

the integrity of the ISS. It is expected that these contingencies would provide NASA the necessary resources to address any urgent situation on the Station. The conferees want to emphasize the importance they attach to the safety of the Space Shuttle and ISS programs. Annual reporting and review requirements have also been identified and are to be included as part of the budget request for each fiscal year.

*Section 203. Research on International Space Station*

The conferees note with growing concern that the gaps between space-based life and microgravity research opportunities are growing. Consequently, the scientific disciplines associated with this research risk stagnating, creating the possibility that the scientific community will not be prepared to fully exploit the scientific potential of the space stations. To address these concerns, Congress has, for several years, provided funding for a dedicated research flight aboard the Space Shuttle. As adopted in the House, H.R. 1654 contained language calling for a joint study by the National Research Council and the National Academy of Public Administration to review the readiness of the U.S. scientific community to use the space station, identify obstacles, and make recommendations to ensure that the U.S. scientific community is able to fully exploit the space station.

*Section 205. Space Station Research utilization and commercialization management*

The conferees further note that as the International Space Station approaches full assembly, NASA must begin to focus on establishing an organization infrastructure capable of ensuring that the International Space Station is fully and effectively utilized for scientific and engineering research. The conferees commend NASA for initiating a review of management structures by the National Research Council's Space Studies Board and Aeronautics and Space Engineering Board. The National Research Council recommended that "a consortium led by a research institution or group of institutions, governed by an independent board of directors, managed by a strong scientific director, and guided by an advisory process that is broadly representative of the research community" be charged with managing scientific activities aboard ISS. The conferees further note that NASA has had success with utilizing non-government organizations for the operation of major scientific research programs, such as the Hubble Space Telescope. Conferees are also concerned about commercialization opportunities aboard the Space Station. The non-government organization should ensure that equitable opportunities exist for industry to participate in activities. NASA should work with the Department of Commerce's Office of Space Commercialization to ensure that the selected non-government organization has adequate expertise in this area. The conferees therefore direct NASA to enter into an agreement with a non-government organization that will manage the research utilization and commercialization aspects of the International Space Station. The non-government organization should be selected competitively.

TITLE III. MISCELLANEOUS

The House-passed bill contained language that conferees adopted as Section 304, Cost Effectiveness Calculations. The provision is intended to improve the information available to policymakers by directing NASA to compare the price a private company would charge to provide a good or service with the total cost (using full-cost accounting principles) to NASA of performing the same

function when performing cost-effectiveness calculations. The measure will help discourage the current practice of disguising a program's true cost to the American taxpayer by discounting the overhead and personnel costs associated with the program or mission and enable NASA to make rational decisions about out-sourcing certain activities. The conferees note that cost-effectiveness is not the only appropriate measure or factor to be considered when deciding whether to out-source certain activities. NASA's need to maintain a skilled workforce and its experience with certain kinds of technologies often will make it better-suited to perform a program or mission than a lower-cost contractor. In addition, the need to meet mission requirements and to avoid the assumption of unacceptable program risk also need to be weighed as part of the decision to out-source or not. Section 304 merely directs NASA to perform cost-effectiveness calculations in a certain way; it does not mandate that any decision be made based on that calculation.

Section 308 directs the Administrator to develop a plan for the integration of NASA's aeronautics and space transportation research and development activities. NASA has already administratively moved the two activities under one roof in reorganizing Code R. The conferees remain concerned that NASA's aeronautics activities have suffered from a lack of strategic direction and adequate funding in recent years. They note, however, that NASA's traditional aeronautics research activities have much to offer its space transportation activities and vice versa. NASA's Hyper-X vehicle, for example, has the potential to develop considerable information on high-speed flight through the atmosphere, while NASA's advanced cockpit development activities will have applications in the development of crewed space launch vehicles. It is hoped that the technology integration plan will lead NASA to determine the best means of fully exploiting the Space Launch Initiative funding wedge against those areas of research and development that will benefit both aeronautics and space transportation. Certainly, bringing the skills and knowledge resident in NASA's centers focused on aeronautics (Glenn Research Center, Langley Research Center, and the Dryden Flight Research Center) to bear on space transportation problems will benefit the Space Launch Initiative. As important, NASA will be better positioned to bring the lessons learned from the SLI investment into its aeronautics research programs. The conferees expect an integration plan to lay the groundwork for strengthening aeronautics research in the United States over the coming decade.

The Senate bill contained a section prohibiting obtrusive space advertising. The House bill contained no such provision and the House recedes to the Senate. In adopting this measure, which is section 322 in the conference report, the conferees are seeking to preserve a view of the sky that humanity has enjoyed since the beginning of human existence. Moreover, this section will help prevent new sources of interference with astronomy. The conferees note that obtrusive space advertising is defined as "advertising in outer space that is capable of being recognized by a human being on the surface of the Earth without the aid of a telescope or other technological device," i.e., that which is recognizable to the human eye. The provision does not apply to commercial space advertising practices that are common today, such as the placement of logos on commercial space launch vehicles and payloads, since these symbols are not visible to a terrestrial human eye without the aid of a cam-

era or some other viewing mechanism once the vehicles or facilities are in orbit.

The Senate-passed bill included two provisions related to indemnification, insurance, and cross-waivers of liability. Senate Section 203 provided for cross-waivers of liability for U.S. ISS contractors, and Senate Section 313 expanded the experimental aerospace vehicle indemnification regime to include vehicles under development on or before July 31, 1999. Subsequent to Senate passage of H.R. 1654, the Congress combined these regimes under Section 431 of Public Law 106-74, which establishes broad authority for NASA to enter into cross-waivers of liability as part of a cooperative agreement and to indemnify the developers of experimental aerospace vehicles for catastrophic losses. This regime is similar to the liability regime established for operational commercial launch vehicles under Title 49. However, the authority for operational vehicles periodically expires. The conferees agreed to a provision (Section 324) which sunsets NASA's broad authority on December 31, 2002. The Administration is permitted to extend the termination date to September 30, 2005 if the Administrator determines that such an extension is in the national interest.

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RALPH M. HALL,  
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*Managers on the Part of the House.*

JOHN MCCAIN,  
TED STEVENS,  
BILL FRIST,  
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DECREASING REQUISITE BLOOD QUANTUM REQUIRED FOR MEMBERSHIP IN THE YSLETA DEL SUR PUEBLO TRIBE

Mr. WALDEN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1460) to amend the Ysleta del Sur Pueblo and Alabama and Coushatta Indian Tribes of Texas Restoration Act to decrease the requisite blood quantum required for membership in the Ysleta del Sur Pueblo tribe.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 1460

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

**SECTION 1. BLOOD QUANTUM REQUIRED FOR TRIBAL MEMBERSHIP DECREASED.**

Section 108(a)(2)(i) of the Ysleta del Sur Pueblo and Alabama and Coushatta Indian Tribes of Texas Restoration Act (25 U.S.C. 1300g-7) is amended by striking "1/8" and inserting "1/16".

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. WALDEN).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. WALDEN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 1460.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. WALDEN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1460 would amend the Ysleta del Sur Pueblo and the Alabama and Coushatta Indian Tribes of Texas Restoration Act to decrease the requisite blood quantum required for the membership in the Ysleta del Sur Pueblo tribe.

The 1987 Act, which restored recognition to the Ysleta del Sur Pueblo tribe, requires that this tribe's members have a blood quantum of at least one-eighth in order to qualify for tribal membership.

H.R. 1460 would amend the Ysleta Tribe's blood quantum requirement from one-eighth to one-sixteenth at the request of the tribe. There are currently 1,252 members of the Ysleta del Sur Pueblo Tribe.

This is an important bill to the Ysleta Tribe and I ask Members for their support.

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

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

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

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Oregon. I want to compliment the chief supporter of this legislation, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. REYES).

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1460 is important legislation in that it provides assistance to the Ysleta del Sur Pueblo Tribe in Texas.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1460, which will reduce the blood quantum required for membership in the Ysleta del Sur Pueblo tribe from one-eighth to one-sixteenth.

Congress has long recognized that inherent in the power of any tribal government is the power to set membership criteria and thereby determine who its members are. Absent some gross abuse of this power, I see no reason to interfere in this important area.

With regard to the Ysleta del Sur Pueblo tribe, as I understand it, the tribe has asked that the blood quantum requirement be set in public law. And while I personally am opposed to blood quantum requirements, and believe better criteria exist, this change is well within the tribe's authority, and I support their request.

It is my understanding that the tribe has about 1,200 members. Presumably with tribal members marrying non-tribal members, and the older tribal members passing away, the tribal council believes it won't be long before there won't be much of a tribe left. I am pleased to see that the tribal council is addressing this issue now rather than wait until there is a crisis, or run the risk of losing their identity as a tribe.

I support this bill and urge my colleagues to vote aye.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. REYES).

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

Mr. REYES. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank both gentlemen for helping with this very important bill for the Tiqua Tribe in El Paso. It is an issue of fairness. It is one that I would urge all my colleagues to support. It is vitally important to be able to sustain the tribe in the coming years.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 1460. As I walked over from my office a few minutes ago, I thought of a number of things that I wanted to tell you about how important this bill is to the members of the Tiqua tribe. I thought that I might tell you about the proud tradition and the remarkable history of the Ysleta del Sur tribe that dates back to pre-historic times. I thought that I might tell you about a unique group of individuals that will be reduced to a mere handful of members within a few generations if we fail to pass this bill, and I thought I might tell you about the disappointment and sorrow that the parents and members of the tribe have when a child is born, and because of the current blood quantum requirements, that child is excluded from tribal membership. I thought about talking about all of these things to you but decided that I would instead talk about fairness, about doing what is right and doing what is honorable.

This bill is not about money or power or politics. Its about the long-term existence of the Ysleta del Sur Pueblo, commonly known as the Tiqua Indian Tribe. The current statute requires that a person have a blood quantum of at least 1/8th in order to qualify for tribal membership. This bill would reduce the blood quantum requirement to at least 1/16th. There are currently only 1,252 members with the requisite blood quantum of 1/8th or more. When we pass this bill, another 500 members will be included in the tribal membership. This increase in numbers under the lowered blood quantum requirements would help to ensure that the offspring of tribal members who fall within those requirements would also qualify for tribal membership.

This is not rocket science. I don't have any charts and pictures to show you. All I have to offer is a profound sense of how important it is for individuals born to this tribe to belong to a family a culture and a people with a distinct place and tradition in America.

I urge you to support this bill and vote to reduce the blood quantum requirement for the Tiqua Indian tribe.

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

Mr. WALDEN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, I have no further 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 Oregon (Mr. WALDEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1460.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## GUAM WAR RESTITUTION ACT

Mr. WALDEN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 755) to amend the Organic Act of Guam to provide restitution to the people of Guam who suffered atrocities such as personal injury, forced labor, forced marches, internment, and death during the occupation of Guam in World War II, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 755

*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 "Guam War Claims Review Commission Act".

### SEC. 2. ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMISSION.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is hereby established a commission to be known as the "Guam War Claims Review Commission" (hereinafter referred to as the "Commission").

(b) MEMBERS.—The Commission shall be composed of 5 members who by virtue of their background and experience are particularly suited to contribute to the achievement of the purposes of the Commission. The members shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior not later than 60 days after funds are made available for this Act. Two of the members shall be selected as follows:

(1) One member appointed from a list of three names submitted by the Governor of Guam.

(2) One member appointed from a list of three names submitted by the Guam Delegate to the United States House of Representatives.

(c) CHAIRPERSON.—The Commission shall select a Chairman from among its members. The term of office shall be for the life of the Commission.

(d) COMPENSATION.—Members of the Commission shall not be paid for their service as members, but in the performance of their duties, shall receive travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, in accordance with sections 5702 and 5703 of title 5, United States Code.

(e) VACANCY.—Any vacancy in the Commission shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment.

### SEC. 3. STAFF.

The Commission may appoint and fix the pay of an executive director and other staff as it may require. The executive director and other staff of the Commission may be appointed without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive service, and may be paid without regard to the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter II of chapter 53 of such title, relating to the classification and General Schedule pay rates, except that the compensation of any employees of the Commission may not exceed a rate equivalent to the minimum rate of basic pay payable for GS-15 of the General Schedule under section 5332(a) of such title.

### SEC. 4. ADMINISTRATIVE.

The Secretary of the Interior shall provide the Commission, on a reimbursable basis, such administrative support services as the Commission may request.

### SEC. 5. DUTIES OF COMMISSION.

The Commission shall—

(1) review the facts and circumstances surrounding the implementation and administration of the Guam Meritorious Claims Act and the effectiveness of such Act in addressing the war claims of American nationals residing on Guam between December 8, 1941, and July 21, 1944;