

much as \$125 million in oil and gas revenues to be generated by the two sites, to be split equally between Colorado and the Federal Government. The early returns seemed to confirm this as the first lease sale in the fall of 1999 generated \$7 million, and that amount has since risen to around \$8.5 million. At the same time, it was acknowledged that cleanup work needed to be done on the two sites, particularly at Anvil Point on the naval oil shale reserve number 3, which was the site of a Bureau of Mines experiment years before.

It was also acknowledged that a cost estimate for the cleanup could only come through negotiation. Strangely, whoever held the site seemed to feel it was an environmental hazard to all, while whoever no longer had the site felt it was a matter of minimal danger, perhaps of no danger at all. Because of this, it was agreed that the State Department of Public Health and the Environment could serve as the mediator between the two agencies and that the cleanup would be conducted to State standards.

All of this moved along until late 1999 when the BLM approached my office for help in funding the cleanup. As an interior solicitor had concluded, a specific authorization was needed to allow BLM to assess the leasing monies needed for the cleanup. This was further complicated by the question of just who the proper authorizing committee was. The transfer came about through the defense authorization of 1998, and the Committee on Armed Services bill. The House Committee on Resources is the normal authorizing committee for the BLM, but the Committee on Appropriations, The Subcommittee on the Interior, often handled such matters in the past, under BLM's standard authorization.

The bill before us, a Committee on Resources bill, would supply BLM with the authorization it needs to undertake the cleanup at Anvil Point and begin to realize the program first adopted in 1998. The authorization would be for 5 years, meaning the cleanup should be completed within that time.

If it were completed earlier, the two secretaries could certify as much and the distribution of revenues could begin.

About a year ago, we were talking to Colorado BLM director Ann Morgan about the problems surrounding the transfer. We thought we did this 3 years ago, we said. And she said, welcome to public lands management. Unfortunately, I think she may be right.

Mr. Speaker, at this time I will insert for the RECORD documentation in regard to this bill.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON RESOURCES,
Washington, DC, December 18, 2001.
Hon. W.J. "BILLY" TAUZIN,
Chairman, Committee on Energy and Commerce,
Rayburn House Office Building, Wash-
ington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you for your earlier letter in which you agreed to waive the Committee on Energy and Commerce's additional referral of H.R. 2187, to amend title 10, United States Code, to make receipts collected from mineral leasing activities on certain naval oil shale reserves available to cover environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance costs incurred by the United States with respect to the reserves. I agree that your waiver does not affect your jurisdiction over the subject matter of the bill, and I will support your request to be presented on any conference on the bill, or a similar matter, if one should become necessary.

A copy of your letter to me regarding this bill was included in the Committee's bill report on H.R. 2187 (House Report 107-202). I will be pleased to also include your letter and my response in the Congressional Record during today's debate on the measure.

Thank you for your cooperation in this matter, and I look forward to working with you and your staff during the second session of the 107th Congress.

Sincerely,

JAMES V. HANSEN,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE,
Washington, DC, July 26, 2001.

Hon. JAMES V. HANSEN,
Chairman, Committee on Resources, Longworth
House Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN HANSEN: I am writing with regard to H.R. 2187, which was ordered reported with an amendment in the nature of a substitute by the Committee on Resources on June 27, 2001. As you know, the Committee on Energy and Commerce was named as an additional Committee of jurisdiction upon the bill's introduction.

I recognize your desire to bring this bill before the House in an expeditious manner. Accordingly, I will not exercise the Committee's right to exercise its referral. By agreeing to waive its consideration of the bill, however, the Energy and Commerce Committee does not waive its jurisdiction over H.R. 2187. In addition, the Energy and Commerce Committee reserves its authority to seek conferees on any provisions of the bill that are within its jurisdiction during any House-Senate conference that may be convened on this or similar legislation. I ask for your commitment to support any request by the Energy and Commerce Committee for conferees on H.R. 2187 or similar legislation.

I request that you include this letter as a part of the Committee's report on H.R. 2187 and in the Congressional Record during debate on its provisions. Thank you for your attention to these matters.

Sincerely,

W.J. "BILLY" TAUZIN,
Chairman.

Mr. Speaker, with that, I ask for the support of my colleagues of the bill.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, the pending matter has already been explained by the previous

speaker. However, I would note that the bill enjoys very strong bipartisan support, as it is also cosponsored by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. UDALL) and was favorably reported by the Committee on Resources by voice vote.

In its essence, the measure completes the legislative process for an initiative which began several years ago with the enactment of the fiscal year 1998 Defense Authorization Act.

Recognizing that there was no longer any need to keep what had been formerly known as the Naval Oil Shale Reserve Number 3 in Colorado, off limits to competitive Federal oil and gas leasing, this Act transferred administrative jurisdiction over to the Department of the Interior. At the same time, the Act required that receipts from preexisting federally-owned oil and gas developments, once sold, as well as any new Federal oil and gas leases within the area, be used to finance the remediation of a legacy of environmental contamination at the site. However, the release of these receipts to pay for the environmental restoration activities was subjected to a future authorization. This is what the measure before us today provides.

Mr. Speaker, this is a noncontroversial measure. I urge its passage. I congratulate the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. HEFLEY).

Mr. Speaker, seeing no further speakers, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HEFLEY. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers. I encourage support for this bill.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. HEFLEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2187, 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.

COLD WAR INTERPRETIVE STUDY ACT

Mr. HEFLEY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 107) to require that the Secretary of the Interior conduct a study to identify sites and resources, to recommend alternatives for commemorating and interpreting the Cold War, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 107

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

SECTION 1. COLD WAR STUDY.

(a) SUBJECT OF STUDY.—The Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with the Secretary of

Defense, State historic preservation offices, State and local officials, Cold War scholars, and other interested organizations and individuals, shall conduct a National Historic Landmark theme study to identify sites and resources in the United States that are significant to the Cold War. In conducting the study, the Secretary of the Interior shall—

(1) consider the inventory of sites and resources associated with the Cold War completed by the Secretary of Defense pursuant to section 8120(b)(9) of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 1991 (Public Law 101-511; 104 Stat. 1906);

(2) consider historical studies and research of Cold War sites and resources such as intercontinental ballistic missiles, flight training centers, manufacturing facilities, communications and command centers (such as Cheyenne Mountain, Colorado), defensive radar networks (such as the Distant Early Warning Line), and strategic and tactical aircraft; and

(3) inventory and consider nonmilitary sites and resources associated with the people, events, and social aspects of the Cold War.

(b) CONTENTS.—The study shall include—

(1) recommendations for commemorating and interpreting sites and resources identified by the study, including—

(A) sites for which studies for potential inclusion in the National Park System should be authorized;

(B) sites for which new national historic landmarks should be nominated;

(C) recommendations on the suitability and feasibility of establishing a central repository for Cold War artifacts and information; and

(D) other appropriate designations;

(2) recommendations for cooperative arrangements with State and local governments, local historical organizations, and other entities; and

(3) cost estimates for carrying out each of those recommendations.

(c) GUIDELINES.—The study shall be—

(1) conducted with public involvement; and

(2) submitted to the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate no later than 3 years after the date that funds are made available for the study.

SEC. 2. INTERPRETIVE HANDBOOK ON THE COLD WAR.

Not later than 4 years after funds are made available for that purpose, the Secretary of the Interior shall prepare and publish an interpretive handbook on the Cold War and shall disseminate information gathered through the study through appropriate means in addition to the handbook.

SEC. 3. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated \$300,000 to carry out this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. HEFLEY) and the gentleman from Guam (Mr. UNDERWOOD) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. HEFLEY).

Mr. HEFLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. I will try not to take the full 20 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 107, which I introduced, would direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a National Historic Landmark theme study to identify sites and resources in the United States that are significant to the Cold War. Generally speaking, the Cold War is considered to be from 1946 to 1989.

H.R. 107 would direct the Secretary to study military and nonmilitary sites

and resources associated with the people, events, and social aspects of the Cold War. The study shall include recommendations for commemorating and interpreting the sites identified by the study, including cooperative arrangements with the State and local governments and local historical organizations, as well as cost estimates for carrying out each of the recommendations. The Secretary shall submit the report to the House Committee on Resources and the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

The legislation also requires the Secretary to prepare and publish an interpretive handbook on the Cold War and disseminate information gathered through the study.

Mr. Speaker, the bill is supported by the majority and the minority of the subcommittee, and I do not believe it is controversial. In addition, the bill is supported by the administration with the ongoing caveat that the maintenance backlog be addressed first.

□ 1415

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 107, as amended.

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

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 107, which was introduced by our colleague, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. HEFLEY), directs the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study regarding the sites and resources associated with the Cold War.

The period of history known as the Cold War covered some four decades, from approximately 1945 to 1991. The tension between the United States and the former Soviet Union that marked the Cold War era had a significant impact on U.S. policy, both at home and abroad, and as such, it is a crucial element of our recent history, certainly for most of us who have lived through this time period.

Already one site identified with the Cold War, a Minuteman missile complex in South Dakota, has been designated a national historic site. There are numerous sites and resources associated with the Cold War in the United States. The study authorized by H.R. 107 will provide public agencies and private individuals and organizations with recommendations on commemorating and interpreting appropriate sites and resources associated with the Cold War.

Mr. Speaker, we support the study authorized by H.R. 107, and recommend adoption of the bill, as amended by the House.

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

Mr. HEFLEY. Mr. Speaker, I encourage support of the bill. I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CULBERSON). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. HEFLEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 107, 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.

RICHARD J. GUADAGNO HEADQUARTERS AND VISITORS CENTER DESIGNATION ACT

Mr. GILCREST. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3334) to designate the Richard J. Guadagno Headquarters and Visitors Center at Humboldt Bay National Wildlife Refuge, California.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3334

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

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION OF RICHARD J. GUADAGNO HEADQUARTERS AND VISITORS CENTER.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The headquarters and visitors center at Humboldt Bay National Wildlife Refuge, located at 1020 Ranch Road in Loleta, California, is designated as the Richard J. Guadagno Headquarters and Visitors Center.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to such building is deemed to be a reference to the Richard J. Guadagno Headquarters and Visitors Center.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. GILCREST) and the gentleman from Guam (Mr. UNDERWOOD) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. GILCREST).

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 3334, a bill to name the Humboldt Bay National Wildlife Refuge Visitor's Center after Mr. Richard J. Guadagno.

Mr. Guadagno was a refuge manager until his life was tragically ended on September 11 by terrorists with the crash of United Airlines Flight 93 in Pennsylvania. Mr. Guadagno was only 38 years old, and spent 17 years working for the Fish and Wildlife Service.

During his distinguished career, he was a biologist, wildlife inspector, refuge employee at five units of the system, and he became the refuge manager for the Humboldt Bay National Wildlife Refuge in March of last year. As a refuge manager, Mr. Guadagno was a dedicated, hard-working, and energetic public servant who made the completion of the visitor's center one of his highest priorities.

According to his colleagues, it was his vision that the American people