

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

S. 1695

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 "Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Site Study Act of 1998".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) on November 29, 1864, Colonel John M. Chivington led a group of 700 armed soldiers to a peaceful Cheyenne village of more than 100 lodges on the Big Sandy, also known as Sand Creek, located within the Territory of Colorado, and in a running fight that ranged several miles upstream along the Big Sandy, slaughtered several hundred Indians in Chief Black Kettle's village, the majority of whom were women and children;

(2) the incident was quickly recognized as a national disgrace and investigated and condemned by 2 congressional committees and a military commission;

(3) although the United States admitted guilt and reparations were provided for in article VI of the Treaty of Little Arkansas of October 14, 1865 (14 Stat. 703) between the United States and the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes of Indians, those treaty obligations remain unfulfilled;

(4) land at or near the site of the Sand Creek Massacre may be available for purchase from a willing seller; and

(5) the site is of great significance to the Cheyenne and Arapaho Indian descendants of those who lost their lives at the incident at Sand Creek and to their tribes, and those descendants and tribes deserve the right of open access to visit the site and rights of cultural and historical observance at the site.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior acting through the Director of the National Park Service.

(2) SITE.—The term "site" means the Sand Creek massacre site described in section 2.

(3) TRIBES.—The term "Tribes" means—

- (A) the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribe of Oklahoma;
- (B) the Northern Cheyenne Tribe; and
- (C) the Northern Arapaho Tribe.

SEC. 4. STUDY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 18 months after the date on which funds are made available for the purpose, the Secretary, in consultation with the Tribes and the State of Colorado, shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives a resource study of the site.

(b) CONTENTS.—The study under subsection (a) shall—

(1) identify the location and extent of the massacre area and the suitability and feasibility of designating the site as a unit of the National Park System; and

(2) include cost estimates for any necessary acquisition, development, operation and maintenance, and identification of alternatives for the management, administration, and protection of the area.

SEC. 5. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out this Act.

Mr. BOB SCHAFFER of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, S. 1695, a bill introduced by Senator

BEN NIGHTHORSE CAMPBELL, will begin the process to protect an important part of our western historical heritage—The Sand Creek Massacre Site.

S. 1695 authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a resource study of the Sand Creek Massacre Site located in Colorado and also determine the feasibility and suitability of designating the site as a unit of the National Park System. The study will include cost estimates for any necessary acquisitions, development, and operations, along with identifying alternatives for the management of the historical site.

Mr. Speaker, this is an important bill which begins the process of conducting the resource study of a significant piece of our western history.

The Senate bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BOB SCHAFFER of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on S. 1695, the Senate bill just passed.

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

There was no objection.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will entertain 1-minute requests.

IN RECOGNITION OF ERIC GROSS

(Mrs. KELLY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a true American hero. He did not hit home runs, he did not score touchdowns, he did not star in any movies, but what Eric Gross did do in his 33 years of public service was provide an unparalleled role model as both a teacher and friend for students attending Carmel High School in Carmel, New York.

Mr. Speaker, I come to the House floor today to honor Eric, because this marks the first September since 1965 that he will not be heading back to school along with the students of Carmel High School. Although Eric continues his career as a journalist, he has retired from the profession to which he has given the most of his time. Eric served his 33 years as a speech therapist, helping youngsters overcome all types of challenges.

The beneficiaries of Eric's retirement from Carmel High School of course are his wife, Barbara, and his children, Kimberly and Andrew, who will now be able to spend more time with this thoughtful and giving man.

Eric Gross will be greatly missed at the institution where he served so long

and gave so much. He will be missed by both students and colleagues alike throughout the entire school district.

Mr. Speaker, I wish Eric all the best in his retirement and salute him for his 33 years of public service as a teacher. He is a true American hero.

RENAMING THE CAPITOL HILL POLICE HEADQUARTERS IN MEMORY OF OFFICERS ENEY AND CHESTNUT AND DETECTIVE GIBSON

(Mr. HOYER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced in the House a concurrent resolution. That resolution renames the headquarters of the Capitol Police in the memory of Officers Christopher Eney, Jacob Chestnut and Detective John Gibson. I am introducing this resolution along with Senator PAUL SARBANES, and I know that many Members on both sides of the aisle will want to cosponsor it as well.

Mr. Speaker, these men are fallen heroes of the Capitol Police. Officer Eney lost his life during a training exercise in August of 1984. He was the first Capitol officer to lose his life. As we tragically know, Officer Chestnut and Detective Gibson were struck down in the line of duty just a few weeks ago on July 24. They were defending this Capitol, innocent citizens, staff and Members from a maniacal and senseless shooting spree at this Capitol.

Mr. Speaker, August 24, 1984, and July 24, 1998 will forever remind us that the risk is always present for those we ask to defend this free society. The Capitol police force, as a family who wish to honor the colleagues of the family who died while performing their duties by renaming their headquarters after them.

This resolution would rename the United States Capitol Police Headquarters as "The Eney Chestnut Gibson Memorial Building." This was popularly selected by the Capitol police and reflects the order in which each man lost his life.

I am proud and honored on behalf of all of my colleagues to work with Senator SARBANES and his colleagues in the Senate to honor these heroes and their families.

Mr. Speaker, these men and women of law enforcement, like those we ask to join the armed forces and defend freedom abroad, are responsible for us being able to meet in this body in a society that honors peace and order and law. The least we can do as a people is to honor our fallen officers by naming the headquarters where they served with dignity and pride.

I know that my colleagues will want to join me in cosponsoring this resolution.