

sweep accounts. Some of the credit paper that they otherwise have is not deposited there long enough to use, so it cannot be used to offset the dollars placed into circulation. As our good counsel, Mr. Peterson, pointed out in the research papers of the gentleman from New York (Mr. LAFALCE), if in fact we issue treasuries, which the Fed could do, they could buy treasuries at the end of the year and that might cause a spike in the market with the demand for currency expected regarding the Y2K phenomena.

□ 1415

So in order to preserve orderly markets, to respond to Y2K problems and other events that may occur of an unusual nature in the history of monetary policy, it is prudent to, in fact, have these alternative and new instruments to offset and use as collateral.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. STEARNS). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LEACH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1094, 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.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE HOUSE WITH REGARD TO SHUTTLE MISSION STS-93, COMMANDED BY COLONEL EILEEN COLLINS, FIRST FEMALE SPACE SHUTTLE COMMANDER

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 267) expressing the sense of the House of Representatives with regard to Shuttle Mission STS-93, commanded by Colonel Eileen Collins, the first female space shuttle commander.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 267

Whereas Shuttle Mission STS-93 successfully deployed the Chandra X-Ray Observatory;

Whereas the Chandra X-Ray Observatory will provide scientists from around the world

with a better understanding of the structure and evolution of the universe;

Whereas Shuttle Mission STS-93 is the first mission in the history of the United States space program to be commanded by a woman;

Whereas women continue to be underrepresented in the science, engineering, and technology fields;

Whereas the selection of Colonel Eileen Collins as the first female space shuttle commander has raised the level of awareness and appreciation of women's contributions in the advancement of science; and

Whereas Colonel Eileen Collins' accomplishments in the United States space program have made her a role model for women pursuing an education and career in scientific fields: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) congratulates the crew of Shuttle Mission STS-93 and honors Colonel Eileen Collins on being the first female commander of a United States space shuttle;

(2) recognizes the important contribution Colonel Eileen Collins has made to the United States space program and to the advancement of women in science; and

(3) invites Colonel Eileen Collins and the crew of STS-93 to the United States Capitol to be honored and recognized by the House of Representatives for their achievements.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER) and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LOFGREN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H. Res. 267.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, last Tuesday evening, Space Shuttle Columbia touched down at the Kennedy Space Center in Cape Canaveral, Florida. The crew of Space Shuttle Columbia completed an important mission. A few short hours after launch, shuttle mission STS-93 successfully deployed the Chandra X-ray Observatory. With the launch of Chandra, we begin to explore the universe in new and exciting ways.

Chandra will allow us to examine the hot, turbulent regions in space with images nearly 25 times sharper than previous X-ray pictures. The scientific promises that Chandra holds are far reaching and will have a significant impact on our understanding of how our universe operates.

Yet beyond the scientific accomplishments of the recent shuttle mission, we rise today to celebrate a new turning point in history. STS-93 is the first-ever shuttle mission commanded by a woman, U.S. Air Force Colonel Eileen

Collins. Colonel Collins has downplayed her role as the first female space shuttle commander. In her mind, she is just another astronaut, not unlike her male predecessors, who has worked hard and has been bestowed the great honor of commanding a U.S. space shuttle into space.

In reality, Colonel Collins has emerged as a role model for all young women who aspire to one day follow in her footsteps or to pursue careers in other scientific fields. However, Mr. Speaker, a young girl watching the recent nightly news coverage of Colonel Collins' flight will not be able to command her own space shuttle flight unless she acquires the science and math skills necessary to succeed as an astronaut in the U.S. space program.

Sadly, many young girls, and boys for that matter, are not receiving a quality education even in the most basic math and science courses. The release last year of the Third International Mathematics and Science (TIM) study revealed that American high school seniors, even our Nation's best students in advanced classes, are among the world's least prepared.

We must expect more from our Nation's students with respect to math and science. Curricula for all elementary and secondary years need to be developed in a manner that conveys the excitement of science and math so that students are prepared to follow in the footsteps of Colonel Collins and her crew if they choose to do so.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA), the chairwoman of the Subcommittee on Technology, and the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. Eddie Bernice Johnson), the ranking member of the Subcommittee on Basic Research, for introducing H. Res. 267 for our consideration today.

I congratulate Colonel Eileen Collins and the crew of Shuttle Mission STS-93 and urge my colleagues to support H. Res. 267.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I want to speak in support of the resolution to honor the accomplishments of Colonel Eileen Collins, NASA astronaut.

As my colleagues know, she recently commanded the successful STS-93 shuttle mission. As such she was the first female shuttle commander in the history of the United States Space Program. She completed the mission with distinction, and she and the rest of the crew are to be congratulated.

By all accounts she has handled all of her assignments at NASA and in the Air Force with distinction, and she represents the best in service to our Nation.

In addition, Colonel Collins is a valuable role model for young women. She

shows them that the sky is not the limit if they study hard, work hard, and are willing to dream. Colonel Collins shows that determination can lead one to get ahead.

She began her academic career at Corning Community College where she got a degree in mathematics and science. She went to get her bachelor's degree in mathematics and economics from Syracuse in 1978, a master's of science degree in operations research from Stanford University in 1986, and a master's of arts degree in space systems management from Webster University in 1989.

Colonel Collins had nothing given to her, but Colonel Collins worked hard and made a future for herself in the space program and as a role model for girls all over the country. She is just the person to help inspire more young Americans to seek benefits of a math and science education.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that Congress is planning to honor her with this resolution. Unfortunately, however, I believe that it risks being a hollow honor. On the one hand we will vote today to honor Colonel Collins for her accomplishments at NASA. On the other hand later this week, the majority is preparing to bring to the floor an appropriations bill that will cut NASA's budget by a billion dollars compared to fiscal year 1999.

It is a bill that cuts the President's request for human space flight by a quarter of a billion dollars. The request for space science research is also cut by a quarter of a billion dollars. The request for Earth science research is cut by more than a quarter of a billion dollars. And the request for NASA's infrastructure budget for facilities, personnel, and so forth, is cut by almost a quarter of a billion dollars.

I think that the majority is making a grave mistake. NASA has done a great job in streamlining its programs and delivering good value for the taxpayers' investment. We should be supporting NASA's efforts, not slashing its budgets while voting an 800 billion tax cut.

I hope that we can restore the funding for NASA when the VA-HUD bill reaches the floor.

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

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, I share the concern of the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LOFGREN) about the activities of the Committee on Appropriations relative to the NASA budget. And it was my hope that at least some of these funds can be added to the Committee on Appropriations mark between now and the time the VA-HUD bill comes to the floor.

Let me state, however, that passage of the VA-HUD bill is necessary even at

the lower amount if we are to avoid having a government shutdown of NASA as well as HUD and VA departments at the end of September. That I think is the worst of all possible alternatives.

So we have to work together in a bipartisan basis to attempt to get a VA-HUD bill out of this House and over to the other body for its consideration as we continue working on giving NASA an appropriate appropriation.

I would like to point out to the gentlewoman from California, however, that the mark that came out of the Committee on Appropriations for fiscal year 2000 is \$700 million higher than the outyear budget that was submitted in January of 1996 by the Clinton administration. In other words, the Clinton administration's projections for the NASA budget for fiscal year 2000 was \$700 million lower than the Committee on Appropriations mark which has been so roundly criticized.

So I think that we ought to quit playing games with numbers, I hate to use these numbers to counter the numbers of the gentlewoman from California, and get on to the business of making sure that NASA has the funds to do its job.

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

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, two weeks ago we celebrated the 30th anniversary of a tremendous moment in our history. Who can forget that first message from the surface of another world spoken on the morning of July 20th thirty years ago: "Houston, Tranquility Base here. The Eagle has landed." These words, spoken by Neil Armstrong, marked the beginning of a new age for humanity.

Through hard work and determination born of a national pride and international rivalry, the world saw one of our own safely journey from the Earth to the Moon. Just a short seven hours after that initial transmission from the Lunar Module, Neil Armstrong descended the ladder to the cratered surface. As he ventured away from the vehicle that brought him to that place, he again uttered words which will always be engraved in our national pride: "That's one small step for [a] man, one giant leap for mankind." With that simple statement, the world changed. No harder a challenge has ever been issued, and no greater dream has ever been accomplished.

As a testament of the possibilities that dreams present to us, I rise today to offer a resolution honoring another American hero. After two frustrating, but necessary delays, STS-93 finally launched early in the morning on July 23, and last Tuesday, the Space Shuttle *Columbia* landed safely at the Kennedy Space Center after the successful completion of its mission. On its 26th voyage to earth's orbit, *Columbia* launched the Chandra X-Ray Observatory. This marvel of technology will travel one third of the way to the moon and from that vantage point promises to unlock many secrets of the origins of the universe and the formation of galaxies, stars, and planets.

As promising and exciting as this latest enterprise of exploration is to scientists and stu-

dents everywhere, there is still a greater significance to this mission.

The Commander of this mission, U.S. Air Force Colonel Eileen Marie Collins was born in 1956, just one year before the space race began with the Soviet launch of Sputnik 1. She grew up in the tense climate of the cold war, fully aware that, as demonstrated by Sputnik, the Soviet Union could launch a missile with enough force to threaten her home. No doubt she shared the apprehension that would spark the Space Race and see the United States play catch-up to the apparent dominance of the world's other Superpower.

She just turned twelve when *Apollo 8* made its 10 historic orbits of the moon on Christmas Day 1968, and I have no doubt she was among the millions who watched Neil Armstrong, Michael Collins, and Buzz Aldrin make their voyage in *Apollo 11* in the summer of 1969.

She dreamed of being a test pilot and an astronaut, but it didn't come easy for her. Though women were early pioneers of flight, in the 1930s fewer opportunities were open to women. It wasn't until the mid-1970s that women became eligible for positions as military aviators, the traditional route to the astronaut program.

Collins was working her way through community college during this time and earned a scholarship to Syracuse. She studied mathematics and economics, going on to later earn a Master of Science degree in operations research from Stanford University and a Master of Arts in space systems management from Webster University. In 1979, the same year Skylab fell out of Earth's orbit, she completed her pilot training for the Air Force.

She became a flight instructor, and in 1983, when Sally Ride became the first American woman in space, she was a C-141 commander and instructor. As a test pilot, she eventually logged over 5,000 hours in 30 different aircraft.

She was selected as an astronaut in 1990 and became the first woman pilot of the Space Shuttle aboard the *Discovery* on STS-63 in February of 1995. Going into this past mission, she had already logged over 419 hours of time in space.

With her latest mission, however, she embarked on an adventure that marks another moment in history. She became the first woman commander of a mission to space.

As Chair of the Subcommittee on Technology, I introduced the legislation that created the Commission on Women and Minorities in Science, Engineering and Technology working to reverse the underrepresentation of these groups in the sciences through better education and encouragement at all levels of learning. Through my work on the Science Committee, I have had the pleasure of meeting Col. Collins. I was impressed by her "down to earth" personality and sense of self in such an historical context. Commenting on the low number of women astronauts, she said, "If you don't have large numbers of women apply, it will be hard to select large numbers of women."

Mr. Speaker, this resolution we debate today seeks not to compare this milestone to the triumph of 30 years ago, but to recognize wider possibilities. This latest mission is a signal to little girls who dream; space is there for

them too. And the next time humankind endeavors to take another giant leap, it could well be a woman to make it.

Mrs. FOWLER, Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of House Resolution 267, honoring Colonel Eileen Collins, our first female shuttle commander, and her crew on Shuttle Mission STS-93.

While each new exploration into space remains a marvel of scientific ingenuity and the creative spirit, this mission is a truly special one. As we mark the 30th Anniversary of the greatest triumph of the American space program—mankind's first footsteps on the moon—we can see how far we have come. This latest shuttle mission deployed the most sophisticated X-ray observatory ever built and will give us even greater opportunities to observe areas of the universe about which we still know very little, such as the remnants of exploded stars.

Still more special, however, is that this 118 hour and 50 minute mission was the first commanded by a woman. Colonel Collins has four degrees in science and mathematics and spent three years teaching mathematics at the U.S. Air Force Academy, making her something of an anomaly in a society where so few of our young girls go on to science and mathematics course work in their secondary and post-secondary education. While much progress has been made over the past few years, there is still a disparity in the number of girls who go on to take advanced mathematics and science classes in high school and college. Similarly, women are less likely to pursue a science or mathematics degree in college or related career.

This disparity is not caused by lack of achievement, as earlier science and math proficiency gaps between young boys and girls have narrowed and virtually disappeared. According to a recent National Science Foundation study on women's entry into science and engineering fields, one possible reason is the lack of female teacher role models in secondary schools. Colonel Collins may not be a high school teacher, but she is certainly a fine role model for aspiring engineers, astronauts, and mathematicians. In fact, both girls and boys can look up to her as an example of where science and mathematics can take us.

I commend Colonel Collins for her pioneering role in America's space program and her crew for a job well-done.

Mrs. KELLY, Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Res. 267, to pay tribute to Col. Eileen Marie Collins, as the first female space shuttle commander. I congratulate her for her leadership and thank her for her efforts to improve our space program. Through her dedication she has become one of the most visible role models for girls in aeronautics and science today. Since 1978, when NASA hired its first female astronaut, women have come to earn a place in the space program, peaking with Col. Collins' historic effort as the first female commander in NASA's 95 missions, commanding the space shuttle Columbia. With this mission she has earned a place in history alongside pioneers like, Amelia Earhart and Cosmonaut Valentina Tereshkova, the first woman in space.

I had the good fortune to travel to Cape Canaveral on July 20th for this historic launch.

Regrettably, safety precautions grounded the mission that day. However, on July 23, this mission was able to take place. What a proud day that was for Col. Collins, NASA and for the women of our country. She has persevered in a way that most of us can only dream of.

Mr. Speaker, we all can remember the awe that we felt as children as we watched John Glenn, Neil Armstrong and their fellow astronauts, as they brought space discovery home to all of us. Thanks to Col. Collins as her colleagues, our children will also be inspired by brave Americans, who like Col. Collins, have dedicated their lives to the space program and improving our knowledge of the world around us. Once again I would like to congratulate Col. Collins and NASA on their successful mission in which they claimed a place in history and opened a new eye on the universe.

Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. Speaker, on July 23, 1999 Col. Eileen Marie Collins, U.S.A.F. took one giant step for all womankind by serving as the first woman in history to command a space shuttle flight. I was privileged to fly to Cape Canaveral, Florida with the First Lady and the U.S. Women's Soccer Team on July 20, 1999 to watch the shuttle's first attempt. Although we were disappointed that the flight was delayed, we all marveled that just a few years ago events such as this one could not have occurred.

Col. Collins was born in upstate New York, not far from my district, at a time when women were excluded from our nation's space exploration program. Col. Collins rarely ever missed an episode of Star Trek or Lost in Space according to her family. Along with her father, Col. Collins would watch the gliders soaring over Elmira hoping one day she too could fly.

Eileen Collins dared to dream and her dreams became our dreams. Her efforts are inspiring young women and girls to tackle and excel at math and the sciences today. Col. Collins is blazing a trail that will undoubtedly be followed by future women astronauts. She has rendered outstanding service to her country and is a true role model to young and old alike. I would like to take this opportunity to commend and congratulate her on a tremendous accomplishment.

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to join my colleagues in honoring Colonel Eileen M. Collins, the first American woman to command a mission in space. I congratulate Colonel Collins and her crew—Pilot Jeffrey S. Ashby and Mission Specialist Steven A. Hawley, Catherine G. Coleman, and Michel Tognini—on a very successful mission.

On July 23, 1999, Colonel Collins made history when the Space Shuttle Columbia took off under her command with the heaviest payload in shuttle history. The objective of the mission—to deploy the Chandra X-Ray Observatory—was flawlessly accomplished. A veteran of three space flights since becoming an astronaut in 1991, Collins has logged over 537 hours in space. She served as pilot on her two previous shuttle flights in 1995 and 1997—in fact, she was also the first woman pilot of a space shuttle.

The girls of today have some powerful role models to emulate, and Colonel Collins is one of the best. She has consistently excelled in fields dominated by men. Colonel Collins has

demonstrated that there are no limits to what women can accomplish if given the opportunity. Her example will inspire more women to pursue careers in science and technology.

Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H. Res. 267, the resolution congratulating NASA on its successful Shuttle Mission STS-93, commanded by Colonel Eileen Collins, the first female space shuttle commander.

Col. Eileen Marie Collins, who is originally from Elmira, New York, was selected by NASA in January 1990, and became an astronaut in July 1991. She has an extensive resume at NASA. A veteran of three space flights, Collins has logged over 537 hours in space. She served as pilot on STS-63 (February 2-11, 1995) and STS-84 (May 15-24, 1997), and was the first woman Shuttle commander on STS-93 (July 22-27, 1999).

Women have come a long way since Alan Shepard became the first American man to go into space in 1961.

Women have faced numerous barriers when it comes to advancing in science professions.

I can remember when women were discriminated against in employment. We passed the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Title VII which prohibits gender discrimination in employment.

I can remember when signs were put up advertising for a job but saying "women need not apply." We passed the Civil Service Act in 1973 eliminating weight and height requirements in federal jobs and the EEOC ruled that employers cannot discriminate against women.

Today, women have been leaping bounds in professional careers. It seems that today there are no limits to the professional success of women.

The selection of Col. Eileen Collins as shuttle commander is not only a product of her own hard work and effort, but a product of the rights which women have established for themselves. Col. Collins accomplishments in the U.S. space program have made her a role model for women pursuing an education and career in scientific fields.

Women continue to be underrepresented in the science, engineering, and technology fields. The statistics paint a bleak picture:

Women have historically been underrepresented in scientific and engineering occupations, and although progress has been made over the last several decades, there is still room for improvement.

Female and minority students take fewer high-level mathematics and science courses in high school.

Female students earn fewer bachelors, masters, and doctoral degrees in science and engineering.

Among recent bachelors of science and bachelors of engineering graduates, women are less likely to be in the labor force, to be employed full-time, and to be employed in their field than are men.

Among doctoral scientists and engineers, women are far more likely to be employed at 2-year institutions, are far less likely to be employed in research universities, and are much more likely to teach part-time.

Among university full-time faculty, women are less likely to chair departments or hold high-ranked positions.

A substantial salary gap exists between men and women with doctorates in science and engineering.

It is for all of these reasons that Col. Collins' accomplishment is all the more historic. The selection of Col. Eileen Collins as the first female space shuttle commander has raised the level of awareness and appreciation of women's contributions in the advancement of science.

I would like to congratulate the crew of Shuttle Mission STS-93 and honor Col. Eileen Collins on being the first female commander of a United States space shuttle.

In recognition of the important contribution Col. Eileen Collins has made to the U.S. space program and to the advancement of women in science, I would like to invite Col. Collins and the crew of STS-93 to the United States Capitol to be honored and recognized by the House of Representatives for their achievements.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 267.

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.

FOR THE RELIEF OF GLOBAL EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, KERR-MCGEE CORPORATION, AND KERR-MCGEE CHEMICAL, LLC

Mr. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 606) for the relief of Global Exploration and Development Corporation, Kerr-McGee Corporation, and Kerr-McGee Chemical, LLC (successor to Kerr-McGee Chemical Corporation), and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 606

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

SECTION 1. SATISFACTION OF CLAIMS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

(a) PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall pay, out of money not otherwise appropriated—

(1) to the Global Exploration and Development Corporation, a Florida corporation incorporated in Delaware, \$9,500,000;

(2) to Kerr-McGee Corporation, an Oklahoma corporation incorporated in Delaware, \$10,000,000; and

(3) to Kerr-McGee Chemical, LLC, a limited liability company organized under the laws of Delaware, \$0.

(b) CONDITION OF PAYMENT.—

(1) GLOBAL EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION.—The payment authorized by subsection (a)(1) is in settlement and compromise of all claims of Global Exploration and Development Corporation, as described in the recommendations of the United States Court of Federal Claims set forth in 36 Fed. Cl. 776.

(2) KERR-MCGEE CORPORATION AND KERR-MCGEE CHEMICAL, LLC.—The payment authorized by subsections (a)(2) and (a)(3) are in settlement and compromise of all claims of Kerr-McGee Corporation and Kerr-McGee Chemical, LLC, as described in the rec-

ommendations of the United States Court of Federal Claims set forth in 36 Fed. Cl. 776.

(c) LIMITATION ON FEES.—Not more than 15 percent of the sums authorized to be paid by subsection (a) shall be paid to or received by any agent or attorney for services rendered in connection with the recovery of such sums. Any person violating this subsection shall be fined not more than \$1,000.

SEC. 2. CRIMINAL PROHIBITION ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF CERTAIN INFORMATION RELATING TO EXPLOSIVES, DESTRUCTIVE DEVICES, AND WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION.

(a) UNLAWFUL CONDUCT.—Section 842 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(p) DISTRIBUTION OF INFORMATION RELATING TO EXPLOSIVES, DESTRUCTIVE DEVICES, AND WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION.—

“(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection—

“(A) the term ‘destructive device’ has the same meaning as in section 921(a)(4);

“(B) the term ‘explosive’ has the same meaning as in section 844(j); and

“(C) the term ‘weapon of mass destruction’ has the same meaning as in section 2332a(c)(2).

“(2) PROHIBITION.—It shall be unlawful for any person—

“(A) to teach or demonstrate the making or use of an explosive, a destructive device, or a weapon of mass destruction, or to distribute by any means information pertaining to, in whole or in part, the manufacture or use of an explosive, destructive device, or weapon of mass destruction, with the intent that the teaching, demonstration, or information be used for, or in furtherance of, an activity that constitutes a Federal crime of violence; or

“(B) to teach or demonstrate to any person the making or use of an explosive, a destructive device, or a weapon of mass destruction, or to distribute to any person, by any means, information pertaining to, in whole or in part, the manufacture or use of an explosive, destructive device, or weapon of mass destruction, knowing that such person intends to use the teaching, demonstration, or information for, or in furtherance of, an activity that constitutes a Federal crime of violence.”.

(b) PENALTIES.—Section 844 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking “person who violates any of subsections” and inserting the following: “person who—

“(1) violates any of subsections”;

(B) by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(2) violates subsection (p)(2) of section 842, shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 20 years, or both.”; and

(2) in subsection (j), by inserting “and section 842(p)” after “this section”.

SEC. 3. SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS OF MEMOINIEE INDIAN TRIBE OF WISCONSIN.

(a) PAYMENT.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall pay to the Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin, out of any funds in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, \$32,052,547 for damages sustained by the Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin by reason of—

(1) the enactment and implementation of the Act entitled “An Act to provide for a per capita distribution of Menominee tribal funds and authorize the withdrawal of the Menominee Tribe from Federal jurisdiction”, approved June 17, 1954 (68 Stat. 250 et seq., chapter 303); and

(2) the mismanagement by the United States of assets of the Menominee Indian

Tribe held in trust by the United States before April 30, 1961, the effective date of termination of Federal supervision of the Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin.

(b) EFFECT OF PAYMENT.—Payment of the amount referred to in subsection (a) shall be in full satisfaction of any claims that the Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin may have against the United States with respect to the damages referred to in that subsection.

(c) REQUIREMENTS FOR PAYMENT.—The payment to the Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin under subsection (a) shall—

(1) have the status of a judgment of the United States Court of Federal Claims for the purposes of the Indian Tribal Judgment Funds Use or Distribution Act (25 U.S.C. 1401 et seq.); and

(2) be made in accordance with the requirements of that Act on the condition that, of the amounts remaining after payment of attorney fees and litigation expenses—

(A) at least 30 percent shall be distributed on a per capita basis; and

(B) the balance shall be set aside and programmed to serve tribal needs, including funding for—

(i) educational, economic development, and health care programs; and

(ii) such other programs as the circumstances of the Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin may justify.

(d) LIMITATION ON FEES.—Not more than 15 percent of the sums authorized to be paid by subsection (a) shall be paid to or received by any agent or attorney for services rendered in connection with the recovery of such sums. Any person violating this subsection shall be fined not more than \$1,000.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MCCOLLUM) and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LOFGREN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MCCOLLUM).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MCCOLLUM. 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 the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, section 1 of this legislation will right a long-standing wrong involving the Federal Government and Global Exploration and Development Corporation and Kerr-McGee Corporation. Global and Kerr-McGee became embroiled in a dispute with the Department of Interior more than 20 years ago when they were improperly denied an opportunity to participate in the environmental assessment process of a potential mining site in the Osceola Forest in Florida.

In January 1991, I introduced legislation for the relief of Global and Kerr-McGee for damages incurred due to wrongful government actions. That bill was successfully referred to the U.S. Court of Federal Claims which ruled