

for the Hudson's Bay Company's Columbia Department, embracing present-day British Columbia, Washington, Oregon and Idaho. The trading post, which was the center of the region's fur trading enterprise, represented Britain's business and governmental interests in competition with the United States. The 1846 treaty between Great Britain and the United States established today's northern-most boundary at the 49th parallel.

The Vancouver Barracks was established in 1849 when the first contingent of U.S. Army troops arrived in the newly acquired American lands. From 1849 until World War I, during which time some of the Army's most promising officers (including Ulysses S. Grant, Phillip Sheridan, George McClellan and George C. Marshall) were stationed at Vancouver, the barracks was the principal military headquarters for the Pacific Northwest. As a result of its national significance, the site was designated by Congress as a National Historic Monument in 1948, and later as a National Historic Site. The 55-acre Vancouver Barracks contains 32 structures, many of which have been determined to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, including several rare examples of military architecture.

The Vancouver National Historic Reserve was designated by Congress in 1996 for the coordinated preservation, public use and management of historic sites within the Vancouver area. The Reserve was established as a partnership among the landowners in the Reserve, which include the National Park Service, the City of Vancouver, the U.S. Army and the Washington State Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. The 366 acre Historic Reserve contains the Fort Vancouver National Historic Site, Vancouver Barracks, Officers Row, Pearson Field, the Water Resources Center and portions of the Columbia river waterfront.

H.R. 2099 seeks to preserve the Vancouver Barracks for future generations. The 1996 Act that created the Historic Reserve provided an initial \$5 million authorization for capital projects, which has been fully appropriated. It is important to note that a provision was included in the Fiscal Year 2002 Interior Appropriations bill which essentially says there would be no further federal appropriations for capital projects within the Vancouver National Historic Reserve unless and until a new "authorization" for capital projects is approved by Congress. Of great importance to my congressional district, to the Pacific Northwest and our nation, H.R. 2099, as amended by the House Resources Committee, would increase from \$5 million to \$15 million the authorization of appropriations for development costs associated with capital projects at the Vancouver National Historic Reserve.

For over half a century local, state and federal government agencies, along with numerous private individuals and organizations, have been collaborating to preserve and interpret the history of the Vancouver area and the region. During the past 15 years, in excess of \$30 million has been invested in property improvements and projects within the present Historic Reserve boundaries. The federal government has provided approximately 25% of the capital funds for these efforts. The remaining 75% has been provided by local and state governments, foundations such as the locally based Vancouver National Historic Trust, and

numerous other individuals businesses and not-for-profit organizations.

The Vancouver Barracks adaptive Reuse and Economic Analysis completed in early 2000 determined the need for additional rehabilitation of buildings and adaptations necessary for new uses in the West Barracks area. The City of Vancouver has committed \$6 million for infrastructure improvements, the state of Washington has committed \$6 million for educational uses, and private donations will make up an additional \$8 million for building preservation efforts. The increase in federal authorization of \$10 million that is contained in H.R. 2099 will be used to match non-federal funding for the West Barracks project. This federal funding has been deemed key to successful private fund-raising efforts, securing tenants for the property, minimizing the impact of inflation and avoiding additional serious property deterioration.

Finally, I would like to give a word of thanks to our partners who have helped us get to this point. I would be remiss if I did not thank Chairmen HANSEN and RADANOVICH and Representatives RAHALL and CHRISTENSEN for their assistance in bringing this bill to the House floor for consideration. On behalf of all the community leaders who have worked on this project, I want to especially thank Vancouver Mayor Royce Pollard and Bruce Hagensen, the former Mayor and current Board Member of the Vancouver National Historic Reserve Trust.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage passage of H.R. 2099.

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

Mr. HANSEN. 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 Utah (Mr. HANSEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2099, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### GRAND TETON NATIONAL PARK LAND EXCHANGE

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 1105) to provide for the expeditious completion of the acquisition of State of Wyoming lands within the boundaries of Grand Teton National Park, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 1105

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

#### TITLE I—GRAND TETON NATIONAL PARK LAND EXCHANGE

##### SEC. 101. DEFINITIONS.

As used in this title:

(1) FEDERAL LANDS.—The term "Federal lands" means public lands as defined in section 103(e) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1702(e)).

(2) GOVERNOR.—The term "Governor" means the Governor of the State of Wyoming.

(3) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

(4) STATE LANDS.—The term "State lands" means lands and interest in lands owned by the State of Wyoming within the boundaries of Grand Teton National Park as identified on a map titled "Private, State & County Inholdings Grand Teton National Park", dated March 2001, and numbered GTNP/0001.

##### SEC. 102. ACQUISITION OF STATE LANDS.

(a) AUTHORIZATION TO ACQUIRE LANDS.—The Secretary is authorized to acquire approximately 1,406 acres of State lands within the exterior boundaries of Grand Teton National Park, as generally depicted on the map referenced in section 101(4), by any one or a combination of the following—

(1) donation;

(2) purchase with donated or appropriated funds; or

(3) exchange of Federal lands in the State of Wyoming that are identified for disposal under approved land use plans in effect on the date of enactment of this Act under section 202 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1712) that are of equal value to the State lands acquired in the exchange.

(b) IDENTIFICATION OF LANDS FOR EXCHANGE.—In the event that the Secretary or the Governor determines that the Federal lands eligible for exchange under subsection (a)(3) are not sufficient or acceptable for the acquisition of all the State lands identified in section 101(4), the Secretary shall identify other Federal lands or interests therein in the State of Wyoming for possible exchange and shall identify such lands or interests together with their estimated value in a report to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate and the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives. Such lands or interests shall not be available for exchange unless authorized by an Act of Congress enacted after the date of submission of the report.

##### SEC. 103. VALUATION OF STATE AND FEDERAL INTERESTS.

(a) AGREEMENT ON APPRAISER.—If the Secretary and the Governor are unable to agree on the value of any Federal lands eligible for exchange under section 102(a)(3) or State lands, then the Secretary and the Governor may select a qualified appraiser to conduct an appraisal of those lands. The purchase or exchange under section 102(a) shall be conducted based on the values determined by the appraisal.

(b) NO AGREEMENT ON APPRAISER.—If the Secretary and the Governor are unable to agree on the selection of a qualified appraiser under subsection (a), then the Secretary and the Governor shall each designate a qualified appraiser. The two designated appraisers shall select a qualified third appraiser to conduct the appraisal with the advice and assistance of the two designated appraisers. The purchase or exchange under section 102(a) shall be conducted based on the values determined by the appraisal.

(c) APPRAISAL COSTS.—The Secretary and the State of Wyoming shall each pay one-half of the appraisal costs under subsections (a) and (b).

##### SEC. 104. ADMINISTRATION OF STATE LANDS ACQUIRED BY THE UNITED STATES.

The State lands conveyed to the United States under section 102(a) shall become part of Grand Teton National Park. The Secretary shall manage such lands under the Act of August 25, 1916 (commonly known as the "National Park Service Organic Act") and other laws, rules, and regulations applicable to Grand Teton National Park.

##### SEC. 105. AUTHORIZATION FOR APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for the purposes of this title.

**TITLE II—JAMES V. HANSEN SHOSHONE NATIONAL TRAIL**

**SEC. 201. SHOSHONE NATIONAL TRAIL.**

(a) **DEFINITIONS.**—For the purposes of this section, the following definitions shall apply:

(1) **APPROPRIATE SECRETARY.**—The term “appropriate Secretary” means—

(A) the Secretary of Agriculture when referring to land under the jurisdiction of that Secretary; and

(B) the Secretary of the Interior when referring to any land except that under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture.

(2) **MAP.**—The term “Map” means the map entitled “James V. Hansen Shoshone National Trail” and dated April 5, 2002.

(3) **TRAIL.**—The term “Trail” means the system of trails designated in subsection (b) as the James V. Hansen Shoshone National Trail.

(b) **DESIGNATION.**—The trails that are open to motorized use pursuant to applicable Federal and State law and are depicted on the Map as the Shoshone National Trail are hereby designated as the “James V. Hansen Shoshone National Trail”.

(c) **MANAGEMENT.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as otherwise provided in this title, the appropriate Secretary shall manage the Trail consistent with the requirements of a national recreation trail in accordance with—

(A) the National Trails System Act (16 U.S.C. 1241 et seq.); and

(B) other applicable laws and regulations for trails on Federal lands.

(2) **COOPERATION; AGREEMENTS.**—The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall cooperate with the State of Utah Department of Natural Resources and appropriate county governments in managing the Trail. The appropriate Secretary shall make every reasonable effort to enter into cooperative agreements with the State of Utah Department of Natural Resources and appropriate county governments (separately, collectively, or in an any combination, as agreed by the parties) for management of the Trail.

(3) **PRIMARY PURPOSE.**—The primary purpose of this title is to provide recreational trail opportunities for motorized vehicle use on the Trail. The Trail shall be managed in a manner that is consistent with this purpose, ensures user safety, and minimizes user conflicts.

(4) **ADDITION OF TRAILS.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The appropriate Secretary may add trails to the Trail in accordance with the National Trails System Act and this title. The Secretary shall consider the Trail a national recreation trail for the purpose of making such additions.

(B) **REQUIREMENT FOR ADDITION OF TRAILS ON NON-FEDERAL LAND.**—If a trail to be added to the Trail is located on non-Federal land, the appropriate Secretary may add the trail only if the owner of the land upon which the trail is located has—

(i) consented to the addition of the trail to the Trail; and

(ii) entered into an agreement with the appropriate Secretary for management of the additional trail in a manner that is consistent with this title.

(5) **NOTICE OF OPEN ROUTES.**—The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall ensure that the public is adequately informed regarding the routes open for the Trail, including by appropriate signage along the Trail.

(d) **NO EFFECT ON NON-FEDERAL LAND AND INTERESTS IN LAND.**—Nothing in this section shall be construed to affect ownership, management, or other rights related to any non-Federal land or interests in land, except as provided in an agreement related to that

land entered into by the landowner under subsection (c)(4)(B)(ii).

(e) **ACQUISITION OF LAND AND INTERESTS IN LAND.**—The appropriate Secretary may acquire land and interests in land for the purposes of the Trail only from willing owners.

(f) **MAP ON FILE; UPDATED.**—The Map shall be—

(1) kept on file at the appropriate offices of the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture; and

(2) updated by the appropriate Secretary whenever trails are added to the Trail.

**SEC. 202. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

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

**TITLE III—MCLOUGHLIN HOUSE PRESERVATION**

**SEC. 301. DEFINITIONS.**

For the purposes of this title, the following definitions shall apply:

(1) **ASSOCIATION.**—The term “Association” means the McLoughlin Memorial Association, an organization described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and exempt from taxation under section 501(a) of such Code.

(2) **CITY.**—The term “City” means Oregon City, Oregon.

(3) **SECRETARY.**—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

**SEC. 302. FINDINGS.**

Congress finds the following:

(1) On June 27, 1941, Acting Assistant Secretary of the Interior W.C. Mendenhall, under the authority granted the Secretary under section 2 of the Historic Sites, Buildings and Antiquities Act (16 U.S.C. 461 et seq.), established the McLoughlin Home National Historic Site located in the City.

(2) Since January 16, 1945, the site has been known as McLoughlin House National Historic Site.

(3) The McLoughlin House National Historic Site includes both the McLoughlin House and Barclay House, which are owned and managed by the Association.

(4) The McLoughlin House National Historic Site is located in a Charter Park on Oregon City Block 40, which is owned by the City.

(5) A cooperative agreement was made in 1941 among the Association, the City, and the United States, providing for the preservation and use of the McLoughlin House as a national historic site.

(6) The Association has had an exemplary and longstanding role in the stewardship of the McLoughlin House National Historic Site but is unable to continue that role.

(7) The McLoughlin House National Historic Site has a direct relationship with Fort Vancouver National Historic Site due to Dr. John McLoughlin’s importance as the Chief Factor of the Hudson Bay Company’s Fort Vancouver, the headquarters for the Hudson Bay Company’s Columbia Department, and his subsequent role in the early history of the settlement of the Oregon Territory to the extent that he is known as the “Father of Oregon”.

(8) The McLoughlin House National Historic Site has been an affiliated area of the National Park System and is worthy of recognition as part of the Fort Vancouver National Historic Site.

**SEC. 303. BOUNDARY OF FORT VANCOUVER NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE.**

In recognition of the Secretary’s role and responsibilities since June 27, 1941, and in order to preserve the McLoughlin House National Historic Site, the Secretary is authorized to acquire the McLoughlin House, consisting of approximately 1 acre, as generally depicted on the map entitled “McLoughlin

National Historic Site”, numbered 007/80,000, and dated 12/01/01, as an addition to the Fort Vancouver National Historic Site. The map shall be on file and available for inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

**SEC. 304. ACQUISITION AND ADMINISTRATION.**

(a) **ACQUISITION.**—The Secretary is authorized to acquire the McLoughlin House from willing owners only, by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange, except that lands or interests in lands owned by the City may be acquired by donation only.

(b) **ADMINISTRATION.**—The Secretary shall administer the McLoughlin House as an addition to Fort Vancouver National Historic Site in accordance with the provisions of law generally applicable to units of the National Park System.

**TITLE IV—PRESIDENTIAL HISTORIC SITE STUDY**

**SEC. 401. PRESIDENTIAL HISTORIC SITE STUDY.**

(a) **STUDY AND REPORT.**—Not later than 2 years after the date funds are made available, the Secretary of the Interior shall—

(1) carry out a study on the suitability and feasibility of designating the William Jefferson Clinton birthplace home located in Hope, Arkansas, as a national historic site; and

(2) submit to the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report describing the findings, conclusions, and recommendations of the study.

(b) **REQUIREMENTS FOR STUDY.**—Except with regard to deadline for completion provided in subsection (a), the study under subsection (a) shall be conducted in accordance with section 8(c) Public Law 91-383 (16 U.S.C. 1a-5(c)).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) and the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. RAHALL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN).

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

Mr. Speaker, S. 1105 would provide for the expeditious completion of the acquisition of the State of Wyoming lands in the Grand Teton National Park.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Wyoming (Mrs. CUBIN) to explain this legislation.

Mrs. CUBIN. Mr. Speaker, the Grand Teton National Park Land Exchange Act was introduced by Senator THOMAS and cosponsored by Senator ENZI, and is supported by all five of the Wyoming State elected officials, along with the National Park Service and the local communities. The measure passed the Senate on October 17, 2001, by unanimous consent.

This bill presents a very unique opportunity regarding Federal land management in our national parks that will greatly benefit the American people, as well as Wyoming school children. Grand Teton National Park was established in Congress on February 29, 1929, to protect the natural resources of the Teton range and the Jackson Hole area’s unique beauty. On March 15, 1943, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt established the Jackson Hole

National Monument, which is adjacent to the Grand Teton National Park. The Grand Teton National Park was expanded to its present size by Congress on September 14, 1950, to include a portion of the land from Jackson Hole National Monument, which is probably a little more than Members wanted to know.

Now comes the important part. The park currently encompasses about 310,000 acres of wilderness and some of the most amazing mountains anywhere in our country. However, when Wyoming received its statehood in 1890, sections of land were set aside for school revenue purposes. All income from the State lands, rents and grazing fees, sales or other sources, is placed in a special trust fund for the benefit of the public schools in Wyoming. The establishment of these sections predates the creation of most national parks in the United States.

Currently, over 1,406 acres of State surface and mineral lands are held by the State of Wyoming in isolated plots within Grand Teton National Park itself.

This legislation would allow the State of Wyoming to trade or sell these precious State lands locked up inside the park for other Federal lands, minerals or appropriated dollars to address public school funding needs. Further, the American public can then consolidate under the National Park Service all of the lands within the Grand Teton National Park's borders and protect them from development pressures. There are still some inholdings in Grand Teton National Park that are privately owned, and I think we can all agree we need to buy those or get easements on those privately held lands that are within the park, too, to prevent development.

Mr. Speaker, this is a win/win situation for all of the groups involved. Basically, S. 1105 identifies approximately 1,406 acres of state lands and mineral interests within the park and makes them eligible for exchange for other Federal assets such as mineral royalties, appropriated dollars, or Federal lands set aside for disposal under FLPMA. It can even be a combination of all three of these elements.

Within 90 days after this bill is signed, the land would be valued through an agreement by the Wyoming Governor and the Secretary of Interior. If there is no agreement, then an appraisal process would start so that the value of the minerals or the lands in question would be assured fairness in all cases. There would also be an appeals process on the value to ensure fairness if any of the parties feel that it is not the right price. Within 100 days after the land value is determined, the Secretary of Interior, in consultation with the Governor, will exchange the Federal assets of equal value for the State lands.

Mr. Speaker, I respectfully request that the House of Representatives act favorably upon the Grand Teton Na-

tional Park Land Exchange Act. I think this body has an incredible opportunity to allow the consolidation within Grand Teton National Park borders, and to allow the State of Wyoming to capture fair market value for their property to benefit their schools.

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

Mr. Speaker, as has already been noted, S. 1105, as amended, is a package of bills which have been previously approved by the Committee on Resources. I would like to take this opportunity to make note of the fact that the Grand Teton National Park provisions in this bill have been advanced by our colleague, the gentlewoman from Wyoming (Mrs. CUBIN).

□ 1715

Her Senator passed this bill out of the other body and she has greatly assisted the movement of this legislation in this body. The gentlewoman from Wyoming is a wonderful person to work with. I appreciate her willingness to work with me on issues of mutual concern. She is indeed a distinguished Representative of the State of Wyoming. I appreciate her leadership.

Another provision of this bill would establish the James V. Hansen Shoshone National Trail in honor of our distinguished chairman, the gentleman from Utah. I sponsored the amendment in committee to name the trail after the gentleman from Utah. He resisted at first. He was willing to settle on having some outhouse in Glacier National Park named after him, but I insisted on my amendment instead.

I would further note that this measure includes the text of H.R. 3434 sponsored by the gentlewoman from Oregon (Ms. HOOLEY) which authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to acquire the McLoughlin House National Historic Site in Oregon and to administer it as part of the existing Fort Vancouver National Historic Site. Her leadership has been invaluable on this. I appreciate her working with us as well.

The legislation also includes the text of H.R. 3815 introduced by the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. ROSS) to authorize a study of the suitability and feasibility of designating the William Jefferson Clinton birthplace home located in Hope, Arkansas, as a national historic site.

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

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

I appreciate my good friend from West Virginia, who has been a joy to work with over the years in explaining the other parts of this bill which are very important. He did amend the Shoshone bill to somehow put my name on it. I explained to him another piece of legislation that I had my heart set on but, bless his heart, he was able to do that. I appreciate very much his kindness and his understanding. I appreciate the gentlewoman from Wyoming and all the work she has done on our

committee, especially on this piece of legislation and many others.

Mrs. CUBIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HANSEN. I yield to the gentlewoman from Wyoming.

Mrs. CUBIN. I would just like to make the offer, Mr. Chairman, in exchange for the Martin's Cove issue that was quite controversial in my State, we are building a new maximum security prison. If the gentleman from West Virginia wanted to amend his amendment, we would probably be happy to name our new maximum security prison after him.

Mr. HANSEN. If I may ask, is the gentlewoman suggesting that I may spend time there?

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

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Oregon (Ms. HOOLEY).

Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this legislation and specifically the amended version of S. 1105 that includes H.R. 3434, the McLoughlin House Preservation Act. The McLoughlin House Preservation Act will extend the boundaries of Fort Vancouver to include the McLoughlin House National Historic Site to be managed and maintained by the National Park Service. Fort Vancouver and the McLoughlin House have a long and storied history that goes back to the early 1800s and the early settlement of the Oregon Territory.

Since the early 1900s, the McLoughlin House has been maintained and managed by a nonprofit McLoughlin Memorial Association. For almost 100 years, the association has done yeoman's work to preserve and maintain this historic treasure so that thousands of people could tour the site. By extending the boundaries of Fort Vancouver to include the McLoughlin House, we will continue to build on a relationship that began over 180 years ago; and we will preserve in perpetuity the cultural, educational and historical benefits of this historic site for future generations.

In closing, I would like to convey my sincere appreciation to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN), the gentleman from California (Mr. RADANOVICH), and the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. RAHALL) for so generously agreeing to work with me on this bill and in helping to move it forward. I would also like to extend my gratitude to all the staff that helps out here, Luke Johnson and David Watkins of the Committee on Resources for their tireless efforts on behalf of this bill, thanks to John Salisbury and the McLoughlin Memorial Association for all of their hard work to preserve this Oregon treasure; and lastly I would like to thank Tracy Fortmann for her advocacy on behalf of the McLoughlin House over the years. She has done a fantastic job. We are extremely lucky to have her at Fort Vancouver.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BASS). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 1105, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES HISTORIC PRESERVATION AMENDMENTS ACT

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1606) to amend section 507 of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 to authorize additional appropriations for Historically Black Colleges and Universities, to decrease the matching requirement related to such appropriations, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 1606

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

#### SECTION 1. DECREASED MATCHING REQUIREMENT FOR HISTORIC BUILDING RESTORATION AND PRESERVATION AT HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES; AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) DECREASED MATCHING REQUIREMENT.—Section 507(c) of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-333; 16 U.S.C. 470a note) is amended—

(1) by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following new paragraph:

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the Secretary may obligate funds made available under subsection (d) for a grant with respect to a building or structure listed on, or eligible for listing on, the National Register of Historic Places only if the grantee agrees to provide, from funds derived from non-Federal sources, an amount that is equal to 30 percent of the total cost of the project for which the grant is provided.”; and

(2) by striking “(2) The Secretary” and inserting the following:

“(2) WAIVER.—The Secretary”.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 507(d) of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (16 U.S.C. 470a note) is amended—

(1) by striking “Pursuant to” and inserting the following:

“(1) 1996 AUTHORIZATION.—Pursuant to”; and

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

“(2) ADDITIONAL AUTHORIZATION.—In addition to amounts made available under paragraph (1), pursuant to section 108 of the National Historic Preservation Act, there is authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this section.”.

(c) APPLICATION OF AMENDMENT.—Subsection (c)(1) of section 507 of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996, as amended by subsection (a), shall apply with respect to—

(1) funds made available under subsection (d)(2) of such section, as added by subsection (b); and

(2) funds made available under subsection (d)(1) of such section, as amended by subsection (b), that remain unobligated as of the date of the enactment of this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) and the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. RAHALL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN).

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. H.R. 1606, introduced by the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CLYBURN), will authorize appropriations for the restoration and renovation of Historically Black Colleges and Universities. In addition, it would decrease matching requirements.

Many of the buildings at these schools are listed on the National Register and, because of their age, are in immediate need of remodeling and renovation. GAO identified in a report to Congress the buildings needing attention and the estimated cost. This estimate provides the foundation for the authorized level prescribed in the legislation. While funds have been previously appropriated to help meet restoration needs at some of these schools, the matching requirement has proved to be a difficult barrier to meet. This bill would lower that barrier by lowering the matching requirement and enable these schools to take advantage of these restoration opportunities. The historic quality of these buildings makes it important that we aid in their preservation.

The bill contains an amendment to extend the new matching requirement to schools where funds have already been appropriated but have been left unobligated due to a failure to raise enough funds to meet the matching requirement.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation has significant support on both sides of the aisle. I urge my colleagues to support this worthy piece of legislation. I appreciate the gentleman from South Carolina for all the excellent work he has done on this legislation.

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

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

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

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1606, introduced by my good friend and colleague Representative JIM CLYBURN, is an important initiative that builds upon the work started in 1996 with the passage of the historically black colleges and universities' historic preservation program.

The program has been the catalyst for the preservation of historic structures at these in-

stitutions of higher education. Unfortunately, the program has used up all of its existing authorization of funds and while its accomplishments to date have been great, the work that still needs to be done is even greater.

Many of the buildings that have been and will be assisted by this program are integral elements of the school campus and their preservation will not only preserve buildings but also the history and spirit of these pioneering institutions.

In hearings before the Resource Committee on H.R. 1606 last November we received moving testimony from Representative CLYBURN and others on the importance of this program in furthering historic preservation at institutions that have played a vital role in the advancement of African-Americans and others.

I want to commend in particular my colleague Representative JIM CLYBURN for his strong leadership and vision on this legislation. Representative CLYBURN has been a tireless champion of H.R. 1606. As a former educator himself, he well understands importance of this program not only to the schools themselves but to the entire nation.

Last week this House passed H. Res. 523 recognizing the contributions Historically Black Colleges and Universities have made and continue to make in the education of African-Americans. However, H. Res. 523 just talked the talk, but it is H.R. 1606 that walks the walk.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1606 is a substantive measure that will benefit these institutions and the nation at large. I strongly support the measure and urge its adoption by the House.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CLYBURN) whose determination, dedication and true vision have brought this legislation to the floor today. He is a good friend to all of us and a former educator himself. We realize the importance of this legislation not only to Historically Black Colleges and Universities but to the Nation.

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding the time and for his kind words.

Mr. Speaker, I want to express my gratitude to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN), the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. RAHALL), the gentleman from California (Mr. RADANOVICH), and the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) for the tremendous bipartisan support H.R. 1606 has received to date. I very much appreciate the opportunity to speak today on behalf of my legislation to extend authorization of the Historically Black Colleges and Universities Historic Preservation program. This is a day that has been several years in the making.

As a former high school teacher, I have always possessed an acute appreciation for history and have enjoyed its study for many years. It was part of what motivated me to introduce legislation establishing the South Carolina National Heritage Corridor, and I thank the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM) for joining me in support of that legislation which Congress authorized in the 1995 Omnibus