and sites of interest, and other contributing resources along the highway that were important during the 1933 to 1970 period.

Mr. Speaker, S. 2133 is a good bill that would help preserve an important part of American history for future

generations. I ask my colleagues to support it.

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

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. MILLER of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, this bill and its House companion bill, H.R. 4513, have had no hearings or markups in the House. The bill directs the National Park Service to undertake a number of cultural resource programs along the Route 66 corridor.

The National Park Service already has authority to do such programs. What the National Park Service does not have the authority to do and what is the real purpose of this act is to provide funding to nonfederal entities. This bill includes a \$10 million authorization.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, the highway systems of America are probably one of the more important things that link our country together. This particular Route 66 is one which has had shows made about it, and all kinds of history went into it. Many of us have traveled it from one area to the other. I think there was even a song written about it.

We find ourselves in a position later on, now that that is diminishing and going out, we are trying to find a way to take care of our highways. I think it is interesting that President Dwight Eisenhower came to Congress and asked for a penny a gallon so that he could establish an interstate system. Now that interstate system laces the land. If it was not for that, the commerce and trade, the moving of goods and services and people, would almost be impossible.

So this is a very historic time in our lives to see that we have this one that was so interesting and there for such a long time, and that we could have the opportunity of now giving a bill for on behalf of this piece of legislation.

I really respect our new member, the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Mrs. HEATHER WILSON) for introducing this, along with Senator DOMENICI. Every one of us can look at various pieces of highways and trails. As Members know, Mr. Speaker, in the Committee on Resources we have bills regarding historic trails and byways.

As we look at the history of the western movement, and we look at the Mormon pioneers and the people who went on the Santa Fe Trail and the Oregon Trail, they spent absolutely years trying to figure a way to make it from one point to the other. Mr. Speaker, now, as we fly in airplanes and do other things, it is nice to look back and say that at one time this was one of the more interesting and famous areas of

America. If Members will notice now, there there are being documentaries done on it people are talking about it. We would urge people to go take a look at it.

Just last year they reenacted the trip along the trail from Nauvoo to Salt Lake that the early Mormon pioneers did. They used wagons and horses and mules, and it got national attention as they did that. At this particular point, this one is also receiving a lot of national attention, which was a great highway at one time, and immediately following the war was so important. People could speed up and down that highway. I wish they would speed to this floor a little faster so they can speak on pieces of legislation that they find interesting and important.

Mr. Speaker, the purpose of S. 2133 as reported is to designate former United States Route 66, Route 66 National Historic Highway, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish a cultural resource program in support of cultural resources related to Route 66, providing technical assistance to State, local, and private persons, participate in cost-sharing programs, and administer a grant program.

U.S. 66, popularly known as Route 66, is significant as the Nation's first highway linking Chicago with Los Angeles.

□ 1230

In its day, Route 66 symbolized freedom and mobility for every citizen who could afford to own and operate a car.

Beginning at the Corner of Jackson Boulevard and Michigan Avenue in Chicago, Route 66 wound 2,400 miles to Santa Monica, California. Route 66 linked the rural West to the densely populated urban Midwest and Northeast. Gas stations, motels, restaurants and grocery stores were built along the route to serve an increasingly mobile public. Route 66's period of greatest significance was between 1933 and 1970.

Congress authorized a Special Resource Study (Public Law 102-400) for Route 66 in 1990. The study was completed in July 1995. The study found that Route 66 is nationally significant and that representative structures, features, and artifacts remain along this historic route, although remnants of the road are quickly disappearing.

The study identified five alternatives. This legislation closely depicts alternative five. Under this alternative, Route 66 will be designated as a National Historic Highway. Partnerships between the Federal Government and local organizations will be established to preserve historic resources along Route 66. The National Park Service will provide technical assistance, participate in cost-sharing programs, and administer a grant program.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Mrs. WILSON), one of the sponsors of this legislation.

Mrs. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, it is a real pleasure to be here today to sup-

port this bill. In 1990, Senator PETE DOMENICI called for a study of Route 66, America's Main Street. It goes from Chicago all the way to L.A. The report was filed with Congress, and this year Senator DOMENICI and I introduced legislation, both in the House and in the Senate, to designate this road as America's Main Street, and to preserve it to provide a center and a focus for tourism.

Route 66 is 2,448 miles long. It crosses eight States and three time zones. It was commissioned in 1926 when America began its move westward, and we all remember the great part it has played in American history. It was paved from end to end in 1936, and finally decommissioned in 1985. But it still remains an important part of our history, an important part of our culture.

Even though I-55 and I-44 and I-40 and I-15 and I-10 will take us faster, Route 66 is firmly a part of our memories and a part of our history. It is rooted in Americana. John Steinbeck called Route 66 the Mother Road, and it has been called the Main Street of America and the Will Rogers Highway.

Who can forget that Bobby Troup song, "Get Your Kicks on Route 66," which was also recorded by the Acid Visions, Asleep at the Wheel, Charles Brown? And most of us here in this room here today could probably hum a few bars; even Frank Sinatra sang "Get Your Kicks on Route 66."

Senate bill, S. 2133, the Senate companion to the House bill, H.R. 4513, is going to help small businesses, including motels and gas stations and diners that have blue plate specials and neon signs outside of their doors; State historical preservation offices, and small towns all along that famous route; and even schools, including a little school called the Route 66 Elementary School in Moriarty, New Mexico. They just had their grand opening in September and they gave to me a hubcap. It says "Route 66 Elementary Grand Opening, September 19, 1998." They have got 259 students there, and they have a Route 66 Diner as well.

The Route 66 National Historic Highway Act authorizes the National Park Service to support State and local and private efforts to preserve Route 66 corridor by providing technical assistance, participating in cost-sharing programs, making grants and loans. It also acts as a clearinghouse for communication among Federal, State, local, private, and American Indian entities interested in the preservation of the Route 66 corridor and it authorizes the expenditure of up to \$10 million over 10 years for this purpose.

The U.S. National Park Service endorses this bill and it enjoys bipartisan support. So, whether we live in Chicago, Bloomington, or Springfield, Illinois; or St. Louis or Joplin, Missouri; or Tulsa or Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; or Amarillo; or Santa Fe or Albuquerque, New Mexico; or Santa Rosa, Tucumcari Grants, Winslow, Arizona;

Flagstaff, Kingston, Barstow, San Bernardino or Los Angeles, we are part of the Route 66 corridor and part of a great piece of Americana.

I thank Senator DOMENICI for working on this bill on the Senate side, and I appreciate the assistance of the gentleman from Utah (Chairman HANSEN) in bringing it to the floor here as we are closing our business for this year.

Mr. Speaker, I support this bill, and I think that it is something that preserves our unique character as Americans, and I am pleased and very proud to have helped bring it to the floor of the House.

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. WATKINS).

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this legislation. In 1990, I introduced legislation for a study for the historic preservation of Route 66. I appreciate the leadership on both sides of the aisle for promoting this legislation. In fact, when I introduced the Route 66 legislation I was on the other side of the aisle.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this legislation because of an emotional feeling from my experience traveling Route 66. In fact, between 1942 and 1946, my family left Oklahoma and Arkansas and went to California in search for jobs. When we left Arkansas the first time, there were nine of us in an old 1934 Ford car heading out to California. We were the Oakies and Arkies.

Some may wonder what is the difference in the Okies and the Arkies. The Arkies had two mattresses on top of their car and we just had one from Oklahoma.

But that started probably the largest migration of people ever in the history of our country from rural America to the urban centers of America. That migration started many social problems in the cities, but also created social problems in the rural, economic depressed areas of America.

I know the first trip in 1942 when I was 4 years of age. The gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. WILSON) was talking about some of those towns along that route. I remember stopping and we would get the water bag filled that we would have on the front of the car so we could make it across the desert. I can remember when we returned from that first trip, I got out of the car barefooted in Flagstaff, Arizona, and my nose started bleeding because the pavement was so hot at that time.

I point this out because Route 66 was a highway of hope and dreams for a lot of people. The dreams of being able to survive. The dreams of being able to maybe accumulate something along the way. And, I might say, if we look in California today we will find a lot of those successful business leaders and landowners are Okies and Arkies that made the trip.

I know I have talked to a lot of them each year that come back for homecomings, class reunions and family reunions and literally they tell me they would like to come back home to Oklahoma, but they cannot because now their children and grandchildren are in California, so they are locked into staying because they want to be around their family.

I had to step forth today and express my thanks to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) and the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. WILSON), and the leadership of the gentleman from California (Mr. MILLER) and others for pursuing this legislation because Route 66 is not just any road. Yes, it is the Mother Road, the Highway of Hope for many of us. It is a road that allowed a lot of people to survive coming out of the worst economic conditions they possibly could have had during the Great Depression.

I know that my mom and dad and three of us children and other kinfolks traveled that route. I am glad that I made the route back on Route 66 to Oklahoma. I grew up in Bermington, a small rural community in the southeast part of the State of Oklahoma. I think this road will provide many memories, but we will be able to preserve historically many of the hopes and dreams because it made opportunities available for a lot of people.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Utah for letting me have the opportunity to say a few words.

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

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the comments of the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. WILSON) and the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. WATKINS). I have no further speakers, and 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 pass the Senate bill, S. 2133.

The question was taken.

Mr. MILLER of California. 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 5, rule I, and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO OFFER RESOLUTION RAISING QUESTION OF PRIVILEGES OF THE HOUSE

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House rule IX, clause 1, I rise to give notice to the House of my intention to offer a Question of Privilege to the House and offer a resolution expressing the sense of the House that its integrity has been impugned because

the anti-dumping provision of the Trade and Tariff Act of 1930 (Subtitle B of Title VII) have not been expeditiously enforced.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

Now, therefore, be it *Resolved* by the House of Representatives, that the House of Representatives calls upon the President to—

(1) Immediately obtain voluntary restraint agreements from Japan, Russia, Ukraine, Korea and Brazil which limit those countries in July-to-June Fiscal Year 1999 to the level of their exports as calculated from July-to-June Fiscal Year 1998;

(2) Immediately impose a one-year ban on imports of hot-rolled steel products and plate steel products that are the product or manufacture of Japan, Russia, Ukraine, Korea and Brazil if he is unable to obtain voluntary restraint agreements within 10 days;

(3) pursue with all tools at his disposal a more equitable sharing of the burden of accepting imports of finished steel products from Asia and the countries within the Commonwealth of Independent States;

(4) establish a task force within the executive branch with responsibility for closely monitoring United States imports or steel; and

(5) report to the Congress by no later than January 5, 1999, with a comprehensive plan for responding to this import surge, including ways of limiting its deleterious effects on employment, prices, and investment in the United States steel industry.

□ 1245

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BALLENGER). Under rule IX, a resolution offered from the floor by a Member other than the majority leader or the minority leader as a question of the privileges of the House has immediate precedence only at a time designated by the Chair within 2 legislative days after the resolution is properly noticed.

Pending that designation, the form of the resolution noticed by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. KUCINICH) will appear in the RECORD at this point.

The Chair at this point will not determine whether the resolution constitutes a question of privilege. That determination will be made at a time designated for consideration of the resolution.

BANDELIER NATIONAL MONUMENT ADMINISTRATIVE IMPROVEMENT AND WATERSHED PROTECTION ACT OF 1998

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 1132) to modify the boundaries of the Bandelier National Monument to include the lands within the headwaters of the Upper Alamo Watershed which drain into the Monument and which are not currently within the jurisdiction of a Federal land management agency, to authorize purchase or donation of those lands, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 1132

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 "Bandelier National Monument Administrative Improvement and Watershed Protection Act of 1998".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that:

(1) Bandelier National Monument (hereinafter, the Monument) was established by Presidential proclamation on February 11, 1916, to preserve the archeological resources of a "vanished people, with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof. . . ." (No. 1322; 39 Stat. 1746).

(2) At various times since its establishment, the Congress and the President have adjusted the Monument's boundaries and purpose to further preservation of archeological and natural resources within the Monument.

(A) On February 25, 1932, the Otowi Section of the Santa Fe National Forest (some 4,699 acres of land) was transferred to the Monument from the Santa Fe National Forest (Presidential Proclamation No. 1191; 17 Stat. 2503).

(B) In December of 1959, 3,600 acres of Frijoles Mesa were transferred to the National Park Service from the Atomic Energy Committee (hereinafter, AEC) and subsequently added to the Monument on January 9, 1991, because of "pueblo-type archeological ruins germane to those in the monument" (Presidential Proclamation No. 3388).

(C) On May 27, 1963, Upper Canyon, 2,882 acres of land previously administered by the AEC, was added to the Monument to preserve "their unusual scenic character together with geologic and topographic features, the preservation of which would implement the purposes" of the Monument (Presidential Proclamation No. 3539).

(D) In 1976, concerned about upstream land management activities that could result in flooding and erosion in the Monument, Congress included the headwaters of the Rito de los Frijoles and the Cañada de Cochiti Grant (a total of 7,310 acres) within the Monument's boundaries (Public Law 94-578; 90 Stat. 2732).

(E) In 1976, Congress created the Bandelier Wilderness, a 23,267 acres area that covers over 70 percent of the Monument.

(3) The Monument still has potential threats from flooding, erosion, and water quality deterioration because of the mixed ownership of the upper watersheds, along its western border, particularly in Alamo Canyon.

(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this Act is to modify the boundary of the Monument to allow for acquisition and enhanced protection of the lands within the Monument's upper watershed.

SEC. 3. BOUNDARY MODIFICATION.

Effective on the date of enactment of this Act, the boundaries of the Monument shall be modified to include approximately 935 acres of land comprised of the Elk Meadows subdivision, the Gardner parcel, the Clark parcel, and the Baca Land & Cattle Co. lands within the Upper Alamo watershed as depicted on the National Park Service map entitled "Proposed Boundary Expansion Map Bandelier National Monument" dated July, 1997. Such map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the offices of the Director of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

SEC. 4. LAND ACQUISITION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsections (b) and (c), the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to acquire lands and interests therein within the boundaries of the area added to the Monument by this Act by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, transfer with another Federal agency, or exchange: *Provided*, That no