

achievement awards will also be granted for technical innovation, engineering excellence, artistic talents, teamwork and good sportsmanship.

Sunrayce 99 not only demonstrates the possibilities of sustainable energy development, but also the importance of public/private partnerships. This approach will allow companies to work hand in hand with government in successfully tackling the environmental challenges ahead. I applaud the participants of Sunrayce 99—sponsors, applicants, universities, and administrators—for making innovation a reality.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. COBLE) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, House Concurrent Resolution 48.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING USE OF CAPITOL GROUNDS FOR BIKE RODEO TO BE CONDUCTED BY THE EARTH FORCE YOUTH BIKE SUMMIT

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, (H. Con. Res. 49) authorizing the use of the Capitol Grounds for a bike rodeo to be conducted by the Earth Force Youth Bike Summit.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. Con. Res. 49

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),

SECTION 1. AUTHORIZATION OF BIKE RODEO ON CAPITOL GROUNDS.

The Earth Force Youth Bike Summit (in this resolution referred to as the "sponsor") shall be permitted to sponsor a bike rodeo (in this resolution referred to as the "event") on the Capitol Grounds on May 5, 1999, or on such other date as the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate may jointly designate.

SEC. 2. TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The event authorized by section 1 shall be free of admission charge to the public and arranged not to interfere with the needs of Congress, under conditions to be prescribed by the Architect of the Capitol and the Capitol Police Board.

(b) EXPENSES AND LIABILITIES.—The sponsor shall assume full responsibility for all expenses and liabilities incident to all activities associated with the event.

SEC. 3. STRUCTURES AND EQUIPMENT.

(a) STRUCTURES AND EQUIPMENT.—Subject to the approval of the Architect of the Capitol, the sponsor may erect upon the Capitol Grounds such stage, sound amplification devices, and other related structures and

equipment as may be required for the event authorized by section 1.

(b) ADDITIONAL ARRANGEMENTS.—The Architect of the Capitol and the Capitol Police Board are authorized to make any such additional arrangements as may be required to carry out the event.

SEC. 4. ENFORCEMENT OF RESTRICTIONS.

The Capitol Police Board shall provide for enforcement of the restrictions contained in section 4 of the Act of July 31, 1946 (40 U.S.C. 193d; 60 Stat. 718), concerning sales, displays, and solicitations on the Capitol Grounds, as well as other restrictions applicable to the Capitol Grounds, with respect to the event authorized by section 1.

SEC. 5. LIMITATIONS ON REPRESENTATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—No person may represent, either directly or indirectly, that this resolution or any activity carried out under this resolution in any way constitutes approval or endorsement by the Federal Government of any person or any product or service.

(b) ENFORCEMENT.—The Architect of the Capitol and the Capitol Police Board shall enter into an agreement with the sponsor, and such other persons participating in the event authorized by section 1 as the Architect of the Capitol and the Capitol Police Board considers appropriate, under which such persons shall agree to comply with the requirements of subsection (a). The agreement shall specifically prohibit the use of any photograph taken at the event for a commercial purpose and shall provide for the imposition of financial penalties if any violations of the agreement occur.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. COBLE) and the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. COBLE).

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

Mr. Speaker, House Concurrent Resolution 49 authorizes the use of the Capitol grounds for the "Get Out Spoke'n" to be held on May 5th, 1999, or on such date as the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration jointly designate.

The resolution also authorizes the Architect of the Capitol, the Capitol Police Board, and the sponsor of the event to negotiate the necessary arrangements for carrying out the event in complete compliance with the rules and regulations governing the use of the Capitol grounds.

The event is open to the public and free of charge, and the sponsor will assume responsibility for all expenses and liabilities related to the event.

In addition, sales, advertisements, and solicitations are explicitly prohibited on the Capitol grounds for this event. The Capitol grounds, Mr. Speaker, will be used for the bicycle summit, which will teach children the proper ways to ride their bikes and honor children who have taken an active role in the national campaign to make America more bike-friendly.

This event will help children to develop habits of active citizenship and

environmental stewardship. I would also like to note that this resolution has received wide bipartisan support from the Congressional Bike Caucus. I support the resolution, and urge my colleagues to join in support.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, House Concurrent Resolution 49 authorizes the use of the Capitol grounds on May 5 for a public program to promote bicycle safety. The program is sponsored by Earth Force, a nonprofit organization for children. The goal of this youth program is to teach children the proper ways to ride bicycles and to encourage safe bicycling programs within our communities.

In 1996, over 350,000 children ages 14 and under were treated for bike-related injuries. It is estimated that collisions with motor vehicles account for 90 percent of all bicycle-related injuries.

Event participants will ride their bikes through a mock city set up on a pavement near the Capitol. During this exercise, they will receive safety tips and instructions on how to make bikes safer.

Mr. Speaker, I support House Concurrent Resolution 49. I thank the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. FRANKS) and the committee for supporting the resolution.

I would also like to commend the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER), a member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and a founder and active member of the Bike Caucus, for his sponsorship and enthusiastic support for this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER), a sponsor of the concurrent resolution.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding time to me.

Mr. Speaker, we in Congress can do many things to enhance the livability of our communities, giving a wide range of opportunities, whether it is requiring the Post Office to play by the same rules as the rest of America by following local land use laws and zoning codes, and maybe even having meaningful public input, or having more rational water policies to help protect and renew our communities' waterways.

But no matter where we are in America and how we define livability, there are several visual indicators that will tell us right away whether or not we are in a healthy neighborhood.

If we are in a community that is free from vandalism, it is a sign of a healthy neighborhood. If there are areas that provide access to walkways and sidewalks that are away from the rush of traffic, it shows respect for the

residents. We are in a healthy neighborhood.

If we have opportunities to move away from the blight that has been a plague for many communities, and there is renewal of deteriorated property and housing well-being, it is a sign of a healthy community.

I would think the most basic indicator, however, is whether or not our children are able to move safely through their neighborhood. One simple thing we can do today to promote that livability is to support this resolution and the event that it will enable. It will be the culmination of a nationwide cycling education project. It allows for a youth bike summit to take place here within the shadow of the Capitol dome. It will be the final event of a campaign that has been sponsored, as we have heard, by Earth Force, involving children from all over America who will be in our Nation's Capitol for this event.

These children were asked to devise safe bicycling routes through their communities and share their proposals with their peers. Earth Force has worked with Safe Moves, another non-profit agency, to design the mock city for the children to ride through, and it teaches children in the ages from the fifth grade through the ninth grade about safe biking techniques.

As we have heard the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) say, 350,000 children 14 and under were treated in hospital emergency rooms for bicycle-related injuries last year. These collisions with motor vehicles account for 90 percent of all bicycle-related deaths, and 10 percent of all non-fatal related injuries.

The nonpartisan Bicycle Caucus supports educating children early in life in safe biking techniques.

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I welcome the support of my colleagues on this resolution and I look forward to working with other Members of Congress on strengthening the Federal partnership in making sure that our communities are made more livable and the promotion of safety for our children should be at the top of our list from every Member of Congress.

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

Mr. COBLE. 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 North Carolina (Mr. COBLE) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, House Concurrent Resolution 49.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TERRY SANFORD FEDERAL BUILDING

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 911) to designate the Federal building located at 310 New Bern Avenue in Raleigh, North Carolina, as the "Terry Sanford Federal Building", as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 911

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

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

The Federal building located at 310 New Bern Avenue in Raleigh, North Carolina, shall be known and designated as the "Terry Sanford Federal Building".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Federal building referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Terry Sanford Federal Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. COBLE) and the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. COBLE).

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 911, as amended, designates the Federal building located in Raleigh, North Carolina, as the "Terry Sanford Federal Building."

Senator Sanford was successful in many pursuits during his life. He was the founder of three law firms and held positions on the boards of numerous universities and colleges, and several positions on boards of corporations in the technology industry.

Senator Sanford was also President of Duke University from 1969 to 1984, and continued as President Emeritus from 1995 until his passing in 1998. During his tenure, Governor Sanford presided over Duke, which was and continues to be recognized as a world-renowned center of higher learning. Its medical center is a premier health care facility and research center.

In addition to his pursuits in the private sector, Senator Sanford also was a dedicated public servant. From 1950 to 1953, he served on the North Carolina State Ports Authority. In 1953, he was elected to the North Carolina State Senate and served there until 1955.

In 1961, he was elected Governor of North Carolina for a term, returning to private practice in 1965. After several years out of public office, Senator Sanford returned in 1986 with a successful bid to the United States Senate where he served until 1993.

Mr. Speaker, this is a fitting tribute to a dedicated public servant. I know of

no other North Carolinian who has dedicated himself any more fully or honorably in so many endeavors, in law, in public service, in education, and in private pursuits. I support the bill, as amended, and urge my colleagues to the support it as well.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 911 is a bill to designate the Federal building in Raleigh, North Carolina, as the "Terry Sanford Federal Building."

Senator Sanford served his country and his State for over 6 decades and this designation is a fitting acknowledgment of his devoted service.

FBI agent, World War II paratrooper, college president, governor, and United States Senator are all designations given to Terry Sanford.

As Governor of North Carolina from 1961 to 1965, Sanford advocated and supported a number of nationally recognized innovations in education, including establishing technical and vocational schools. He championed State support for performing arts schools and dedication of revenues for public schools and teachers' pay.

His leadership and diligence led Harvard University to name him as one of the most effective governors of the 20th century. Hard work and loyalty to the interests of his constituents distinguish his service in the United States Senate from 1986 to 1992.

Duke University benefited enormously from his tenure as university president. With wisdom and vision, he guided that educational institution to becoming a leader in the fields of medicine and law.

Mr. Speaker, the bill has bipartisan support. The gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. COBLE) and the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. ETHERIDGE) have been particularly supportive. It is with great pleasure that I join in broad, bipartisan support for H.R. 911 and urge its passage. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. ETHERIDGE), sponsor of the bill.

Mr. ETHERIDGE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) for yielding me this time, and I also thank my friend, the gentleman from Guilford, North Carolina (Mr. COBLE), for his support in helping get this bill to the floor and for his leadership in this important bipartisan legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I would say that every member of our delegation joins me in support of this important legislation. I would also like to thank the chairman and ranking member of the committee for bringing this bill to the floor in such a timely manner. The number of the bill would indicate that it is receiving expedited treatment to get here, and I thank them for that.