

“(b) ANNUAL GRANT TO NATIONAL CENTER FOR MISSING AND EXPLOITED CHILDREN.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall annually make a grant to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, which shall be used to—

“(A)(i) operate a national 24-hour toll-free telephone line by which individuals may report information regarding the location of any missing child, or other child 13 years of age or younger whose whereabouts are unknown to such child’s legal custodian, and request information pertaining to procedures necessary to reunite such child with such child’s legal custodian; and

“(ii) coordinate the operation of such telephone line with the operation of the national communications system referred to in part C of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act (42 U.S.C. 5714-11);

“(B) operate the official national resource center and information clearinghouse for missing and exploited children;

“(C) provide to State and local governments, public and private nonprofit agencies, and individuals, information regarding—

“(i) free or low-cost legal, restaurant, lodging, and transportation services that are available for the benefit of missing and exploited children and their families; and

“(ii) the existence and nature of programs being carried out by Federal agencies to assist missing and exploited children and their families;

“(D) coordinate public and private programs that locate, recover, or reunite missing children with their families;

“(E) disseminate, on a national basis, information relating to innovative and model programs, services, and legislation that benefit missing and exploited children;

“(F) provide technical assistance and training to law enforcement agencies, State and local governments, elements of the criminal justice system, public and private nonprofit agencies, and individuals in the prevention, investigation, prosecution, and treatment of cases involving missing and exploited children; and

“(G) provide assistance to families and law enforcement agencies in locating and recovering missing and exploited children, both nationally and internationally.

“(2) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Administrator to carry out this subsection, \$8,000,000 for each of fiscal years 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, and 2003.

“(c) NATIONAL INCIDENCE STUDIES.—The Administrator, either by making grants to or entering into contracts with public agencies or nonprofit private agencies, shall—

“(1) periodically conduct national incidence studies to determine for a given year the actual number of children reported missing each year, the number of children who are victims of abduction by strangers, the number of children who are the victims of parental kidnappings, and the number of children who are recovered each year; and

“(2) provide to State and local governments, public and private nonprofit agencies, and individuals information to facilitate the lawful use of school records and birth certificates to identify and locate missing children.”

(d) NATIONAL CENTER FOR MISSING AND EXPLOITED CHILDREN.—Section 405(a) of the Missing Children’s Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5775(a)) is amended by inserting “the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children and with” before “public agencies”,

(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 408 of the Missing Children’s Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5777) is amended by striking “1997 through 2001” and inserting “1999 through 2003”.

(f) REPEAL OF OBSOLETE REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—Section 409 of the Missing Children’s Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5778) is repealed.

EXEMPTION FROM FEDERAL TAXATION OF REWARD PAID IN UNABOMBER CASE

MOYNIHAN AMENDMENT NO. 3839

Mr. LOTT (for Mr. MOYNIHAN) proposed an amendment to the bill (H.R. 2513) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to restore and modify the provision of the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997 relating to exempting active financing income from foreign personal holding company income and to provide for the nonrecognition of gain on the sale of stock in agricultural processors to certain farmers’ cooperatives; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. EXEMPTION FROM FEDERAL TAXATION OF REWARD PAID IN UNABOMBER CASE IF USED TO COMPENSATE VICTIMS AND THEIR FAMILIES OR TO PAY CERTAIN ATTORNEYS’ FEES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, if the requirements of subsection (b) are met with respect to the amounts received by David R. Kaczynski of Schenectady, New York, and his wife, Linda E. Patrik, from the United States as a reward for information leading to the arrest of Theodore J. Kaczynski in the “Unabomber” case, then—

(1) their gross income shall not include (and no deduction shall be allowed to them with respect to) such amounts; and

(2) any payment by them to victims and their families in such case shall not be treated as a gift for purposes of subtitle B of such Code and shall not be included in gross income of the recipients.

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—For purposes of subsection (a), the requirements of this subsection are met if all of the amounts described in subsection (a) are used only for the following purposes:

(1) Payment by Mr. David R. Kaczynski and Ms. Linda E. Patrik before September 15, 1998, to their attorneys for attorneys’ fees incurred by them in connection with the “Unabomber” case.

(2) Payment by Mr. David R. Kaczynski and Ms. Linda E. Patrik of State and local taxes on such amounts.

(3) Payment of all remaining amounts by Mr. David R. Kaczynski and Ms. Linda E. Patrik no later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act to the victims and their families in the “Unabomber” case or to an irrevocable trust established exclusively for the benefit of such victims and their families.

(c) VICTIMS AND THEIR FAMILIES.—For purposes of this section, the Attorney General of the United States or her delegate shall identify the individuals who are to be treated as victims and their families in the “Unabomber” case.

“A bill to provide tax-free treatment of reward monies donated to the victims of “Unabomber” Theodore Kaczynski.”

TREATY WITH LATVIA ON MUTUAL LEGAL ASSISTANCE IN CRIMINAL MATTERS

HELMS EXECUTIVE AMENDMENTS NO. 3840

Mr. DEWINE (for Mr. HELMS) proposed an executive amendment to the Treaty with Latvia on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters (Treaty Doc. No. 105-34); as follows:

On lines 5 and 6 of the Resolution of Ratification of the Treaty Between the United States of America and the Republic of Latvia on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters (Exec. Rpt. 105-22), strike “and an exchange of notes signed on the same date”.

TREATY WITH ISRAEL ON MUTUAL LEGAL ASSISTANCE IN CRIMINAL MATTERS

HELMS EXECUTIVE AMENDMENT NO. 3841

Mr. DEWINE (for Mr. HELMS) proposed an executive amendment to the Treaty with Israel on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters (Treaty Doc. No. 105-40); as follows:

On line 5 of the Resolution of Ratification of the Treaty Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the State of Israel on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters (Exec. Rpt. 105-22), strike “Tel Aviv” and insert “Jerusalem”.

PERKINS COUNTY RURAL WATER SYSTEM ACT OF 1998

MURKOWSKI (AND BUMPERS) AMENDMENT NO. 3842

Mr. DEWINE (for Mr. MURKOWSKI for himself and Mr. BUMPERS) proposed an amendment to the bill (S. 2117) to authorize the construction of the Perkins County Rural Water System and authorize financial assistance to the Perkins County Rural Water System, Inc., a nonprofit corporation, in the planning and construction of the water supply system, and for other purposes; as follows:

Concur in the House amendment with the following amendments:

1. Strike title IV and insert in lieu thereof the following:

TITLE IV—SLY PARK DAM AND RESERVOIR, CALIFORNIA

SEC. 401. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Sly Park Unit Conveyance Act”.

SEC. 402. DEFINITIONS.

For purposes of this title:

(1) The term “District” means the El Dorado Irrigation District, a political subdivision of the State of California that has its principal place of business in the city of Placerville, El Dorado County, California.

(2) The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

(3) The term “Project” means the Sly Park Dam and Reservoir, Camp Creek Diversion Dam and Tunnel, and conduits and canals held by the United States pursuant to or related to the authorization in the Act entitled

"An Act to authorize the American River Basin Development, California, for irrigation and reclamation, and for other purposes", approved October 14, 1949 (63 Stat. 852 chapter 690), which are associated with the Sly Park Dam and Reservoir.

SEC. 403. CONVEYANCE OF PROJECT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In consideration of the District accepting the obligations of the Federal Government for the Project and subject to the payment by the District of the net present value of the remaining repayment obligations under contract numbered 14-06-200-9491R2, the Secretary is authorized to convey all right, title and interest in and to the Project to the District. Such transfer shall be subject to a reversion in favor of the United States if the remaining repayment obligations to the United States, referred to in Section 405(a), are not completed. The net present value shall be determined under Office of Management and Budget Circular A-129 (in effect on the date of enactment of this title).

(b) CONVEYANCE.—The Secretary shall complete the conveyance as expeditiously as possible. If the conveyance has not occurred within one year from the date of enactment of this title, the Secretary shall submit a report to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate and the Committee on Resources of the United States House of Representatives on the status of the transfer, any obstacles to completion of the transfer, and the anticipated date for such transfer. If the Project is conveyed within two years from the date of enactment of this title, the costs of administrative action, including, but not limited to, any environmental compliance, shall be borne equally by the Secretary and the District. If the Project is not conveyed within such two year period, the Secretary shall assume all costs.

SEC. 404. RELATIONSHIP TO EXISTING OPERATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this title shall be construed as significantly expanding or otherwise changing the use or operation of the Project from its current use and operation.

(b) FUTURE ALTERATIONS.—If the District alters the operations or uses of the Project it shall comply with all applicable laws or regulations governing such changes at that time (subject to section 405).

SEC. 405. RELATIONSHIP TO CERTAIN CONTRACT OBLIGATIONS.

(a) PAYMENT OBLIGATIONS NOT AFFECTED.—The conveyance of the Project under this title does not affect the payment obligations of the District under the contract between the District and the Secretary numbered 14-06-200-7734, as amended by contracts numbered 14-06-200-4282A and 14-06-200-8536A. At any time, the District may elect to prepay its remaining repayment obligations under contract numbered 14-06-200-7734, as amended by contracts numbered 14-06-200-4282A and 14-06-200-8536A, by tendering to the Secretary the net present value, at that time, of the remaining repayment obligation as determined by Office of Management and Budget Circular A-129 (in effect on the date of enactment of this title). Effective on the date of such tender, or on the date of completion of all repayment obligations, whichever occurs first, any reversionary interest of the United States in and to the Project is extinguished.

(b) PAYMENT OBLIGATIONS EXTINGUISHED.—Provision of consideration by the District in accordance with section 403(b) shall extinguish all payment obligations under contract numbered 14-06-200-9491R2 between the District and the Secretary.

SEC. 406. RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER LAWS.

(a) RECLAMATION LAWS.—Except as provided in subsection (b), upon enactment of

this title the Reclamation Act of 1902 (82 Stat. 388) and all Acts amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto shall not apply to the Project.

(b) PAYMENTS INTO THE CENTRAL VALLEY PROJECT RESTORATION FUND.—The El Dorado Irrigation District shall continue to make payments into the Central Valley Project Restoration Fund for 31 years after the date of the enactment of this title. The District obligation shall be calculated in the same manner as Central Valley Project water contractors.

SEC. 407. LIABILITY.

Except as otherwise provided by law, effective on the date of conveyance of the Project under the title, the United States shall not be liable for damages of any kind arising out of any act, omission, or occurrence based on its prior ownership or operation of the conveyed property.

2. At the end thereof, add the following new titles:

TITLE VIII—CARLSBAD IRRIGATION PROJECT TITLE CONVEYANCE

SEC. 801. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the "Carlsbad Irrigation Project Acquired Land Transfer Act".

SEC. 802. CONVEYANCE.

(a) LANDS AND FACILITIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), and subject to subsection (c), the Secretary of the Interior (in this title referred to as the "Secretary") may convey to the Carlsbad Irrigation District (a quasi-municipal corporation formed under the laws of the State of New Mexico and in this title referred to as the "District"), all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the lands described in subsection (b) (in this title referred to as the "acquired lands") and all interests the United States holds in the irrigation and drainage system of the Carlsbad Project and all related lands including ditch rider houses, maintenance shop and buildings, and Pecos River Flume.

(2) LIMITATION.—

(A) RETAINED SURFACE RIGHTS.—The Secretary shall retain title to the surface estate (but not the mineral estate) of such acquired lands which are located under the footprint of Brantley and Avalon dams or any other project dam or reservoir division structure.

(B) STORAGE AND FLOW EASEMENT.—The Secretary shall retain storage and flow easements for any tracts located under the maximum spillway elevations of Avalon and Brantley Reservoirs.

(b) ACQUIRED LANDS DESCRIBED.—The lands referred to in subsection (a) are those lands (including the surface and mineral estate) in Eddy County, New Mexico, described as the acquired lands and in section (7) of the "Status of Lands and Title Report: Carlsbad Project" as reported by the Bureau of Reclamation in 1978.

(c) TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF CONVEYANCE.—Any conveyance of the acquired lands under this title shall be subject to the following terms and conditions:

(1) MANAGEMENT AND USE, GENERALLY.—The conveyed lands shall continue to be managed and used by the District for the purposes for which the Carlsbad Project was authorized, based on historic operations and consistent with the management of other adjacent project lands.

(2) ASSUMED RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS.—Except as provided in paragraph (3), the District shall assume all rights and obligations of the United States under—

(A) the agreement dated July 28, 1994, between the United States and the Director, New Mexico Department of Game and Fish (Document No. 2-LM-40-00640), relating to management of certain lands near Brantley Reservoir for fish and wildlife purposes; and

(B) the agreement dated March 9, 1977, between the United States and the New Mexico Department of Energy, Minerals, and Natural Resources (Contract No. 7-07-57-X0888) for the management and operation of Brantley Lake State Park.

(3) EXCEPTIONS.—In relation to agreements referred to in paragraph (2)—

(A) the District shall not be obligated for any financial support agreed to by the Secretary, or the Secretary's designee, in either agreement; and

(B) the District shall not be entitled to any receipts for revenues generated as a result of either agreement.

(d) COMPLETION OF CONVEYANCE.—If the Secretary does not complete the conveyance within 180 days from the date of enactment of this title, the Secretary shall submit a report to the Congress within 30 days after that period that includes a detailed explanation of problems that have been encountered in completing the conveyance, and specific steps that the Secretary has taken or will take to complete the conveyance.

SEC. 803. LEASE MANAGEMENT AND PAST REVENUES COLLECTED FROM THE ACQUIRED LANDS.

(a) IDENTIFICATION AND NOTIFICATION OF LEASEHOLDERS.—Within 120 days after the date of enactment of this title, the Secretary of the Interior shall—

(1) provide to the District a written identification of all mineral and grazing leases in effect on the acquired lands on the date of enactment of this title; and

(2) notify all leaseholders of the conveyance authorized by this title.

(b) MANAGEMENT OF MINERAL AND GRAZING LEASES, LICENSES, AND PERMITS.—The District shall assume all rights and obligations of the United States for all mineral and grazing leases, licenses, and permits existing on the acquired lands conveyed under section 802, and shall be entitled to any receipts from such leases, licenses, and permits accruing after the date of conveyance. All such receipts shall be used for purposes for which the Project was authorized and for financing the portion of operations, maintenance, and replacement of the Summer Dam which, prior to conveyance, was the responsibility of the Bureau of Reclamation, with the exception of major maintenance programs in progress prior to conveyance which shall be funded through the cost share formulas in place at the time of conveyance. The District shall continue to adhere to the current Bureau of Reclamation mineral leasing stipulations for the Carlsbad Project.

(c) AVAILABILITY OF AMOUNTS PAID INTO RECLAMATION FUND.—

(1) EXISTING RECEIPTS.—Receipts in the reclamation fund on the date of enactment of this title which exist as construction credits to the Carlsbad Project under the terms of the Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands (30 U.S.C. 351-359) shall be deposited in the General Treasury and credited to deficit reduction or retirement of the Federal debt.

(2) RECEIPTS AFTER ENACTMENT.—Of the receipts from mineral and grazing leases, licenses, and permits on acquired lands to be conveyed under section 802, that are received by the United States after the date of enactment and before the date of conveyance—

(A) not to exceed \$200,000 shall be available to the Secretary for the actual costs of implementing this title with any additional costs shared equally between the Secretary and the District; and

(B) the remainder shall be deposited into the General Treasury of the United States and credited to deficit reduction or retirement of the Federal debt.

SEC. 804. VOLUNTARY WATER CONSERVATION PRACTICES.

Nothing in this title shall be construed to limit the ability of the District to voluntarily implement water conservation practices.

SEC. 805. LIABILITY.

Effective on the date of conveyance of any lands and facilities authorized by this title, the United States shall not be held liable by any court for damages of any kind arising out of any act, omission, or occurrence relating to the conveyed property, except for damages caused by acts of negligence committed by the United States or by its employees, agents, or contractors, prior to conveyance. Nothing in this section shall be considered to increase the liability of the United States beyond that provided under chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code, popularly known as the Federal Tort Claims Act.

SEC. 806. FUTURE BENEFITS.

Effective upon transfer, the lands and facilities transferred pursuant to this title shall not be entitled to receive any further Reclamation benefits pursuant to the Reclamation Act of June 17, 1902, and Acts supplementary thereof or amendatory thereto attributable to their status as part of a Reclamation Project.

TITLE IX—THOMAS COLE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

SEC. 901. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the "Thomas Cole National Historic Site Act".

SEC. 902. DEFINITIONS.

As used in this title:

(1) The term "historic site" means the Thomas Cole National Historic Site established by section 904 of this title.

(2) The term "Hudson River artists" means artists who were associated with the Hudson River school of landscape painting.

(3) The term "plan" means the general management plan developed pursuant to section 906(d).

(4) The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

(5) The term "Society" means the Greene County Historical Society of Greene County, New York, which owns the Thomas Cole home, studio, and other property comprising the historic site.

SEC. 903. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) The Hudson River school of landscape painting was inspired by Thomas Cole and was characterized by a group of 19th century landscape artists who recorded and celebrated the landscape and wilderness of America, particularly in the Hudson River Valley region in the State of New York.

(2) Thomas Cole is recognized as America's most prominent landscape and allegorical painter of the mid-19th century.

(3) Located in Greene County, New York, the Thomas Cole House, also known as Thomas Cole's Cedar Grove, is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and has been designated as a National Historic Landmark.

(4) Within a 15 mile radius of the Thomas Cole House, an area that forms a key part of the rich cultural and natural heritage of the Hudson River Valley region, significant landscapes and scenes painted by Thomas Cole and other Hudson River artists, such as Frederic Church, survive intact.

(5) The State of New York has established the Hudson River Valley Greenway to promote the preservation, public use, and enjoyment of the natural and cultural resources of the Hudson River Valley region.

(6) Establishment of the Thomas Cole National Historic Site will provide opportuni-

ties for the illustration and interpretation of cultural themes of the heritage of the United States and unique opportunities for education, public use, and enjoyment.

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this title are—

(1) to preserve and interpret the home and studio of Thomas Cole for the benefit, inspiration, and education of the people of the United States;

(2) to help maintain the integrity of the setting in the Hudson River Valley region that inspired artistic expression;

(3) to coordinate the interpretive, preservation, and recreational efforts of Federal, State, and other entities in the Hudson Valley region in order to enhance opportunities for education, public use, and enjoyment; and

(4) to broaden understanding of the Hudson River Valley region and its role in American history and culture.

SEC. 904. ESTABLISHMENT OF THOMAS COLE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established, as an affiliated area of the National Park System, the Thomas Cole National Historic Site in the State of New York.

(b) DESCRIPTION.—The historic site shall consist of the home and studio of Thomas Cole, comprising approximately 3.4 acres, located at 218 Spring Street, in the village of Catskill, New York, as generally depicted on the boundary map numbered TCH/80002, and dated March 1992.

SEC. 905. RETENTION OF OWNERSHIP AND MANAGEMENT OF HISTORIC SITE BY GREENE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The Greene County Historical Society of Greene County, New York, shall continue to own, manage, and operate the historic site.

SEC. 906. ADMINISTRATION OF HISTORIC SITE.

(a) APPLICABILITY OF NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM LAWS.—The historic site shall be administered by the Society in a manner consistent with this title and all laws generally applicable to units of the National Park System, including the Act of August 25, 1916 (16 U.S.C. 1 et seq.; commonly known as the National Park Service Organic Act), and the Act of August 21, 1935 (16 U.S.C. 461 et seq.; commonly known as the Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act).

(b) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—

(1) ASSISTANCE TO SOCIETY.—The Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements with the Society to preserve the Thomas Cole House and other structures in the historic site and to assist with education programs and research and interpretation of the Thomas Cole House and associated landscapes.

(2) OTHER ASSISTANCE.—To further the purposes of this title, the Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements with the State of New York, the Society, the Thomas Cole Foundation, and other public and private entities to facilitate public understanding and enjoyment of the lives and works of the Hudson River artists through the provision of assistance to develop, present, and fund art exhibits, resident artist programs, and other appropriate activities related to the preservation, interpretation, and use of the historic site.

(c) ARTIFACTS AND PROPERTY.—

PERSONAL PROPERTY GENERALLY.—The Secretary may acquire personal property associated with, and appropriate for, the interpretation of the historic site.

(d) GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN.—Within two complete fiscal years after the date of the enactment of this title, the Secretary shall develop a general management plan for the historic site with the cooperation of the Society. Upon the completion of the plan,

the Secretary shall provide a copy of the plan to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives. The plan shall include recommendations for regional wayside exhibits, to be carried out through cooperative agreements with the State of New York and other public and private entities. The plan shall be prepared in accordance with section 12(b) of Public Law 91-383 (16 U.S.C. 1a-1 et seq.; commonly known as the National Park System General Authorities Act).

SEC. 907. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

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

TITLE X—REAUTHORIZATION OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND AND ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION.

SEC. 1001. REAUTHORIZATION OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND.

The second sentence of section 108 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470h) is amended by striking "1997" and inserting "2004".

SEC. 1002. REAUTHORIZATION OF ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION.

The last sentence of section 212(a) (16 U.S.C. 470t(a)) is amended by striking "2000" and inserting in lieu thereof, "2004".

TITLE XI—EL CAMINO REAL DE TIERRA ADENTRO NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL

SEC. 1101. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the "El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro National Historic Trail Act".

SEC. 1102. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro (the Royal Road of the Interior), served as the primary route between the colonial Spanish capital of Mexico City and the Spanish provincial capitals at San Juan de Los Caballeros (1598-1600), San Gabriel (1600-1609) and Santa Fe (1610-1821);

(2) the portion of El Camino Real in what is now the United States extended between El Paso, Texas, and present San Juan Pueblo, New Mexico, a distance of 404 miles;

(3) El Camino Real is a symbol of the cultural interaction between nations and ethnic groups and of the commercial exchange that made possible the development and growth of the borderland;

(4) American Indian groups, especially the Pueblo Indians of the Rio Grande, developed trails for trade long before Europeans arrived;

(5) in 1598, Juan de Oñate led a Spanish military expedition along those trails to establish the northern portion of El Camino Real;

(6) during the Mexican National Period and part of the United States Territorial Period, El Camino Real facilitated the emigration of people to New Mexico and other areas that were to become part of the United States;

(7) the exploration, conquest, colonization, settlement, religious conversion, and military occupation of a large area of the borderland was made possible by El Camino Real, the historical period of which extended from 1598 to 1882;

(8) American Indians, European emigrants, miners, ranchers, soldiers, and missionaries used El Camino Real during the historic development of the borderland, promoting cultural interaction among Spaniards, other Europeans, American Indians, Mexicans, and Americans; and

(9) El Camino Real fostered the spread of Catholicism, mining, an extensive network of commerce, and ethnic and cultural traditions including music, folklore, medicine,

foods, architecture, language, place names, irrigation systems, and Spanish law.

SEC. 1103. AUTHORIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION.

Section 5(a) of the National Trails System Act (16 U.S.C. 1244(a)) is amended—

(1) by designating the paragraphs relating to the California National Historic Trail, the Pony Express National Historic Trail, and the Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail as paragraphs (18), (19), and (20), respectively; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(21) EL CAMINO REAL DE TIERRA ADENTRO.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro (the Royal Road of the Interior) National Historic Trail, a 404 mile long trail from the Rio Grande near El Paso, Texas to San Juan Pueblo, New Mexico, as generally depicted on the maps entitled ‘United States Route: El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro’, contained in the report prepared pursuant to subsection (b) entitled ‘National Historic Trail Feasibility Study and Environmental Assessment: El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro, Texas-New Mexico’, dated March 1997.

“(B) MAP.—A map generally depicting the trail shall be on file and available for public inspection in the Office of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

“(C) ADMINISTRATION.—The trail shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

“(D) LAND ACQUISITION.—No land or interest in land outside the exterior boundaries of any federally administered area may be acquired by the United States for the trail except with the consent of the owner of the land or interest in land.

“(E) VOLUNTEER GROUPS; CONSULTATION.—The Secretary of the Interior shall—

“(i) encourage volunteer trail groups to participate in the development and maintenance of the trail; and

“(ii) consult with affected Federal, State, local governmental and tribal agencies in the administration of the trail.

“(F) COORDINATION OF ACTIVITIES.—The Secretary of the Interior may coordinate with United States and Mexican public and non-governmental organizations, academic institutions, and, in consultation with the Secretary of State, the government of Mexico and its political subdivisions, for the purpose of exchanging trail information and research, fostering trail preservation and educational programs, providing technical assistance, and working to establish an international historic trail with complementary preservation and education programs in each nation.”

TITLE XII—EL CAMINO REAL DE LOS TEJAS NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL

SEC. 1201. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “El Camino Real de los Tejas National Historic Trail Act of 1998”.

SEC. 1202. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) El Camino Real de los Tejas (the Royal Road to the Tejas), served as the primary route between the Spanish viceregal capital of Mexico City and the Spanish provincial capital of Tejas at Los Adaes (1721-1773) and San Antonio (1773-1821);

(2) the seventeenth, eighteenth, and early nineteenth century rivalries among the European colonial powers of Spain, France, and England and after their independence, Mexico and the United States, for dominion over lands fronting the Gulf of Mexico, were played out along the evolving travel routes in this immense area;

(3) the future of several American Indian nations, whose prehistoric trails were later used by the Spaniards for exploration and

colonization, was tied to these larger forces and events and the nations were fully involved in and affected by the complex cultural interactions that ensued;

(4) the Old San Antonio Road was a series of routes established in the early 19th century sharing the same corridor and some routes of El Camino Real, and carried American immigrants from the east, contributing to the formation of the Republic of Texas, and its annexation to the United States;

(5) the exploration, conquest, colonization, settlement, migration, military occupation, religious conversion, and cultural exchange that occurred in a large area of the borderland was facilitated by El Camino Real de los Tejas as it carried Spanish and Mexican influences northeastward, and by its successor, the Old San Antonio Road, which carried American influence westward, during a historic period which extended from 1689 to 1850; and

(6) the portions of El Camino Real de los Tejas in what is now the United States extended from the Rio Grande near Eagle Pass and Laredo, Texas and involved routes that changed through time, that total almost 2,600 miles in combined length, generally coursing northeasterly through San Antonio, Bastrop, Nacogdoches, and San Augustine in Texas to Natchitoches, Louisiana, a general corridor distance of 550 miles.

SEC. 1203. AUTHORIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION.

Section 5(a) of the National Trails System Act (16 U.S.C. 1244(a)) is amended—

(1) by designating the paragraphs relating to the California National Historic Trail, the Pony Express National Historic Trail, and the Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail as paragraphs (18), (19), and (20), respectively; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(22) EL CAMINO REAL DE LOS TEJAS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—El Camino Real de los Tejas (The Royal Road to the Tejas) National Historic Trail, a combination of routes totaling 2,580 miles in length from the Rio Grande near Eagle Pass and Laredo, Texas to Natchitoches, Louisiana, and including the Old San Antonio Road, as generally depicted on the maps entitled ‘El Camino Real de los Tejas’, contained in the report prepared pursuant to subsection (b) entitled ‘National Historic Trail Feasibility Study and Environmental Assessment: El Camino Real de los Tejas, Texas-Louisiana’, dated ___ July 1998. A map generally depicting the trail shall be on file and available for public inspection in the Office of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior. The trail shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior. No land or interest in land outside the exterior boundaries of any federally administered area may be acquired by the United States for the trail except with the consent of the owner of the land or interest in land.

“(B) COORDINATION OF ACTIVITIES.—The Secretary of the Interior may coordinate with United States and Mexican public and non-governmental organizations, academic institutions, and, in consultation with the Secretary of State, the government of Mexico and its political subdivisions, for the purpose of exchanging trail information and research, fostering trail preservation and educational programs, providing technical assistance, and working to establish an international historic trail with complementary preservation and education programs in each nation.”

TITLE XIII—MINUTEMAN MISSILE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

SEC. 1301. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Minuteman Missile National Historic Site Establishment Act of 1998”.

SEC. 1302. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) the Minuteman II intercontinental ballistic missile (hereinafter referred to as “ICBM”) launch control facility and launch facility known as “Delta 1” and “Delta 9”, respectively, have national significance as the best preserved examples of the operational character of American history during the Cold War;

(2) the facilities are symbolic of the dedication and preparedness exhibited by the missileers of the Air Force stationed throughout the upper Great Plains in remote and forbidding locations during the Cold War;

(3) the facilities provide a unique opportunity to illustrate the history and significance of the Cold War, the arms race, and ICBM development; and

(4) the National Park System does not contain a unit that specifically commemorates or interprets the Cold War.

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this title are—

(1) to preserve, protect, and interpret for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations the structures associated with the Minuteman II missile defense system;

(2) to interpret the historical role of the Minuteman II missile defense system in the broader context of the Cold War and the role of the system as a key component of America’s strategic commitment to preserve world peace; and

(3) to complement the interpretive programs relating to the Minuteman II missile defense system offered by the South Dakota Air and Space Museum at Ellsworth Air Force Base.

SEC. 1303. MINUTEMAN MISSILE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—(1) The Minuteman Missile National Historic Site in the State of South Dakota (hereinafter referred to as the “historic site”) is hereby established as a unit of the National Park System. The historic site shall consist of lands and interests therein comprising the following Minuteman II ICBM launch control facilities, as generally depicted on the map referred to as “Minuteman Missile National Historic Site”, numbered 406/80,008 and dated September, 1998:

(A) An area surrounding the Minuteman II ICBM launch control facility depicted as “Delta 1 Launch Control Facility”.

(B) An area surrounding the Minuteman II ICBM launch control facility depicted as “Delta 9 Launch Facility”.

(2) The map described in paragraph (1) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(3) The Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the “Secretary”) is authorized to make minor adjustments to the boundary of the historic site.

(b) ADMINISTRATION OF HISTORIC SITE.—The Secretary shall administer the historic site in accordance with this title and laws generally applicable to units of the National Park System, including the Act of August 25, 1916 (16 U.S.C. 1, 2-4) and the Act of August 21, 1935 (16 U.S.C. 461-467).

(c) COORDINATION WITH SECRETARY OF DEFENSE.—The Secretary shall consult with the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State, as appropriate, to ensure that administration of the historic site is in compliance with applicable treaties.

(d) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—The Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements with appropriate public and private entities and individuals in furtherance of the purposes of this title.

(e) LAND ACQUISITION.—(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), the Secretary is authorized to acquire lands and interests therein within the boundaries of the historic site by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, exchange or transfer from another Federal agency: *Provided*, That lands or interests therein owned by the State of South Dakota may only be acquired by donation or exchange.

(2) The Secretary shall not acquire any lands pursuant to this title if the Secretary determines that such lands, or any portion thereof, are contaminated with hazardous substances (as defined in the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (42 U.S.C. 9601)), unless all remedial action necessary to protect human health and the environment has been taken pursuant to such Act.

(f) GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN.—(1) Within three years after the date funds are made available, the Secretary shall prepare a general management plan for the historic site.

(2) The plan shall include an evaluation of an appropriate location for a visitor facility and administrative site within the areas depicted as "Support Facility Study Area—Alternative A" or "Support Facility Study Area—Alternative B" on the map referred to in subsection (a). Upon a determination by the Secretary of the appropriate location for such facilities, the boundaries of the historic site shall be modified to include the selected site.

(3) In developing the plan, the Secretary shall consider coordinating or consolidating appropriate administrative, management, and personnel functions with Badlands National Park.

SEC. 1304. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this title.

(b) AIR FORCE FUNDS.—The Secretary of the Air Force shall transfer to the Secretary any funds specifically appropriated to the Air Force in FY 1999 for the maintenance, protection, or preservation of the facilities described in section 3. Such funds shall be used by the Secretary for establishing, operating, and maintaining the historic site.

(c) LEGACY RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM.—Nothing in this title affects the use of any funds available for the Legacy Resource Management Program being carried out by the Air Force that, before the date of enactment of this title, were directed to be used for resource preservation and treaty compliance.

TITLE XIV—COMMERCIAL FILMING

SEC. 1401. FEE AUTHORITY AND REPEAL OF PROHIBITION.

(a) AUTHORITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Interior (in this section referred to as the "Secretary") may permit, under terms and conditions considered necessary by the Secretary, the use of lands and facilities administered by the Secretary for the making of any motion picture, television production, sound-track, or similar project, if the Secretary determines that such use is appropriate and will not impair the values and resources of the lands and facilities.

(2) FEES.—(A) Any permit under this section shall require the payment of fees to the Secretary in an amount determined to be appropriate by the Secretary sufficient to provide a fair return to the government in accordance with subparagraph (B), except as provided in subparagraph (C). The amount of the fee shall be not less than the direct and indirect costs to the Government for processing the application for the permit and the use of lands and facilities under the permit, including any necessary costs of cleanup and

restoration, except as provided in subparagraph (C).

(B) The authority of the Secretary to establish fees under this paragraph shall include, but not be limited to, authority to issue regulations that establish a schedule of rates for fees under this paragraph based on such factors as—

(i) the number of people on site under a permit;

(ii) the duration of activities under a permit;

(iii) the conduct of activities under a permit in areas designated by statute or regulations as special use areas, including wilderness and research natural areas; and

(iv) surface disturbances authorized under a permit.

(C) The Secretary may, under the terms of the regulations promulgated under paragraph (4), charge a fee below the amount referred to in subparagraph (A) if the activity for which the fee is charged provides clear educational or interpretive benefits for the Department of the Interior.

(3) BONDING AND INSURANCE.—The Secretary may require a bond, insurance, or such other means as may be necessary to protect the interests of the United States in activities arising under such a permit.

(4) REGULATIONS.—(A) The Secretary shall issue regulations implementing this subsection by not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this title.

(B) Within 3 years after the date of enactment of this title, the Secretary shall review and, as appropriate, revise regulations issued under this paragraph. After that time, the Secretary shall periodically review the regulations and make necessary changes.

(b) COLLECTION OF FEES.—Fees shall be collected under subsection (a) whenever the proposed filming, videotaping, sound recording, or still photography involves product or service advertisements, or the use of models, actors, sets, or props, or when such filming, videotaping, sound recording, or still photography could result in damage to resources or significant disruption of normal visitor uses. Filming, videotaping, sound recording or still photography, including bona fide news-reel or news television film gathering, which does not involve the activities or impacts identified herein, shall be permitted without fee.

(c) EXISTING REGULATIONS.—The prohibition on fees set forth in paragraph (1) of section 5.1(b) of title 43, Code of Federal Regulations, shall cease to apply upon the effective date of regulations under subsection (a). Nothing in this section shall be construed to affect the regulations set forth in part 5 of such title, other than paragraph (1) thereof.

(d) PROCEEDS.—Amounts collected as fees under this section shall be available for expenditure without further appropriation and shall be distributed and used, without fiscal year limitation, in accordance with the formula and purposes established for the Recreational Fee Demonstration Program under section 315 of Public Law 104-134.

(e) PENALTY.—A person convicted of violating any regulation issued under subsection (a) shall be fined in accordance with title 18, United States Code, or imprisoned for not more than 6 months, or both, and shall be ordered to pay all costs of the proceedings.

(f) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section and the regulations issued under this section shall become effective 180 days after the date of the enactment of this title, except that this subsection and the authority of the Secretary to issue regulations under this section shall be effective on the date of the enactment of this title.

TITLE XV—BANDELIER NATIONAL MONUMENT ADDITION

SEC. 1501. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the "Bandelier National Monument Administrative Improvement and Watershed Protection Act of 1998".

SEC. 1502. 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 title 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. 1503. BOUNDARY MODIFICATION.

Effective on the date of enactment of this title, 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. 1504. 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 title

by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, transfer with another Federal agency, or exchange: *Provided*, That no lands or interests therein may be acquired except with the consent of the owner thereof.

(b) STATE AND LOCAL LANDS.—Lands or interests therein owned by the State of New Mexico or a political subdivision thereof may only be acquired by donation or exchange.

(c) ACQUISITION OF LESS THAN FEE INTERESTS IN LAND.—The Secretary may acquire less than fee interests in land only if the Secretary determines that such less than fee acquisition will adequately protect the Monument from flooding, erosion, and degradation of its drainage waters.

SEC. 1505. ADMINISTRATION.

The Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the National Park Service, shall manage the national Monument, including lands added to the Monument by this title, in accordance with this title and the provisions of law generally applicable to units of National Park System, including the Act of August 25, 1916, an Act to establish a National Park Service (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1, 2-4), and such specific legislation as heretofore has been enacted regarding the Monument.

SEC. 1506. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There is authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purpose of this title.

TITLE XVI—MISCELLANEOUS TERRITORIES PROVISIONS

SEC. 1601. CLARIFICATION OF ALLOTMENT FOR TERRITORIES.

Section 901(a)(2) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3791(a)(2)) is amended to read as follows:

“(2) ‘State’ means any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Guam, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands;”.

SEC. 1602. ELIGIBILITY FOR HOUSING ASSISTANCE.

(a) Section 214(a) of the Housing Community Development Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 1436(a)) is amended—

(1) by striking “or” at the end of paragraph (5);

(2) by striking the period at the end of paragraph (6) and inserting “; or”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(7) an alien who is lawfully resident in the United States and its territories and possessions under section 141 of the Compacts of Free Association between the Government of the United States and the Governments of the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia (48 U.S.C. 1901 note) and Palau (48 U.S.C. 1932 note) while the applicable section is in effect: *Provided*, That, within Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands any such alien shall not be entitled to a preference in receiving assistance under this Act over any United States citizen or national resident therein who is otherwise eligible for such assistance.”.

TITLE —MISCELLANEOUS NEW MEXICO LAND TRANSFERS

SEC. . OLD COYOTE ADMINISTRATION SITE.

(a) CONVEYANCE OF PROPERTY.—Not later than one year after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary of the Interior (herein “the Secretary”) shall convey to the County of Rio Arriba, New Mexico (herein “the County”), subject to the terms and conditions stated in subsection (b), all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the land (including all improvement

on the land) known as the “Old Coyote Administrative Site” located approximately ½ mile east of the Village of Coyote, New Mexico, on State Road 96, comprising one tract of 130.27 acres (as described in Public Land Order 3730), and one tract of 276.76 acres (as described in Executive Order 4599).

(b) TERM AND CONDITIONS.—

(1) Consideration for the conveyance described in subsection (a) shall be—

(A) an amount that is consistent with the special pricing program for Governmental entities under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act; and,

(B) an agreement between the Secretary and the County indemnifying the Government of the United States from all liability of the Government that arises from the property.

(2) The lands conveyed by this section shall be used for public purposes. If such lands cease to be used for public purposes, at the option of the United States, such lands will revert to the United States.

(c) LAND WITHDRAWALS.—Land withdrawals under Public Land order 3730 and Executive Order 4599 as extended in the Federal Register on May 25, 1989 (54 F.R. 22629) shall be revoked simultaneous with the conveyance of the property under subsection (a).

SEC. . OLD JICARILLA ADMINISTRATIVE SITE.

(a) CONVEYANCE OF PROPERTY.—Not later than one year after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior (herein “the Secretaries”) shall convey to San Juan College, in Farmington, New Mexico, subject to the terms and conditions under subsection (c), all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to a parcel of real property (including any improvements on the land) consisting of approximately ten acres known as the “Old Jicarilla Site” located in San Juan County, New Mexico (T29N; R5W; portions of Sections 29 and 30).

(b) DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.—The exact acreage and legal description of the real property conveyed under subsection (a) shall be determined by a survey satisfactory to the Secretaries and the President of San Juan College. The cost of the survey shall be borne by San Juan College.

(c) TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—

(1) Notwithstanding exceptions of application under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act (43 U.S.C. 869(c)), consideration for the conveyance described in subsection (a) shall be—

(A) an amount that is consistent with the Bureau of Land Management special pricing program for Governmental entities under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act; and

(B) an agreement between the Secretaries and San Juan College indemnifying the Government of the United States from all liability of the Government that arises from the property.

(2) The lands conveyed by this section shall be used for educational and recreational purposes. If such lands cease to be used for such purposes, at the option of the United States, such lands will revert to the United States.

(d) LAND WITHDRAWALS.—Public Land Order 3443, only insofar as it pertains to lands described in subsections (a) and (b) above, shall be revoked simultaneous with the conveyance of the property under subsection (a).

October 20, 1998, the Federal debt stood at \$5,543,686,190,391.39 (Five trillion, five hundred forty-three billion, five hundred eighty-six million, one hundred ninety thousand, three hundred ninety-one dollars and thirty-nine cents).

One year ago, October 20, 1997, the Federal debt stood at \$5,418,458,000,000 (Five trillion, four hundred eighteen billion, four hundred fifty-eight million).

Five years ago, October 20, 1993, the Federal debt stood at \$4,405,120,000,000 (Four trillion, four hundred five billion, one hundred twenty million).

Ten years ago, October 20, 1988, the Federal debt stood at \$2,622,321,000,000 (Two trillion, six hundred twenty-two billion, three hundred twenty-one million).

Fifteen years ago, October 20, 1983, the Federal debt stood at \$1,382,213,000,000 (One trillion, three hundred eighty-two billion, two hundred thirteen million) which reflects a debt increase of more than \$4 trillion—\$4,161,473,190,391.39 (Four trillion, one hundred sixty-one billion, four hundred seventy-three million, one hundred ninety thousand, three hundred ninety-one dollars and thirty-nine cents) during the past 15 years.●

DEDICATION OF THE MINNESOTA KOREAN WAR VETERANS MEMORIAL

● Mr. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, I rise today to call the attention of my colleagues and the American people to a new veterans memorial in my home state of Minnesota. I believe this memorial will help us remember and better understand the sacrifices made by Korean War veterans.

As a member of the Senate Veterans' Affairs Committee, I was pleased to participate on a recent hot Sunday afternoon in a dedication ceremony for the Minnesota Korean War Veterans Memorial.

The ceremony was a fitting tribute to the 94,000 Minnesotans who bravely answered the call of duty nearly half a century ago, serving in a land far from home during the “Forgotten War.” A sea of umbrellas protected many in the crowd from the scorching sun while the talented Minnesota State Band entertained with patriotic tunes. Various speakers recalled the brave service by Korean War veterans. On that September afternoon, we paused to remember and honor Korean War veterans.

Located in the Court of Honor on the State Capitol grounds in St. Paul, the memorial includes eight polished columns bearing the names of the more than 700 Minnesotans who made the ultimate sacrifice. It includes an eight foot bronze statue of an American soldier searching for his buddies.

Mr. President, I ask my colleagues to join me in thanking the members and supporters of Minnesota Korean War Veterans Chapter One for making this important memorial a reality.●

ADDITIONAL STATEMENT

THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

● Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, at the close of business yesterday, Tuesday,