

religious education and training equivalent to credit given for secular course work in drug treatment . . ." Alcohol and drug treatment is a medical service requiring medical knowledge. Treatment professionals specialize in the diagnosis, assessment and treatment of psychoactive disorders and other substance abuse/use/dependency. These counselors and other professionals possess a constellation of knowledge that is unique to the alcoholism and drug abuse counseling profession, and distinguishes ADCs from other related professions and specialties. Religious education and training is not equivalent to training given for the medical specialty of alcohol and drug treatment.

The Act also mandates States to waive their formal educational requirements under certain circumstances or face lawsuits. Finally the legislation attempts to remedy a problem that does not exist. Religious organizations are already entitled to receive federal funding by complying with the rules for charitable organizations.

All of our organizations seek to include spirituality in the lives of individuals. Spirituality is an important component of treatment, and mechanisms already exist to bring this aspect of recovery to patients without changing current law.

By stating that establishing formal education requirements may hinder treatment and by attempting to equate religious education with knowledge about alcoholism and drug dependence, the Community Renewal Act undermines treatment efforts and removes scarce funding from effective treatment programs. Unfortunately, this legislation ensures that the millions of people suffering from addiction, their families, employers and communities will be harmed by incompetent treatment.

The Community Renewal Act will hurt the provision of professionally competent alcohol and drug treatment services. For this reason, we urge you to vote against H. Res. 207.

Sincerely,

American Counseling Association; American Methadone Treatment Association; American Society of Addiction Medicine; Association of Halfway House Alcoholism Programs of North America; College on Problems of Drug Dependence; Legal Action Center; National Association of Addiction Treatment Providers; National Association of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Counselors; National Association of State Alcohol and Drug Abuse Directors; National Association of Student Assistance Professionals; National Coalition of State Alcohol and Drug Treatment and Prevention Associations; National Council for Community Behavioral Healthcare; National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence; National TASC; Partnership for Recovery; The Betty Ford Center; Caron Foundation; Hazelden Foundation; Valley Hope Association; Research Society on Alcoholism; Therapeutic Communities of America.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. SOUDER) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, House Resolution 207.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PATRIOT ACT

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 210 and ask for its immediate resolution.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 210

Resolved, That at any time after the adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 659) to authorize appropriations for the protection of Paoli and Brandywine Battlefields in Pennsylvania, to direct the National Park Service to conduct a special resource study of Paoli and Brandywine Battlefields, to authorize the Valley Forge Museum of the American Revolution at Valley Forge National Historical Park, and for other purposes. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Resources. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. It shall be in order to consider as an original bill for the purpose of amendment under the five-minute rule the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Resources now printed in the bill. The committee amendment in the nature of a substitute shall be considered by title rather than by section. Each title shall be considered as read. During consideration of the bill for amendment, the chairman of the Committee of the Whole may accord priority in recognition on the basis of whether the Member offering an amendment has caused it to be printed in the portion of the Congressional Record designated for that purpose in clause 8 of rule XVIII. Amendments so printed shall be considered as read. The chairman of the Committee of the Whole may: (1) postpone until a time during further consideration in the Committee of the Whole a request for a recorded vote on any amendment; and (2) reduce to five minutes the minimum time for electronic voting on any postponed question that follows another electronic vote without intervening business, provided that the minimum time for electronic voting on the first in any series of questions shall be 15 minutes. At the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted. Any Member may demand a separate vote in the House on any amendment adopted in the Committee of the Whole to the bill or to the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommend with or without instructions.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Washington (Mr. HASTINGS) is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, for purposes of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Ohio (Mr. HALL), pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all

time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

Mr. Speaker, before proceeding, I would like to take a minute to add my personal congratulations to those that have been extended from all my colleagues on both sides of the aisle on the tremendous honor that was recently bestowed on our colleague the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. HALL). The Nobel Peace Prize, for which the gentleman from Ohio has been nominated, is among the most extraordinary measures of individual achievement that can be accorded to any man or woman from any country anywhere in the world.

The gentleman's deep commitment to fight hunger throughout the world is well known to all of us here in the House, so I will not belabor that point. But clearly, this is a Member of Congress whose tireless efforts reach far beyond the walls of this building, indeed far beyond the borders of this country. Literally countless numbers of the world's neediest people have benefited from the often lonely and frequently tireless efforts of the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. HALL).

It is not my intention to embarrass my colleague, Mr. Speaker, but simply to take a moment and give credit where credit is due, which has also been done in a very deserving way, as evidenced by the nomination of this prestigious honor.

Mr. Speaker, H. Res. 210 would grant H.R. 659, the PATRIOT Act, an open rule providing 1 hour of general debate divided equally between the chairman and the ranking minority member of the Committee on Resources. The rule makes in order as an original bill for the purpose of amendment, the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Resources now printed in the bill. The rule provides that the amendment in the nature of a substitute be considered for amendment by title.

Mr. Speaker, the rule authorizes the Chair to accord priority in recognition to Members who have preprinted their amendments in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. The rule allows the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole to postpone votes during consideration of the bill and to reduce voting time to 5 minutes on any postponed question if the vote follows a 15-minute vote.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, the rule provides one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

H.R. 659 is a relatively noncontroversial measure reported out of the Committee on Resources on April 28 by a voice vote. The bill would authorize a total of \$4.25 million for the Federal Government to acquire land necessary to protect the Paoli and Brandywine Battlefields in Pennsylvania. The bill authorizes the Valley Forge Historical Society, in agreement with the Secretary of the Interior, to construct the

Valley Forge Museum of the American Revolution at Valley Forge National Historic Park in Pennsylvania. Once construction of the museum is complete, the bill requires all titles and interests be transferred to the Federal Government with the understanding that the Valley Forge Historical Society will continue to operate the museum.

The battles of Paoli and Brandywine took place in September of 1777 and were significant in the outcome of the American Revolution. The Battle of Brandywine was the largest land battle of the Revolution, and it was following these two battles that colonial troops, led by General George Washington, made their legendary camp at Valley Forge for the winter of 1777 and 1778.

Finally, the Congressional Budget Office estimates that enactment of H.R. 659 will cost the Federal Government about \$5 million over the next 5 years. Because the bill does not affect direct spending, pay-as-you-go procedures do not apply.

As I have already mentioned, Mr. Speaker, this legislation was reported without dissent by the Committee on Resources. Accordingly, the Committee on Rules is pleased to recommend an open rule for consideration of the bill, and I encourage my colleagues to support this resolution and the underlying bill.

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

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time and for his very kind words relative to the nomination. It was very nice of him to say that, and it is very encouraging to hear those kind of words on the floor of the House. So I thank him very much.

This is an open rule. It will allow for fair and full debate on H.R. 659, which is a bill to protect two American Revolutionary War battlefields. It also permits the construction of the Valley Forge Museum of the American Revolution within the Valley Forge's National Historic Park.

As my colleague from Washington described, this rule provides 1 hour of general debate to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Resources. The rule also permits amendments under the 5-minute rule, which is the normal amending process in the House. All Members on both sides of the aisle will have the opportunity to offer germane amendments.

Mr. Speaker, the American Revolutionary War is one of probably perhaps the most important events in the history of our Nation, and it is therefore appropriate that we preserve the battlefields associated with the war and to make them available to the public. This bill would help protect the Bran-

dywine and the Paoli Battlefields not far from Valley Forge, Pennsylvania. The battles here were an important part of our fight for independence.

This is a bipartisan bill, it has support on both sides of the aisle, it is an open rule, and I support the bill and the rule.

Again, I want to thank the gentleman from Washington (Mr. HASTINGS) for his very kind words.

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

□ 1615

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. WELDON) in whose district at least one of these battlefields are located.

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I thank my good friend and colleague for his cooperation and for the support of both the minority and the majority sides on the rule.

I want to add my comments to those in praise of the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. HALL). During the 13 years I have been in Congress, we come to respect certain people; and I can tell my colleagues, there is no Member I hold in higher regard than the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. HALL) for his untiring effort on behalf of people all over the world and the problems associated with hunger.

So let us just hope for the best. We are solidly behind him in this body, and I think he represents an example for this entire country in terms of the kind of qualities we want in our elected officials. So, again, congratulations for being nominated.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this legislation. It is bipartisan. It is non-controversial. I rise under the rule because I do not want to discuss the details but rather to extend to my colleagues the significant amount of effort that was put forth by the Democrats and Republicans to find a solution to the potential development of one of the last remaining sites of the Revolutionary War.

The site that we are talking about in Paoli is directly adjacent to a site where 53 patriots were killed. They were slaughtered by the British. In fact, in such a terrible way that this battle became a rallying cry, for our soldiers for the rest of the Revolutionary War, the battle cry became "Remember Paoli" because of the way the British used bayonets to basically tear apart young Americans, Americans who were 19, 20, 21, and 22 years old.

If we do not protect this site, and this is not being done as a way to add to the Federal park land, this is being done locally and every dollar of money that we appropriate is being matched dollar for dollar by the local folks. In fact, in the case of Paoli, all but

\$100,000 of the \$1.25 million has already been raised. The State has kicked in money; the County has. And the local folks, school kids, who have kicked in thousands of pennies in their "Pennies for Paoli" campaign, to other interested citizens who have made this a massive effort to protect one of America's real treasures.

In fact, last July 4, "Good Morning America" did a Focus for Independence Day, and that focus feature was on the Paoli Battlefield and how important it was for America to protect this site.

So I am saying to my colleagues, as we go into this open rule, please consider carefully amendments. We have the full support of the administration in this effort. It was very carefully crafted to make sure the Park Service would agree. There is nothing being done here to take land that will be acquired other than in a voluntary way. The money is being matched on a dollar-for-dollar basis.

It also sets up a process to do the same type of acquisition for the Brandywine Battlefield and also allows for the Park Service to look at a study on the possible cooperation between the Valley Forge Historical Society for a new museum. It is a non-controversial bill. It is one that is in the best interest of America. It protects sites that otherwise may be consumed by developers.

The current owners of the 40-some-acre Paoli site, the Malvern Preparatory School, have said, if we do not move in the Congress, they are going to put it up for open sale. The estimates are that it could generate tens of millions of dollars for private development. However, they have offered that if the Federal Government takes the initiative to support the local folks, they will guarantee the sale price at \$2.5 million. That means that the \$1.25 million that has been committed to by the local folks will be matched by \$1.25 million from the Federal Government.

The land would actually be owned by the Borough of Malvern. In the case of Brandywine, it will be owned either by the Brandywine Conservancy or by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. So we are not adding to the size of our Park Service.

We also call for a study by the Park Service to look at how the interpretation of Paoli and Brandywine can be better coordinated with Valley Forge. Because these two battles, the Paoli massacre and the Battle of Brandywine, were key parts of the struggle that led to our historic encampment at Valley Forge and the major battle to protect our capitol at Philadelphia when the British were making the move to take over Philadelphia and to take over control of this country.

So these are very important sites. This bill is a very important process. I would ask my colleagues during the debate on the bill to please keep in mind

that the administration is solidly behind this and any amendments that have not been supported by the administration could well doom this bill to defeat. So I ask them to please consider that as they look to possibly offer amendments as we get to the bill itself.

I want to thank my colleagues and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. HOEFFEL) who has been very supportive for the minority side for his outstanding work as a leader from the region and again the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) for his outstanding work and the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG). And really all the members of the Committee on Resources have been so helpful in this process.

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TRAFICANT).

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I just wanted to join forces with the gentleman from Washington (Mr. HASTINGS) about his kind words of the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. HALL) our distinguished member of the Committee on Rules.

The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. HALL) has endured a lot of personal sacrifice and tragedy over the last years. But even during that time, there has never been a more outspoken and more active advocate to relieve hunger in the world. He has done a marvelous job, and we appreciate what he has done.

Now, I support the rule, and I am going to support the bill. I have a little amendment, I say to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. WELDON), that says that all these historic landmarks of Pennsylvania be moved to Ohio and all the funds go to the 17th District of Ohio.

No, it does not really do that. It is just a little amendment that says whatever funds we give and they create a museum or anything, it is just the sense of the Congress. Because just today, another 350 jobs in Franklin, West Virginia, are going overseas.

The Traficant amendment says they are not compelled to but to consider expending the dollars on American-made goods. I know that the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. WELDON) will not oppose that.

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TRAFICANT. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I thank my good friend and colleague for yielding, who does such a fantastic job in this body and knows that I support, I think, almost everything that he stands for and speaks to. We have a great working relationship.

As my colleague knows, the money that we are talking about is going to actually buy land, which obviously will be American land. But I appreciate the efforts of the gentleman in constantly reaffirming to the American people that we are using their tax dollars to always buy American products.

I would not object to the amendment of the gentleman. Of course, I would have to defer to our leader because he is actually controlling the movement in this piece of legislation.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, reclaiming my time, society, though, will in fact build a museum. And, hopefully, the museum will consider this little, innocent amendment.

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

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 210 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 659.

□ 1623

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 659) to authorize appropriations for the protection of Paoli and Brandywine Battlefields in Pennsylvania, to direct the National Park Service to conduct a special resource study of Paoli and Brandywine Battlefields, to authorize the Valley Forge Museum of the American Revolution at Valley Forge National Historical Park, and for other purposes, with Mr. LAHOOD in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to the rule, the bill is considered as having been read the first time.

Under the rule, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) and the gentleman from Puerto Rico (Mr. ROMERO-BARCELÓ) each will control 30 minutes.

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

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

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 659 introduced by my colleague the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. WELDON).

H.R. 659, the Protect America's Treasures of the Revolution for Independence of Our Tomorrow Act of 1999, otherwise known as the PATRIOT Act, is a very important bill that is necessary to protect two significant battlefields of the Revolutionary War and begin the process of developing a much needed new visitor center at Valley Forge National Historical Park.

This bill would authorize appropriations for the protection of the Paoli and Brandywine Battlefield in Pennsylvania. Appropriations for these battle-

fields must be matched dollar by dollar by non-Federal sources.

H.R. 659 also directs the National Park Service to conduct a special resource study of both the Paoli and Brandywine Battlefield to see if they warrant inclusion into the National Park System.

This bill also authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to enter into an agreement with the Valley Forge Historical Society to construct and operate a museum within the boundaries of the Valley Forge National Historical Park. The construction of this facility is needed in order to accommodate the many visitors to Valley Forge.

After the museum has been built, all right, title, and interest would be conveyed to the Federal Government. However, the Society would continue to operate.

Mr. Chairman, this is a good piece of legislation. It has bipartisan support and is supported by the National Park Service. I urge all my colleagues to support H.R. 659.

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

Mr. ROMERO-BARCELÓ. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, H.R. 659 is a comprehensive measure that provides assistance for the preservation of two Revolutionary War battlefields in Pennsylvania. In addition, the bill authorizes the public-private partnership agreement for the construction of a museum on Federal land within Valley Forge National Historical Park.

Title I of H.R. 659, as amended, authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to provide up to \$1.25 million to assist in the protection and preservation of the area known as the Paoli Battlefield. It also authorizes up to \$3 million to assist in the protection and preservation of an area known as the Meeting House Corridor, part of the Brandywine Battlefield.

In both instances, the funds provided are for land acquisition and all funds provided by the Secretary are to be matched dollar for dollar by non-Federal sources.

The Secretary is also authorized to provide technical assistance and to enter into cooperative agreements to provide for ownership and management of the battlefield by the non-Federal partners.

Title I further authorizes a special resource study of the two battlefields.

Title II of H.R. 659 deals with a Valley Forge National Historical Park, which is so ably represented by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. HOEFFEL). The bill authorizes the Secretary to enter into an agreement under appropriate terms and conditions with the Valley Forge Historical Society to construct the Valley Forge Museum of the American Revolution on park property. The gentleman from

Pennsylvania (Mr. HOEFFEL) has been a strong supporter of this provision of the bill, and for that he is to be commended.

Unlike some other proposals for public-private partnerships regarding park visitor centers, this proposal has been developed in a non-controversial manner.

The Committee on Resources adopted an amendment in the nature of a substitute for H.R. 659 that clarified several items in the bill and provided some additional safeguards regarding the development of a cooperative agreement for a museum at Valley Forge National Historical Park. With these changes, we support this legislation and ask our colleagues to vote for it.

Mr. Chairman, I ask for unanimous consent to have the balance of my time be controlled by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. HOEFFEL).

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Puerto Rico?

There was no objection.

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. WELDON) the sponsor of this piece of legislation.

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, first of all, I want to thank my good friend the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) for yielding me the time. He has just been unbelievable in supporting this effort, which has involved well over a year. And without his support as the subcommittee chairman, we would not be here today. And without the support of the full committee chairman the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG), we would not be here today. They have just been tireless in their support of our effort to preserve these sites before they would be developed.

I also want to add my thanks to the ranking member, the gentleman from Puerto Rico (Mr. ROMERO-BARCELO). He has been fantastic. I do not know whether he has left the floor or not. He is an outstanding individual and an outstanding leader. He sat through a hearing in which we had over 100 school children from all over Pennsylvania come in. Many of them had helped inspire thousands of letters that were written to Members of Congress in both parties asking us to remember the patriots that are being honored today with this bill.

Mr. Chairman, we know the names George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and Ben Franklin. We know their names because they have been recognized as great patriots who fought in the struggle for our Nation to receive its independence. We visit their historical sites at Monticello and Mount Vernon and Franklin Court to learn more about these great people. But today I ask my colleagues, do we know

the names John Wilson, William MaGee, or Charles Temple? I think not, Mr. Chairman, because these are the names of over 50 patriots who were slaughtered in the Paoli massacre.

□ 1630

These were young Americans. They were Americans who were 18, 19, 20 and 21 years of age, who only knew they were struggling to have freedom and independence from the tyranny of Great Britain. These patriots laid down their lives. In fact, Mr. Chairman, it was on the evening of September 20, 1777, that the British troops were moving on our National Capital at Philadelphia. There had been an unsuccessful battle at Brandywine. There had been another unsuccessful battle at the Battle of the Clouds. They were about ready to have a surprise attack on the British. But unfortunately, the British troops found out about it. The leader of the British troops decided that they would not use their weapons, their guns, but rather they were told not to have any weapons fired, but to let the American patriots fire, so the British could move on them in the dark of the night and only use their bayonets.

They did that, Mr. Chairman. The British used their bayonets in ways that we cannot describe and history could never convey to us in real terms. They slaughtered young Americans. They slaughtered them in such a terrible way that when the light of day came on September the 21st and people saw the remains of these young Americans, it was no longer called the Battle of Paoli. It was referred to as the Paoli Massacre.

Now, at that point in time, we were not doing well in our Revolution. In fact, the morale of our troops was at risk. We all know the stories of the encampment at Valley Forge only a few miles away from Paoli. But this battle and the slaughter of our troops inspired our troops. The rallying cry for the rest of the war was, remember Paoli, and remember those patriots who were torn apart by the bayonets of the British.

Mr. Chairman, that battle was a turning point in our struggle for independence. It was a turning point that allowed us to turn back the British and ultimately allowed us to prevail. Today, Mr. Chairman, that holy ground, that sacred ground, is being challenged. The owners of that piece of property, the Malvern Preparatory School, no longer need the land. The land is in the same condition it was over 200 years ago. Nothing has changed. They are saying they are going to have to sell it. Now, if they sell this on the open market, which they have projected they would do later this year if we do not take action, that land will bring tens of millions of dollars because it is along the Main Line that runs out of Philadelphia, a

very wealthy and a very high-priced area. But the school has said that if someone comes up and offers to maintain this property as a public property for the people of America to celebrate one of the most sacred sites in our history, that they will sell it for \$2.5 million.

So what happened over 2 years ago was the folks in Chester County and southeastern Pennsylvania got together and they formed the Paoli Preservation Fund. They have raised all but \$100,000 that is necessary of the local match. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania approved a \$500,000 allocation. Chester County put money in. Schoolchildren raised thousands of dollars through their Pennies for the Paoli Campaign. Today, Mr. Chairman, as we are about to pass, hopefully, this bill with bipartisan support, all this will do is allow that money to be matched on a dollar-for-dollar basis.

Now, for those who are concerned that there might be some precedent here, that perhaps we are adding to our National Park land, that is not the case. The Borough of Malvern has agreed to be responsible for all operational funds for this site. There is no requirement for Federal dollars to be put in to police the site. The site will not be owned by the Federal Government. It will be maintained in its current status, and the same thing applies to the Battle of Brandywine, which the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PITTS) has been in the forefront here since he came to this body several years ago. That battlefield also straddles our congressional districts and is another important site that we must not lose to development.

Mr. Chairman, the final portion of this bill deals with an effort that all the major private collectors of Revolutionary War artifacts have agreed that they would work together with the Valley Forge Historical Society, one of the oldest historical societies in America, a nonprofit organization that currently has a huge collection of Revolutionary War artifacts. They have agreed that if we move forward, and the Park Service can come to terms with them, that they will fund with private dollars, yet controlled by the nonprofit Valley Forge Historical Society, a new museum that they estimate will be in the \$30 to \$40 million range. The museum will not be owned by a private citizen. It will be owned by the historical society, one of the oldest in America, and it will include all of the artifacts given to the historical society by the major collectors of these artifacts nationwide.

This is a good piece of legislation, Mr. Chairman. As I said before, schoolchildren have seen this as a way to impact our democracy. In fact, the children from a number of schools have traveled to this Capital, attended congressional hearings, and several of

them actually spoke at that hearing. From Exton Elementary School, East Goshen Elementary School, the K.D. Markley School, the Sugartown Elementary School and many of the students at Malvern have come out and said this is something that America needs to do.

As I mentioned during the debate on the rule, "Good Morning America" last July 4 used this story about Paoli as their national focus piece as we celebrated the independence of America. Is it not fitting that if we pass this bill today, on this July 4, "Good Morning America" can come back and thank Members of both parties for their foresight and for their leadership in allowing this bill to move forward.

Mr. Chairman, I would be remiss if I did not mention one individual who has been a tireless advocate for this effort. While I am standing here as the original author of this bill, the credit for this goes to another great patriot, another great American, Pat McGuigan. It has been due to Pat McGuigan's diligence that we are here today, because Pat has committed his life to service on behalf of our country. He served in the military for, I believe, 31 years, from 1951 to 1982. He had assignments in Korea, Japan, South Vietnam, West Germany, Italy and the United States. He received during his service nearly two dozen awards and decorations. He retired from active duty as a command sergeant major and returned to service at the Valley Forge Military Academy, which is right near each of these sites. He served as a special assistant to the superintendent, a department head, and an instructor. He spent his time training young men for a future in service to their country. As many of us probably know, General Schwarzkopf is one of the famous graduates of Valley Forge. In 1991 until just recently, Pat continued his service to his community as manager of Malvern Borough. He dedicated the last 5 years to saving this land.

I ask our colleagues to join with us in a bipartisan effort in remembering the great patriots of this country, those who fought for our independence. I want to say to Pat McGuigan, you are an example of a modern-day patriot, as is the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. HALL) for his service to our country and to our people.

I want to thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. HOEFFEL) for his cooperation and leadership. I see the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. ANDREWS) on the floor who has been a tireless advocate, and an original sponsor of this, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN), the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG), the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PITTS) and everyone else who has helped make this bill today become a reality.

Mr. HOEFFEL. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume. I

would like to start by thanking the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) and the gentleman from Puerto Rico (Mr. ROMERO-BARCELÓ) for their leadership on this important legislation. I particularly want to compliment the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. WELDON) for an extraordinary effort to bring this matter forward, for his kindness in reaching out to me as soon as I took office in a bipartisan fashion to work together on this bill, and to compliment him on the best congressional hearing I have ever attended, that he put together with schoolchildren from Malvern, that the gentleman from Utah presided over and the gentleman from Puerto Rico. It was a great day, a great day for schoolchildren to be involved in celebrating American revolutionary history, and now we are seeing the fruits of the gentleman from Pennsylvania's efforts here on the floor.

I also want to thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PITTS) for his cooperation and efforts on that day as well.

The PATRIOT Act, which is before us, is a very good piece of legislation. It would authorize \$1.25 million for the purchase of the Paoli Battlefield. It would authorize \$3 million for the purchase of the Brandywine Battlefield. It would authorize the National Park Service to work together to plan an aggressive and effective interpretation of those battlefields for the benefit of American citizens. And it would authorize the National Park Service to enter into a joint agreement, a private-public partnership, with the Valley Forge Historical Society to build a new visitors center at the Valley Forge National Historical Park to be run by the Park Service and a Valley Forge Museum of the American Revolution to be run by the historical society, hopefully under one roof, in a way that would make the best possible experience for visitors to Valley Forge, with a new, up-to-date visitors center run by the Park Service and what will be an outstanding Valley Forge Museum of the American Revolution run by the Historical Society of Valley Forge.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. WELDON) has set forth very effectively the importance of what we are trying to save. The land that was involved in both the Brandywine Battlefield and the Paoli Massacre is truly land that was the beginning of the American revolutionary fight for freedom. It is true that the American forces lost at Brandywine. They were overrun by the British, although they did buy additional time to protect the city of Philadelphia a little while longer from the British invasion. And it is true that at Paoli, Americans were massacred at night and it truly was another disastrous defeat for America. But in those two military operations was forged the beginning of a winning spirit. Several months later, the Amer-

ican army under the leadership of General Washington retired for the winter to Valley Forge. We are all familiar with the history of the Valley Forge encampment. As far as I am concerned, that is where the American Revolution was truly won. No shots were fired. But because of the American army that arrived there tired and hungry and ill-clothed and ill-trained and ill-equipped emerged 6 months later, after the support of French military officers and Prussian military officers with the tremendous leadership of George Washington and American officers, the American forces emerged from Valley Forge in June of 1778 as an effective fighting force that went on to win our independence.

So we are memorializing here and saving and preserving the two battlefields that led to the encampment at Valley Forge, and we are offering an opportunity to give a far more impressive experience at Valley Forge with a new, revamped visitors center and a greatly improved opportunity for historical artifacts to be presented through a Valley Forge Museum of the American Revolution. We will offer better education for the valor and the determination and the courage and the resolve that Americans showed at both those battle sites and for the 6 months where they survived a bitter winter at Valley Forge and emerged as an effective fighting army. We will preserve those battlefields so that future generations can appreciate the sacrifices that were made there. And the Park Service will be asked to interpret those battlefields and come up with a plan that is a meaningful description of the history and importance of those sites for the benefit of all Americans that visit.

The museum that is proposed at Valley Forge is desperately needed. The Valley Forge Historical Society was founded in 1918. They have a museum in the park now. It is not adequate. It does not have the space needed. It does not have the climate control to safely store all of the artifacts that they possess. And as the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. WELDON) has pointed out, additional artifacts are available for a new museum if a proper museum is built. It is a very exciting opportunity that the historical society and its President, Jean-Pierre Bouvel, have presented to the Park Service, a public-private partnership that will really make a difference and provide an excellent opportunity under one roof for a new visitors center and a new museum.

I urge all my colleagues to support this project. It will be a remarkable preservation, not just of open space but of historical open space that is fundamental to our national history and a remarkable partnership with the private sector through the Valley Forge Historical Society to better present the history of the American Revolution to all Americans.

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

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PITTS).

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Chairman, first I want to applaud the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. WELDON) for introducing this legislation and for the leadership in protecting Paoli and Brandywine Battlefields and thank the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) for his support and leadership.

Preserving America's historic treasures is essential if we as a Nation are to remember our past and our rich cultural heritage. It is particularly important to remember the sacrifices of our forefathers that they made to secure independence and build a new country which today is the world leader in freedom and democracy. Brandywine and Paoli Battlefields are among the few Revolutionary War battlefields that remain unprotected and are threatened by rapid development in the region. It only takes a quick drive through the beautiful Brandywine region to see the rapid and congested development that is closing in on the battlefield grounds. For this reason, it is essential that the PATRIOT Act becomes law and that Brandywine and Paoli Battlefields are preserved for future generations to enjoy and appreciate.

□ 1645

The PATRIOT Act will preserve a portion of the Brandywine Battlefield where the most intense conflict and loss of life took place. The Battle of the Brandywine was the largest battle of the Revolutionary War in terms of number of participants, approximately 26,000 British and American troops. It is the only battle where all the generals of both sides were convened. It was also the major conflict in the British campaign of 1777 that conquered Philadelphia. While the British eventually took Philadelphia, the Battle of the Brandywine was significant in delaying the British campaign and allowing the Congress to abandon the city and to move to Lancaster, also in my district, and then to York to escape the British takeover.

It is evident that the battles of Brandywine and Paoli are an integral part of American history. It would be a tragedy if this history were to be lost to rapid development. The local communities in the regions of Brandywine and Paoli have recognized this, they have worked together closely to preserve this land. In fact, I applaud the Brandywine community for already raising enough money to match the Federal assistance necessary for preservation. It is particularly encouraging to witness local students and their work to raise money to build support for the preservation of these battlefields.

I was once a school teacher before I went into public service. I know first-

hand how important good education is to our children, and students in this region have the opportunity to grow up in an area rich with history. They have the opportunity to learn firsthand about the sacrifice that many Americans made for our freedom.

Chris Curtis, who is a student from Exton Elementary School in my district wrote a letter to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. WELDON), to myself, urging Congress to protect the Paoli Battlefield by passing this act, and here is what he writes:

"I think you should preserve the Paoli Battlefield because 53 people died for our country there. We also want to remember Paoli because we don't want to forget or bury our memories of those who fought so hard for our freedom. We also need to remember the relatives of those who died there. We never want to forget that generation of brave soldiers who died for our country when it was just beginning."

I could not say it better myself.

For our children's sake we must preserve this valuable historic land. Preserving this land will ensure that future generations will be able to experience how the battle unfolded, and history connects people and nurtures identity and community. The local communities have been doing their part to preserve the land. They will continue to do so. It is now time for the Federal Government to do its part.

The Federal Government exists for the people. The people want and need to preserve this land. It is our duty to act accordingly. I urge support for House Resolution 659.

Mr. HOEFFEL. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. ANDREWS).

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Chairman, I thank my friend from Pennsylvania for yielding this time to me. I want to thank and congratulate the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) and the gentleman from Puerto Rico (Mr. ROMERO-BARCELO) for their leadership in bringing this measure to floor on behalf of my constituents who are part of the region that will be most immediately benefit by this legislation. I thank my colleagues.

I also want to commend my friend, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. WELDON), who has approached this legislation with his usual tenacity and enthusiasm and given us all a model to follow on the effort to get something like this to the floor. I congratulate him and all those involved, and I especially want to thank my new colleague and friend the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. HOEFFEL) for his effectiveness in helping to move a piece of legislation this important to the floor this early in his tenure, and we appreciate his efforts.

I support this legislation for reasons of history, ecology and prosperity. The historical angle has been well described

by my colleagues. There is a good chance that there would not be a United States of America without the bravery and valor of those who sacrificed their lives on the battlefields that will be commemorated and consecrated by this legislation. But not only is their sacrifice worthy of present mention, the reasons for which they have sacrificed have echoed through these very halls in the last few days.

We have spent much of our time debating issues of religious liberty, the establishment of religion, the importance of a well-regulated militia. Issues that were the core of the dispute over 200 years ago are the core of our debates and disputes in the last few hours. So for those who would doubt the relevance of this history, I would not direct them not to the events of several decades or centuries ago, I would direct them to the debates we have had on this very floor this very day.

For reasons of ecology I know that my friend, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. HOEFFEL), in particular has made the preservation of open space a major priority of his tenure here, and those of us who are involved in this debate are pleased to join him in the preservation of some very important open space in an area that is under intense pressure for development.

As the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PITTS) just said, one of the most desirable areas in America to live and develop a business are these areas. That is because they are so proximate to southern New Jersey I might add for the record. But there is intense scrutiny and pressure for development. It is very important that this is one of the tools for open space preservation that is at our disposal, and we are very wise to use it under this legislation.

Finally, for reasons of prosperity, I would note that there are 1 million schoolchildren living in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, proximate to the location of the sights that are mentioned in this bill. Two of them are my schoolchildren, and I know that those schoolchildren will benefit greatly from the proximity of these consecrated sights and the museum which I am sure will follow so they can learn the lessons of our history and apply those lessons in an intelligent way to our future.

So I would again commend the author of the legislation for his tenacity. He is doing a great service to our region. I am very proud to stand with him in support of this legislation.

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. SOUDER).

Mr. SOUDER. Mr. Chairman, I thank our distinguished chairman. One of my privileges in this Congress has been to

join the Committee on Natural Resources, and particularly the Subcommittee on National Parks and Public Lands with the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN), and I really enjoyed this. I sought out appointment to this committee because of my interest in historic preservation and in the roots of our Nation.

My friend and colleague from Pennsylvania (Mr. WELDON) is not only an enthusiastic champion, he is probably the foremost expert on Russia, and I had a great privilege to go with him in December. In understanding the roots of our liberty and our traditions and our culture is essential, and part of that is the part of our park system in the development of the understanding and the outreach of that park system, and I wanted to make two points:

In addition to Pennsylvania clearly being much of the cradle of our liberty from Independence Hall out to Valley Forge and Paoli and Brandywine and the capital moving to York, and my personal favorite, John Dickenson, the letters of Pennsylvania farmer who then argued against the revolution, but while the others were still talking, he went out and actually fought. Pennsylvania has all this centered there.

And I want to make a couple points:

One is the battlefield integrity. It is really important for the understanding of American citizens to be able to go out where there has not been a lot of alteration, and as we work in our national parks, in the historic parks it is not supposed to be a natural preserve, it is supposed to be a historic preserve so we can understand what the soldiers faced at that particular point in time, and when we have these rare opportunities to get that land, we should purchase it.

Secondly, visitor centers, and I think in the current budget pressures we have no choice but to move to more public-private partnerships. There are dangers in the commercialization of our park system, but if we do this right, we can actually expand our ability to provide information not only to young people, but to adults.

A couple of points with this:

One is we need better visitor centers in a number of our key historical parks so that we can make history more understandable. Secondly, the artifacts that we have, as was mentioned here related to Valley Forge, is also true at Gettysburg, and other locations are often scattered.

Many of them are in harm's way, and we need better facilities to restore these. Once they are lost, they are permanently lost, and there are some places that are so critical to our American history, we should try to preserve these before they are lost and protect them before they are lost to future generations.

And then the outreach programs. There is no question that one of the

largest movements in education in America, as we have seen it in the Committee on Education and the Workforce and other places, is towards brain research and trying to and capitalizing on the new research results and findings that are showing that kids interact so much better when they can sense something, participate in something, in addition to just being taught it.

As we see our national parks and our historic parks in particular reaching out to involve those schoolchildren in interactive activities, it is a major advance. They often have pre-and post-programs that they can send, and we ought to be looking at ways not only for the regional areas around Pennsylvania who will have access to this but the many field trips that come into Washington, D.C. have access to this type of thing too because it is a way to get our young people involved so they understand the fundamental underpinnings of our liberty, what people had to do and fight for to get there.

It is not just something handed to them, and so much of the efforts of the Subcommittee on National Parks and Public Lands, particularly in the historic areas is critical to our long-term preservation of liberty in America, and I want to congratulate all my colleagues from Pennsylvania who have been a leader in this in addition to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN).

Mr. HOEFFEL. Mr. Chairman, I yield 7 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. KLINK).

Mr. KLINK. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding this time to me, and first of all I want to applaud my colleagues because this is a very good bill, and I want to support it. But I cannot stand by without taking this opportunity to also talk about another battlefield which is located in Pennsylvania where a great difference was caused, a great difference in holding our Nation together, and that is the battlefield at Gettysburg.

The difference between this bill and what is occurring at Gettysburg is the fact that these projects are an example of how a process should work, of how input should be across party lines, it should be at various levels of government, it should be with people in the community, and so this is a very fine bill. It is going to do a lot of wonderful things so that the heritage of our Nation, as portrayed at Brandywine and Paoli, are going to be preserved for generations to come.

I hate to be the skunk at a garden party. It would be nice to come to the floor and only talk about all of the wonderful things this bill does. But we cannot expect to remember what happened at Brandywine and Paoli and what happened during the Civil War at Gettysburg if we are not willing to step forward and express some discomfort ourselves to protect the speech and the

rights of the people around those battlefields, the people who care about our heritage, who care about what is going on in our Nation, and I am very troubled by what is occurring at Gettysburg.

Mr. Chairman, there is an attempt, and in fact a general management plan was just approved by the Interior Department last Friday for a public-private partnership in Gettysburg, and I know that many of the members of this committee have expressed their concern and their consternation, but still the Department of Interior and the Parks Department continues to move forward.

People in the community have said that they are upset that they do not have input in this plan, and still the Interior Department and the Bureau of Parks continues to move forward. This new visitors center in Gettysburg is going to move farther away from the downtown area where I would remind my colleagues that Day Two of the Battle of Gettysburg was fought. In fact, the confederates over ran the town of Gettysburg.

Many very important things occurred in Gettysburg, and now, unlike the visitor center that is currently there, many pedestrians will be unable to walk over a mile from where this new site is proposed to be built to the town of Gettysburg. And so businessmen who have invested in the community, historical groups that have fought to preserve what has happened in Gettysburg, will all be left behind, and all of this will be moved a mile away from the City of Gettysburg. And in this plan over 600 acres of trees will be taken down, 45 acres of which are going to be destroyed where this new site is planned.

The problem with what is occurring is that unlike the visitor center that Congress is about to authorize today for Valley Forge and unlike the visitor center that Congress has already authorized for the Independence National Historical Park in Philadelphia, for Zion, and Rocky Mountain National Parks, they also involved public-private partnerships.

Now Congress will not have a role in what is going on at Gettysburg because of a loophole. What is the loophole? The Gettysburg visitor center is planned to be built within the parks of the national park, but it will be built on private land so that none of the federal procurement or workers protection will apply to the construction or operation of that visitor center.

□ 1700

What does that mean? It means that none of those visitors' centers, that the other visitors centers that I mentioned at the other sites involved commercial loans or commercial activities. At Gettysburg you will see a huge cafeteria that is going to take away business from the local restaurants.

We will also see that the ability to skirt Federal rules on employment, of contracting and procurement, rules like Davis-Bacon and rules requiring competitive bidding to protect against sweetheart deals will be waived at Gettysburg. Congress needs to have the ability to step back and tell the Interior Department, the Bureau of Parks, let us listen to the community. Let us answer the questions about what is going on at Gettysburg.

I am really troubled, and I would say to all of my colleagues, one of the men who owns some of the property there is a gentleman named Eric Uberman. He appeared on the Today Show on NBC this morning where he was asked questions about this. He found out on the QT that, in fact, Federal employees were in his business, people who work for the Parks Department, he imagines, taking photographs surreptitiously, surveillance of his property. I have those photographs here.

I would ask my colleagues, what is going on? When we are talking about the protections at Brandywine, at Paoli, when we are talking about preserving our country at Gettysburg, how can we in Congress stand by and allow a Federal department, whether it is the Department of the Interior, whether it is the EPA, whether it is the FBI; we are talking about all of the great courage that was shown on these battlefields. Can we not in Congress show some courage and say, it is up to us, the elected people of the people's House, to determine if the Federal Government has run roughshod over these businesses? If the employees from the Parks Department or the Interior Department who took all of these photographs of the interiors and exteriors of businesses in Gettysburg, if they had a legitimate purpose, why did they not go to Mr. Eric Uberman? Why did they not step forward and say, in determining what our plan is going to be, we need to take some pictures of your business, and we want your input, too, Mr. Uberman. Why did Mr. Uberman have to find out on the QT and then file a FOIA, which took well over a month, to get access to those photographs?

It is up to us, I say to my colleagues. We talk about courage. We talk about those who died during the Revolutionary War, who died during Gettysburg and who preserved this Nation at a time of strife during the 1860s. What about 1999? Is this Congress any less patriotic to step forward to protect these businesspeople? Even if they are right, if the Interior Department is right, if the Parks Department is right, why do we not step forward and say, hold your horses, stop; let Congress investigate this.

Again, I laud all of my colleagues. I am in support of this bill. I will offer and withdraw my amendment simply so we can have it in the record, and I

will call on my friends in this Congress to act with me over the next 30 days. We have a 30-day period. Let us call this bureaucracy to account for what they have done. Let us make sure that what we are doing at Gettysburg is just as responsible, just as well thought out, as what we are doing today at Paoli and Brandywine.

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. WELDON).

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I thank the distinguished gentleman for yielding me this time for the appropriate thank yous. We stand up on this floor and we take credit when legislation is passed, but all of us in this body know that the real credit for the legislation goes to those staff people who work tirelessly behind the scenes to work with us to help make things happen. It would be inappropriate for me not to recognize those people who helped make this day possible.

I want to thank Todd Hall for his outstanding work on our behalf; Alan Freemayer from the full committee for his work. I want to thank Cheri Sexton and Marsha Stewart. I want to thank Rick Healy for his tremendous help. There he is over there on the minority side. It was, in fact, a bipartisan staff effort that allowed us to get here.

I would be totally remiss if I did not mention my staffer who has spent 2 years working this issue, Erin Coyle. This is her fist major bill. You did a fantastic job, Erin Coyle, so you can bask in the glory of the passage of this bill today. Without you, it would not have happened.

I also want to say to our colleagues, Mr. Chairman, this is a unique bill. When my distinguished friend had the hearing, the key witness was none other than George Washington. George Washington in the form of Jim Gallagher, who has played George Washington in the reenactment of the Delaware River crossing for something like 10 years, came down to Washington and actually presented the testimony as perhaps General George Washington would have done 200 years ago to protect this site. So we thank General Washington, Jim Gallagher, for being here.

Ed Barrs, who is the historian emeritus of the Park Service for his cooperation; from the Park Service itself Don Berry; Jim Pepper and Arthur Stewart from Valley Forge.

I also want to thank the local folks. Governor Ridge, State Senator Thompson, State Representative Flick; county commissioners from Chester County, Republicans Carla Hanna and Karen Martynick and Democrat Andrew Denniman. They were unanimous in their support.

I also want to thank Henry Briggs from the Malvern Borough; the Chester County Chamber of Commerce, Rob

Powson; and the local council member of Malvern, Sara Bones, who constantly prodded this through.

It was a tireless effort on behalf of many people, and again, I want to thank everyone for allowing us to get to this point in time.

Mr. HOEFFEL. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I would simply like to add to that long list of thank yous that the gentleman just read a thank you and compliment to Jon Pierre Bouvel of the Valley Forge Historical Society for his leadership in marshalling local support for this public-private partnership; and also thanks to Paul Decker, the Executive Director of the Valley Forge Convention and Visitor Bureau and a number of Montgomery County officials who have been in strong support of this public-private partnership at Valley Forge.

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

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

The CHAIRMAN. All time for general debate has expired.

Pursuant to the rule, the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute printed in the bill shall be considered as an original bill for the purpose of amendment under the 5-minute rule by title, and each title shall be considered read.

During consideration of the bill for amendment, the Chair may accord priority in recognition to a Member offering an amendment that he has printed in the designated place in the Congressional RECORD. Those amendments will be considered read.

The Chairman of the Committee of the Whole may postpone until a time during further consideration in the Committee of the Whole a request for a recorded vote on any amendment and may reduce to not less than 5 minutes the time for voting by electronic device on any postponed question that immediately follows another vote by electronic device without intervening business, provided that the time for voting by electronic device on the first in any series of questions shall not be less than 15 minutes.

The Clerk will designate section 1.

The text of section 1 is as follows:

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 "Protect America's Treasures of the Revolution for Independence for Our Tomorrow Act" or the "PATRIOT Act".

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any amendments to section 1?

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. KLINK

Mr. KLINK. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. KLINK:

Page 2, after line 6, insert the following new section:

SEC. 2. CONGRESSIONAL AUTHORIZATION REQUIRED FOR CERTAIN NEW CONSTRUCTION WITHIN THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of the Interior may not authorize the construction of any visitor's center or museum in the proximity of or within the boundaries of Gettysburg National Military Park, unless Congress has specifically authorized the construction of such visitor's center or museum.

(b) **APPROVAL IN VIOLATION OF THIS SECTION INEFFECTIVE.**—If the Secretary, through approval of a General Management Plan or any other action, approves construction of a visitor's center or museum in violation of this section after June 15, 1999, approval of such construction shall not be valid and shall have no force or effect.

(c) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—This section shall be deemed to have been enacted and taken effect on June 15, 1999.

Mr. KLINK (during the reading). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state his point of order.

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Chairman, the amendment is not germane under rule XVI, clause 7 of the Rules of the House of Representatives because it deals with a different subject matter than the text.

The CHAIRMAN. Does any Member wish to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. KLINK. Mr. Chairman, I ask to be recognized against the point of order.

Mr. Chairman, as I said during the general debate, and I understand that the point of order will probably be sustained, and so I would, therefore, not try to be repetitive. I understand that the chairman has expressed himself some concerns about the same thing, and I do not want to be redundant; however, I would like to be recognized for one moment.

Because what is happening, Mr. Chairman, at Gettysburg is atrocious. I think this probably does relate to these other battlefields. That is why we thought this was the amendment to bring this amendment forward.

Again, the Park Service has decided that they need to move a new visitors' center a mile or so outside of the town of Gettysburg. The problem is that the people of Gettysburg have not been able to address this problem. They have not been part of the decision-making. That is why this amendment, I thought, was so important to this bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. KLINK) will suspend.

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Chairman, let me respectfully point out that the gen-

tleman from Pennsylvania is not speaking to the point of order, but is speaking to his amendment. As I understand it, he should confine his remarks to the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman's remarks should be addressed to the point of order.

Mr. KLINK. Mr. Chairman, I think that during the general debate I have had the opportunity to make my point on this bill, and I respect greatly the chairman and ranking member of the committee.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate title I.

The text of title I is as follows:

TITLE I—PAOLI AND BRANDYWINE BATTLEFIELDS

SEC. 101. PAOLI BATTLEFIELD PROTECTION.

(a) **PAOLI BATTLEFIELD.**—The Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") is authorized to provide funds to the borough of Malvern, Pennsylvania, for the acquisition of the area known as the "Paoli Battlefield", located in the borough of Malvern, Pennsylvania, as generally depicted on the map entitled "Paoli Battlefield" numbered 80,000 and dated April 1999 (referred to in this title as the "Paoli Battlefield"). The map shall be on file in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(b) **COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.**—The Secretary shall enter into a cooperative agreement with the borough of Malvern, Pennsylvania, for the management by the borough of the Paoli Battlefield. The Secretary may provide technical assistance to the borough of Malvern to assure the preservation and interpretation of the battlefield's resources.

(c) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There are authorized to be appropriated \$1,250,000 to carry out this section. Such funds shall be expended in the ratio of \$1 of Federal funds for each dollar of funds contributed by non-Federal sources. Any funds provided by the Secretary shall be subject to an agreement that provides for the protection of the land's resources.

SEC. 102. BRANDYWINE BATTLEFIELD PROTECTION.

(a) **BRANDYWINE BATTLEFIELD.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary is authorized to provide funds to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, a political subdivision of the Commonwealth, or the Brandywine Conservancy, for the acquisition, protection, and preservation of land in an area generally known as the Meetinghouse Road Corridor, located in Chester County, Pennsylvania, as depicted on a map entitled "Brandywine Battlefield—Meetinghouse Road Corridor", numbered 80,000 and dated April 1999 (referred to in this title as the "Brandywine Battlefield"). The map shall be on file in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(2) **WILLING SELLERS OR DONORS.**—Interests in land shall be acquired pursuant to this section only from willing sellers or donors.

(b) **COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.**—The Secretary shall enter into a cooperative agreement with the same entity that is provided funds under subsection (a) for the management by the entity of the Brandywine Battlefield. The Secretary may also provide technical assistance to the entity to assure the

preservation and interpretation of the battlefield's resources.

(c) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There are authorized to be appropriated \$3,000,000 to carry out this section. Such funds shall be expended in the ratio of \$1 of Federal funds for each dollar of funds contributed by non-Federal sources. Any funds provided by the Secretary shall be subject to an agreement that provides for the protection of the land's resources.

SEC. 103. STUDY OF BATTLEFIELDS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 18 months after the date on which funds are made available to carry out this section, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives a resource study of the property described in sections 101 and 102.

(b) **CONTENTS.**—The study shall—

(1) identify the full range of resources and historic themes associated with the Paoli Battlefield and the Brandywine Battlefield, including their relationship to the American Revolutionary War and the Valley Forge National Historical Park; and

(2) identify alternatives for National Park Service involvement at the sites and include cost estimates for any necessary acquisition, development, interpretation, operation, and maintenance associated with the alternatives identified.

(c) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this section.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there amendments to title I?

If not, the Clerk will designate title II.

The text of title II is as follows:

TITLE II—VALLEY FORGE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

SEC. 201. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the "Valley Forge Museum of the American Revolution Act of 1999".

SEC. 202. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.

(a) **FINDINGS.**—The Congress finds the following:

(1) Valley Forge National Historical Park, formerly a State park, was established as a unit of the National Park System in 1976. The National Park Service acquired various lands and structures associated with the park, including a visitor center, from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

(2) Valley Forge National Historical Park maintains an extensive collection of artifacts, books, and other documents associated with the Continental Army's winter encampment of 1777–1778 at Valley Forge, Revolutionary War-era artifacts of military life, important archaeological resources, and numerous structures and associated artifacts.

(3) Between 1982 and 1997 the National Park Service completed a general management plan, long-range interpretive plan, and strategic business plan for Valley Forge National Historical Park that establish goals and priorities for management of the park.

(4) These plans identify inadequacies in the park's current visitor center and interpretive programs. The plans call for the development of a new or significantly renovated visitor center that would make the collection accessible to the public through exhibits and research facilities. Plans also call for improving the interpretation of the landscape and improving the circulation into and through the park.

(5) The Valley Forge Historical Society was established in 1918 as a nonprofit organization

to preserve and interpret for future generations the significant history and artifacts of the American Revolution in their historic setting at Valley Forge. The Valley Forge Historical Society has amassed valuable holdings of artifacts, art, books, and other documents relating to the 1777–1778 encampment of Washington's Continental Army at Valley Forge, the American Revolution, and the American colonial era. The Society continues to pursue additional important collections through bequests, exchanges, and acquisitions.

(6) The Society's collection is currently housed in a facility inadequate to properly maintain, preserve, and display their ever-growing collection. The Society is interested in developing an up-to-date museum and education facility.

(7) The Society and the National Park Service have discussed the idea of a joint museum and education and visitor facility. Such a collaborative project would directly support the historical, educational, and interpretive activities and needs of Valley Forge National Historical Park and those of the Valley Forge Historical Society. A joint facility would combine 2 outstanding museum collections and provide an enhanced experience at Valley Forge for visitors, scholars, and researchers.

(8) The Society has proposed to raise funds to construct a new museum and education and visitor center on park property at Valley Forge National Historical Park that would be planned, developed, and operated jointly with Valley Forge National Historical Park.

(b) *PURPOSE.*—The purpose of this title is to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to enter into an agreement with the Valley Forge Historical Society to construct and operate a museum within the boundary of Valley Forge National Historical Park in cooperation with the Secretary.

SEC. 203. VALLEY FORGE MUSEUM OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION AUTHORIZATION.

(a) *AGREEMENT AUTHORIZED.*—The Secretary of the Interior, in administering the Valley Forge National Historical Park, is authorized to enter into an agreement under appropriate terms and conditions with the Valley Forge Historical Society to facilitate the planning, construction, and operation of the Valley Forge Museum of the American Revolution on Federal land within the boundary of Valley Forge National Historical Park.

(b) *CONTENTS AND IMPLEMENTATION OF AGREEMENT.*—An agreement entered into under subsection (a) shall—

(1) authorize the Society to develop and operate the museum pursuant to plans developed by the Secretary and to provide at the museum appropriate and necessary programs and services to visitors to Valley Forge National Historical Park, related to the story of Valley Forge and the American Revolution;

(2) only be carried out in a manner consistent with the General Management Plan and other plans for the preservation and interpretation of the resources and values of Valley Forge National Historical Park;

(3) authorize the Secretary to undertake at the museum activities related to the management of Valley Forge National Historical Park, including, but not limited to, provision of appropriate visitor information and interpretive facilities and programs related to Valley Forge National Historical Park;

(4) authorize the Society, acting as a private nonprofit organization, to engage in activities appropriate for operation of a museum that may include, but are not limited to, charging appropriate fees, conducting events, and selling merchandise, tickets, and food to visitors to the museum;

(5) provide that the Society's revenues from the museum's facilities and services shall be

used to offset the expenses of the museum's operation; and

(6) authorize the Society to occupy the structure(s) so constructed for the term specified in the Agreement and subject to the following terms and conditions:

(A) The conveyance by the Society to the United States of America of all right, title, and interest in the structure(s) to be constructed at Valley Forge National Historical Park.

(B) The Society's right to occupy and use the structure(s) shall be for the exhibition, preservation, and interpretation of artifacts associated with the Valley Forge story and the American Revolution, to enhance the visitor experience of Valley Forge National Historical Park, and to conduct appropriately related activities of the Society consistent with its mission and with the purposes for which the Valley Forge National Historical Park was established. Such right shall not be transferred or conveyed without the express consent of the Secretary.

(C) Any other terms and conditions as may be determined by the Secretary.

SEC. 204. PRESERVATION AND PROTECTION.

Nothing in this Act shall authorize the Secretary or the Society to take any actions in derogation of the preservation and protection of the values and resources of Valley Forge National Historical Park. An agreement entered into under section 203 shall be construed and implemented in light of the high public value and integrity of the Valley Forge National Historical Park and the National Park System.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there amendments to title II?

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. TRAFICANT

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment to the end of the bill, section 205.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TRAFICANT:

At the end of the bill add the following new section:

SEC. 205. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS ON PURCHASE OF AMERICAN-MADE GOODS.

It is the sense of the Congress that the Society, in constructing and operating the museum, purchase American-made goods to the greatest degree practicable.

Mr. TRAFICANT (during the reading). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Chairman, this amendment basically urges the society, which I think is an excellent construct, to, in fact, making this bill a worthwhile bill for all of America, it encourages that society that when they expend dollars, that they expend those dollars on American-made goods and products. There will be many visitors. It does not compel them, but if anything, it is a reminder that even at our great landmarks and our great treasures, that wherever possible, if we buy American-made goods, America will be stronger.

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TRAFICANT. I yield to the gentleman from Utah.

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Chairman, as usual, our friend from Ohio has come

up with an excellent amendment, and this side accepts the amendment.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Chairman, I urge an "aye" vote on the amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TRAFICANT).

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there other amendments?

If not, the question is on the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute, as amended.

The committee amendment in the nature of a substitute, as amended, was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland) having assumed the chair, Mr. LAHOOD, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 659) to authorize appropriations for the protection of Paoli and Brandywine Battlefields in Pennsylvania, to direct the National Park Service to conduct a special resource study of Paoli and Brandywine Battlefields, to authorize the Valley Forge Museum of the American Revolution at Valley Forge National Historical Park, and for other purposes, pursuant to House Resolution 210, he reported the bill back to the House with an amendment adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

Is a separate vote demanded on the amendment to the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute adopted by the Committee of the Whole? If not, the question is on the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute.

The committee amendment in the nature of a substitute was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members.

The Chair announces that immediately after this vote, proceedings will

resume on a motion to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 1175 considered earlier today, and that will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 418, nays 4, not voting 12, as follows:

[Roll No. 245]

YEAS—418

Abercrombie	Davis (FL)	Hoekstra
Ackerman	Davis (IL)	Holden
Aderholt	Davis (VA)	Holt
Allen	Deal	Horn
Andrews	DeGette	Hostettler
Archer	Delahunt	Houghton
Armey	DeLauro	Hoyer
Bachus	DeLay	Hulshof
Baird	DeMint	Hunter
Baker	Deutsch	Hutchinson
Baldacci	Diaz-Balart	Hyde
Baldwin	Dickey	Inslee
Ballenger	Dicks	Isakson
Barcia	Dingell	Istook
Barr	Dixon	Jackson (IL)
Barrett (NE)	Doggett	Jackson-Lee
Barrett (WI)	Dooley	(TX)
Bartlett	Doolittle	Jefferson
Barton	Doyle	Jenkins
Bass	Dreier	John
Bateman	Duncan	Johnson (CT)
Becerra	Dunn	Johnson, E.B.
Bentsen	Edwards	Johnson, Sam
Bereuter	Ehlers	Jones (NC)
Berkley	Ehrlich	Jones (OH)
Berman	Emerson	Kanjorski
Berry	Engel	Kaptur
Biggert	English	Kelly
Bilirakis	Eshoo	Kennedy
Bishop	Etheridge	Kildee
Blagojevich	Evans	Kilpatrick
Bliley	Everett	Kind (WI)
Blumenauer	Ewing	King (NY)
Blunt	Farr	Kingston
Boehlert	Fattah	Kleczka
Boehner	Filner	Klink
Bonilla	Foley	Knollenberg
Bonior	Forbes	Kolbe
Bono	Ford	Kucinich
Borski	Fossella	Kuykendall
Boswell	Fowler	LaFalce
Boucher	Frank (MA)	LaHood
Boyd	Franks (NJ)	Lampson
Brady (PA)	Frelinghuysen	Lantos
Brady (TX)	Frost	Largent
Brown (FL)	Gallely	Larson
Brown (OH)	Ganske	Latham
Bryant	Gejdenson	LaTourette
Burr	Gekas	Lazio
Burton	Gephardt	Leach
Buyer	Gibbons	Lee
Callahan	Gillmor	Levin
Calvert	Gilman	Lewis (CA)
Camp	Gonzalez	Lewis (GA)
Campbell	Goode	Lewis (KY)
Canady	Goodlatte	Linder
Cannon	Goodling	Lipinski
Capps	Gordon	LoBiondo
Capuano	Goss	Lofgren
Cardin	Graham	Lowe
Carson	Granger	Lucas (KY)
Castle	Green (TX)	Lucas (OK)
Chabot	Green (WI)	Luther
Chambliss	Greenwood	Maloney (CT)
Clay	Gutierrez	Maloney (NY)
Clayton	Gutknecht	Manzullo
Clement	Hall (OH)	Markey
Clyburn	Hall (TX)	Martinez
Coble	Hansen	Mascara
Collins	Hastings (FL)	Matsui
Combest	Hastings (WA)	McCarthy (MO)
Condit	Hayes	McCarthy (NY)
Conyers	Hayworth	McCollum
Cook	Hefley	McCreery
Costello	Herger	McDermott
Cox	Hill (IN)	McGovern
Coyne	Hill (MT)	McHugh
Cramer	Hillery	McInnis
Crane	Hilliard	McIntosh
Crowley	Hinchee	McIntyre
Cubin	Hinojosa	McKeon
Cummings	Hobson	McKinney
Cunningham	Hoefel	McNulty

Meehan	Rahall	Stark
Meek (FL)	Ramstad	Stearns
Meeks (NY)	Rangel	Stenholm
Menendez	Regula	Strickland
Metcalf	Reyes	Stump
Mica	Reynolds	Stupak
Millender-McDonald	Riley	Sununu
Miller (FL)	Rivers	Sweeney
Miller, Gary	Rodriguez	Talent
Miller, George	Roemer	Tancredo
Minge	Rogan	Tanner
Mink	Rogers	Tauscher
Moakley	Rohrabacher	Tauzin
Mollohan	Ros-Lehtinen	Taylor (MS)
Moore	Rothman	Taylor (NC)
Moran (KS)	Roukema	Terry
Moran (VA)	Roybal-Allard	Thompson (CA)
Morella	Royce	Thompson (MS)
Murtha	Rush	Thornberry
Myrick	Ryan (WI)	Thune
Nadler	Ryun (KS)	Thurman
Napolitano	Sabo	Tierney
Neal	Salmon	Toomey
Nethercutt	Sanchez	Towns
Ney	Sanders	Traficant
Northup	Sandlin	Turner
Norwood	Sawyer	Udall (CO)
Jackson (IL)	Saxton	Udall (NM)
Jackson-Lee	Scarborough	Upton
(TX)	Nussle	Velazquez
Oberstar	Schaffer	Vento
Obey	Schakowsky	Visclosky
Ortiz	Scott	Vitter
Ose	Sensenbrenner	Walden
Owens	Serrano	Walsh
Oxley	Sessions	Wamp
Packard	Shadegg	Waters
Pallone	Shaw	Watkins
Pascrell	Shays	Watt (NC)
Pastor	Sherman	Watts (OK)
Payne	Sherwood	Waxman
Pease	Shimkus	Weiner
Pelosi	Shows	Weldon (FL)
Peterson (MN)	Shuster	Weldon (PA)
Peterson (PA)	Simpson	Weller
Petri	Sisisky	Wexler
Phelps	Skeen	Weygand
Pickering	Skelton	Whitfield
Pickett	Slaughter	Wicker
Pitts	Smith (MI)	Wilson
Pombo	Smith (NJ)	Wise
Pomeroy	Smith (TX)	Wolf
Porter	Smith (WA)	Woolsey
Portman	Snyder	Wu
Price (NC)	Souder	Wynn
Pryce (OH)	Spence	Young (AK)
Quinn	Spratt	Young (FL)
Radanovich	Stabenow	

NAYS—4

NOT VOTING—12

Chenoweth	Paul
Coburn	Sanford

□ 1736

Mr. STARK changed his vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the bill was passed. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:
Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 245 I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted “yes.”

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 659, the bill just passed.

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

There was no objection.

LOCATING AND SECURING RETURN OF ISRAELI SOLDERS MISSING IN ACTION

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD). The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 1175, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1175, as amended, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 415, nays 5, answered “present” 1, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 246]

YEAS—415

Abercrombie	Carson	Foley
Ackerman	Castle	Forbes
Aderholt	Chabot	Ford
Allen	Chambliss	Fossella
Andrews	Chenoweth	Fowler
Army	Clay	Frank (MA)
Bachus	Clayton	Franks (NJ)
Baird	Clement	Frelinghuysen
Baker	Clyburn	Frost
Baldacci	Coble	Gallely
Baldwin	Coburn	Ganske
Ballenger	Combest	Gejdenson
Barcia	Condit	Gekas
Barrett (NE)	Conyers	Gephardt
Barrett (WI)	Cook	Gibbons
Bartlett	Costello	Gillmor
Barton	Cox	Gilman
Bass	Coyne	Gonzalez
Bateman	Cramer	Goode
Becerra	Crane	Goodlatte
Bentsen	Crowley	Goodling
Bereuter	Cubin	Gordon
Berkley	Cummings	Goss
Berman	Cunningham	Graham
Berry	Davis (FL)	Granger
Biggert	Davis (IL)	Green (TX)
Bilbray	Davis (VA)	Green (WI)
Bilirakis	DeGette	Greenwood
Bishop	Delahunt	Gutierrez
Blagojevich	DeLauro	Gutknecht
Bliley	DeLay	Hall (OH)
Blumenauer	DeMint	Hall (TX)
Blunt	Deutsch	Hansen
Boehlert	Diaz-Balart	Hastings (FL)
Boehner	Dickey	Hastings (WA)
Bonilla	Dicks	Hayes
Bonior	Dingell	Hayworth
Bono	Dixon	Hefley
Borski	Doggett	Herger
Boswell	Dooley	Hill (IN)
Boucher	Doolittle	Hill (MT)
Boyd	Doyle	Hillery
Brady (PA)	Dreier	Hilliard
Brady (TX)	Duncan	Hinchee
Brown (FL)	Dunn	Hinojosa
Brown (OH)	Edwards	Hobson
Bryant	Ehlers	Hoefel
Burr	Ehrlich	Hoekstra
Burton	Emerson	Holden
Buyer	Engel	Holt
Callahan	English	Horn
Calvert	Eshoo	Hostettler
Camp	Etheridge	Houghton
Campbell	Evans	Hoyer
Canady	Everett	Hulshof
Cannon	Ewing	Hunter
Capps	Farr	Hutchinson
Capuano	Fattah	Hyde
Cardin	Filner	Inslee