Commission estimates that telemarketing fraud costs consumers about $40 billion a year.

Mr. Speaker, in the hands of a fraudulent telemarketer, a phone is a dangerous weapon. They will use every trick possible to get their victims to send money. Examples of such deceptions include offering phony investment schemes, claiming to work for charitable organizations, or promising grand trips and prizes. These telephone thieves are relentless in their pursuit of someone else's hard-earned paycheck.

Although I am somewhat disappointed that the Senate chose to strike the specific level enhancements which the House passed, I am satisfied that this legislation will aid prosecutors in their efforts to track and prosecute crooked telemarketers.

Moreover, I hope that the passage of this legislation sends a loud, clear message to the U.S. Sentencing Commission: review the guidelines carefully because the current average sentence for a telemarketer is too low! These tele-predators must do time for their crimes. Telemarketing fraud may be nonviolent, but it devastates families, destroys self-esteem and costs billions overall. If the Sentencing Commission does not make some sweeping changes to the fraud provisions as a result of this legislation, Congress will revisit this issue next year.

Again, I thank my good friend from Virginia, Mr. GOODLATTE, for not allowing this issue to go unnoticed. Telemarketing fraud conceivably affects every person who owns a telephone. I was proud to support this legislation in the 104th Congress, and I was proud to support H.R. 1847 earlier this Congress, and I am extremely proud that finally we have a bi-partisan piece of legislation ready for the President's signature.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in strong support of H.R. 1847, the Telemarketing Fraud Prevention Act.

H.R. 1847 increases criminal penalties for telemarketing fraud, especially telemarketing fraud targeting senior citizens. Older Americans are the targets of many fraudulent telemarketers because they are generally home more often, may be more trusting, and they may be led to look on a smooth-talking telemarketer as a friend rather than someone preying on their life savings.

The measure is a positive step forward to protecting consumers and our seniors, but we need to do more. Besides increasing penalties on fraudulent telemarketers, we need to help educate consumers of the dangers of fraudulent telemarketing. I sponsored several mail and telemarketing fraud briefings for senior citizens in my district, Honolulu, Hawaii. These educational briefings were designed to give vulnerable senior citizens a fighting chance against an industry designed to victimize them. I encourage my colleagues to work with organizations such as the AARP and educate senior citizens in their districts.

H.R. 1847 also allows law enforcement officials to prosecute individuals for conspiracy to commit telemarketing fraud. This provision allows police and prosecutors to seek out and punish organizers of telemarketing scams, who often arrange the schemes but don't actually commit the fraud themselves.

Telemarketing fraud robs Americans of an estimated $40 billion per year. The actual amount may be higher, because some consumers are too embarrassed to report that they have been defrauded or consumers fail to recognize that they have been victimized.

I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 1847 and continue to work to eliminate telemarketing and mail fraud.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time and urge a favorable vote.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODLATTE) that the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to H.R. 1847.

The question was taken.

Mr. GOODLATTE. 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 I and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON CALIFORNIA INDIAN POLICY EXTENSION ACT OF 1997

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3069) to extend the Advisory Council on California Indian Policy to allow the Advisory Council to advise Congress on the implementation of the proposals and recommendations of the Advisory Council.

The Clerk read as follows:

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Advisory Council on California Indian Policy Extension Act of 1997''.

SEC. 2. FINDING AND PURPOSE.

(a) FINDING.—Congress finds that the Advisory Council on California Indian Policy, pursuant to the Advisory Council on California Indian Policy Act of 1992 (Public Law 102–416; 25 U.S.C. 651 note), submitted its proposals and recommendations regarding remedial measures to address the special status of California's terminated and unacknowledged Indian tribes and the needs of California Indians relating to economic self-sufficiency, health, and education.

(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this Act is to allow the Advisory Council on California Indian Policy to advise Congress on the implementation of such proposals and recommendations.

SEC. 3. DUTIES OF ADVISORY COUNCIL REGARDING IMPLEMENTATION OF PROPOSALS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 5 of the Advisory Council on California Indian Policy Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 2133) is amended by striking ''and'' at the end of paragraph (6), by striking the period at the end of paragraph (7) and inserting ''; and'', and by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(8) work with Congress, the Secretary, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, and the California Indian tribes, to implement the Council's proposals and recommendations contained in the report submitted made under paragraph (6), including—

''(A) consulting with Federal departments and agencies to identify those recommendations that can be implemented immediately, or in the very near future, and those which will require long-term changes in law, regulations, or policy;

''(B) working with Federal departments and agencies to expedite to the greatest extent possible the implementation of the Council's recommendations;

''(C) presenting draft legislation to Congress for implementation of the recommendations requiring legislative changes;

''(D) initiating discussions with the State of California and its agencies to identify specific areas where State actions or tribal-State cooperation can complement actions by the Federal Government to implement specific recommendations;

''(E) providing timely information to and consulting with California Indian tribes on discussions between the Council and Federal and State agencies regarding implementation of the recommendations; and

''(F) providing annual progress reports to the Committee on Indian Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives on the status of the implementation of the recommendations.''

(b) TERMINATION.—The first sentence of section 8 of the Advisory Council on California Indian Policy Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 2136) is amended to read as follows: ''The Council shall cease to exist on March 31, 2000.''

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG).

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. YOUNG of Alaska asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, this is a relatively simple bill. It is the proposed Advisory Council on California Indian Policy Extension Act of 1997, to extend the life of the Advisory Council on California Indian Policy, ACCIP, until March 31 of the year 2000.

The ACCIP has issued 8 reports on various topics as well as an overview of California Indian history.

Some of these recommendations by the ACCIP are controversial and will not be implemented by the Congress. Other recommendations are too expensive.

However, some of the recommendations included in the 8 reports issued make good sense and should be given full consideration by the Administration and the Congress.

H.R. 3069 would add additional new duties to those provided for by Congress when the ACCIP was created in 1992. These new duties include: Working with Congress to implement its proposals; consulting with Federal departments to implement its recommendations; and presenting draft legislation to Congress.

H.R. 3069 is very important to the many Indian tribes of California. While I do not agree with each and every recommendation made by ACCIP, I think we should move forward in

the process. I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 3069.

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

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 am proud to support, H.R. 3069, the Advisory Council on California Indian Policy Extension Act of 1977. This bill, introduced by GEORGE MILLER, the Senior Democrat on the Resources Committee, extends the life of the Advisory Council for an additional two years. The Advisory Council was created by legislation sponsored by Congressman MILLER in the 102nd Congress.

The Council was created to specifically provide Congress with a report setting forth recommendations for remedial measures to address the special problems facing California Indians and Indian tribes. California Indians have long suffered the effects of broken treaties and the ill-conceived policy of termination and are struggling to find ways to improve education, health care, economic development, and housing needs.

Many of these problems are not solvable overnight. They will require cooperation and understanding from the federal government, the state, and between the tribes themselves. To this end, Congress created the Advisory Council in 1992 to help Congress sort through the complex web of problems unique to California Indians. The Council fulfilled its task in 1997 and provided us with its report and recommendations. These recommendations deal with land consolidation, restoration of tribes, provision of health, education, and social services, and responsibility to urban Indians.

Because the Council has acquired considerable expertise on these issues in the past four years, the bill extends its existence an additional two years so that the Council will be able to guide Congress in the implementation of the report's recommendations.

This makes good sense. We should avail ourselves of the Council's great knowledge that it has accumulated over the past six years. Their expertise should prove of invaluable assistance in helping us draft legislation to carry forward the recommendations contained in their report. They have lived up to their end of the bargain. Now it's time for us to live up to ours.

Mr. Speaker, I would be remiss if I did not give special recognition to our Democratic committee staff for their hard work and professionalism in the development of this legislation as it was authored by our senior ranking Democrat, the gentleman from California Mr. MILLER. I want to thank our minority staff counsel Mr. Chris Stearns for the excellent work he has done on this bill, and also Ms. Jessica Rae Alcorn. Both native Americans. Mr. Stearns is a member of the Navajo Nation and a graduate of Cornell University Law School; Ms. Alcorn is a member of the Assiniboime Sioux Nation, a graduate of Brigham Young University Campus in Hawaii and plans to attend law school this fall.

Mr. Speaker, as I have always said to my colleagues in the years past and even now—the salvation of Native American tribes throughout American lies in education. Mr. Stearns and Ms. Alcorn are the finest examples of the young and upcoming generation of the Native Americans who I am confident will contribute significantly to the needs of Native Americans throughout America, and to the needs of our nation.

Again I thank the gentleman from California for his leadership and foresight for activation of this Advisory Council that is sorely needed to address the needs of some 100 native American tribes that reside in California.

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

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California (Mr. MILLER).

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to have brought this bill to the floor today. My bill extends by 2 years the life of the California Advisory Council on Indian Policy, which was created by legislation back in the 102nd Congress. The bill was unanimously reported out of the full Committee on Resources.

The Council was created to provide us with a report recommending remedial measures to address the special problems facing California Indians and Indian tribes. The problems include the need to restore California's terminated tribes' lost lands, and to provide tools for economic self-sufficiency, and improve health and educational needs.

Mr. Speaker, I will submit the remainder of my statement for the RECORD, but I want to thank the chairman of the committee for giving the attention of this committee to this legislation; and I also want to thank the gentleman from American Samoa (Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA) for his attention to this matter.

The Council has now submitted its report. Along the way it picked up an inordinate amount of expertise on these issues and my bill would give the Council the chance to share its invaluable knowledge with Congress and other parties as we move forward to the implementation phase.

Thus, my bill directs the Council to consult and work with Congress, the Secretaries of the Interior and Health and Human Services, the California Indian tribes, and the State in expediting the implementation of the recommendations contained in the Council's 1997 report.

This is an important measure. There are over one-hundred tribes in California. Over the course of history, those tribes lost over eighteen million acres as a result of eighteen broken treaties. California Indians own less land, have less money and funding, and less access to health care and education than tribes in other states. California also has the highest urban Indian population of any state. Yet the federal Bureau of Indian Affairs provides services to only one-sixth of the Indian population. California is also one of a handful of states that was allowed to extend state jurisdiction on Indian lands. In the 1950s, thirty-eight tribes were terminated. Fortunately, twenty-seven have been restored.

Six years ago, I spoke on the floor about the original legislation that created the Council and authorized the report. I said that "this report will provide a blueprint for the future of California Indians. We will use the recommendations of the council as we approach California Indian policy in the 1990s and on into the next century." That time has come.

And that is why I believe it is important to continue to rely on the guidance and wisdom of the Council as we review its recommendations and fashion legislation that will allow us to keep many of the promises we have made to the state's first citizens. I look forward to a new era of relations with the California tribes and urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. ENSIGN. Mr. Speaker, my colleague, Mr. GIBBONS, and I rise in opposition to H.R. 3069, the Advisory Council on California Indian Policy Extension Act. This legislation would extend the Advisory Council until 2000 and encourage the Council to work with Congress and federal agencies to implement the proposals of its 1997 report. Although we understand the need for Native Americans of California to improve Indian health services, education and housing programs, we strongly disagree with some of the provisions included in the Advisory Council's initial report.

The Council suggests amendments to the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act and action by the Secretary of the Interior to facilitate Indian gaming operations and circumvent local and federal regulations in California. The track record of Indian gaming operations in California has been far from pristine. To encourage even less regulation and a decreased role of local governments would not be prudent.

We believe that providing additional federal funding to this Council, whose legislative recommendations include a lessening of oversight and local involvement, is bad fiscal policy and poor domestic policy.

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

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. 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 Alaska (Mr. YOUNG) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3069.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ROGUE RIVER NATIONAL FOREST

Mr. SMITH of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3796) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey the administrative site for the Rogue River National Forest and use the proceeds for the construction or improvement of offices and support buildings for the Rogue River National Forest and the Bureau of Land Management.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3796

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

SECTION 1. DEFINITION.

In this Act, the term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of Agriculture.

SEC. 2. SALE OR EXCHANGE OF ADMINISTRATIVE SITE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, under such terms and conditions as the Secretary