

In 1974, George Bush had his choice of any ambassadorship in the world, it is said. He took on the challenge of normalizing relations with the People's Republic of China and was appointed as the first U.S. liaison to China.

He was widely regarded at the time as the right man for the job because of the contacts he had made at the United Nations, but folks did not know the degree to which his people skills would be put to use in opening up the relationship between the United States and the largest country in the world. For over a year he worked hard at that effort and was very successful in breaking through the wall, which was really centuries thick, between the People's Republic of China and the United States.

When he returned from China, he became Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, again in a very tough time. This was in the aftermath of the Church hearings up here on Capitol Hill. I think it is fair to say that morale was quite low at the agency, maybe at an all time low. It was George Bush, who came into the CIA, who improved the morale, who improved the agency's standing not only here on Capitol Hill but among the American people.

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Again, he is remembered so fondly by the agency and its people for that effort and for his continuing support over the years after being Director of the CIA, in supporting the CIA's mission and in supporting the people at the Agency.

In 1980 he reentered elective politics, this time as the vice presidential candidate with Ronald Reagan. As Vice President, he was as involved as any Vice President in history, with all the major issues that the White House faced.

In particular, he focused on the administration's war against international terrorism and drugs. He also headed the task force on regulatory relief, which reduced the size of government and increased American industry's competitiveness around the world.

In 1988, he became the first incumbent Vice President since Martin Van Buren to be elected President of the United States. While in office, he led this country through some very historic times.

In 1989, for instance, he ushered in the end of the Cold War with the elimination of the Berlin Wall and the reunification of Germany.

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, if I have the time, I would be pleased to yield additional time to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. PORTMAN). My inquiry of the Chair is do I have the time?

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska). The gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SKELTON) has 16½ minutes remaining.

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. PORTMAN).

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Again, he led this country through change as President in 1989, the end of the Cold War, reunification of Germany, the elimination of the Berlin Wall, leading the effort to spread democracy around Eastern Europe.

He signed the Start I and Start II treaties that established the game plan for the reduction of two-thirds of the existing nuclear warheads by 2003.

Of all the major events in which President Bush played a key role as Commander in Chief, the one that perhaps best showcases his ability was the one that the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SKELTON) talked about earlier, which is his abilities as leader during the Persian Gulf War.

He put together an unprecedented coalition of 30 nations headed by the United States to stop the aggression of Saddam Hussein in the Middle East. I think it is particularly fitting that we consider this legislation, Mr. Speaker, honoring President Bush exactly 8 years and 1 day from the date that Kuwait was liberated.

Mr. Speaker, to me President Bush exemplified the highest values and principles of public life. As a staff member in the Bush White House, I was privileged to learn firsthand from President Bush that honor, integrity, and responsibility are the most important code of conduct for a public official.

I feel the Bush Center will not only provide the needed national recognition for as many years of distinguished service, but also on a personal note it is gratifying to me to see this legislation coming to the floor of the House today honoring someone who has given so much to his Nation.

I urge all my colleagues to support this fitting tribute to our former President. I want to thank the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SKELTON) again for yielding time and for the leadership of the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GOSS) in this effort.

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this bill to designate the Headquarters Compound of the Central Intelligence Agency as the George H.W. Bush Center for Central Intelligence. This is a fitting tribute to the great contributions of George Bush to the CIA, our federal government and our nation.

Mr. Speaker, George Bush served our country not only as President, but also Vice President, U.N. Ambassador, Chief of the U.S. Liaison Office to the People's Republic of China, Member of Congress and Director of the Central Intelligence Agency. His life was truly one in the public service, and he served our nation ably and faithfully for more than 50 years.

He was appointed to serve as director of the CIA in 1976, and provided leadership to that agency at a time when the U.S. intelligence community was publically unpopular and roundly criticized as too secretive. George Bush is credited with many improvements at the CIA and restoring the morale of the employees. As the only president to have served as director of the CIA, he continues to be held in high regard by past and present CIA em-

ployees, and may members of the U.S. intelligence community.

Mr. Speaker, the CIA building is in my district. And although I am a Democrat and George Bush has been a loyal Republican all his life, it is highly appropriate to memorialize a man of George Bush's integrity, work ethic and dedication to public service by naming the headquarters of an indispensable part of the U.S. Government and an irreplaceable instrument of world peace in his honor.

George Bush loved the people, and respected the institution of the CIA as no other American President has. I urge all my colleagues to grant him this honor.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to add my enthusiastic support to H.R. 3821, which would name the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) Headquarters in Langley, Virginia after our 41st President, George Herbert Walker Bush.

I can think of no one today who is more deserving of this honor than this man of courage, who has such a long and distinguished record of service to our nation and the cause of freedom. George Bush definitely represents the principles of dignity and character that we have always prized in our statesmen. From his service as a teenage pilot during World War II to his administration as President, he has always dedicated his life to God, family and country.

Among the roles he served in during his remarkable career, George Bush should be especially proud of his record as Director of the CIA from 1976 to 1977. This was a critical time for this key agency which he helped rebuild after a major Congressional investigation. His determined leadership helped restore the morale of the CIA at a crucial turning point in the Cold War. This spade work for our nation's defense helped pave the way for the triumph of freedom over communism during his service as Vice President under President Ronald Reagan and his service as President.

This is definitely a fitting tribute to the only President who served as Director of the CIA. The overwhelming bi-partisan support for this proposal definitely demonstrates the widespread respect which George Bush has from his fellow citizens for his legacy of service to our nation.

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

Mr. PORTMAN. 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 Florida (Mr. GOSS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3821.

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.

#### SENSE OF THE HOUSE REGARDING ASSISTANCE TO MEXICO TO COMBAT WILDFIRES

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 469) expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding assistance to Mexico to combat wildfires, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 469

Whereas the United States has a Cooperative Fire Suppression Agreement with Canada to address the issue of fires occurring along the border between the two countries;

Whereas in the past fires starting in Mexico have grown out of control and have spread into the United States; and

Whereas both the United States Forest Service and the Mexican Forest Service have expressed an interest in having a cooperative fire suppression agreement between the United States and Mexico: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of the House of Representatives that the United States should initiate negotiations with Mexico at the earliest date possible in order to come to a mutually beneficial agreement as soon as possible addressing the concerns of both countries in suppressing fires occurring along the border between the two countries.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BEREUTER) and the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. HAMILTON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BEREUTER).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 days within which to revise and extend their remarks on this measure.

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

There was no objection.

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

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

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, recently raging fires engulfed over 1 million acres of land in Mexico. Our border states, in particular Texas, were overwhelmed by a pile of smoke that created an acute pollution problem and raised serious health concerns. The administration deployed emergency assistance to help Mexico cope with fires.

I would like to thank my colleagues on the Committee on International Relations, particularly the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BRADY), for working with the honorable gentleman from Texas (Mr. HALL) to offer an answer, which was unanimously approved in committee updating this resolution.

In the aftermath of these terrible fires, it is important for the House to endorse this resolution's call for the negotiation with Mexico of a cooperative fire suppression agreement similar to the one that exists between the United States and Canada.

I ask my colleagues to join me in supporting H. Res. 469, as amended.

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

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I rise in support of H. Res. 469.

The fires in Guatemala and in Mexico earlier this summer had wide-ranging impact. The smoke from the fires was noticeable as far north as the State of

Wisconsin, and many people suffered serious health consequences along the U.S.-Mexico border.

We are right to seek to put into place a framework that will allow us to maximize cooperation in the case that we are faced with these problems along the border. It is worth noting that the United States made a significant contribution to controlling and extinguishing these fires. We provided in excess of \$8 million to defeat fires in Guatemala and Mexico.

In so doing, we generated a lot of goodwill among the people of those two countries who suffered a great deal because of the fires. The greatest assistance the U.S. provided was the fire experts from the United States Forest Service. All of us, I am sure, want to commend their work. They braved some dangerous conditions and in the process provided a great service to our country and certainly to the people of Mexico and Guatemala.

I urge the adoption of this resolution. Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Texas (Mr. BENTSEN).

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

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this legislation so that the United States and Mexico can be better prepared the next time we face a fire and public health emergency such as the one we faced earlier this year.

This spring, Texas and many other states were blanketed by thick, unhealthy smoke from more than 10,000 fires that burned, many of them out of control in Mexico and in other Central American countries.

While our two nations have worked well together to bring this threat under control, we did so largely on an ad hoc basis. We need a more permanent and proactive solution, and this resolution takes the right approach in calling for the negotiation of a cooperative fire suppression agreement with Mexico similar to that which we already have in place with Canada.

Such an agreement would be in the best interest of both the United States and Mexico so that we could respond more quickly and effectively to future fire emergencies.

This year's experience showed clearly that fire emergencies know no borders. These fires were a threat not only to the residents in the immediate vicinity but to the communities thousands of miles away.

For several days this spring, the entire State of Texas was under a public health alert that urged all Texans to stay indoors and limit outdoor activity in order to limit exposure to the smoky haze. Many outdoor activities were cancelled and delayed.

In particular in my district, all school children were ordered to stay in-

side and a number of school Little League and high school baseball games and baseball playoffs were cancelled as a result of the threat.

Additionally, senior citizens were urged to stay inside because of the threat. The Greater Houston area and the Gulf Coast area remained under this threat for several weeks.

At its peak, smoke from these fires affected at least six States, including Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, and Mississippi. We must work to prevent this type of public health threat from occurring.

I also want to take this opportunity to thank the firefighting personnel from both the United States and Mexico for their hard work in fighting the fires this spring. Despite the lack of a fire suppression agreement, our two nations worked well together to fight this threat.

After receiving a letter from the Texas Congressional Delegation which I had organized, our government worked quickly to provide the necessary assistance to Mexico. I greatly appreciate the prompt and effective assistance that was provided by the U.S. Agency for International Development, the U.S. Forest Service, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, as well as other agencies.

The assistance provided included firefighting equipment, heavy lift helicopters and C-130 tanker aircraft.

In addition, firefighting experts from the United States traveled to Mexico and helped provide technical assistance to Mexican firefighters on how to suppress these fires. However, this is only a starting point. This legislation would encourage these two nations to create a more comprehensive plan to reduce forest fires in the future and fight blazes once they have started.

I think it is important that we note that we share a very long border with Mexico, and while it directly affects those of us in Texas, again we saw that this could affect other States as well. This was not just an issue of helping out a neighbor who in fact deserved that help, but it was also a public health issue in the United States as well.

I think it underscores the need that the administration move quickly on trying to finish negotiations on a fire suppression agreement.

I also would like to point out the damage that was done in Mexico, in particular in the Chimalapas Jungles, which is one of the great natural areas in Mexico, which was not completely but very much of which was destroyed, and this is at great environmental cost not only to the people of Mexico but to the people of the Southern Hemisphere as well.

I congratulate my colleague, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HALL), for authoring this legislation and the chairman and the ranking Democrat for bringing this to the floor.

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the

gentleman from Texas (Mr. BRADY), a distinguished member of the committee.

Mr. BRADY of Texas. I thank the gentleman from Nebraska for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to support House Resolution 469 and would like to thank the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BEREUTER) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HALL) for introducing this important resolution expressing the sense of Congress concerning what is known as a cooperative fire suppression agreement with Mexico.

This resolution seeks to give congressional support for the negotiation of an agreement with Mexico, addressing fire suppression along the border region of the United States and Mexico.

As you may know and have heard, smoke from the recent fires in Mexico and Central America drifted into the southern United States from the Gulf of Mexico, causing respiratory health problems for people all over the United States. These fires brought to light a missing piece in our international fire-fighting programs: The lack of a cooperative agreement with Mexico.

The United States has had a cooperative fire suppression agreement with Canada since 1982. This agreement allows our U.S. Forest Service firefighters to enter Canada to aid in fire suppression when fires occur along the 200-kilometer band on the border, and vice versa. This agreement permits both countries to help contain border fires that threaten their territory and permits either country to seek reimbursement for these services.

The agreement has been successfully implemented to address fires that occur along the borders with U.S. and Canadian firefighters working jointly to protect both countries from wildfires. Unfortunately, we do not have such an agreement with Mexico. In the past, small, easily manageable fires have grown into large, destructive wildfires that spread into the United States. This type of agreement is imperative for the protection of both U.S. citizens and their property.

At the recent Binational Commission between the United States and Mexico, our State Department, with the backing of over 40 Members of the House of Representatives, and with the backing of 6 Senators from our border States, presented the Mexican delegation with a draft text of the agreement. It is extremely important that the State Department continue to pursue these negotiations if we are to prevent future catastrophes from occurring along the border.

Currently, the potential for fire on the border region is tremendously high. The wet winter in the Southwest gave growth to large amounts of grass and underbrush. The ensuing drought and massive heat wave have turned these grasses into the perfect tinder for fires on both sides of the border. The danger is real and as we have seen from the fires in southern Mexico, you do not

have to live next to the fire to be affected by it.

I strongly urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

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Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his comments which are very relevant. As a Member from Texas, he is well aware of these problems.

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

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from American Samoa (Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA).

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

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I want to echo the sentiments expressed earlier by the gentleman from Nebraska and the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. HAMILTON), the ranking minority member of the Committee on International Relations concerning this resolution that I sincerely hope that our colleagues will support and endorse.

Mr. Speaker, the fires in southern Mexico had far reaching consequences in the United States. We are right to look for lessons from those very damaging fires. The best way to do that is to look for a way to work well with our Mexican neighbors for future problems. This resolution does that. Getting the Congress on record in support of a bilateral fire suppression agreement will send a strong message to the President and to the good leaders and people of Mexico that we are interested in avoiding damages from fires in the future.

I might also add, Mr. Speaker, my strongest commendation to the men and women of the U.S. Forest Service who worked hard and so bravely to suppress this spring's fires in southern Mexico. They helped numerous Mexican citizens and in so doing generated great good and good will between the people of the United States and the good people of Mexico. We owe a great debt of gratitude to these brave men and women.

I urge my colleagues, Mr. Speaker, to support House Resolution 469.

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. May I simply observe that I have been informed that the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HALL) who is the principal author of H. Res. 469 wanted very much to speak on the resolution but is on his way to the Chamber, he has been traveling, and he may not make it in time. I do want to commend him for his initiative on this very worthy resolution.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, recently, raging fires engulfed over 1 million acres of land in Mexico. Our border states, in particular Texas, were overwhelmed by a pall of smoke that created an acute pollution problem and raised serious health concerns. The Administration deployed emergency assistance to help Mexico cope with the fires.

I would like to thank my colleague on the International Relations Committee, Mr. BRADY,

for working with the honorable gentleman from Texas, Mr. HALL, to offer an amendment—which was unanimously approved in Committee—updating this resolution.

In the aftermath of these terrible fires, it is important for the House to endorse this resolution's call for the negotiation with Mexico of a Cooperative Fire Suppression Agreement similar to the one that exists between the United States and Canada.

I ask my colleagues to join me in supporting H. Res. 469 as amended.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak on behalf of this resolution, which expresses the sense of Congress that the United States assist Mexico in its efforts to combat the forest fires which have plagued it this year.

It is rare in any neighborhood that neighbors will get along one hundred percent of the time, yet it is a good neighbor who always extends a helping hand to the other in the midst of a crisis. Mexico is currently dealing with a crisis of an alarming magnitude, and it is our time to step forward and offer our resources to help them through this difficult time.

The terrible forest fires that still rage in various parts of Mexico and Central America have shown no signs of slowing down. Just over the course of the last few weeks, over 1 million acres have been destroyed by flames, spurred on by months of dry conditions brought upon by drought.

Mexico and Central America's firefighters are overmatched, and desperately need assistance. With the adoption of this resolution, we can alleviate some of their burden and give them a fighting chance to outlast these blazes of misfortune. We are intimately familiar with the devastation that forest fires can wreak upon the environment, having just overcome similar fires in Florida just last month, and should make sure that we minimize the danger to all of the families in harm's way, no matter their nationality.

I would also like to remind my colleagues that any efforts of ours in Mexico would also directly benefit our citizens here at home. Here in the United States, including my District in Houston, we have been subjected to the side effects of these huge fires, in the form of smoke which has blown up from South of the Rio Grande.

The "haze" as it has been called, has darkened the skies and worsened the health of our citizens. The State of Texas has been forced to issue special health warnings, advising people to stay indoors on certain days when the conditions are particularly bad.

These conditions are only exacerbated by the extended period of drought that the Southwestern portion of the United States has suffered in recent years. Although it is not within the power of Congress to change Mother Nature, we can help farmers financially, and try to fight the fires that are irritating our children's eyes, and filling their lungs with smoke.

I urge my fellow colleagues to vote for this declaration, and to reaffirm our partnership with the people and governments of Mexico and Central America.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BEREUTER)

that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, House Resolution 469, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

The title of the resolution was amended so as to read: "Resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding a cooperative fire suppression agreement with Mexico."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### SHACKLEFORD BANKS WILD HORSES PROTECTION ACT

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill (H.R. 765) to ensure maintenance of a herd of wild horses in Cape Lookout National Seashore.

The Clerk read as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

#### SECTION 1. MAINTENANCE OF WILD HORSES IN CAPE LOOKOUT NATIONAL SEASHORE.

Section 5 of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the establishment of the Cape Lookout National Seashore in the State of North Carolina, and for other purposes", approved March 10, 1966 (Public Law 89-366; 16 U.S.C. 459g-4), is amended by inserting "(a)" after "Sec. 5.", and by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(b)(1) The Secretary, in accordance with this subsection, shall allow a herd of 100 free roaming horses in Cape Lookout National Seashore (hereinafter referred to as the 'Seashore'): *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall be construed to preclude the Secretary from implementing or enforcing the provisions of paragraph (3).

"(2) Within 180 days after enactment of this subsection, the Secretary shall enter into an agreement with the Foundation for Shackleford Horses (a nonprofit corporation established under the laws of the State of North Carolina), or another qualified nonprofit entity, to provide for management of free roaming horses in the seashore. The agreement shall—

"(A) provide for cost-effective management of the horses while ensuring that natural resources within the seashore are not adversely impacted; and,

"(B) allow the authorized entity to adopt any of those horses that the Secretary removes from the seashore.

"(3) The Secretary shall not remove, assist in, or permit the removal of any free roaming horses from Federal lands within the boundaries of the seashore—

"(A) unless the entity with whom the Secretary has entered into the agreement under paragraph (2), following notice and a 90-day response period, fails to meet the terms and conditions of the agreement; or

"(B) unless the number of free roaming horses on Federal lands within Cape Lookout National Seashore exceeds 110; or

"(C) except in the case of an emergency, or to protect public health and safety.

"(4) The Secretary shall annually monitor, assess, and make available to the public findings regarding the population, structure, and health of the free roaming horses in the national seashore.

"(5) Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to require the Secretary to replace

horses or otherwise increase the number of horses within the boundaries of the seashore where the herd numbers fall below 100 as a result of natural causes, including, but not limited to, disease or natural disasters.

"(6) Nothing in this subsection shall be construed as creating liability for the United States for any damages caused by the free roaming horses to property located inside or outside the boundaries of the seashore."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. JONES) and the gentleman from American Samoa (Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. JONES).

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

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

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, I would like to first thank my colleagues and staff in the House, the Senate, and the White House for helping secure passage of this important legislation. The Shackleford Banks Wild Horse Protection Act requires the National Park Service to work in alliance with a nonprofit entity to maintain a herd of no less than 100 horses, a number consistent with the number of horses on the island when the Park Service assumed ownership. H.R. 765 is needed to preserve this historically rich herd of wild horses.

It was my intent and the Committee on Resources' intent to designate the Foundation for Shackleford Banks as the nonprofit agency to work with the Park Service. The Senate concurred by passing its version, also. Throughout the process, the foundation was listed in the legislation further indicating Congress' intent. I am confident that the foundation, as listed in the legislation, and the Park Service will develop a long-range management plan for the horses.

Again, I would like to thank my colleagues and ask for their support for H.R. 765.

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

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

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

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 765 introduced by the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. JONES), a member of the Committee on Resources, requires the National Park Service to maintain a herd of wild horses on Shackleford Banks at Cape Lookout National Seashore. On July 16, 1998, President Clinton signed Public Law 105-202, the Peace Garden Memorial extension. Included as part of that law was language that is identical to the gentleman's bill, which is H.R. 765.

Mr. Speaker, I do want to highly commend my good friend and colleague from North Carolina for his ingenuity

in seeing that although this has already become law but I think for reassurances to make sure that the gentleman's horses on Shackleford are duly protected. I want to commend the gentleman for his persistence in making sure that this matter is going to be taken care of. I say to my colleagues that this matter has been addressed, although I think it is good that we need to give this reinforcement in the process. I thank my good friend from North Carolina for his persistence in this bill.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, H.R. 765.

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

Mr. JONES. 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 North Carolina (Mr. JONES) that the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill, H.R. 765.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the Senate amendment to H.R. 765.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

#### NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM NEW AREA STUDIES ACT

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1728) to provide for the development of a plan and a management review of the National Park System and to reform the process by which areas are considered for addition to the National Park System, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 1728

*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 "National Park System New Area Studies Act".*

#### SEC. 2. STUDY OF NEW PARK SYSTEM AREAS.

*Section 8 of Public Law 91-383 (16 U.S.C. 1a-5; popularly known as the National Park System General Authorities Act) is amended as follows:*

*(1) By inserting "GENERAL AUTHORITY.—" after "(a)".*

*(2) By striking the second through the seventh sentences of subsection (a).*

*(3) By designating the last two sentences of subsection (a) as subsection (e) and inserting in the first of such sentences before the words "For the purposes of carrying" the following: "(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—"*