Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my reluctant support of H.R. 3809.

There are many good provisions in the bill which mark an escalation in our war against drug smuggling and out fight against the use of illegal drugs in our society. I support the war against drugs. However, I am very concerned about the harmful provisions contained in this bill that can be counterproductive in that they erode the working conditions of the Customs employees who are on the front lines of this war.

It is very unfortunate that this bill contains language that would permit the Customs Commissioner to abrogate the collective bargaining agreements his agency has reached with employees and which are currently in effect. Not only is the provision blatantly unfair to the employees of the Customs Service, but it is an attempt to set a precedent for undermining labor-management relations between the federal government and its unions. This can have a serious detrimental effect on the morale, and consequently the effectiveness, of the people who fight on the front lines of this war against drugs. Congress should not, except perhaps under the most extraordinary circumstances, enact legislation to alter collective bargaining agreements. Although wanting to make our borders more secure against illegal drug importation is a highly desirable goal, it should not be used to disguise a political attack on dedicated Customs Service personnel. If the Customs Service needs additional resources to successfully accomplish its mission, I am willing to help find additional funds for that purpose.

If we are serious about curbing drug smuggling and illegal drug usage in this country, we must dedicate the necessary federal resources instead of undercutting the personnel we depend on to carry out these policies.

I will support H.R. 3809 to move it along in the legislative process, but I strongly urge that the anti-collective bargaining provisions be dropped from this bill. Congress needs to get into the business of passing legislation that will keep drugs out of this country, not assault those who are the principal soldiers in the battle.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARCHER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3809, as amended.

The question was taken.

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, on that, I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 5 of rule 1 and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND AUTHORIZATION

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1522) to extend the authorization for the National Historic Preservation Fund, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 1522

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

SECTION 1. AMENDMENT OF NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT.

The National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470 and following; Public Law 89–665) is amended as follows:

(1) In the third sentence of section 101(a)(6) (16 U.S.C. 470a(a)(6)) by striking ''shall review'' and inserting ''may review'' and by striking ''shall determine'' and inserting ''determine''.

(2) Section 101(e)(2) (16 U.S.C. 470a(e)(2)) is amended to read as follows:

''(2) The Secretary may administer grants to the National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States, chartered by an Act of Congress approved October 26, 1949 (63 Stat. 947), consistent with the purposes of its charter and this Act.''.

(3) Section 102 (16 U.S.C. 470b) is amended by redesignating subsection (e) as subsection (f) and by redesignating subsection (d), as added by section 4009(3) of Public Law 102–575, as subsection (e).

(4) Section 101(b)(1) (16 U.S.C. 470a(b)(1)) is amended by adding the following at the end thereof:

''For purposes of subparagraph (A), the State and Indian tribe shall be solely responsible for determining which professional employees, are necessary to carry out the duties of the State or tribe, consistent with standards developed by the Secretary.''.

(5) Section 107 (16 U.S.C. 470g) is amended to read as follows:

''SEC. 107. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to be applicable to the White House and its grounds, the Supreme Court building and its grounds, or the United States Capitol and its related buildings and grounds as depicted on the map entitled 'Map Showing Properties Under the Jurisdiction of the Architect of the Capitol' and dated November 6, 1996, which shall be on file in the office of the Secretary of the Interior.''.

(6) Section 108 (16 U.S.C. 470h) is amended by striking ''1997'' and inserting ''2004''.

(7) Section 110(a)(1) (16 U.S.C. 470h–2(a)(1)) is amended by inserting the following before the period at the end of the second sentence: '', especially those located in central business areas. When locating Federal facilities, Federal agencies shall give first consideration to historic properties in historic districts. If no such property is operationally appropriate and economically prudent, then Federal agencies shall consider other developed or undeveloped sites within historic districts. Federal agencies shall then consider historic properties outside of historic districts, if no suitable site within a district exists. Any rehabilitation or construction that is undertaken pursuant to this Act must be architecturally compatible with the character of the surrounding historic district or properties''.

(8) The first sentence of section 110(l) (16 U.S.C. 470h–2(l)) is amended by striking ''with the Council'' and inserting ''pursuant to regulations issued by the Council''.

(9) The last sentence of section 212(a) (16 U.S.C. 470t(a)) is amended by striking ''2000'' and inserting ''2004''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) and the gentleman from American Samoa (Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA) each will control 20 minutes.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1522 is a bill introduced by my colleague, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. HEFLEY). He is to be commended for the hard work he has done to craft a bill that addresses needed changes in current law and which continues funding for a program that is appreciated by all Americans.

H.R. 1522 reauthorizes the National Historic Preservation Fund through the year 2004. This fund has been used to protect many of our most cherished historical sites around the country. This bill also makes many changes to the National Historic Preservation Act in order that it can function better in protecting our priceless national historic treasures.

I want to add, however, that the protection of our national treasures, which this bill provides, nearly did not make it to the floor today because of an eleventh hour concern by OMB, who suddenly opposed this bill, even though the agency had months and months to comment on it on any problems they may have had.

Nevertheless, everyone worked hard last night to address the concerns of OMB, and we now have a bill which we can agree with and the Administration can support.

□ 1500

Mr. Speaker, this is an important bill, and the National Historic Preservation Fund needs to be reauthorized. I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 1522.

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

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

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank and commend the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN), the chairman of the Subcommittee on National Parks and Public Lands for his leadership in the management of this legislation before the House today.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1522 amends the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. Through this act, historically significant buildings, sites and districts have been preserved, keeping America's history alive.

The primary purpose of the bill before us today is to reauthorize the National Historic Preservation Fund. Monies from the fund are derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, and Congress set the authorization level at $150 million per year.

Authorization for the fund expired on September 30th, 1997. This bill extends authorization of the fund through the year 2004. As I have stated throughout our consideration of this bill, I would prefer the bill end there. In fact, the bill that was first introduced or the one that we brought to the floor today, I would not be able to support its passage.

However, the bill's chief sponsor, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. HEFLEY) brought many sides together and has put together a bill that I believe is worthy of our support. I do want to commend the gentleman from Colorado for his leadership and for his ability to

bring everyone together at the table and to come out with a consensus as we have now. He worked even this morning to address concerns raised by the administration.

Mr. Speaker, even with all the changes made to the bill since its introduction, concerns over certain provisions still exist. In particular, the Office of Management and Budget is concerned with the provision which takes away the mandatory requirement for the Keeper of the Register to make a determination of whether or not his site is eligible to be listed on the Register of Historic Places when property owners oppose the designation.

The Office of Management and Budget and the National Park Service fear this language could require the Keeper to act only in the most contentious of issues, thereby politicizing the process.

Regardless of this language, Mr. Speaker, however, the current practice whereby no site is placed on the register while owners oppose such a designation remains intact. The statement of administration policy of this legislation states that the administration has no objection to the passage of H.R. 1522 but will work to have the discretionary language removed during Senate consideration of the legislation.

Another provision that remains a concern to some is one that contains language providing that States and Indian tribes will be responsible for determining which professional employees are needed to carry out the preservation duties within their jurisdiction.

Debate on professional standards continue within the preservation community, and any changes to this area I believe are best handled after that debate is concluded and agreement is reached.

Mr. Speaker, the bill will also allow States and Indian tribes to decide which professional positions are needed to address their specific needs.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

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

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield whatever time he may consume to the distinguished gentleman from Colorado (Mr. HEFLEY), the sponsor of this bill.

Mr. HEFLEY. Mr. Speaker, to both the Chairman and the Ranking Member, I extend my appreciation for their help as we worked through this process and did try to bring all the groups together.

Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that one of the roles of government is the preservation of our historic values. To paraphrase one historian, we are unlikely to deal well with our future if we do not understand our past.

Since 1966, the Historic Preservation Fund has been part of the way this Nation seeks to accomplish that. The bill before us today reflects the success and maturity of that program. Rather than a set of sweeping reforms, H.R. 1522 attempts to fine-tune what is a mature program.

The bill reauthorizes the Historic Preservation Fund at its existing level through the year 2004. I should point out that, despite the authorization level, actual appropriations have never exceeded $50 million, and, in the last 7 years, have only twice exceeded $40 million.

The 2004 end date is intended to bring into sync budget deadlines for this program, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the budget agreement.

The bill also makes a number of changes to reflect what is happening in the States.

It reemphasizes this Congress' commitment to the rights of private property owners.

It gives State and tribal historic preservation offices greater flexibility in the hiring of their employees.

The provision recognizes Interior's ongoing work at developing standards for these employees, but gives States and tribes the right to make the call on what professionals they need.

It allows the Federal Government, through the National Trust for Historic Preservation, to respond to emergencies such as the Mississippi floods of 1994.

The bill also codifies an executive order directing government agencies to give consideration to the use of historic buildings in historic districts and central business areas.

This is not only something Federal agencies should do as a matter of course, it may help blunt the erosion of downtown areas.

The bill also contains a provision backed by strong report language which signals the Committee on Resources' intent that government agencies in Washington should honor the intent of preservation laws in their dealings with local preservation agencies.

Too often, the law has been observed only as an afterthought.

As I said, this should not be a controversial bill. There are areas where the involved parties simply agree to disagree. We do not agree on everything in it.

But it has the backing of the Nation's five major preservation groups, the Preservation Action, National Trust for Historic Preservation, American Cultural Resources Association, National Alliance of Preservation Commissions, National Conference of State Historic Preservation Offices. So it does have a broad base of support.

Mr. Speaker, I will close and encourage passage of this piece of legislation.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5½ minutes to my good friend, the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. WISE).

Mr. WISE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman very much for yielding to me.

First, let me say to those of you who brought this bill to the floor, I appreciate what you are doing and the sincerity. I am going to be the skunk at the picnic because I am not a fan, based upon personal experience, and I guess that is what we bring to the floor a lot.

I am not a fan of the National Keeper's office, nor how it is conducted. Let me just say, as I unfold this tale for a second, that as this bill moves forward, I hope that some of my concerns will be incorporated in deliberations, particularly as you discuss this with the other body.

Yes, the project I am about to relate to you is a controversial highway project. Those in the environmental community have opposed it assiduously for many years. Their only problem is 75 percent of everybody in an affected county supports it. Their problem is every elected official from the town council to whatever office you want to point to supports this project.

So what we have done, then, over time, is we have gone through all the hurdles. We have gone through the executive branch. We have gone through the Federal Highway Administration. We have gone through the West Virginia Department of Transportation. We have gone through Federal court and won against environmentalists who want to oppose it. We have gone to the Congress, and the Congress has approved money. Every branch, I thought.

And then who pops up just as we are going to bid? The Keeper of the National Historic Registry to declare a community in Hardy County, West Virginia, which is appropriately named, I guess, ''Old Fields'' as a historic district. She could have identified farm buildings and designated them. She did not. She made it a historic district, which then brings this highway project to a halt within that area.

So I call and I say, to whom do we appeal to? I call the Secretary of the Interior's office. We do not know. Do I have to go back to court now?

So the history of this particular situation is replete with bureaucratic abuse, deadlines that have been passed for review, which, of course, if you pass a deadline, it means your highway department and your contractors and your engineers cannot move forward. We have probably cost the taxpayers millions of dollars in simply delays by this delay.

Oh, yes, yes, one other factor, the State involvement. The State Historic Preservation Officer, about as competent a person as I have met and a true professional, recommended against the Keeper taking this action. Then the night after the action was announced, I get a call from the Hardy County preservation officer who lives where, in Old Fields, West Virginia, who says, what is going on? We never recommended that this be declared a historic district.

That is my tale.

Mr. Speaker, to those moving this bill, I am interested in historic preservation, but I am not interested in historic preservation that denies a future.

I guess what I would ask is, as we move forward we closely monitor the discretion that this official has. Because whether it is her office or her personality, and I am not sure which, but whichever one it is, there is clear need to put some teeth in here and to put in some oversight.

I would just urge us not to move forward and to give the directive that you shall declare areas historic areas. I hope we would at least keep it at bay so we can continue to review this discretion and, when appropriate, abuses.

Mr. HEFLEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WISE. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. HEFLEY. Mr. Speaker, we share the gentleman's concerns, too, and we want it to work. What we are trying to do with the reauthorization to make it work, let me just share with you the report language of what we intend here.

H.R. 1522 modifies the existing Secretarial review of nominations to the National Historic Register as an option of appeal, rather than a mandatory stage in the nominating process as it currently exists, which speaks to what you just spoke to. This legislation intends that most of the decision making would take place at the State and local level, which is also what you want.

Mr. WISE. Yes, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. HEFLEY. I think we share the same kind of goals. You have had a very bad experience with it, and I think a lot of us have. We want to make it work right. We do not want to throw it out, because I think it does have merit, but I want it to work.

Mr. WISE. Mr. Speaker, if I may say to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. HEFLEY) and the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN), I never thought of either of you friends of overarching and overreaching government, so I am quite confident and I am pleased you are moving in that direction. But I think this is a situation that I would hope that, on both sides of the aisle, you would be looking at in your deliberations.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, would the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. WISE. I yield to the gentleman from American Samoa.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I would say to the gentleman from West Virginia that his eloquent statement has been well taken. I am sure my good friend from the other side of the aisle, the chairman of the subcommittee, and the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. HEFLEY) and myself will definitely look into the wordage of not only the report but the language itself to make sure that it does not reflect the kind of example that you have just shared with us this afternoon.

Mr. WISE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his time and his consideration.

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

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to my good friend, the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON).

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding and for all his hard and skillful work on the bill. In a moment, I am going to ask the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN), if he would engage in a brief colloquy with me.

Before I do so, I want to thank the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) and the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. HEFLEY) for really quite exemplary work on this bill. I am aware of the balance that must be achieved here and how difficult a bill like this is to get through the committee while bearing in mind the necessary balance.

I am, of course, a strong supporter of the Historic Preservation Act. I represent a historic city, a city that was born with the Nation itself, with much to preserve on the Federal side and on the local side.

I want to thank the gentlemen, also, for the faith they have kept to the Congressional Accountability Act because of the way they have brought our own agent, the Architect of the Capitol, under the Act, while giving him full latitude to accomplish his job.

As we may recall, the Congressional Accountability Act indicated that Congress would submit itself to the same laws as everyone else. We have done that and kept faith with that. We have brought ourselves into account with this promise in this Act.

I want to express my appreciation to both the gentleman from Colorado and the gentleman from Utah for the kind consideration and the sensitive way in which they have dealt with the special historic preservation issues in the District of Columbia.

We have had an unfortunate experience involving a historic property in the District of Columbia. I believe that this language will guarantee that that experience will not be repeated.

I do want to say to the gentleman from Colorado and the gentleman from Utah that we have begun to work with the Architect of the Capitol and so believe that he also understands the intent. But to make certain of that, I ask the gentleman from Utah if he would engage in a colloquy with me.

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, if the gentlewoman would yield, I am happy to.

□ 1515

Ms. NORTON. Is it the gentleman's understanding that by restricting the application of the exemption in section 107 of the Act, it is the intent of the Congress that the Architect of the Capitol at a minimum give public notice to the abutters and the surrounding neighborhood prior to undertaking a restoration or renovation project on an historic building?

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, if the gentlewoman will yield, that is what we expect, with the exceptions that are in the bill. I think we have covered that.

Ms. NORTON. I appreciate the colloquy, and I thank the gentleman.

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 1522, which will reauthorize the National Historic Preservation Act.

One of the many things that makes our nation great is our strong, collective sense of history. We teach our children from an early age about our past triumphs and failures and the lessons we've learned from them. This tradition enables America to grow better with each passing day: as we improve our understanding of the past, we increase our chances of mastering the future.

That is why I am such a strong supporter of the National Historic Preservation Act, passed by Congress and signed by the President in 1966. The Historic Preservation Act authorizes the Department of the Interior to manage the National Register of Historic Places, encourages State-level efforts to preserve these important locations, and provides grants and expertise to the many individuals and associations across America who have dedicated their lives to protecting and preserving these treasures.

Mr. Speaker, my home State of Minnesota has a long legacy of historic preservation. Established in 1849, the Minnesota Historical Society preserves the history of Minnesota through a variety of activities while overseeing a number of libraries, collections and historic sites. One needs only to walk down beautiful Summit Avenue a historic district in Saint Paul to appreciate how interested Minnesotans are to preserving the jewels of our past. Indeed, since 1966, when Congress passed the Historic Preservation Act, the State Historic Preservation Office of Minnesota has inventoried more than 45,000 properties in all 87 counties of the State. And at the end of 1996, the National Register of Historic Places contained more than 1,460 Minnesota listings. For that, the Minnesota Historical Society deserves the appreciation of not just Minnesotans, but all Americans.

Our State Historic Preservation Office (S.H.P.O.) is not just the mansions of Summit Ave., St. Paul but the common housing and work places that need sound historic preservation efforts and understanding the culture and people means understanding where we came from. But the S.H.P.O. does not and can't do it alone. Congress appropriated $36 million for the Historic Preservation Fund in 1997.

That money provides funding for State offices like the S.H.P.O. as I described in Minnesota. $36 million is not nearly enough and this measure continues the past authorization of $150 million per year. We could accomplish even more with that kind of money. These dollars are multiplied many times over but every day we are losing historic fabric—our connection to our past.

I have attached to my statement an article from the Minneapolis Star-Tribune that details the ten most endangered historic properties in Minnesota this year. The properties are in urban areas such as my St. Paul district and rural areas in Northern Minnesota such as Itasca County. With additional funding, the talented and hard-working folks at the Minnesota Historical Society could work to acquire, protect and preserve these important places. Hopefully we could in future years meet the promise of authorization closer to the amount dedicated to this purpose.

So I support this bill, Mr. Speaker. It continues and hopefully will build upon Congress'

important role in the protection of America's treasures, ensuring the protection of our historic legacy for future generations.

10 ENDANGERED PROPERTIES FOR '98—THE PRESERVATION ALLIANCE OF MINNESOTA LISTS STRUCTURES THREATENED BY STORMS, DEMOLITION OR NEGLECT

(By Linda Mack)

The entire city of St. Peter, ''ma and pa'' resorts up north, boarded-up buildings at Fort Snelling and a former dairy farm near Brainerd are listed among Minnesota's 10 most endangered properties of 1998.

Threatened by demolition, neglect or storm damage, the 10 buildings or groups of buildings have been selected by the Preservation Alliance of Minnesota, a statewide nonprofit membership group, to draw attention to the state's historic resources and the need for their preservation.

George Edwards, who moved to Minneapolis recently from Atlanta, GA, to head the Preservation Alliance, said Minnesota's endangered buildings ''face the same threats that we're seeing around the country—under-appreciation of our heritage, neglect and a shift in priorities.''

Apart from the tornado-ravaged buildings of St. Peter, many of which will be rebuilt, the challenge for most of the communities is finding new uses for old buildings whose original purpose has been lost, such as the old City Hall in Nashwauk or the Hotel Lac qui Parle in Madison. Or, in the case of the small resorts built in the early 20th century, the key to preservation may be building a coalition of historic resorts to do joint marketing. The list, said Edwards, is just a start.

The update on last year's 10 most endangered properties is mixed.

The Stillwater Bridge may have a better chance of surviving because of a recent ruling by a federal judge that a new bridge across the St. Croix River would adversely affect the scenic riverway. Historic buildings at the University of Minnesota's Twin Cities campus are being studied for reuse rather than slated for demolition. The Washburn Crosby ''A'' Mill on the Minneapolis riverfront has been stabilized and the Utility Building next to it will be redeveloped for housing. Red Wing's Washington School was demolished, but the city's Central High School is being studied for reuse and is still being used.

The future of other properties on last year's list—such as the Mannheimer-Goodkind House in St. Paul, the Handicraft Building in downtown Minneapolis and Albert Lea's downtown commercial buildings—remains uncertain.

DEPARTMENT OF THE DAKOTA BUILDINGS, FORT SNELLING, HENNEPIN COUNTY

Built between 1879 and 1905, the 28 buildings on 141 acres of land overlooking the Minnesota River form a familiar landmark near the Minneapolis-St Paul International Airport, but they are now mostly empty and boarded-up. Competing interests of state and federal agencies have stalled resolution of their future. The Minnesota Department of Natural Resources is now sponsoring a re-use study. The buildings were on the list of endangered buildings last year as well.

ANOKA AMPHITHEATER, ANOKA, ANOKA COUNTY

This little-known but charming open air theater overlooking the Mississippi River was designed by Prairie School architects Purcell and Elmslie in 1914. Unused for many years and in need of work, the amphitheater sits in the way of a road widening planned by the Minnesota Department of Transportation. The road wouldn't take the whole theater, but it would lop off the back of it. Other alternatives should be pursued, say preservationists, and the amphitheater kept as part of a park.

ARMSTRONG-QUINLAN HOUSE, ST. PAUL, RAMSEY COUNTY

The 1886 red brick Romanesque house sits in literal and metaphorical limbo surrounded by parking lots on the edge of downtown St. Paul. Owned by the state of Minnesota, it is a lonely reminder of an earlier grand era of residential buildings in downtown St. Paul. It's unlikely the construction of a new hockey arena nearby will help resolve its future.

EARLY 20TH CENTURY RESORTS, CASS COUNTY AND ELSEWHERE

The small rustic resorts run by owner-operators grew up in the early automobile era and make up a charming part of the northern Minnesota landscape. But bigger, fancier resorts, often with centralized operations, are the wave of the future. And the rise in property values and taxes makes it harder and harder for ''ma and pa'' operators to survive.

DISTRICT NO 5 SCHOOLHOUSE, BERGEN TOWNSHIP, MCLEOD COUNTY

Rural schoolhouses are fast disappearing, and this red brick one built about 1910 is among the most endangered of a number nominated for the list. Their original use is outmoded, but they form a significant part of the rural landscape.

HOTEL LAC QUI PARLE, MADISON, LAC QUI PARLE COUNTY

The city of Madison owns the small hotel on a downtown corner and says there's no reuse. Local citizens argue the building forms an important anchor to downtown's character and have persuaded the city to do a structural analysis. Madison has already lost one landmark, a tiny but ornate Prairie School bank designed by architects Purcell and Elmslie in 1913 and demolished in 1968.

NASHWAUK CITY HALL, NASHWAUK, ITASCA COUNTY

Built in 1915, this solid and graceful civic building is one of three intact city halls constructed in company towns during the boom period of the western Mesabi Iron Range. But the city moved out in 1977, and the building faces demolition because of neglect.

ECHO DAIRY FARM, BRAINERD, CROW WING COUNTY

This impressive complex of high-roofed dairy barns just south of Brainerd was built in the early 1920s as one of Minnesota's first corporate agricultural operations and operated until 1971. The city of Brainerd has bought the complex for expansion of an industrial park.

STONE BUILDINGS OF OTTAWA TOWNSHIP, OTTAWA TOWNSHIP, LE SUEUR COUNTY

Built during the 1850s to 1870s, seven native limestone buildings—houses, churches and a town hall—form a charming remnant of a Minnesota River village that was once a center of stone quarrying. Their future may not be so charming: They stand on land that is a prime target for an advancing silica sand mining operation.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1522, 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. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 1522, as amended.

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

There was no objection.

WETLANDS AND WILDLIFE ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 1998

Mr. HEFLEY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2556) to reauthorize the North American Wetlands Conservation Act and the Partnerships for Wildlife Act, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 2556

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 ''Wetlands and Wildlife Enhancement Act of 1998''.

SEC. 2. REAUTHORIZATION OF NORTH AMERICAN WETLANDS CONSERVATION ACT.

Section 7(c) of the North American Wetlands Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 4406(c)) is amended by striking ''not to exceed'' and all that follows through the end of the sentence and inserting ''not to exceed $30,000,000 for each of fiscal years 1999 through 2001.''.

SEC. 3. REAUTHORIZATION OF PARTNERSHIPS FOR WILDLIFE ACT.

Section 7105(h) of the Partnerships for Wildlife Act (16 U.S.C. 3744(h)) is amended by striking ''for each of fiscal years'' and all that follows through the end of the sentence and inserting ''not to exceed $3,000,000 for each of fiscal years 1999 through 2001.''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. HEFLEY) and the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) 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.

Mr. Speaker, today we are voting on H.R. 2556, which authorizes the North American Wetlands Conservation Act and the Partnerships for Wildlife Act.

The North American Wetlands Conservation Act is one of several programs devoted to improving wetlands protection in the United States, Canada and Mexico. It matches Federal dollars with contributions from State, local and private organizations for wetland conservation projects in the U.S., Canada and Mexico that support the North American Wildlife Management plan. The program has resulted in the protection of more than 3 million acres of wetlands in the U.S. and Canada over the past seven years.

The population of most species of migratory ducks and geese in North America have been increasing for the past several years. It is impossible to say whether or not any single program has caused this increase, but habitat conservation is certainly making an important contribution. There is widespread agreement that the North