

Lanham, or Trademark, Act, as well as compromise language governing the use of certification marks. Finally, the measure also empowers the Commissioner of Patents And Trademarks to conduct a study of the official insignia of Federally and State recognized Native American tribes.

Mr. Speaker, this is a noncontroversial and important bill which the Senate passed on September 17 of this year. I urge my colleagues to adopt it so we can send S. 2193 to the President for his signature.

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

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I rise in strong support of S. 2193, the Trademark Treaty Implementation Act. The House of Representatives has passed this legislation before, and I am pleased that the Senate has taken it up and now we can finally get it enacted into law.

The enactment of this legislation will bring the United States into conformity with the treaty entered into earlier this year, the effect of which will be to greatly ease the registration requirements of domestic and international trademark holders. We should strongly support this bipartisan legislation. It is good for small business, good for American trademark holders and good for international registration.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. COBLE) and the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. FRANK) for their hard work on this bill and I urge its passage.

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

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume to thank the gentleman from Virginia for his help in this as well.

Mr. Speaker, I have no 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 North Carolina (Mr. COBLE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 2193.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF BILLS TO BE CONSIDERED UNDER SUSPENSION OF THE RULES ON SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1998

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 575, I announce the following suspensions to be considered tomorrow:

H.R. 4110
H.R. 2431
H.R. 4309
House Resolution 559
House Resolution 553

House Concurrent Resolution 295

House Resolution 523

H.R. 3528

H.R. 3610

S. 1754

H.R. 4523

H.R. 4566

Senate Joint Resolution 58

House Resolution , Recognizing and honoring Hunter Scott for his efforts to honor the memory of the captain and crew of the U.S.S. Indianapolis and for the outstanding example he has set for the young people of the United States.

S. 2432

H.R. 2186

H.R. 3903

H.R. 3796

H.R. 2886

H.R. 4735

S. 2095

S. 2240

S. 1408

S. 1718

S. 469

S. 2106

S. 2413

S. 1175 and

S. 391.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The notice will appear in the RECORD.

Saturday suspensions (29 bills)

1. H.R. 4111—Veterans Benefits Improvement Act of 1998 (Stump—Veterans)

2. H.R. 2431—Freedom From Religious Persecution Act (Wolf—IR)

3. H.R. 4309—Torture Victims Relief Act of 1998 (Smith—IR)

4. H. Res. 559—A resolution condemning the terror, vengeance, and human rights abuses against the civilian population of Sierra Leone (Ehlers—IR)

5. H. Res. 533—expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding the culpability of Hun Sen of war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide in Cambodia (Rohrabacher—IR)

6. H. Con. Res. 295—expressing the sense of Congress that the 65th anniversary of the Ukrainian Famine of 1932–1933 should serve as a reminder of the brutality of the government of the former Soviet Union's repressive policies toward the Ukrainian people (Levin—IR)

7. H. Res. 523—expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding the terrorist bombing of the United States Embassies in East Africa (A. Hastings—IR)

8. H.R. 3528—Alternative Dispute Resolution Act of 1998 (Coble—Judiciary)

9. H.R. 3610—National Oilheat Research Alliance Act of 1998 (Greenwood—COM)

10. S. 1754—Health Professions Education Partnerships Act of 1998 (Frist—COM)

11. H.R. 4523—Lorton Technical Corrections Act of 1998 (Davis—GRO)

12. H.R. 4566—District of Columbia Courts and Justice Technical Corrections Act of 1998 (Davis—GRO)

13. S.J. Res. 58—recognizing the accomplishments of Inspector General since their creation in 1978 in preventing and detecting waste, fraud, abuse, and mismanagement, and in promoting economy, efficiency, and effectiveness in the Federal Government (Glenn—GRO)

14. H. Res. —Recognizing and Honoring Hunter Scott for his Efforts to Honor the

Memory of the Captain and Crew of the U.S.S. Indianapolis and for the Outstanding Example he has set for the Young People of the United States (Scarborough—GOV)

15. S. 2432—Assistive Technology Act of 1998 (Jefords—E&W)

16. H.R. 2186—A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to provide assistance to the National Historic Trails Interpretive Center in Casper, Wyoming (Cubin—Resources)

17. H.R. 3903—Glacier Bay National Park Boundary Adjustment Act of 1998 (Young—Resources)

18. H.R. 3796—A bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey the administrative site for the Rogue River National Forest and use the proceeds for the construction or improvement of offices and support buildings for the Rogue River National Forest and the Bureau of Land Management (Smith—Resources)

19. H.R. 2886—Granite Watershed Enhancement and Protection Act (Doolittle—Resources)

20. H.R. 4735—A bill to make technical corrections to the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act (Hansen—Resources)

21. S. 2095—National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Establishment Act Amendments of 1998 (Chafee—Resources)

22. S. 2240—Adams National Historical Park Act of 1998 (Murkowski—Resources)

23. S. 1408—Lower East Side Tenement National Historic Site Act of 1997 (D'Amato/Velázquez—Resources)

24. S. 1718—A bill to amend the Weir Farm National Historic Site Establishment Act of 1990 (Lieberman—Resources)

25. S. 469—Sudbury Assabet, and Concord Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (Kerry—Resources)

26. S. 2106—Arches National Park Expansion Act of 1998 (Bennett—Resources)

27. S. 2413—Woodland Lake Park tract in Apache-Sitgreaves National Forest (McCain—Resources)

28. S. 1175—Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area Citizen Advisory Commission (Lautenberg—Resources)

29. S. 391—Mississippi Sioux Tribes Judgment Fund Distribution Act (Dorgan—Resources)

CONVEYING TITLE TO TUNNISON LAB HAGERMAN FIELD STATION IN GOODLING COUNTY, IDAHO, TO UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 2505) to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey title to the Tunnison Lab Hagerman Field Station in Goodling County, Idaho, to the University of Idaho.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 2505

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

SECTION 1. CONVEYANCE OF TUNNISON LAB HAGERMAN FIELD STATION, HAGERMAN, IDAHO, TO THE UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall convey to the University of Idaho, without reimbursement, all right, title, and interest of the United

States in and to the property described in subsection (b) for use by the University of Idaho for fish research.

(b) DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The property referred to in subsection (a) consists of approximately 4 acres of land, the Tunnison Lab Hagerman Field Station in Gooding County, Idaho, located thereon, and all improvements and related personal property, excluding water rights vested in the United States and necessary access and utility easements and rights-of-way.

(2) SURVEY.—The exact acreage and legal description of the property described under paragraph (1) shall be determined by a survey that is satisfactory to the Secretary.

(c) REVERSIONARY INTEREST IN THE UNITED STATES.—

(1) REQUIREMENT.—If any property conveyed to the University of Idaho under this section is used for any purpose other than the use authorized under subsection (a), all right, title, and interest in and to all property conveyed under this section shall revert to the United States.

(2) CONDITION OF PROPERTY ON REVERSION.—In the case of a reversion of property under paragraph (1), the University of Idaho shall ensure that all property reverting to the United States under this subsection is in substantially the same condition as, or in better condition than, on the date of conveyance under subsection (a).

(d) COMPLIANCE WITH OTHER LAWS.—In connection with property conveyed under this section, the University of Idaho shall—

(1) comply with the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.) for all ground disturbing activities, with special emphases on compliance with sections 106, 110, and 112 (16 U.S.C. 470f, 470h-2, 470h-4); and

(2) protect prehistoric and historic resources in accordance with the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 U.S.C. 470aa et seq.).

(e) LIABILITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), as a condition of the conveyance of property under this section, the University of Idaho shall hold the United States harmless, and shall indemnify the United States, for all claims, costs, damages, and judgments arising out of any act or omission relating to the property conveyed under this section.

(2) EXCEPTIONS.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply to a claim, cost, damage, or judgment arising from an act of negligence committed by the United States, or by an employee, agent, or contractor of the United States, prior to the date of the conveyance under this section, for which the United States is found liable under chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SAXTON) and the gentleman from California (Mr. MILLER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SAXTON).

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

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

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 2505, a bill introduced by our colleagues from Idaho, Senators LARRY CRAIG and DIRK KEMPTHORNE, to transfer the Tunnison Lab Hagerman Field Station to the University of Idaho.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Idaho (Mrs. CHENOWETH) to explain the bill.

Mrs. CHENOWETH. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman for yielding me this time. It is with a great deal of pleasure that I rise to support the passage of Senate bill 2505, a bill that was guided very well through the Senate by our Idaho colleagues, Senators CRAIG and KEMPTHORNE. And I want to thank the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SAXTON) and also the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG) for bringing this bill to the House floor.

Mr. Speaker, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service maintains a very large steelhead fish hatchery near Hagerman, Idaho. Part of that operation has been aquaculture research, and they have a laboratory there known as the Tunnison Lab Hagerman Field Station.

Recognizing the importance of continuing aquaculture research, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service reached a cooperative agreement with the University of Idaho 3 years ago.

□ 1950

This agreement would allow the University to continue and expand the work that is presently being done at Hagerman.

The collaboration has worked very well, but now, with the passage of this bill, we have the opportunity to do even better. The University of Idaho has secured \$1.75 million in combination with Federal, State and private funds to finance the improvements at this laboratory in order to bring it up to current research standards and make it a truly viable research facility for aquaculture.

With the transfer of this property to the University of Idaho, the people of Idaho, the local aquaculture industry, the State of Idaho and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will continue to reap the benefits of the very important work being done at this laboratory.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure that most of my colleagues are aware of how very important the salmon is to the State of Idaho. In fact, it is a social icon in Idaho and a cultural icon. It is at the very headwaters of this whole environmental debate in the Northwest.

At this time, hundreds of millions of dollars are being spent each year on the recovery of this declining species. Some have proposed drastic and heavy-handed measures, using unproven science, to save the species. However, I have advocated that finding solutions to this complex and very difficult issue will require sound science, the kind of science that the University of Idaho will utilize in the research of salmon biology at the Hagerman Laboratory.

The University of Idaho has undertaken very important work here to help find practical solutions, workable solutions, to aid the efforts to conserve our native salmonid species. Survival rates of hatchery raised fish in the wild

are notoriously low, but solutions as simple as developing new hatchery diets can greatly improve their survival rates. This work is already under way at the laboratory at Hagerman, but, in addition, the University proposes to make the Hagerman Lab home to an innovative cryogenic gene bank for salmon genetic material to ensure that we have access to the full range of genetic material needed to maintain a salmonid population's genetic integrity when raising fish to release in the wild, which is very, very important for our future.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is a win-win. It is good for the people of Idaho. It is good for the Northwest. It is good for the industry, and it is good, most importantly, for the native salmonids. It is a win for the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and for the State of Idaho, and I am pleased to see it considered and passed in the House today.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to present to the House S. 2094, the Fish and Wildlife Revenue Enhancement Act. This bill would amend the Fish and Wildlife Improvement Act of 1978 to enable the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to utilize funds obtained from the sale of certain abandoned or forfeited products.

The House version of this legislation, introduced by our colleagues, BOB SCHAFFER and DAVID SKAGGS, was the subject of an extensive hearing before my subcommittee. At that time the Fish and Wildlife Service made a compelling case for changing the law to allow them to pay the costs associated with shipping, storage, and disposal of certain wildlife items.

While thousands of wildlife items legally enter this country on a daily basis with proper documentation, other products are confiscated at our borders because they lack the proper or necessary import permits. While some of these goods are made from endangered or threatened species and, therefore, cannot be legally possessed, many of these products, like boots and handbags, can be legally owned.

Currently, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is responsible for transporting all confiscated and forfeited goods to the National Wildlife Property Repository in Commerce City, CO. Some of the goods are distributed to high schools and other educational facilities in what the Service calls Cargo for Conservation kits. However, the constant supply of goods coming into the Repository far exceeds the demand for these items. In fact, the Repository currently has about 450,000 items, of which 200,000 can be legally sold.

While the Service may dispose of these items by any means it deems appropriate, it must do so at its own cost. Any funds obtained in excess of the storage costs or money paid to individuals as a reward for information must be deposited into the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury. Last year, the Repository was appropriated \$310,000. After paying overhead and operations, only \$30,000 was left to implement programs that loan wildlife items to schools, universities, and museums and to assist Native Americans in meeting their religious and ceremonial needs. Therefore, there is no incentive for the Service to sell any of these legal products, since it lacks the resources to undertake this effort.

S. 2094 gives the Service the opportunity to sell certain wildlife goods now in storage through a public auction process. These auctions would only sell those goods that are legal to possess, and no items derived from endangered or threatened species would be available. By doing this, the stockpile will be reduced, better storage techniques would be implemented, and programs, like Cargo for Conservation, could be expanded to help educate thousands of additional students each year.

Mr. Speaker, this is a sound piece of legislation and I compliment the author, Senator WAYNE ALLARD of Colorado, for his outstanding leadership in this matter. I urge an "aye" vote on S. 2094.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the legislation. It is supported by the administration, and I want to thank Senator KEMPTHORNE and Senator CRAIG and the gentlewoman from Idaho (Mrs. CHENOWETH) for their work. I am aware of no controversy.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SNOWBARGER). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SAXTON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 2505.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on S. 2505, the bill just passed.

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

There was no objection.

FISH AND WILDLIFE REVENUE ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 1998

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 2094) to amend the Fish and Wildlife Improvement Act of 1978 to enable the Secretary of the Interior to more effectively use the proceeds of sales of certain items.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 2094

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 "Fish and Wildlife Revenue Enhancement Act of 1998".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (referred to in this Act as the "Service")—

(A) is responsible for storage and disposal of items derived from fish, wildlife, and plants, including eagles and eagle parts, and other items that have become the property of the United States through abandonment or forfeiture under applicable laws relating to fish, wildlife, or plants;

(B) distributes many of those items for educational and scientific uses and for religious purposes of Native Americans; and

(C) unless otherwise prohibited by law, may dispose of some of those items by sale, except items derived from endangered or threatened species, marine mammals, and migratory birds;

(2) under law in effect on the date of enactment of this Act, the revenue from sale of abandoned items is not available to the Service, although approximately 90 percent of the items in possession of the Service have been abandoned; and

(3) making revenue from the sale of abandoned items available to the Service will enable the Service—

(A) to cover costs incurred in shipping, storing, and disposing of items derived from fish, wildlife, and plants; and

(B) to make more extensive distributions of those items for educational, scientific, and Native American religious purposes.

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this Act are to make proceeds from sales of abandoned items derived from fish, wildlife, and plants available to the Service and to authorize the use of those proceeds to cover costs incurred in shipping, storing, and disposing of those items.

SEC. 3. USE OF PROCEEDS OF CERTAIN SALES.

Section 3(c) of the Fish and Wildlife Improvement Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 742)(c) is amended—

(1) by striking "Notwithstanding" and inserting the following:

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), notwithstanding"; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

"(2) PROHIBITION ON SALE OF CERTAIN ITEMS.—In carrying out paragraph (1), the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Commerce may not sell any species of fish, wildlife, or plant, or derivative thereof, for which the sale is prohibited by another Federal law.

"(3) USE OF REVENUES.—The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Commerce may each expend any revenues received from the disposal of items under paragraph (1), and all sums referred to in the first sentence of section 11(d) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1540(d)) and the first sentence of section 6(d) of the Lacey Act Amendments of 1981 (16 U.S.C. 3375(d))—

"(A) to make payments in accordance with those sections; and

"(B) to pay costs associated with—

"(i) shipping items referred to in paragraph (1) to and from the place of storage, sale, or temporary or final disposal, including temporary or permanent loan;

"(ii) storage of the items, including inventory of, and security for, the items;

"(iii) appraisal of the items;

"(iv) sale or other disposal of the items in accordance with applicable law, including auctioneer commissions and related expenses;

"(v) payment of any valid liens or other encumbrances on the items and payment for other measures required to clear title to the items; and

"(vi) in the case of the Secretary of the Interior only, processing and shipping of eagles and other migratory birds, and parts of migratory birds, for Native American religious purposes."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from

New Jersey (Mr. SAXTON) and the gentleman from California (Mr. MILLER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SAXTON).

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to present the House S. 2094, the Fish and Wildlife Revenue Enhancement Act. This bill would amend the Fish and Wildlife Improvement Act of 1978 to enable the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to utilize funds obtained from the sale of certain abandoned or forfeited products.

Mr. Speaker, I know of no controversy with regard to this bill. I, therefore, will ask that the balance of my statement be placed in the RECORD.

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, I rise in support of S. 2094. It is a good government bill and the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. SKAGGS), who has authored the House bill, deserves credit for his diligence and devotion for getting this legislation passed.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 2094. This is simply a good Government bill. It allows the Fish and Wildlife Service to auction nonendangered wildlife products that have been confiscated by wildlife agents or the customs service for various reasons. The bill enables the proceeds of those sales to be used to cover the costs of shipping, storing, and disposing of confiscated wildlife products, and to facilitate the distribution of such products for educational or scientific purposes, or for Native American religious purposes.

Sadly, each year millions of dollars in illegal wildlife products are confiscated at our borders. This bill takes these lemons and makes lemonade by allowing some of these products to be used to raise revenue to enhance wildlife awareness and education, as well as to pay the more mundane costs of administering confiscated goods.

This is good legislation made better by the other body, whose amendment ensures that no products whose sale is otherwise prohibited by Federal law may be sold pursuant to this legislation.

The gentleman from Colorado, Mr. SKAGGS, who authored the House bill, deserves credit for his diligence and devotion to getting this legislation passed. This bill is as unassuming and effective and its House sponsor and I urge the House to support its passage.

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

Mr. SAXTON. 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 New York (Mr. SAXTON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 2094.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof)