

and space for preservation of such historical works and ensure public access to these collections.

Finally, to maintain the fiscal integrity of this act, the receiving entity must have raised funds from non-Federal sources in support of the grant efforts. In addition, grants may not be used for the maintenance, operating costs, or construction of any facility to house the historical records of any President who does not have a Presidential archival depository currently managed by the Federal Government. Mr. Speaker, as you can see, the focus of the bill is preservation and access to documents, not constructing new buildings or monuments.

I also commend my colleagues in the Senate for their improvements to this bill by allowing the Archivist to provide greater online access to historical documents of our Nation's Founding Fathers. With this provision, future generations will have greater access to the stories and journeys on the creation of our great country.

I want to thank my colleagues, Ranking Member DAVIS and Chairman WAXMAN, for their help with this legislation. I would also like to thank the staff at the Archives and Senators WARNER and WEBB for their assistance, as well as the Senate Committee on Government Affairs and Homeland Security in crafting this important bill.

Finally, I especially want to thank my constituents at the Woodrow Wilson Presidential Library in Staunton, Virginia, for their assistance and guidance as this bill has taken on many forms over the past few years. The Woodrow Wilson Presidential Library has preserved several thousand documents, and it is my hope that these NHPRC grants will help organizations like this serve the American public.

Mr. DAVIS of Virginia. I yield back the balance of my time and urge my colleagues to support the bill.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, first before I close, I would like to commend my two colleagues from Virginia, Mr. GOODLATTE and Mr. DAVIS, as well as their two U.S. Senators for introducing this important piece of legislation and shepherding it through, and I urge my colleagues to support this measure.

I yield back the balance of my time. The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CLAY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 3477.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the Senate bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WAIVING CLAIMS TO CERTAIN DOCUMENTS RELATING TO FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6669) to provide that claims of the

United States to certain documents relating to Franklin Delano Roosevelt shall be treated as waived and relinquished in certain circumstances.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6669

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

SECTION 1. TREATMENT OF OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN DOCUMENTS RELATING TO FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—If any person makes a gift of any property described in subsection (b) to the National Archives and Records Administration, then any claim of the United States to such property shall be treated as having been waived and relinquished on the day before the date of such gift.

(b) PROPERTY DESCRIBED.—Property is described in this subsection if such property is a part of the collection of documents, papers, and memorabilia relating to Franklin Delano Roosevelt, or any member of his family or staff, which was originally in the possession of Grace Tully and retained by her at the time of her death, and included in her estate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CLAY) and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. DAVIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks.

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

There was no objection.

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

As a member of the House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, I rise today in support of H.R. 6669, which was introduced by Congresswoman Kirsten Gillibrand on July 30, 2008.

This bill waives a government interest in certain records in order to allow private owners of some personal papers of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt to deliver these valuable papers, called the Tully Collection, to the FDR Presidential Library in Hyde Park, New York.

The owners of the collection currently want to donate the papers to the FDR Library, but because the National Archives asserted a claim to a portion of the collection, the owners would be ineligible for a common tax deduction for the fair market value of the donation.

I urge my colleagues to support this measure.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. I will try to be brief.

Mr. Speaker, this is a simple bill with the limited purpose of waiving certain claims of the United States to specific documents relating to President Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

The papers in question, known as the Tully Collection, are a very important

and valuable collection of materials relating to Roosevelt's Presidency.

Grace Tully served on President Roosevelt's secretarial staff for several decades and in 1941 became his personal secretary. After her death, her collection of personal papers passed on through her niece into the hands of private collectors, and finally, to the current owner, Sun Times Media, which bought the collection for \$8 million in 2001.

In 2004, the National Archives asserted a claim to a portion of the documents. Sun Times Media would now like to donate the entire collection to the FDR Presidential Library, but due to the Archives' formal claim, Sun Times Media is prevented from receiving any type of tax deduction for this, the donation.

This bill will address the legal barriers preventing the transfer of this very important collection to President Roosevelt's library.

I understand this bill has the strong support of members of the New York delegation. I would urge Members to support this legislation to help complete this historical collection.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I have no additional speakers. I will continue to reserve.

Mr. DAVIS of Virginia. I yield back the balance of my time and urge its adoption.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, today I am proud to support HR 6669, a bill that will waive and relinquish claims by the United States to certain documents relating to Franklin Delano Roosevelt. This legislation would allow the transfer of the Tully/Suckley papers from the Sun Times Media to the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Library. These papers shed a great deal of light on the FDR era and are the largest collection of FDR documents and memorabilia in private hands.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt started his political career in New York State by working vigorously for reform movements that would redefine the role of government, and he never stopped. The programs that epitomized the New Deal had their genesis in Albany. As governor, Roosevelt implemented many of the innovative, progressive policies he would later introduce to the Nation as President. He expanded state assistance to social services and state agencies and eased the hardships on New York's agricultural industry by encouraging tax cuts for small farmers. Upon the onset of the Great Depression, he authorized the New York State Unemployment Relief Act and the Temporary Emergency Relief Administration.

In 1928, Roosevelt won the Democratic nomination for Governor at the Naval Armory in my home city of Rochester, New York. While serving as Governor, his successes elevated him to national prominence, and in 1932, he was elected President of the United States for the first of an unprecedented—and never to be repeated—four terms in office.

Franklin Roosevelt embraced the unique capabilities of every individual and worked tirelessly to ensure that all Americans would be able to earn a living and build this great Nation. As a result of initiatives like the PWA, the

WPA, and the CCC, the unemployed got jobs, people were able to support their families, and this Nation was able to grow and prosper. I hope that, as public servants, my colleagues will join me in following in his example by supporting honest policies that work to better the lives of American people.

Franklin Roosevelt had great regard for public service, and served with a sense of responsibility and honor. His respect for the American people and the value he placed on their well-being and security drove everything he did. President Roosevelt came to embody strength, hope and resolve during some of the most difficult days in our Nation's history. From the economic distress of the Great Depression to the horrifying attack on Pearl Harbor that caused the Nation to enter World War II, Roosevelt's steadfast leadership ignited an economic engine and calmed a frightened nation.

The legacy of his policies will certainly outlast my lifetime and will continue to benefit my children and grandchildren for years to come. We owe him an unpayable debt of gratitude. And while only those closest to him realized that he couldn't walk unaided, as former Governor of New York, Mario Cuomo said, "Franklin Roosevelt lifted himself from his wheelchair to lift this nation from its knees."

Today more than ever, we can learn from Franklin Roosevelt's leadership. There is no better way to do this than to study his past. By allowing the transfer of these documents, it will open up the life of Franklin Roosevelt for everyone to enjoy. With the economic distress that our nation is facing today, we would do well to follow President Roosevelt's example. There is little doubt this nation could use some lifting up right about now.

This bill makes sense, is non-controversial, and is for the good of the United States. Please support this legislation that would allow this transfer to the FDR Library. It would shed light on one of the most important Presidents of the 20th Century and greatly consolidate the legacy of the Roosevelt era. I am honored to rise today and support this legislation and encourage my colleagues to do the same.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time and urge my colleagues to support the legislation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CLAY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6669.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. DAVIS of Virginia. 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 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

AIR CARRIAGE OF INTERNATIONAL MAIL ACT

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate

bill (S. 3536) to amend section 5402 of title 39, United States Code, to modify the authority relating to United States Postal Service air transportation contracts, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

The text of the Senate bill is as follows:

S. 3536

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 "Air Carriage of International Mail Act".

SEC. 2. AIR CARRIAGE OF INTERNATIONAL MAIL.

(a) CONTRACTING AUTHORITY.—Section 5402 of title 39, United States Code, is amended by striking subsections (b) and (c) and inserting the following:

"(b) INTERNATIONAL MAIL.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—

"(A) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the Postal Service may contract for the transportation of mail by aircraft between any of the points in foreign air transportation only with certificated air carriers. A contract may be awarded to a certificated air carrier to transport mail by air between any of the points in foreign air transportation that the Secretary of Transportation has authorized the carrier to serve either directly or through a code-share relationship with one or more foreign air carriers.

"(B) If the Postal Service has sought offers or proposals from certificated air carriers to transport mail in foreign air transportation between points, or pairs of points within a geographic region or regions, and has not received offers or proposals that meet Postal Service requirements at a fair and reasonable price from at least 2 such carriers, the Postal Service may seek offers or proposals from foreign air carriers. Where service in foreign air transportation meeting the Postal Service's requirements is unavailable at a fair and reasonable price from at least 2 certificated air carriers, either directly or through a code-share relationship with one or more foreign air carriers, the Postal Service may contract with foreign air carriers to provide the service sought if, when the Postal Service seeks offers or proposals from foreign air carriers, it also seeks an offer or proposal to provide that service from any certificated air carrier providing service between those points, or pairs of points within a geographic region or regions, on the same terms and conditions that are being sought from foreign air carriers.

"(C) For purposes of this subsection, the Postal Service shall use a methodology for determining fair and reasonable prices for the Postal Service designated region or regions developed in consultation with, and with the concurrence of, certificated air carriers representing at least 51 percent of available ton miles in the markets of interest.

"(D) For purposes of this subsection, ceiling prices determined pursuant to the methodology used under subparagraph (C) shall be presumed to be fair and reasonable if they do not exceed the ceiling prices derived from—

"(i) a weighted average based on market rate data furnished by the International Air Transport Association or a subsidiary unit thereof; or

"(ii) if such data are not available from those sources, such other neutral, regularly updated set of weighted average market rates as the Postal Service, with the concurrence of certificated air carriers representing at least 51 percent of available ton miles in the markets of interest, may designate.

"(E) If, for purposes of subparagraph (D)(ii), concurrence cannot be attained, then the most recently available market rate data described in this subparagraph shall continue to apply for the relevant market or markets.

"(2) CONTRACT PROCESS.—The Postal Service shall contract for foreign air transportation as set forth in paragraph (1) through an open procurement process that will provide—

"(A) potential offerors with timely notice of business opportunities in sufficient detail to allow them to make a proposal;

"(B) requirements, proposed terms and conditions, and evaluation criteria to potential offerors; and

"(C) an opportunity for unsuccessful offerors to receive prompt feedback upon request.

"(3) EMERGENCY OR UNANTICIPATED CONDITIONS; INADEQUATE LIFT SPACE.—The Postal Service may enter into contracts to transport mail by air in foreign air transportation with a certificated air carrier or a foreign air carrier without complying with the requirements of paragraphs (b)(1) and (2) if—

"(A) emergency or unanticipated conditions exist that make it impractical for the Postal Service to comply with such requirements; or

"(B) its demand for lift exceeds the space available to it under existing contracts and—

"(i) there is insufficient time available to seek additional lift using procedures that comply with those requirements without compromising the Postal Service's service commitments to its own customers; and

"(ii) the Postal Service first offers any certificated air carrier holding a contract to carry mail between the relevant points the opportunity to carry such excess volumes under the terms of its existing contract.

"(c) GOOD FAITH EFFORT REQUIRED.—The Postal Service and potential offerors shall put a good-faith effort into resolving disputes concerning the award of contracts made under subsection (b)."

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS TO TITLE 49.—

(1) Section 41901(a) is amended by striking "39." and inserting "39, and in foreign air transportation under section 5402(b) and (c) of title 39."

(2) Section 41901(b)(1) is amended by striking "in foreign air transportation or".

(3) Section 41902 is amended—

(A) by striking "in foreign air transportation or" in subsection (a);

(B) by striking subsection (b) and inserting the following:

"(b) STATEMENTS ON PLACES AND SCHEDULES.—Every air carrier shall file with the United States Postal Service a statement showing—

"(1) the places between which the carrier is authorized to transport mail in Alaska;

"(2) every schedule of aircraft regularly operated by the carrier between places described in paragraph (1) and every change in each schedule; and

"(3) for each schedule, the places served by the carrier and the time of arrival at, and departure from, each such place."

(C) by striking "subsection (b)(3)" each place it appears in subsections (c)(1) and (d) and inserting "subsection (b)(2)"; and

(D) by striking subsections (e) and (f).

(4) Section 41903 is amended by striking "in foreign air transportation or" each place it appears.

(5) Section 41904 is amended—

(A) by striking "to or in foreign countries" in the section heading;

(B) by striking "to or in a foreign country" and inserting "between two points outside the United States"; and

(C) by inserting after "transportation." the following: "Nothing in this section shall